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15 U.S.C. § 44.

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Complaint - 3

DEFENDANTS' BUSINESS PRACTICES

- 7. Since 2000, defendant Duraisami has engaged in a deceptive telemarketing scheme involving foreign lotteries. Operating mainly from Richmond and Vancouver, B.C., Canada, defendant and his telemarketers have called U.S. consumers and have represented that they have won a large amount of money in the Australian lottery but that, in order to claim their winnings, consumers must pay certain fees, variously characterized as offshore account processing fees, taxes, or other fees.
- 8. Defendant and his telemarketers have instructed consumers to pay by cashier's check, made payable to one of the names under which the defendant has done business. The defendant and his telemarketers have instructed consumers to send the checks to one of numerous mail drops in Vancouver, B.C., rented by the defendant or at his direction. Defendant's victims, most of whom are elderly, believed that they had won the Australian lottery, and paid the defendant the requested amounts. They received nothing in return.
- 9. The sale and trafficking in foreign lotteries is a crime in the United States. The defendant and his telemarketers have failed to disclose to consumers that, by participating in the foreign lotteries, consumers are violating federal criminal law.

VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5 OF THE FTC ACT

10. Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), prohibits deceptive acts and practices in or affecting commerce.

COUNT I

- 11. In numerous instances, in connection with telemarketing to consumers, the defendant has represented, expressly or by implication, that consumers have won a large cash award, but must pay a fee or fees to receive it.
- 12. In truth and in fact, consumers who pay the requested a fee or fees do not receive the promised large cash awards.

Therefore, the representation set forth in Paragraph 11 is false and misleading and constitutes a deceptive act or practice in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C.

COUNT TWO

- The sale and trafficking in foreign lotteries is a violation of federal criminal law, including laws prohibiting the importing and transmitting of lottery materials or information in interstate or foreign commerce, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1301 and 1302.
- In numerous instances, in connection with telemarketing foreign lottery tickets or foreign lottery opportunities, defendants have failed to disclose that the sale and trafficking in
- The defendant's failure to disclose this material fact is deceptive and violates

VIOLATIONS OF THE TELEMARKETING SALES RULE

In the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6101, et seq., Congress directed the FTC to prescribe rules prohibiting deceptive telemarketing acts or practices. On August 16, 1995, the Commission promulgated the TSR, 16 C.F.R. Part 310. The TSR became effective on December 31, 1995, and has been subsequently amended effective March 31, 2003.

- The defendant is a "telemarketer" or "seller" engaged in "telemarketing" as those terms are defined in the TSR, 16 C.F.R. §§ 310.2(r), (t) and (u).
- The TSR requires sellers and telemarketers to disclose all material restrictions, limitations, or conditions to purchase, receive, or use the goods or services that are the subject of
- The TSR prohibits sellers and telemarketers from "making a false or misleading statement to induce any person to pay for goods or services." 16 C.F.R. § 310.3(a)(4).

THIS COURT'S POWER TO GRANT RELIEF

- 25. Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), empowers this Court to grant injunctive and other ancillary relief, including consumer redress, disgorgement, and restitution to prevent and remedy any violations of any provision of law enforced by the Commission.
- 26. Section 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 57b, and Section 6(b) of the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6105(b), authorize this Court to grant such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers or other persons resulting from the defendant's violations of the TSR, including rescission and reformation of contracts and refund of monies.
- 27. This Court, in the exercise of its equitable jurisdiction, may award other ancillary relief to remedy injury caused by the defendant's law violations.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiff the Federal Trade Commission, pursuant to Sections 13(b) and 19 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 53(b) and 57b, Section 6(b) of the Telemarketing Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6105(b), and the Court's own equitable powers, requests that the Court:

- a. Award plaintiff such preliminary injunctive and ancillary relief as may be necessary to avert the likelihood of consumer injury during the pendency of this action and to preserve the possibility of effective final relief;
- Permanently enjoin the defendant from violating the FTC Act and the TSR, as alleged herein;
- c. Award such relief as the Court finds necessary to redress injury to consumers resulting from the defendant's violations of the Telemarketing Sales Rule and the FTC Act, including but not limited to, rescission of contracts, the refund of monies paid, and the disgorgement of ill-gotten monies and interest thereon by the defendant; and

1	d. Award plaintiff the costs of bringing this action and reasonable attorneys'	
2	fees, as well as such other and additional relief as the Court may determine to be	
3	just and proper.	
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5	Dated:	, 2003
6		Respectfully Submitted,
7		WILLIAM E. KOVACIC General Counsel
8 9		CHARLES A. HARWOOD Regional Director
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11		Maxine R. Stansell, WSBA #9418
12		Attorney for Plaintiff Federal Trade Commission
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