### Slide 1 - Slide 1



**Text Captions** 

WHAT WE EXPECT OF YOU MODULE 1: INTEGRITY

LESSON 3: Theft, Fraud and Misuse

### Slide 2 - Slide 2



### **Text Captions**

**LESSON INTRO** 

Welcome to

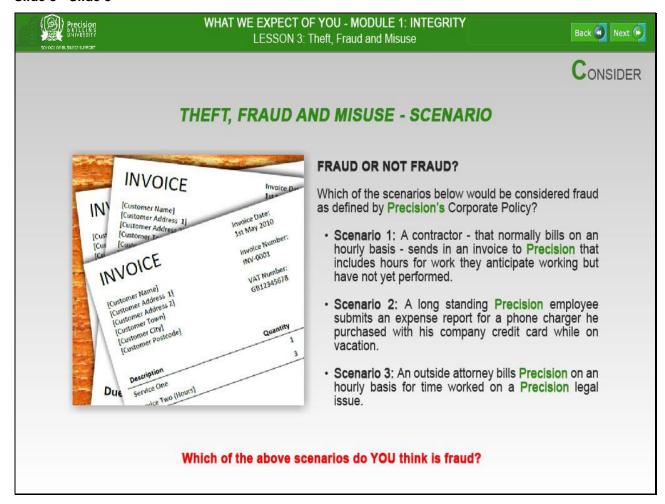
WHAT WE EXPECT OF YOU MODULE 1: INTEGRITY

**LESSON 3: THEFT, FRAUD AND MISUSE** 

The third lesson of **Precision Drilling's** Corporate Policy Compliance course.

- In Lesson 3, you will explore **Precision's** Corporate Policy concerning theft, fraud and misuse of company property, its consequences, and remedies.
- Once you have finished Lesson 3, you will possess an understanding of **Precision's** rules concerning theft, fraud and misuse and how following them is a vital ingredient in creating an ethical culture at **Precision**.
- When you are ready to begin Lesson 3, please click the "NEXT" button in the upper right hand corner.

Slide 3 - Slide 3



**CONSIDER** 

THEFT, FRAUD AND MISUSE - SCENARIO

### FRAUD OR NOT FRAUD?

Which of the scenarios below would be considered fraud as defined by **Precision's** Corporate Policy?

- **Scenario 1:** A contractor that normally bills on an hourly basis sends in an invoice to **Precision** that includes hours for work they anticipate working but have not yet performed.
- **Scenario 2:** A long standing **Precision** employee submits an expense report for a phone charger he purchased with his company credit card while on vacation.
  - **Scenario 3:** An outside attorney bills **Precision** on an hourly basis for time worked on a **Precision** legal issue.

Which of the above scenarios do YOU think is fraud?

#### Slide 4 - Slide 4



### **Text Captions**

CONSIDER

# THEFT, FRAUD AND MISUSE - SCENARIO Fraud or Not Fraud?

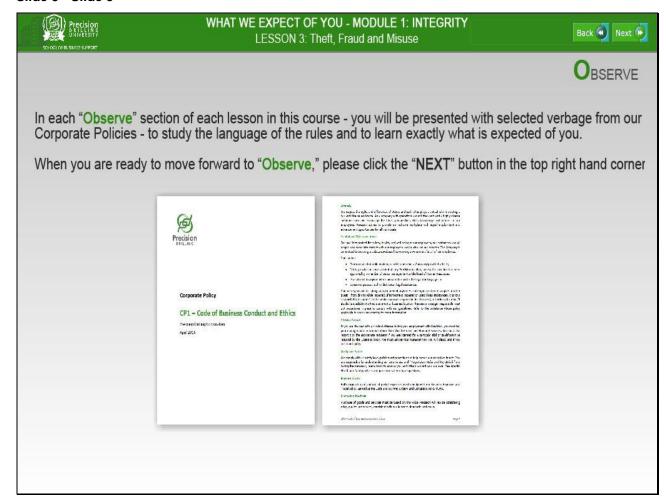
Scenario 1: An external contractor submits an invoice for work not yet performed

- Answer: This is fraud. The contractor is an external party attempting to falsely charge the company for work that was not performed. There is no guarantee the work will be performed and as a business practice, contract work is paid only after it is performed.
- **Scenario 2:** An internal employee submits an expense report for a phone charger purchased with a company credit card while on vacation
- Answer: This is fraud. Personal purchases should never be made with a company credit card while on vacation. It is dishonest to attempt to expense this purchase and deception and dishonesty is never the appropriate course of action.
  - **Scenario 3:** An outside attorney sends in a bill for time worked.
- Answer: This would not be considered fraudulent activity

In this example, both the external contractor and internal employee are committing fraud by their conduct. However - the external attorney is not.

If you suspect fraud or another financial crime is being committed, it is your obligation to report it immediately. If you are unsure whether fraudulent activity is being committed against **Precision**, please seek advice and guidance from your supervisor or the Legal department.

### Slide 5 - Slide 5



# **Text Captions**

**OBSERVE** 

In each "Observe" section of each lesson in this course - you will be presented with selected verbage from our Corporate Policies - to study the language of the rules and to learn exactly what is expected of you.

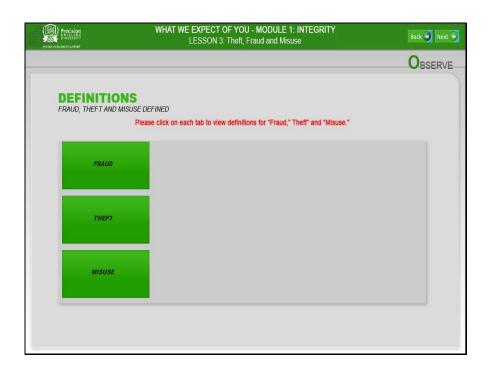
When you are ready to move forward to "Observe," please click the "NEXT" button in the top right hand corner.

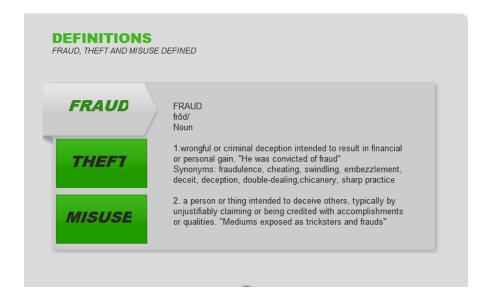
### Slide 6 - Slide 6

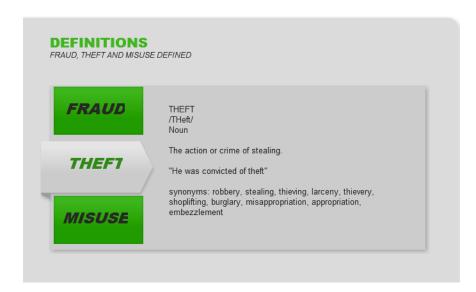
# **Text Captions**

**OBSERVE** 

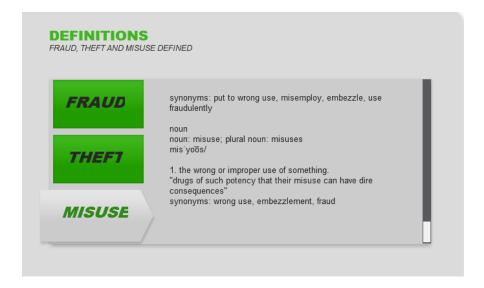
Please click on each tab to view definitions for "Fraud," Theft" and "Misuse."











### Slide 7 - Slide 7



# **Text Captions**

**OBSERVE** 

# **CP1 Policy Statement - Theft, Fraud, and Misuse**

- We are all obligated to protect **Precision's** assets and ensure their careful and legitimate use.
- Theft, wasteful use of resources, and fraudulent activities are detrimental to **Precision's** goals and objectives and are prohibited.
- Do not steal, embezzle or misappropriate funds or property belonging to **Precision**.

Slide 8 - Slide 8



**OBSERVE** 

# CP1 Theft, Fraud, and Misuse Understanding Fraud and Financial Crime

Fraud is a false representation of facts, through words, actions or omissions - intended to benefit the person making the misrepresentation. In other words, fraud is a deception for personal gain.

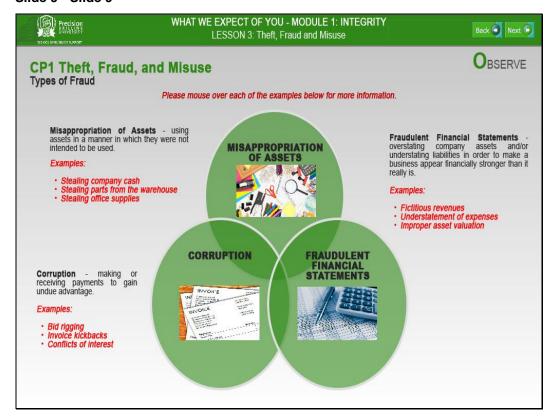
Fraud negatively impacts companies in many ways - including financial, reputation, psychological, and social implications. It can also diminish employee morale and decrease productivity.

Regardless of the motivation, fraud is wrong and can result in serious consequences, such as disciplinary action and civil and criminal penalties.

It is every employee's responsibility to understand fraud, recognize the warning signs, and do their best to prevent it.

Always follow **Precision**'s policies, procedures, and controls.

Slide 9 - Slide 9



**OBSERVE** 

**CP1 Theft, Fraud, and Misuse Types of Fraud** 

### EACH MOUSE OVER BULLET TEXT FOR EACH PICTURE ABOVE IS INITIALLY HIDDEN

Misappropriation of Assets - using assets in a manner in which they were not intended to be used.

### Examples:

- Stealing company cash
- Stealing parts from the warehouse
- Stealing office supplies

Corruption - making or receiving payments to gain undue advantage.

### Examples:

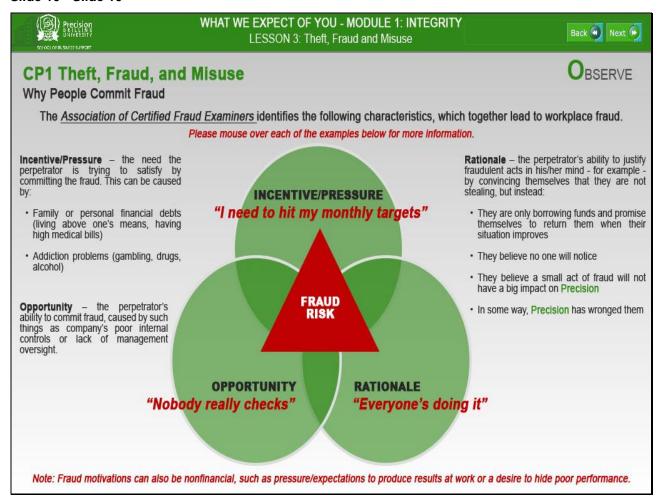
- Bid rigging
- Invoice kickbacks
- Conflicts of interest

**Fraudulent Financial Statements** - overstating company assets and/or understating liabilities in order to make a business appear financially stronger than it really is.

### Examples:

- Fictitious revenues
- Understatement of expenses
- Improper asset valuation

### Slide 10 - Slide 10



# **Text Captions**

**OBSERVE** 

# CP1 Theft, Fraud, and Misuse Why People Commit Fraud

The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners identifies the following characteristics, which together lead to workplace fraud.

### INCENTIVE/PRESSURE

"I need to hit my monthly targets"

### **OPPORTUNITY**

"Nobody really checks"

# **RATIONALE**

"Everyone's doing it"

### EACH MOUSE OVER BULLET TEXT FOR EACH PICTURE ABOVE IS INITIALLY HIDDEN

**Incentive/Pressure** – the need the perpetrator is trying to satisfy by committing the fraud. This can be caused by:

- Family or personal financial debts (living above one's means, having high medical bills)
- Addiction problems (gambling, drugs, alcohol)

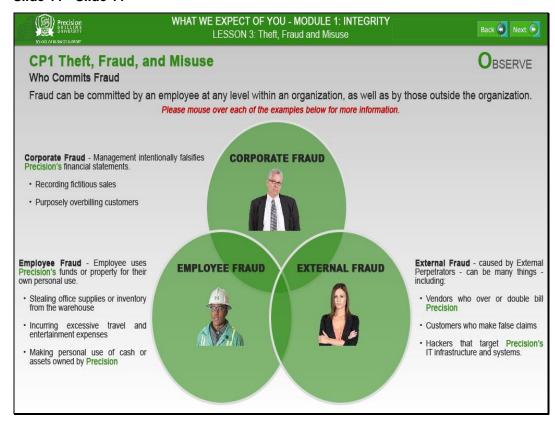
**Opportunity** – the perpetrator's ability to commit fraud, caused by such things as company's poor internal controls or lack of management oversight.

**Rationale** – the perpetrator's ability to justify fraudulent acts in his/her mind - for example - by convincing themselves that they are not stealing, but instead:

- · They are only borrowing funds and promise themselves to return them when their situation improves
- · They believe no one will notice
- They believe a small act of fraud will not have a big impact on Precision
- In some way, **Precision** has wronged them

Note: Fraud motivations can also be nonfinancial, such as pressure/expectations to produce results at work or a desire to hide poor performance.

### Slide 11 - Slide 11



### **Text Captions**

**OBSERVE** 

# **CP1 Theft, Fraud, and Misuse Who Commits Fraud**

Fraud can be committed by an employee at any level within an organization, as well as by those outside the organization.

### EACH MOUSE OVER BULLET TEXT FOR EACH PICTURE ABOVE IS INITIALLY HIDDEN

Employee Fraud - Employee uses Precision's funds or property for their own personal use.

- Stealing office supplies or inventory from the warehouse
- Incurring excessive travel and entertainment expenses
- Making personal use of cash or assets owned by Precision

**Corporate Fraud** - Management intentionally falsifies **Precision's** financial statements.

- Recording fictitious sales
- · Purposely overbilling customers

External Fraud - caused by External Perpetrators - can be many things - including:

- Vendors who over or double bill Precision
- · Customers who make false claims
- Hackers that target Precision's IT infrastructure and systems.

#### Slide 12 - Slide 12



# **Text Captions**

**OBSERVE** 

### CP1 Theft, Fraud, and Misuse

### **Recognizing Warning Signs**

Fraud is marked by concealment and difficult to spot. It can start as a small, simple act like taking a few dollars from petty cash, but incidents can escalate over time in frequency and magnitude. It is important to note changes or small events that could indicate fraud is occurring or escalating.

# EACH MOUSE OVER BULLET TEXT FOR EACH PICTURE ABOVE IS INITIALLY HIDDEN

### **Employee Misconduct**

- Appearance of employee living beyond their means
- Employee refusal to take vacation
- · Employee exhibiting defensiveness or aggression when questioned about suspicious activity
- Poor attention to, or requests to overlook, internal fraud-prevention processes and controls by employee

### **Documentation Discrepancies**

- Sudden/unexpected requests to destroy documents, alter data, or remove negative information from reports
- · Documents that appear inadequate, misleading, or altered
- Lack of a verifiable address or contact information from vendors whose only customer is Precision

### **Financial Discrepancies**

- Unexplained variances between budgeted and actual amounts
- Shortages in cash or other assets
- Abnormal changes in account balances
- · Unusual write-offs or other "out of the ordinary" transactions

Slide 13 - Slide 13



**OBSERVE** 

# CP1 Theft, Fraud, and Misuse

### Your Role in Fraud Prevention

A variety of tools can help you prevent fraud.

Ask appropriate questions in your daily work and check that answers are verifiable

Adhere to **Precision's** policies

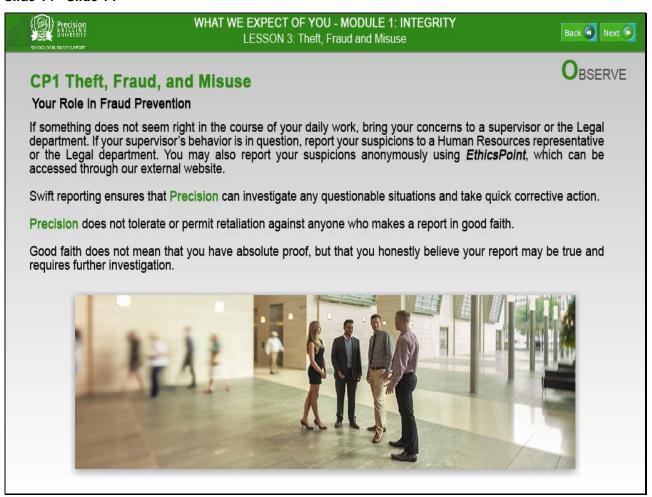
Seek guidance from organizational resources such as Human Resources or the Legal Department

Use and trust your natural intuition and observation skills

Review documents to ensure they have not been altered

EACH MOUSE OVER BULLET TEXT FOR EACH PICTURE ABOVE IS INITIALLY HIDDEN

### Slide 14 - Slide 14



# **Text Captions**

**OBSERVE** 

# CP1 Theft, Fraud, and Misuse

### Your Role in Fraud Prevention

If something does not seem right in the course of your daily work, bring your concerns to a supervisor or the Legal department. If your supervisor's behavior is in question, report your suspicions to a Human Resources representative or the Legal department. You may also report your suspicions anonymously using *EthicsPoint*, which can be accessed through our external website.

Swift reporting ensures that **Precision** can investigate any questionable situations and take quick corrective action.

Precision does not tolerate or permit retaliation against anyone who makes a report in good faith.

Good faith does not mean that you have absolute proof, but that you honestly believe your report may be true and requires further investigation.

# Slide 15 - Slide 15



# **Text Captions**

**DEVELOP** 

In the next section of Lesson 3, you will further explore "Theft, Fraud and Misuse" through interactive Learning Activities.

When you are ready to begin this "**Develop**" Section, please click the "**NEXT**" button.

# Slide 16 - Slide 16





# TIMELINE SCENARIO - THEFT

STEP THROUGH THE TIMELINE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THEFT ISSUES

### **FEBRUARY**

Now that Steven has put in one month of work in the Repair Depot, he begins to build his side business - not telling anyone, of course.

He begins by taking home with him office supplies that happen to be sitting in an abandoned closet - supplies he might need to run his business. "No one is using them - no one even knows they're there - nobody will notice a few pens, pads and staples missing" he thinks to himself. Over time, Steven takes more and more of these "abandoned" office supplies home with him.

# TIMELINE SCENARIO - THEFT

STEP THROUGH THE TIMELINE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THEFT ISSUES

### MARCH

Steven starts taking bits and parts that just happen to be sitting around. While some of the parts Steven takes were bound for the trash can, some of them weren't.

Steven also takes a list of potential customers for his side business from a database on the Precision computer in the Repair Depot. This database not only contains contact information - but also sensitive information about the kinds of equipment they have and the kinds of repairs they need. Steven starts contacting these small companies - many times, during work hours - and lining up "cheaper" "better" repair services with them - undercutting Precision's prices and business.

# TIMELINE SCENARIO - THEFT

STEP THROUGH THE TIMELINE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THEFT ISSUES

### JUNE

His side business in full swing, Steven's plate is very full. Not only is he collecting a nice salary and benefits from Precision for his work at the Repair Depot - which is of excellent quality - but he is also making even more money working out of his garage with his side business - mostly on weekends, but also sometimes in the evenings.

"Thank heavens for Precision" is his favorite thing to say.

# **TIMELINE SCENARIO - THEFT**

STEP THROUGH THE TIMELINE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THEFT ISSUES

SCENARIOS: IS STEVEN'S SIDE BUSINESS CONSIDERED "THEFT" AND "FRAUD?"

Scenario A: Is Steven stealing, since the parts are trash for the most part?

Scenario B: Does Steven's "excellent" work in the Repair Depot count?

Scenario C: Since nobody knows the office supplies are there, does it count?

Scenario D: The smaller companies get quicker, cheaper service through Steven so isn't he doing everybody a favor?

# TIMELINE SCENARIO - THEFT

STEP THROUGH THE TIMELINE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THEFT ISSUES

ANSWERS: IS STEVEN'S SIDE BUSINESS CONSIDERED "THEFT" AND "FRAUD?"

Scenario A: Even though some the parts are trash, they are still Precision's property. Steven is stealing Precision property.

Scenario B: Steven's "excellent" work in the Repair Depot is irrelevant.

Scenario C: Taking office supplies from Precision without any permission is stealing.

Scenario D: By taking the database of Precision's smaller customers - and the parts - Steven has committed theft, misappropriation and has a huge conflict of interest.

# TIMELINE SCENARIO - THEFT

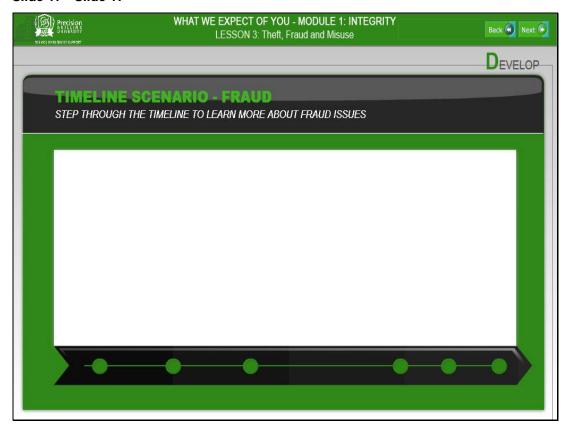
STEP THROUGH THE TIMELINE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THEFT ISSUES

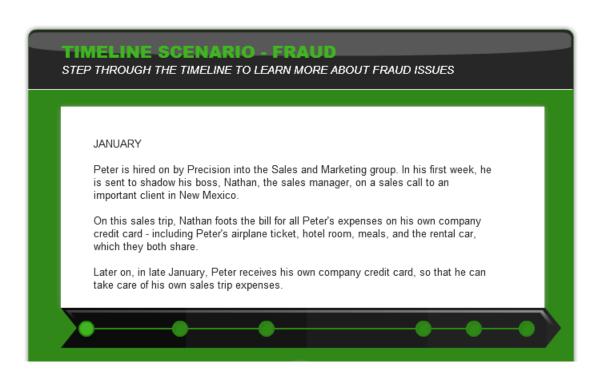
### CONCLUSION

Taking office supplies home with you that you believe to be abandoned without consent is one thing - perhaps grounds for disciplinary action - Always ask first.

However - stealing Precision products and client lists - in order to start and run a side business - or any type of business - is grounds for immediate termination - and maybe even legal action on behalf of Precision.

# Slide 17 - Slide 17





# TIMELINE SCENARIO - FRAUD

STEP THROUGH THE TIMELINE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT FRAUD ISSUES

### **FEBRUARY**

By this time, Peter has hit the ground running and is constantly on the road, calling on clients - which means, mostly cold calling potential clients. Peter is working hard to build up his own client base.

In addition, Peter is taking care of his own sales trip expenses with his own company credit card.

# TIMELINE SCENARIO - FRAUD

STEP THROUGH THE TIMELINE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT FRAUD ISSUES

### MARCH

After Peter was issued his corporate card when he first started at Precision, recent inspection of the missing receipts report shows Peter has had two receipts missing each month in his expense report for the past three months.

Should Peter's missing receipts be considered a sign of fraudulent activity?

# TIMELINE SCENARIO - FRAUD

STEP THROUGH THE TIMELINE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT FRAUD ISSUES

### **SCENARIOS**

Scenario A: Multiple and frequent expense reports with missing receipts can be considered a red flag for fraudulent behavior.

Scenario B: Multiple and frequent expense reports with missing receipts is not a big deal.

Scenario C: Multiple and frequent expense reports with missing receipts is - in itself - fraudulent behavior.

# TIMELINE SCENARIO - FRAUD

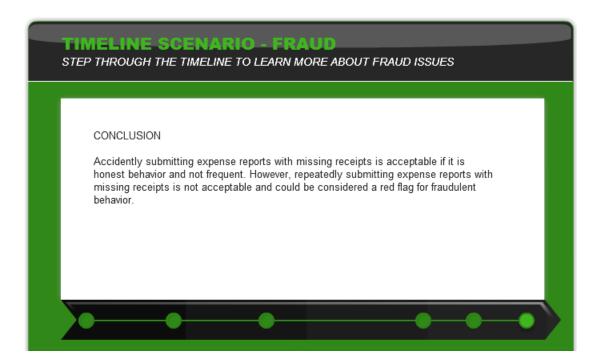
STEP THROUGH THE TIMELINE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT FRAUD ISSUES

### **ANSWERS**

Scenario A: Yes - Multiple and frequent expense reports with missing receipts can be considered a red flag for fraudulent behavior.

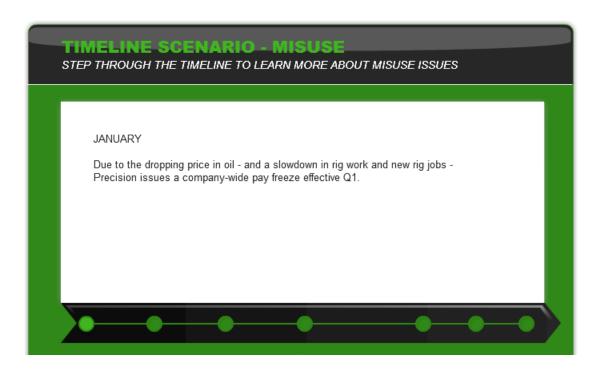
Scenario B: No - Multiple and frequent expense reports with missing receipts can turn out to be a big deal.

Scenario C: Maybe - Multiple and frequent expense reports with missing receipts could be a red flag - but in itself - does not constitute fraudulent behavior.



Slide 18 - Slide 18





# TIMELINE SCENARIO - MISUSE

STEP THROUGH THE TIMELINE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT MISUSE ISSUES

### **FEBRUARY**

Denise and Larry work in Sales. They have the following conversation:

Denise: "I can't believe Precision issued a company-wide pay freeze. It's so unfair." Larry: "I know. My wife and I just had a baby. Everything is so expensive!" Denise: "You should make things easier on yourself. Make purchases using the company's credit card and claim them on your expense report. It's OK to lose a receipt every now and then."

Larry: "Can I do that?"

Denise: "You can and should. If anyone mentions it, say it was an innocent mistake."

# TIMELINE SCENARIO - MISUSE

STEP THROUGH THE TIMELINE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT MISUSE ISSUES

### MARCH

Larry takes Denise's advice and uses his company credit card to purchase things he and his wife need for their new baby, even though it may be fraud.

But it isn't his relationship with Denise that motivates him. His new financial situation - personal financial debt - is what pressures, motivates and causes Larry to commit misuse and fraud.

# **TIMELINE SCENARIO - MISUSE**

STEP THROUGH THE TIMELINE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT MISUSE ISSUES

**APRIL** 

The personal purchases Larry made using the company's credit card last month and his expense report come under scruitiny from Larry's boss, Gary. "Where are all your receipts?" Gary asks. Kevin explains that "It's OK to lose a receipt every now and then." When Gary refuses to accept this explanation and refuses to sign off on Larry's expense report, Larry claims it was all "an innocent mistake" as Denise instructed him to do.

Should Larry be punished for committing misuse and fraud?

# TIMELINE SCENARIO - MISUSE

STEP THROUGH THE TIMELINE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT MISUSE ISSUES

SCENARIOS - Should Larry be punished for committing misuse and fraud?

Scenario A: It was Denise's idea - so Denise is at fault and should be punished, not Larry

Scenario B: It's Precision's fault for the company-wide pay freeze

Scenario C: It's OK to lose a receipt every now and then - it's an innocent mistake

Scenario D: The pressure from personal financial debt makes it OK for some people to commit misuse and fraud. It's not really misuse and fraud in that situation.

# TIMELINE SCENARIO - MISUSE

STEP THROUGH THE TIMELINE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT MISUSE ISSUES

ANSWERS - Should Larry be punished for committing misuse and fraud?

Scenario A: The fact that it was Denise's idea is irrelevant - Denise is not at fault for Larry's act, Larry is. Do not follow other people's advice to commit misuse and fraud.

Scenario B: Precision cannot help company-wide pay freezes sometimes - sometimes the price of oil impacts Precision's bottom line.

Scenario C: While it might be OK to lose a receipt every now and then - in this instance, it is not an innocent mistake - Larry's intent was to use his company card improperly.

Scenario D: The pressure from personal financial debt does not make it OK for anybody to misuse their company credit card and/or to commit fraud.

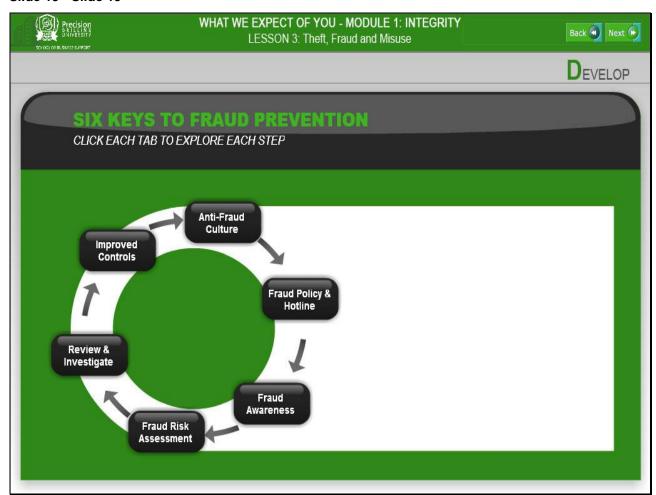
# TIMELINE SCENARIO - MISUSE

STEP THROUGH THE TIMELINE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT MISUSE ISSUES

### CONCLUSION

Regardless of his personal financial situation, Larry must not use his company card for personal reasons. It is "Misuse" and not acceptable to gain personally from using company assets. If you suspect misuse and fraudulent behavior, it is your obligation to report it to the appropriate internal resources.

Slide 19 - Slide 19



**DEVELOP** 

### 1. ANTIFRAUD CULTURE BUTTON:

LEAD BY EXAMPLE

Responsibility of Directors and Officers
Behave ethically and openly communicate expectations to employees
Treat all employees equally
Zero tolerance

# CREATE POSITIVE WORKPLACE ENVIRONMENT

Focus on employee morale Empower employees Communicate

### HIRE/PROMOTE APPROPRIATE EMPLOYEES

Conduct background investigations before hiring or promoting Check candidate's education, employment history, references Continuous and objective evaluation of compliance with entity values Violations addressed immediately

### CODE OF CONDUCT

Formalized and founded on integrity

Defines acceptable employee behavior

Communicated to all employees

All employees are held accountable for compliance

### DISCIPLINE

Sends a strong message throughout the entity.

Should be appropriate and consistent

Consequences of committing fraud clearly communicated throughout the entity

### OVERSIGHT PROCESS

Audit Committee or Board of Directors

- Evaluate management's " tone at the top", identification of fraud risks and implementation of anti-fraud controls
- Ensure that management implements anti-fraud measures
- · Consider the potential for management override of controls

### Management

- · Directs, implements and monitors anti-fraud controls
- · Sets the ethical tone
- · Trains employees

### Internal Auditor

- · Identifies fraud indicators
- Assesses fraud risks
- Evaluates anti-fraud controls
- Recommends actions to mitigate risks
- · Investigates potential frauds

### 2. FRAUD POLICY & HOTLINE BUTTON:

### FRAUD POLICY

- · Reviewed and updated regularly.
- Signed off and agreed to by the CEO and Board Chair.
- See the ACFE for an example Fraud Policy:
- ${\color{blue} \bullet http://www.acfe.com/uploadedFiles/ACFEWebsite/Content/documents/SampleFraudPolicy.pdf} \\$

### HOTLINE

- Enable employees, vendors, customers and others to communicate concerns about known or suspected wrongdoing.
- Telephone, email, internet.
- Anonymous.
- · Adequately publicized.
- Internal or External.
- Complaint monitoring and investigation/resolution.

### 3. FRAUD AWARENESS BUTTON:

- All new employees should be trained at time of hiring on the Code of Conduct and Fraud Policy.
- · Training should include:
  - Employee duty to communicate certain matters
  - A list of the types of matters to be communicated along with examples how to communicate those matters
  - Affirmation from senior management regarding employee expectations and communication responsibilities

· Refresher fraud training periodically

### 4. FRAUD RISK AWARENESS BUTTON:

- Conduct an annual fraud risk assessment.
  - Assists management in systematically identifying where and how fraud may occur and who may be in a position to commit fraud
  - Focus on fraud schemes and scenarios to determine the presence of internal controls and whether or not the controls can be circumvented.
- · General steps:
  - Identify areas and processes to assess
  - Identify pot ential fraud schemes in each area/process
  - Assess likelihood and significant of each scheme
  - Map existing anti-fraud controls to potential fraud schemes
  - Test operating effectiveness of antifraud controls
  - Identify any control gaps and/or deficiencies= Residual risks
  - Document and report on the fraud risk assessment
- Mitigate Fraud Risks
  - Make changes to activities and/or processes = transfer or eliminate the risks Improve anti-fraud controls
- Monitor Fraud Risks
  - Develop data analytics for management to use to monitor fraud risks
  - Utilize Internal Audit to conduct audits of risk areas.

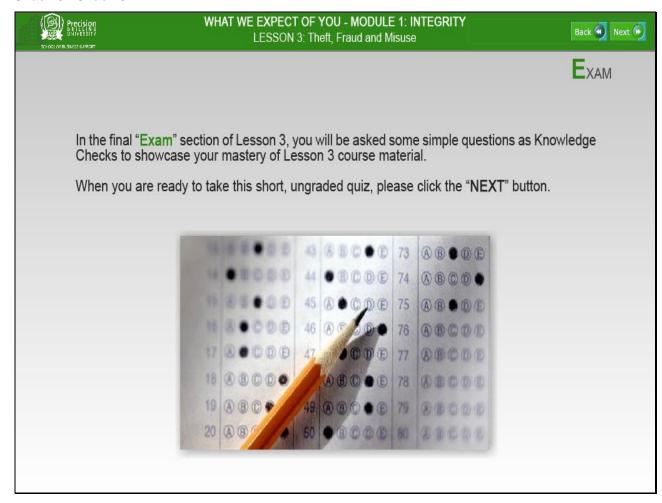
#### 5. REVIEW & INVESTIGATE BUTTON:

- All concerns/suspicions of wrongdoing should be reviewed and determination made whether a fraud investigation is warranted.
- Develop a policy for fraud reviews and investigations that specifies:
  - Who is responsible for the review/investigation
  - Roles of Legal Counsel, Human Resources, Internal Audit, others
  - Process for conducting the review/ investigation
  - Documentation requirements
  - Reporting requirements
  - When to involve law enforcement
- Gather sufficient information and perform procedures necessary to determine:
  - Whether fraud has occurred
  - Loss or exposure associated with the fraud
  - Who was involved and how it happened
- Must prepare, document and preserve evidence sufficient for potential legal proceedings.
- Include experts = Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE)

### 6. IMPROVED CONTROLS BUTTON:

- Use lessons learned from any fraud reviews or investigations to improve anti-fraud controls.
- All fraud review and investigations should include a report to management with recommendations for control improvement

### Slide 20 - Slide 20



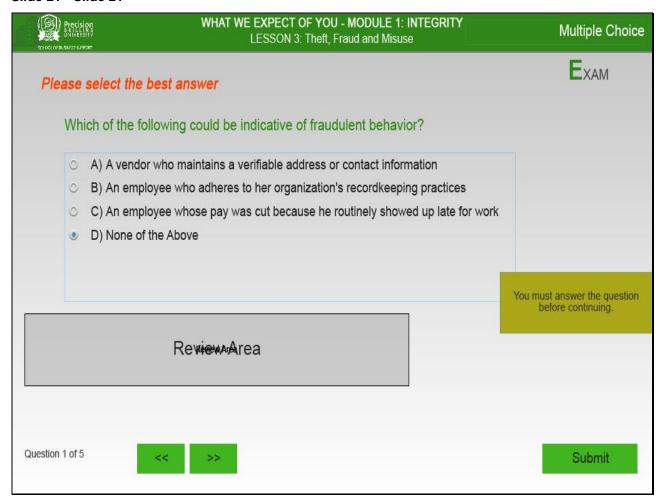
# **Text Captions**

**EXAM** 

In the final "Exam" section of Lesson 3, you will be asked some simple questions as Knowledge Checks to showcase your mastery of Lesson 3 course material.

When you are ready to take this short, ungraded quiz, please click the "NEXT" button.

Slide 21 - Slide 21



EXAM

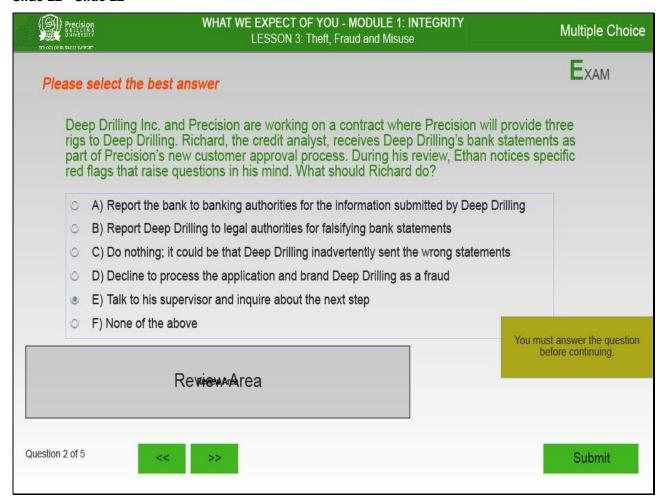
### Please select the best answer

Which of the following could be indicative of fraudulent behavior?

- A) A vendor who maintains a verifiable address or contact information
- B) An employee who adheres to her organization's recordkeeping practices
- C) An employee whose pay was cut because he routinely showed up late for work
- D) None of the Above

Question 1 of 5

Slide 22 - Slide 22



EXAM

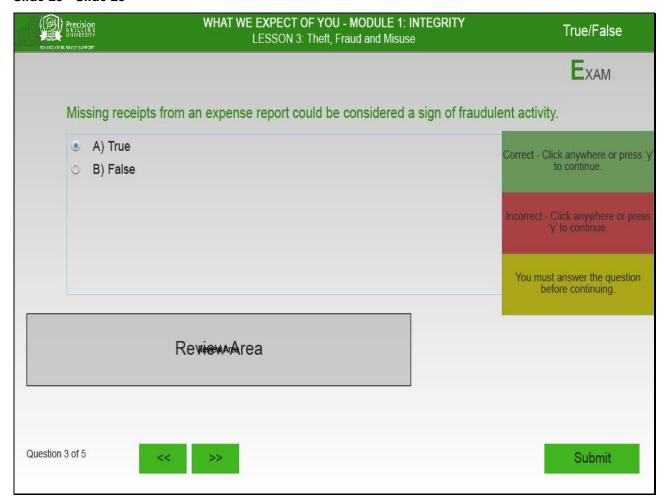
### Please select the best answer

Deep Drilling Inc. and Precision are working on a contract where Precision will provide three rigs to Deep Drilling. Richard, the credit analyst, receives Deep Drilling's bank statements as part of Precision's new customer approval process. During his review, Ethan notices specific red flags that raise questions in his mind. What should Richard do?

- A) Report the bank to banking authorities for the information submitted by Deep Drilling
- B) Report Deep Drilling to legal authorities for falsifying bank statements
- C) Do nothing; it could be that Deep Drilling inadvertently sent the wrong statements
- D) Decline to process the application and brand Deep Drilling as a fraud
- E) Talk to his supervisor and inquire about the next step
- F) None of the above

Question 2 of 5

### Slide 23 - Slide 23



# **Text Captions**

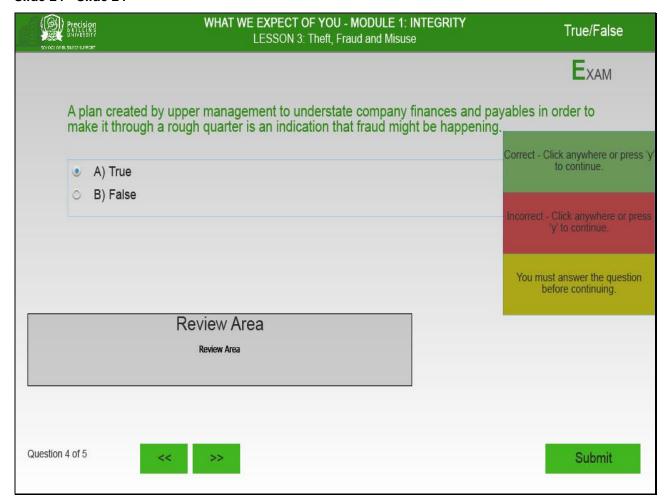
**EXAM** 

Missing receipts from an expense report could be considered a sign of fraudulent activity.

- A) True
- B) False

Question 3 of 5

Slide 24 - Slide 24



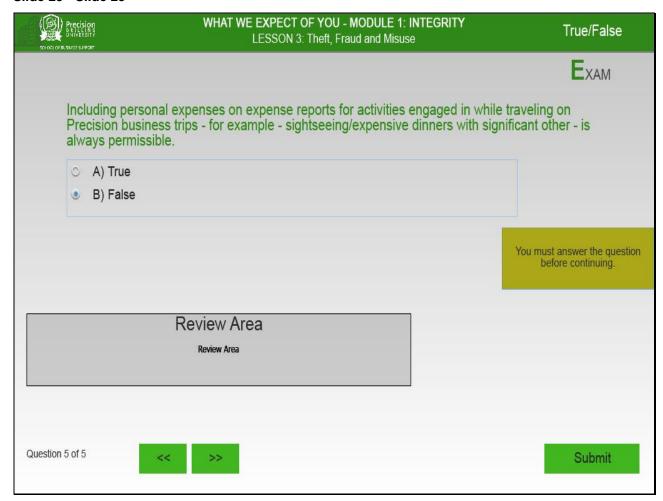
**EXAM** 

A plan created by upper management to understate company finances and payables in order to make it through a rough quarter is an indication that fraud might be happening.

- A) True
- B) False

Question 4 of 5

### Slide 25 - Slide 25



# **Text Captions**

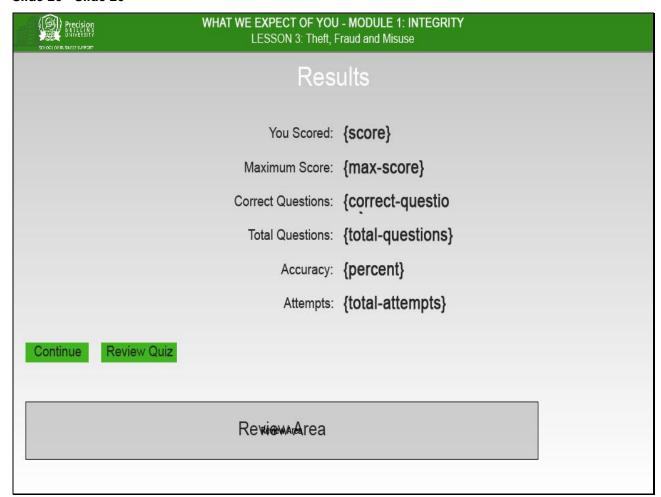
**EXAM** 

Including personal expenses on expense reports for activities engaged in while traveling on Precision business trips - for example - sightseeing/expensive dinners with significant other - is always permissible.

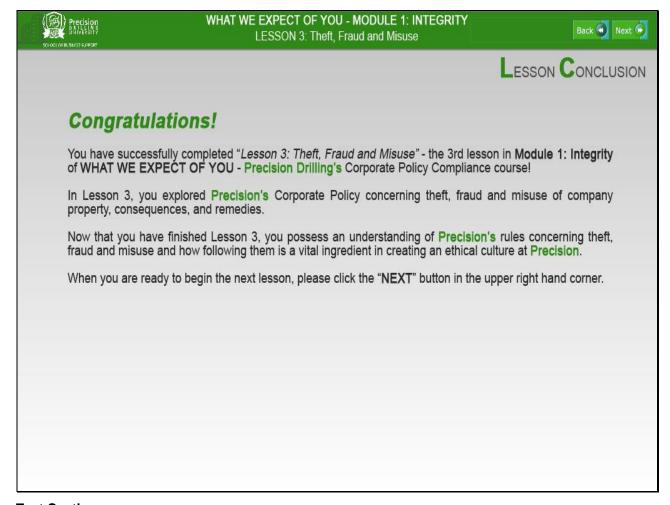
- A) True
- B) False

Question 5 of 5

Slide 26 - Slide 26



Slide 27 - Slide 27



LESSON CONCLUSION

# Congratulations!

You have successfully completed "Lesson 3: Theft, Fraud and Misuse" - the 3rd lesson in Module 1: Integrity of WHAT WE EXPECT OF YOU - Precision Drilling's Corporate Policy Compliance course!

In Lesson 3, you explored **Precision's** Corporate Policy concerning theft, fraud and misuse of company property, consequences, and remedies.

Now that you have finished Lesson 3, you possess an understanding of **Precision's** rules concerning theft, fraud and misuse and how following them is a vital ingredient in creating an ethical culture at **Precision**.

When you are ready to begin the next lesson, please click the "NEXT" button in the upper right hand corner.