



Amended Pursuant to Rule 6-1(1)(a)

No. S-121627
Vancouver Registry

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BETWEEN:

LAWRENCE BRIAN JER, JUN JER AND JANETTE SCOTT

PLAINTIFFS

AND:

RASHIDA SAMJI, RASHIDA SAMJI NOTARY CORPORATION, SAMJI & ASSOC. HOLDINGS INC., ARVINDBHAI BAKORBHAI PATEL aka ARVIN PATEL, COAST CAPITAL SAVINGS CREDIT UNION, COAST CAPITAL INSURANCE SERVICES LTD., TORONTO-DOMINION BANK, ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, VANCOUVER CITY SAVINGS CREDIT UNION AND WORLDSOURCE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INC.

DEFENDANTS

Brought under the *Class Proceedings Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 50

SECOND FURTHER AMENDED NOTICE OF CIVIL CLAIM
(Originally Filed March 2, 2012)

This action has been started by the plaintiffs for the relief set out in Part 2 below.

If you intend to respond to this action, you or your lawyer must

- (a) file a response to civil claim in Form 2 in the above-named registry of this court within the time for response to civil claim described below, and
- (b) serve a copy of the filed response to civil claim on the plaintiffs.

If you intend to make a counterclaim, you or your lawyer must

- (a) file a response to civil claim in Form 2 and a counterclaim in Form 3 in the above-named registry of this court within the time for response to civil claim described below, and
- (b) serve a copy of the filed response to civil claim and counterclaim on the plaintiffs and on any new parties named in the counterclaim.

JUDGMENT MAY BE PRONOUNCED AGAINST YOU IF YOU FAIL to file the response to civil claim within the time for response to civil claim described below.

Time for response to civil claim

A response to civil claim must be filed and served on the plaintiffs,

- (a) if you reside anywhere in Canada, within 21 days after the date on which a copy of the filed notice of civil claim was served on you,
- (b) if you reside in the United States of America, within 35 days after the date on which a copy of the filed notice of civil claim was served on you,
- (c) if you reside elsewhere, within 49 days after the date on which a copy of the filed notice of civil claim was served on you, or
- (d) if the time for response to civil claim has been set by order of the court, within that time.

CLAIM OF THE PLAINTIFFS

Part 1: STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Parties

1. The representative Plaintiffs, Lawrence Brian Jer and Jun Jer (the “Jers”), are residents of Delta, British Columbia. Mr. Jer is employed as a letter carrier; Ms. Jer is a piano teacher.
2. The representative Plaintiff, Janette Scott (“Scott”), is a resident of Surrey, British Columbia. Ms. Scott is employed as a special education assistant.
3. The Defendant Rashida Samji is a member of the Society of Notaries Public of British Columbia. She has been a member of the Society of Notaries Public of British Columbia since June 9, 1988. Ms. Samji practices through her notary corporation, “Rashida Samji, Notary Corporation”, a company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, with an office located at 1525 West 75th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6P 6Z7, and carries on business as “Samji and Associates” (collectively, “Samji”).
4. The Defendant Samji & Assoc. Holdings Inc. (“Samji Holdings”) is a company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, with a registered and records address at 1525 West 75th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6P 6Z7. Ms. Samji is the sole officer and director of Samji Holdings.
5. The Defendant Coast Capital Savings Credit Union is a credit union incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, with a registered and records office at 1900 – 1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 4H3.
6. The Defendant Coast Capital Insurance Services Ltd. is a company incorporated under the laws of Canada, and registered as an extra-provincial corporation in British Columbia, with a registered office at 1700 – 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2X8. Coast Capital Insurance Services Ltd. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Coast Capital Savings Credit Union. Coast Capital Insurance Services operates as part of, and provides financial services on behalf of, Coast Capital Savings Credit Union (collectively, “Coast Capital”).

7. The Defendant Worldsource Financial Management Inc. (“Worldsource”) is a company incorporated under the laws of Canada and registered as an extra-provincial corporation in British Columbia, with an address for service at 2800 – 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2Z7, and is ~~an~~ registered mutual funds dealer pursuant to the *Securities Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 418 and related enactments. Since 2008, Worldsource provides investment services through branches of Coast Capital together with or on behalf of Coast Capital.
8. The Defendant Arvindbhai Patel aka Arvin Patel (“Patel”) is a financial planner and mutual funds salesperson employed by Coast Capital Insurance Services Ltd. and was registered as a mutual funds dealing representative for Worldsource pursuant to the *Securities Act* until early 2012 and who provided professional investment advice through Coast Capital and Worldsource.
9. The Defendant The Toronto-Dominion Bank (“TD”) is a federally-chartered bank, listed on Schedule I of the *Bank Act*, S.C. 1991, c. 46, whose head office is located at P.O. Box 1, Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ontario, M5K 1A2.
10. The Defendant Royal Bank of Canada (the “RBC”) is a federally-chartered bank, listed on Schedule I of the *Bank Act*, whose head office is located at 200 Bay Street, Royal Bank Plaza, 8th Floor, South Tower, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2J5.
11. The Defendant Vancouver City Savings Credit Union (“Vancity”) is a credit union incorporated under the laws of British Columbia with a registered and records office at 183 Terminal Avenue, Vancouver, B.C, V6A 4G2.
12. The Defendants identified in paragraphs 1.9 to 1.11 are referred to collectively as the “Financial Institutions”.
13. The representative Plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and on behalf of all persons resident in British Columbia, other than the Defendants, who have provided funds to invest in the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme promoted by Samji (the “Class”).

The “Mark Anthony Investment” Scheme

14. Samji promoted an investment opportunity referred to as the “Mark Anthony Investment”. The money received by Samji was purportedly to be invested in a real estate and import-export business involving the Mark Anthony Group, a reputable firm in the beverage distribution industry, which owns the Mission Hill Winery in Kelowna. It was a private investment, described as involving subsidiaries of the Mark Anthony Group in Chile and South Africa.
15. In reality, the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme had no affiliation with the actual Mark Anthony Group. In fact, Samji perpetrated a “Ponzi scheme” using her status as a Notary Public, as described in paragraphs 1.16 to 1.22 below.
16. Class members would place funds with Samji on the basis that the funds would be held by Samji in her trust account in her capacity as a Notary Public and would not be moved without specific direction from the Class member. Samji would then allegedly provide a “letter of comfort” to alleged lenders on behalf of the alleged subsidiaries of the Mark Anthony Group that the money was in her Notary’s trust account, and the subsidiaries could then supposedly borrow against that money, while the funds would never leave the account. For this service, the “Mark Anthony Investment” fund would receive compensation in an amount sufficient to provide Class members with a guaranteed annual return, generally 12%. The minimum investment ranged from was \$50,000 to \$100,000.
17. Class members placed their money in trust with Samji in her capacity as a Notary Public by signing a “Letter of Direction”. The “Letters of Direction” authorized and directed Samji to place the money in trust, to be returned to the Class member on a date six months from the date of signing. The standard terms of the “Letter of Direction” indicated that the funds were to remain “in trust”, and were “not to be paid out to any party without specific direction” from the Class member.
18. Approximately three or four weeks after signing a “Letter of Direction” and placing funds in trust with Samji, the Class member would receive a cheque for 6% of the

principal amount invested (the “Interest Payments”) or would elect to roll over the Interest Payment as part of their investment.

19. At the end of the six-month period, the Class member would have to either sign a new “Letter of Direction”, and leave the principal amount in trust with Samji, or withdraw the funds from trust.
20. In reality, there was no legitimate investment opportunity. Samji never deposited the funds placed in trust with her into any trust account. Instead, the Class members’ funds were deposited by Samji to her general or personal account, or to the account of Samji Holdings, and were used for the general benefit of Samji and Samji Holdings, without any authorization from and in breach of the specific direction provided by the Class members.
21. The Interest Payments that Class members received were not paid from revenue received by Samji from the alleged “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme, but were paid from other sources.
22. Samji intentionally promoted the “Mark Anthony Investment” opportunity, knowing it was false, and with the intention of deceiving Class members and inducing them to invest in the scheme.
23. As a result of investing in the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme, the Class members have suffered loss and damage, including:
 - (a) the principal amounts of the funds provided by them to Samji which have not been returned to them; and
 - (b) the return that could reasonably have been earned on those funds in a legitimate investment with the conservative risk level that the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme was purported to have.

Patel's Investment Advice Related to the "Mark Anthony Investment" Scheme

24. Patel is a financial planner who has been employed by Coast Capital for many years and has been a dealing representative for Worldsource since 2008. He provides professional investment advice to clients and members of the credit union and to clients of Worldsource. In that capacity, he is responsible for reviewing clients' investments, providing clients with information about investment opportunities, exploring, investigating and evaluating investment opportunities, advising clients about suitable investments, and coordinating the sale of third-party investment vehicles to clients, including Worldsource investments since 2008.
25. In the course of providing professional investment advice to clients as part of his employment with Coast Capital and as a registered dealing representative of Worldsource, Patel presented existing clients with the "Mark Anthony Investment" as an investment opportunity that he recommended to them. In addition, Patel recommended the "Mark Anthony Investment" to other employees of Coast Capital.
26. If the client or employee of Coast Capital or the client of Worldsource, as the case may be, was interested in pursuing the investment opportunity, Patel took all necessary steps to facilitate the investment by those Class members. In particular:
 - (a) Patel introduced the Class members to Samji and would meet together with them and Samji;
 - (b) the "Letter of Direction" required by Samji to invest in the "Mark Anthony Investment" were signed by Class members in Patel's office at Coast Capital;
 - (c) Class members renewed their investment in the "Mark Anthony Investment" by signing a new "Letter of Direction" in Patel's office at Coast Capital;
 - (d) Patel accepted cheques or other instruments from Class members with funds to be placed in trust with Samji for the purpose of the "Mark Anthony Investment" from his office at Coast Capital;

- (e) Patel provided to Class members Interest Payments produced from the ostensible “Mark Anthony Investment” from Samji from his office at Coast Capital; and
 - (f) Patel communicated with Class members regarding the “Mark Anthony Investment” through his Coast Capital email account.
27. Patel never took any reasonable or proper steps to evaluate or investigate the merit or legitimacy of the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme being promoted by Samji.
28. Coast Capital failed to take reasonable and proper steps to supervise Patel in the discharge of his employment responsibilities as a financial planner providing investment advice and services to members and clients of Coast Capital, including the representative Plaintiffs, Larry and Jun Jer. In particular, Coast Capital failed to review from time to time the investment products recommended by Patel to members and clients of Coast Capital, including the representative Plaintiffs Larry and Jun Jer.

Patel’s Dealings in Unauthorized Securities

29. As a registered mutual funds dealing representative of Worldsource, under the *Securities Act* and related enactments and B.C. Reg. 226A/2009, Patel was restricted to trading in only a limited class of investment funds.
30. As a registered mutual funds dealer, Worldsource was responsible to ensure that its registered dealing representatives were complying with the *Securities Act* and, in particular, to ensure that its representatives were not offering unauthorized securities to Worldsource clients.
31. The “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme was not an authorized security for the purpose of the *Securities Act* and Patel was not authorized to promote it to clients, including the Plaintiffs Larry and Jun Jer and other Class members.
32. Worldsource failed to put in place procedures to adequately supervise Patel in his dealings with Worldsource clients, to ensure that Patel was complying with the *Securities*

Act and providing investments that he was authorized to promote. By so doing, Worldsource permitted Patel to offer or promote the “Mark Anthony Investment” to its clients, including the Plaintiffs Larry and Jun Jer and other Class members.

The Jers’ Investments in the “Mark Anthony Investment” Scheme

33. The Jers are long-time members and clients of Coast Capital. They have accounts with that credit union, and rely on Coast Capital to help them manage their money. The Jers invest and purchase mutual funds, RSPs and other financial products offered by third parties through Coast Capital, including Worldsource.
34. Patel has been the financial planner for the Jers for about 17 years, first at the Sunshine Hills Branch and later at the Newton Branch of Coast Capital. The Jers would meet with Patel several times a year to review the Jers’ existing investments and to get investment and financial advice. Patel would make arrangements for the Jers to invest their money in the vehicles chosen by the Jers on Patel’s advice, including Worldsource investments.
35. The Jers learned of the opportunity to invest with Samji during a meeting with Patel at Coast Capital during October 2007. Patel raised the opportunity to invest their money with Samji as a safe investment vehicle, because the money was held in trust and could not be moved without authorization. The Jers agreed to accompany Patel to meet Samji to discuss the opportunity.
36. On October 29, 2007, the Jers accompanied Patel to a meeting with Samji at her office. At the meeting, the Jers agreed to make an investment with Samji and take part in the “Mark Anthony Investment”.
37. In October 2007, the Jers signed a “Letter of Direction” investing \$210,000 in the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme by placing the funds in trust with Samji.
38. The “Letter of Direction” contained the following terms:

LETTER OF DIRECTION

I, LAWRENCE BRIAN JER, Letter Carrier, and JUN JER, Piano Teacher, both of ... Delta, B.C. V4C 2J7

Hereby AUTHORISE and DIRECT Samji & Associates as follows:

To place "In Trust", Canadian \$210,000 (TWO-HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS) on October 29, 2007 and to be returned to the undersigned, unless specifically directed on April 29, 2008[.]

These funds are to remain "In Trust" and not to be paid out to any party without specific direction from the undersigned.

...

39. The money used to fund the Jers' investment in the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme came from a Coast Capital line of credit.
40. The cheques drawn by the Jers in favour of Samji were made out to "Samji and Associates".
41. At the end of the first six-month term and about every six months thereafter, the Jers signed a new "Letter of Direction", with materially the same terms, renewing the direction to leave the principal amount of the investment in trust with Samji for a further six-month period.
42. In April 2008, the Jers invested an additional \$40,000 by placing the funds in trust with Samji.
43. In April 2009, the Jers invested an additional \$50,000 by placing the funds in trust with Samji.
44. In January 2011, the Jers invested an additional \$50,000 by placing the funds in trust with Samji. The Jers' cheque for \$50,000 for this investment was payable to "Samji and Associates" and was deposited, without endorsement, to the account of Samji Holdings.

45. In total, the Jers invested \$350,000 in the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme by placing the funds in trust with Samji.
46. Over the course of their involvement with Samji and Patel, the Jers received Interest Payments from Samji of about \$156,000. The Interest Payments were received in the form of bank drafts to conceal the identity of the accounts that were the source of the Interest Payments.
47. Over the course of the Jers’ investment in the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme, Patel would meet regularly with the Jers in his office at Coast Capital and communicated with the Jers through his Coast Capital email account. Upon the expiry of each “Letter of Direction”, from his office at Coast Capital, Patel would provide the Jers with a new “Letter of Direction”, which the Jers would sign to renew their participation in the “Mark Anthony Investment”. From his office at Coast Capital, Patel accepted cheques from the Jers to be placed in trust with Samji to enable participation in the “Mark Anthony Investment”, and Patel delivered Interest Payments from Samji to the Jers.

Janette Scott’s Investments in the “Mark Anthony Investment” Scheme

48. Ms. Scott learned of the opportunity to invest with Samji from her sister-in-law, who recommended the “Mark Anthony Investment” to her and who had been invested in the scheme for some time. Ms. Scott made some inquiries and ascertained that Samji was a member of the Society of Notaries Public of British Columbia and that the Mark Anthony Group was a legitimate business involved in the liquor distribution industry.
49. On October 21, 2011, Ms. Scott met with Samji at a coffee shop in Coquitlam, British Columbia. The coffee shop was located below the notary’s office at which Samji was working. Samji presented the “Mark Anthony Investment” to Ms. Scott as outlined above at paragraphs 1.14 to 1.19.
50. At the meeting, Ms. Scott agreed to make an investment with Samji and take part in the “Mark Anthony Investment”.

51. At the meeting, Ms. Scott signed a “Letter of Direction” investing \$200,000 in the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme by placing the funds in trust with Samji.
52. The “Letter of Direction” contained the following terms:

LETTER OF DIRECTION

I, JANETTE P. SCOTT, Education Assistant of ... Surrey, B.C.
V3S 7G1

Hereby AUTHORISE and DIRECT Samji & Associates as follows:

To place “In Trust”, Canadian \$200,000 (TWO-HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) on October 21, 2011 and to be returned to the undersigned, unless specifically directed on April 21, 2012.

These funds are to remain “In Trust” and not to be paid out to any party without specific direction from the undersigned.

...

53. The money used to fund the Ms. Scott’s investment in the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme came from an RBC line of credit.
54. The bank draft drawn by Ms. Scott in favour of Samji was made out to “SAMJI AND ASSOCIATES IN TRUST”.
55. The bank draft was drawn on Ms. Scott’s account with RBC. The ~~cheque~~ draft was deposited into an account with TD belonging to ~~Samji and/or~~ Samji Holdings.
56. On about November 11, 2011, Ms. Scott received an Interest Payment from Samji of \$12,000. The Interest Payment was received in the form of a bank draft to conceal the identity of the accounts that were the source of the Interest Payment.

The Financial Institutions

57. At material times throughout the course of the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme, Samji and/or Samji Holdings maintained accounts with each of the Defendant Financial Institutions, namely RBC, Vancity and TD. Samji and/or Samji Holdings used these accounts to receive funds from the Plaintiffs and the Class members on the pretext of the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme, to hold those funds, and to pay them out.
58. None of the accounts Samji and/or Samji Holdings operated in connection with the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme was a trust account.
59. Throughout the course of the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme, the Financial Institutions accepted for deposit and processed cheques and other instruments drawn in favour of “Samji and Associates in trust”, and received funds transferred to the account of Samji and Associates “in trust”, into Samji and/or Samji Holdings’ non-trust accounts with the Financial Institutions.
60. From about 2004 until about April 2010, Samji maintained at least one account with RBC. Between approximately 2004 and April 2010, tens of millions of dollars flowed through that account. A substantial portion of those transactions involved the processing and deposit of cheques and other instruments drawn and payable in favour of “Samji and Associates in trust”, including the transfer of funds to the account of Samji and Associates “in trust”. The Defendant RBC permitted the deposit of these trust cheques and other trust instruments and trust transfers into Samji’s account knowing that it was not a trust account.
61. At some point in or around April 2010, RBC became concerned about the transactions in Samji and/or Samji Holdings’ account with that bank. Consequently, either RBC asked Samji to move her accounts to another institution or had discussions with Samji that led her to close her accounts with RBC. The particulars of Samji’s accounts and interactions with RBC are well known to the Defendant RBC.
62. At no material time did RBC take proper steps to investigate, notify the proper authorities or warn other financial institutions, the Plaintiffs, Class members or others about the

circumstances relating to Samji and/or Samji Holdings' accounts with RBC, or otherwise take steps to prevent the use of Samji and/or Samji Holdings' accounts for fraudulent activity.

63. In around April 2010, Samji and/or Samji Holdings opened an account with the Defendant TD. Between about April 23, 2010 and January 26, 2012, approximately \$34 million dollars flowed through Samji Holdings' business account with TD. In the three-month period ending January 27, 2012, there was approximately \$5.5 million dollars' worth of deposits from 18 different investors, for amounts between \$20,000 and \$300,000.
64. In around April 2010, Samji also opened an account with Vancity in the name of Samji Holdings. Between approximately April 2010 and January 2012, approximately \$4.5 million dollars flowed through that account. In the first four months, there was approximately \$2.2 million worth of deposits for amounts between about \$16,000 and \$580,000 from different investors in the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme.
65. A substantial portion of the transactions through the Vancity and TD accounts involved the processing and deposit of cheques and other instruments drawn and payable in favour of "Samji and Associates in trust", including funds transferred to the account of Samji and Associates "in trust". The Defendants TD and Vancity permitted the deposit of these trust cheques and other trust instruments or trust transfers into Samji's account knowing that it was not a trust account.
66. In particular, Ms. Scott's bank draft, as set out above at paragraph 1.55 above, payable "in trust" to "Samji and Associates", was drawn on her account with RBC and was processed and deposited into a non-trust account belonging to Samji Holdings at TD.
67. The balance of the transactions through the TD and Vancity accounts of Samji Holdings, by which investor funds were deposited to those accounts, involved largely the processing and depositing of cheques and other instruments drawn and payable in favour of "Samji and Associates", which cheques and other instruments were deposited without endorsement.

68. In particular, as set out in para. 1.44 above, the Jers' January 2011 cheque payable to "Samji and Associates" was deposited without endorsement to the account of Samji Holdings at TD.
69. In January 2012, TD was notified by Coast Capital of the possibility of fraud in Samji's accounts. As a result, TD investigated Samji and/or Samji Holdings' accounts. TD's own investigators determined that the account was clearly being used for fraudulent activity.
70. Prior to January 2012, neither TD nor Vancity took any proper steps to investigate, notify the authorities or warn other financial institutions, the Plaintiffs, Class members or others about the suspicious circumstances relating to Samji and/or Samji Holdings' accounts with TD or Vancity, or otherwise take steps to prevent the use of Samji and/or Samji Holdings' accounts for fraudulent activity.

Part 2: RELIEF SOUGHT

1. A declaration that the Defendant Samji received the funds invested by the Plaintiffs and Class members in the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme as a trustee, and had an obligation to deposit those funds into a trust account and not to pay those funds out without a specific direction from the Plaintiffs or the affected Class member, under the terms of each "Letter of Direction" issued as part of the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme, and under ss. 23 and 54(1) of the *Notaries Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 334.
2. A declaration that the Defendant Samji breached her duties as trustee by failing to deposit the funds invested by the Plaintiffs and Class members in the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme into a trust account, and by paying those funds out without a specific direction from the Plaintiffs or the affected Class member, in breach of the terms of each "Letter of Direction" issued as part of the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme and in violation of ss. 23 and 54(1) of the *Notaries Act*.
3. A declaration that the Defendant Samji Holdings acted in knowing assistance of breach of trust by facilitating the disbursement of funds invested by the Plaintiffs and Class members and which were intended to be held in trust by Samji under the terms of each

“Letter of Direction” issued as part of the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme, and in her capacity as a Notary Public under ss. 23 and 54(1) of the *Notaries Act*.

4. An accounting and restitution to the Plaintiffs and Class members of all funds received by the Defendants Samji and Samji Holdings from investments made by the Plaintiffs and Class members in the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme, and a constructive trust and tracing order over any funds that have been paid out by Samji and Samji Holdings.
5. A declaration that the Defendant Samji obtained the Plaintiffs’ and Class members’ funds through fraud by perpetrating the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme.
6. A declaration that the Defendant Patel owed a duty of care to the Plaintiffs, and other Class members who were introduced to the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme by Patel, to exercise reasonable care, skill and due diligence in providing professional investment services to them to evaluate and screen out investment products that had little or no investment merit and, accordingly, not to make those investment products available to the Plaintiffs and those other Class members.
7. A declaration that the Defendant Patel breached his duty of care when he made available the “Mark Anthony Investment” to the Plaintiffs and those other Class members without taking reasonable or proper steps to investigate or evaluate the “Mark Anthony Investment” opportunity.
8. A declaration that the Defendants Coast Capital and Worldsource are vicariously liable for the acts of Patel.
9. A declaration that the Defendants Coast Capital and Worldsource breached their duty of care by failing to adequately supervise Patel.
10. Damages for negligence from the Defendants Coast Capital, Worldsource and Patel.
11. Damages for fraud from the Defendants Samji and Samji Holdings.
12. A declaration that:

- (a) the Defendants Samji and Samji Holdings wrongfully converted the cheques written by, or other instruments obtained by, the Plaintiffs and Class members pursuant to which they provided funds to Samji for investment in the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme, and any funds advanced or transferred by Class members to Samji for such investment;
 - (b) the Defendant Financial Institutions wrongly converted the cheques written by, and other instruments obtained by, the Plaintiffs and Class members that were payable to “Samji and Associates in trust” and any funds transferred to the Financial Institutions to the account of Samji and Associates “in trust”; and
 - (c) the Defendants TD and Vancity wrongfully converted the cheques written by, or other instruments obtained by, the Plaintiff and Class members that were payable to Samji and Associates.
13. Damages for conversion from the Defendants Samji and Samji Holdings and from the Defendant Financial Institutions.
14. A declaration that the Defendant Financial Institutions owed a duty of care to the Plaintiff Scott and other Class members, to deposit into a trust account cheques or other instruments drawn in trust and transfer made in trust, and that the Defendant Financial Institutions breached this duty of care when they deposited cheques or other instruments drawn in trust and transfer made in trust into a non-trust account of Samji and/or Samji Holdings.
15. A declaration that the Defendant Financial Institutions acted in knowing assistance of Samji’s breach of trust by accepting for deposit into the non-trust accounts of Samji and/or Samji Holdings cheques or other instruments drawn in trust, or transfers made in trust by the Plaintiff Scott and other Class members, which funds were trust property, and a declaration that the Defendant Financial Institutions are liable to account for those trust funds.
16. A declaration that the Defendant Financial Institutions’ actual knowledge of Samji’s breaches of trust with respect to Samji and/or Samji Holdings’ accounts with those

respective institutions, imposed a duty of care to the Plaintiffs and Class members to conduct reasonable inquiries and take proper steps to ensure that the Financial Institutions' facilities were not being used to further improper, fraudulent or criminal activities to the detriment of the Plaintiffs and Class members, and that the Financial Institutions breached this duty of care by failing to make such inquiries or take such steps.

17. Damages for negligence from the Defendant Financial Institutions.

18. Interest.

19. Such further and other relief as this Honourable Court may allow.

Part 3: LEGAL BASIS

Breach of Trust

1. In her capacity as a Notary Public, under ss. 23 and 54(1) of the *Notaries Act*, and according to the standard terms of the "Letter of Direction", Samji is a trustee and the Plaintiffs and the Class members are beneficiaries with respect to the funds invested with Samji on the pretext of the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme. As a trustee, Samji owed a fiduciary duty of loyalty to the Plaintiffs and Class members to act solely in their best interest with respect to the funds invested with Samji and to avoid any self-dealing with those funds.
2. Samji breached her duty of trust and fiduciary duty to the Plaintiffs and the Class members when she failed to deposit the funds invested with her on the pretext of the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme into a trust account. Samji breached her duty of trust and fiduciary duty to the Plaintiffs and the Class members when she paid out money from the funds invested with her on the pretext of the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme without specific direction from the Plaintiffs or the affected Class member, whether to make Interest Payments or for any other purpose.

Samji Holdings' Knowing Assistance in Breach of Trust

3. Samji Holdings was aware of and actively participated in the breaches of trust by Samji. Accordingly, Samji Holdings is liable as a constructive trustee for the breaches of trust by Samji.

Constructive Trust and Accounting

4. The Defendants Samji and Samji Holdings received funds from the Plaintiffs and Class members who invested in the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme in trust for the Plaintiffs and the Class members. The Plaintiffs and the Class members are entitled to an accounting of the funds invested in the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme that were received in trust, and a tracing order and declaration of constructive trust over any funds that have been paid out by Samji and Samji Holdings.

Notaries Act

5. The Plaintiffs and the Class members plead and rely on ss. 23, 47, 54(1), 59 and 61 of the *Notaries Act*.

Fraud

6. The Defendant Samji made false statements to the Plaintiffs and the Class members regarding the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme, knowing those statements were false, and provided the Plaintiffs and the Class members with the "Letters of Direction", knowing that the terms of that letter would not be followed, with the intention to deceive the Plaintiffs and the Class members.
7. The false statements made by Samji concerning the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme, and the false pretense of the "Letters of Direction", materially induced the Plaintiffs and the Class members to provide Samji with funds to invest in the "Mark Anthony

Investment” scheme, and Samji and Samji Holdings knowingly received those funds from the Plaintiffs and the Class members under false pretenses.

8. The fraudulent conduct of Samji and Samji Holdings has resulted in loss and damage to the Class members as set out in paragraph 1.23 above.

Patel’s Negligence

9. The Defendant Patel held himself out to the general public as a financial advisor providing professional investment services. In that capacity, he owed a duty to exercise reasonable care, skill and due diligence in rendering those services to the Plaintiffs Jer and other Class members who were introduced to the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme by Patel.
10. In order to fulfill his duty of care to the Plaintiffs Jer and those other Class members, Patel had to evaluate and screen out investment products that had little or no investment merit and, accordingly, not to make those investment products available to the Plaintiffs and those other Class members.
11. Patel failed to take any reasonable or proper steps to evaluate or investigate the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme that he was required to take by his duty. Had Patel taken the proper steps, he would never have offered the “Mark Anthony Investment” as an investment opportunity to the Plaintiffs Jer or any other Class members.
12. Patel breached his duty of care to the Plaintiffs, and those other Class members who were introduced to the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme by Patel, when he made available the “Mark Anthony Investment” opportunity to them. But for the negligence of Patel, the Plaintiffs Jer and those other Class members would not have entrusted their funds to Samji in order to take part in the “Mark Anthony Investment” scheme, and would not have suffered the loss and damage set out in paragraph 1.23 above.

Coast Capital and Worldsource's Vicarious Liability

13. The breach of the duty of care owed by Patel to the Plaintiffs Jer and other Class members, in failing to exercise reasonable care, skill and due diligence with respect to the investment merit of the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme, was done within the scope and in the course of his ordinary employment as a professional financial and investment advisor for Coast Capital and his role as a representative of Worldsource in providing advice to their clients and members. Accordingly, Coast Capital and Worldsource are vicariously liable for the effects of Patel's negligence.

Coast Capital and Worldsource's failure to supervise

14. Coast Capital owed a duty of care to its members and clients, including the Plaintiffs Jer, to properly supervise Patel in the discharge of his employment responsibilities as a financial advisor providing investment advice and services on behalf of Coast Capital to its members and clients, including the Plaintiffs Jer. As set out in para. 1.28 above, Coast Capital breached this duty by failing to adequately supervise Patel, thus permitting Patel to promote the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme to the Plaintiffs Jer and class members.
15. The Defendant Worldsource owes a duty of care to its clients, including the Plaintiffs Larry and Jun Jer and other Class members, to supervise its dealing agents to ensure that they are selling only authorized securities pursuant to the *Securities Act* and related enactments. The Defendant Worldsource breached this duty by failing to adequately supervise Patel thus permitting Patel to promote the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme to the Plaintiffs Jer and Class members.
16. But for the negligence of Coast Capital and Worldsource, the Plaintiffs Larry and Jun Jer and ~~those~~ other Class members who were members and clients of Coast Capital and Worldsource would not have seen the investment as a legitimate investment opportunity, would not entrusted their funds to Samji in order to take part in the "Mark Anthony

Investment” scheme, and would not have suffered the loss and damage set out in paragraph 1.23 above.

Conversion

17. All of the cheques and other instruments pursuant to which funds were advanced to Samji by the Plaintiffs and Class members for investment in the Mark Anthony Investment scheme, and all funds that were otherwise delivered or transferred by Class members to Samji for such investment, were obtained by Samji from the Plaintiffs and Class members by fraud, and Samji and Samji Holdings never acquired title to those cheques, instruments, and funds. The Plaintiffs and Class members remained at all times the true owners of these cheques, instruments, and funds.
18. Samji and Samji Holdings wrongfully converted these cheques, instruments, and funds obtained from the Plaintiffs and Class members by depositing those cheques, instruments, and funds to the accounts of Samji and Samji Holdings for their own use and benefit.
19. The Financial Institutions wrongfully converted cheques and other instruments written or obtained by the Plaintiff Scott and other Class members that were payable to “Samji and Associates in trust”, and funds transferred to the Financial Institutions to the account of Samji and Associates “in trust”, by permitting those cheques and other instruments and funds transferred to be deposited to non-trust accounts of Samji and Samji Holdings, collecting upon those cheques or other instruments, either for the Financial Institutions’ own behalf or on behalf of Samji or Samji and Associates, and crediting the accounts of Samji and Samji Holdings with the proceeds of those cheques and other instruments or funds transferred when neither Samji nor Samji Holdings were entitled to receive or authorized to use the proceeds of these cheques and instruments or funds transferred for their own use and benefit.
20. The Defendants TD and Vancity wrongfully converted cheques and other instruments written or obtained by the Plaintiffs Jer and other Class members that were payable to Samji and Associates by permitting those cheques and other instruments to be deposited

to the account of Samji Holdings, collecting on those cheques, either for the Financial Institutions' own behalf or on behalf of Samji Holdings and crediting the account of Samji Holdings, with the proceeds of these cheques or instruments, when Samji Holdings was not the named or proper payee of these cheques or other instruments.

The Financial Institutions' negligent processing of "in trust" instruments

21. The Defendant Financial Institutions owe a duty of care to persons whose cheques or other instruments are tendered for deposit and processing with, or whose funds are transferred to, the Financial Institution to ensure that cheques or other instruments drawn in trust or transfers of funds in trust, are deposited only into a trust account and not into a non-trust or general business, personal or other account.
22. In order to fulfill that duty of care, the Defendant Financial Institutions must take proper steps and have in place and follow proper procedures to ensure that cheques or other instruments drawn in trust or transfers made in trust are properly reviewed and cleared, and that such cheques or other instruments or trust transfers are deposited only into actual trust accounts, and not into a non-trust or general business, personal or other account.
23. On the pretext of investing funds in the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme, the Plaintiff Scott and other Class members drew cheques and obtained other instruments payable in trust to Samji, "Samji and Associates" and/or Samji Holdings, or transferred funds to the account of Samji and Associates "in trust", and Samji and/or Samji Holdings tendered those cheques or other instruments for deposit with the Defendant Financial Institutions, and received any transfers of funds in trust, into Samji and/or Samji Holdings' non-trust accounts with those Financial Institutions.
24. The Defendant Financial Institutions failed to take any proper steps or to have in place or respect proper procedures in reviewing and clearing the Plaintiff Scott and other Class members' cheques or other instruments drawn "in trust", or transfers made in trust, and allowed those cheques or other instruments and trust transfers to be deposited into Samji and/or Samji Holdings non-trust accounts. In so doing, the Defendant Financial

Institutions failed to act in a reasonable or duly diligent manner and breached the duty of care. But for the negligence of the Financial Institutions, the Plaintiff Scott and other Class members would not have suffered the loss and damage set out in paragraph 1.23 above.

The Financial Institutions' knowing assistance in breach of trust

25. Each of Financial Institutions knew that the cheques and other instruments made by the Plaintiff Scott and other Class members, which were drawn in trust, and any funds transferred to the account of Samji and Associates "in trust", were payments to Samji and/or Samji Holdings of trust funds, and the Financial Institutions permitted Samji and/or Samji Holdings to deposit those trust instruments into non-trust accounts.
26. In so doing, the Financial Institutions knowingly assisted Samji in breaching her trust obligations to the Plaintiff Scott and other Class members who wrote their cheques or other instruments in trust or made transfers in trust. Accordingly, the Defendant Financial Institutions are liable to account for those trust funds.

The Financial Institutions' negligent failure to investigate

27. The Financial Institutions had actual knowledge of Samji's breaches of trust by reason of having accepted for deposit and processed cheques and other instruments drawn in favour of Samji, "Samji and Associates", and/or Samji Holdings "in trust" or otherwise written in trust, and funds transferred to the account of Samji and Associates "in trust", and deposited into Samji and/or Samji Holdings' non-trust accounts with the Financial Institutions.
28. The Financial Institutions' actual knowledge of Samji's breaches of trust imposed upon the Defendant Financial Institutions the duty to the Plaintiffs and all Class members whose funds were being processed and deposited into Samji and/or Samji Holdings' accounts with the Financial Institutions to take reasonable steps to investigate the

transactions in those accounts to prevent the Financial Institutions' facilities from being used for fraudulent purposes.

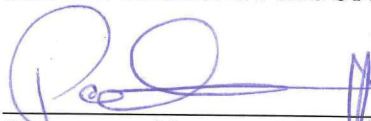
29. In addition, when RBC became concerned about the activities in Samji and/or Samji Holdings' accounts, as set out in paragraph 1.61 above, this concern also imposed upon RBC the duty to the Plaintiffs and all Class members to take reasonable steps to investigate the transactions in those accounts to prevent the Financial Institutions' facilities from being used for fraudulent purposes.
30. The Defendant Financial Institutions breached their duty of care to the Plaintiffs and Class members who had invested funds with Samji and/or Samji Holdings on the pretext of the "Mark Anthony Investment" scheme, which funds were deposited with the Defendant Financial Institutions into accounts held by Samji and/or Samji Holdings, by failing to take reasonable or proper steps, or conduct any investigation.
31. Had the Defendant Financial Institutions undertaken any reasonable investigation of the transactions in Samji and/or Samji Holdings' accounts, the Financial Institutions would have determined that those accounts were being used for fraudulent purposes, as TD concluded in January 2012, and then should and would have taken reasonable steps, such as freezing the accounts and notifying the proper authorities, to prevent the facilities being further used for fraudulent purposes.
32. Had such steps been taken, the Plaintiffs and all or some of the other Class members would not have suffered the loss and damage set out in paragraph 1.23 above.

Plaintiff's address for service: **Hordo Bennett Munteer LLP**
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Place of trial: Vancouver, British Columbia

The address of the registry is: 800 Smithe Street
Vancouver, B.C.

Date: September 21, 2012

Per: 
Signature of Lawyer for the Plaintiffs
Paul R. Bennett

Rule 7-1 (1) of the Supreme Court Civil Rules states:

(1) Unless all parties of record consent or the court otherwise orders, each party of record to an action must, within 35 days after the end of the pleading period,

(a) prepare a list of documents in Form 22 that lists

(i) all documents that are or have been in the party's possession or control and that could, if available, be used by any party at trial to prove or disprove a material fact, and

(ii) all other documents to which the party intends to refer at trial, and

(b) serve the list on all parties of record.

THIS NOTICE OF CIVIL CLAIM was prepared by the law firm of Hordo Bennett Mounter LLP, whose place of business and address for service is 1400 – 128 West Pender Street, Sun Tower Building, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 1R8. Telephone: (604) 639-3680. Fax: (604) 639-3681. Counsel Reference: Paul R. Bennett and Mathew P. Good.

APPENDIX

Part 1: CONCISE SUMMARY OF NATURE OF CLAIM:

The Plaintiffs seek recovery for losses caused by the Defendants' breach of trust and negligence in connection with a misleading investment scheme.

Part 2: THIS CLAIM ARISES FROM THE FOLLOWING:

A personal injury arising out of:

- a motor vehicle accident
- medical malpractice
- another cause

A dispute concerning:

- contaminated sites
- construction defects
- real property (real estate)
- personal property
- the provision of goods or services or other general commercial matters
- investment losses
- the lending of money
- an employment relationship

- a will or other issues concerning the probate of an estate
- a matter not listed here

Part 3: THIS CLAIM INVOLVES:

- a class action
- maritime law
- aboriginal law
- constitutional laws
- none of the above
- do not know

Part 4:

Class Proceedings Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 50

Notaries Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 334