



Using Transactional Analysis for Effective Fraud Detection

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Fraud Issues & Impact

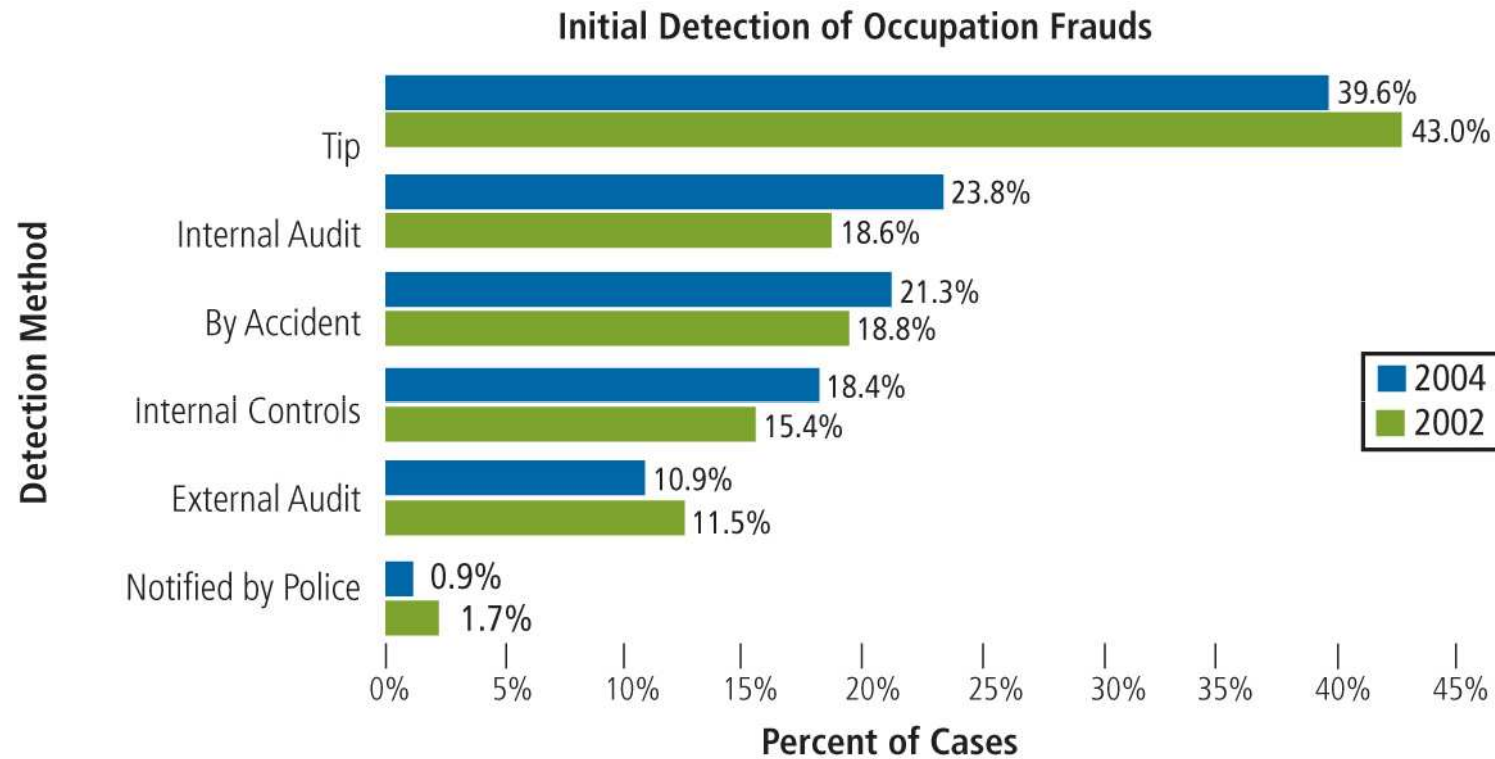
- Cost
 - Indirect costs: image, morale
 - Direct costs: 6% revenue loss each year = \$660 billion in U.S. (ACFE)
- Compliance/Standards
 - Sarbanes-Oxley
 - SAS 99
- Global toll



PricewaterhouseCoopers Economic Crime Survey
2003



Detection of Fraud



Source: 2004 Report to the Nation on Occupational Fraud and Abuse, Association of Certified Fraud Examiners



Detection through Controls

- Best approach for detection: internal controls (E&Y Global Survey 2003)
 - Often overridden or not properly understood
 - Gaps in controls occur in interfaces between applications or systems
- Inadequate internal controls rated second highest factor contributing to fraud (KPMG Fraud Survey 2003)
 - Management override rated third
 - Factors relating to internal controls accounted for 70% of responses
- Opportunity to strengthen controls and procedures



Fraud Detection & Internal Controls

“These (improper) payments occur for many reasons including insufficient oversight or monitoring, inadequate eligibility controls, and automated system deficiencies.

However, one point is clear – the basic or root cause of improper payments can typically be traced to a lack of or breakdown in internal controls.”

GAO report on "Coordinated Approach Needed to Address the Government's Improper Payments Problems" [August 2002]



The Case for Data Analytics

- Data analytics recommended by AICPA, ACFE, IIA as an effective means to detect fraud
- Aids in risk analysis
- Quickly identifies indicators of fraud



Benefits of Data Analytics

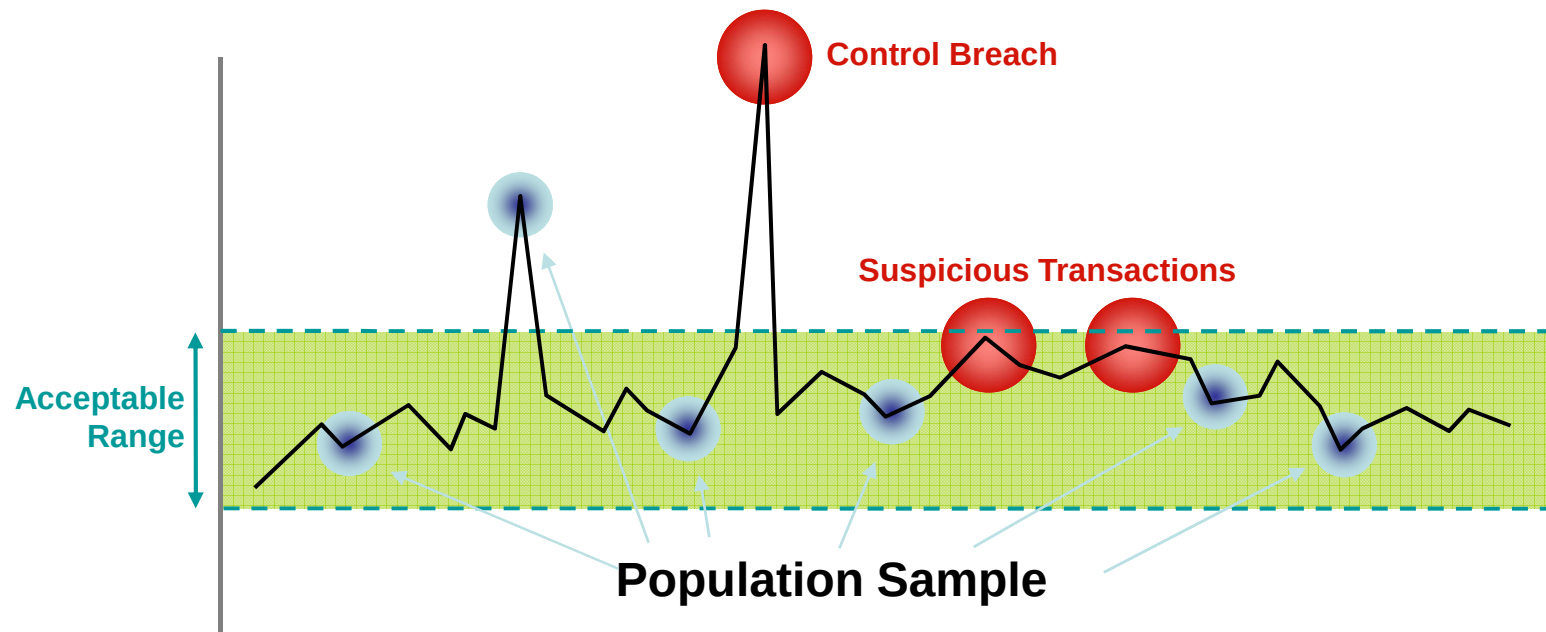
- Close control loopholes before fraud escalates
- Quantifies the impact of fraud
- Cost-effective
- Acts as a deterrent
- Can be automated for continuous auditing
- Provides focus based on risk and probability of fraud
- Direct pointers to critical evidence
- Support for regulatory compliance
 - Logs for review and evidence



Techniques for Fraud Detection

Many review approaches no longer sufficient

- Sampling



Techniques for Fraud Detection

Many review approaches no longer sufficient

- Sampling

- Standard reports

- Questionable accuracy
- Comprehensive tests?
- Across systems and processes?
- Drill down capability for further analysis?



Techniques for Fraud Detection

Many review approaches no longer sufficient

- Samples...details missing
- Standard reports
- ERP application controls
 - Inconsistent effectiveness
 - Test rules rather than transactions
 - Seldom compare data from disparate systems, nor look for control breaches

Need independent, comprehensive, complete testing



Use of Spreadsheets

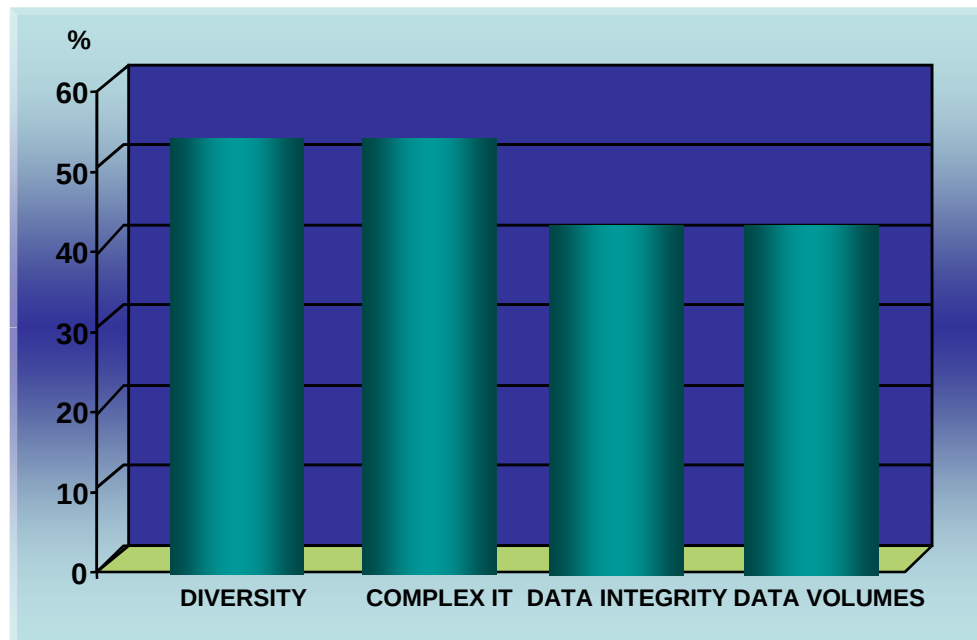
- Risk considerations
 - Complexity and size
 - Purpose and use
 - Number of users
 - Frequency and extent of changes
 - Potential for error
 - Recent audits of 54 spreadsheets found that 91% had errors*
 - 30-90% of spreadsheets suffer from at least one major error*
- Limitations
 - Data from diverse system
 - Volumes, file sizes

"The Use of Spreadsheets: Considerations for Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act," PwC, July 2004



Challenges

- Volumes and accuracy of data
- Growing complexity and diversity of systems



ACL/IIA Webinar: Driving Internal Audit Value and Performance, June 2005

- Continual changes in business processes
- Creative fraudsters

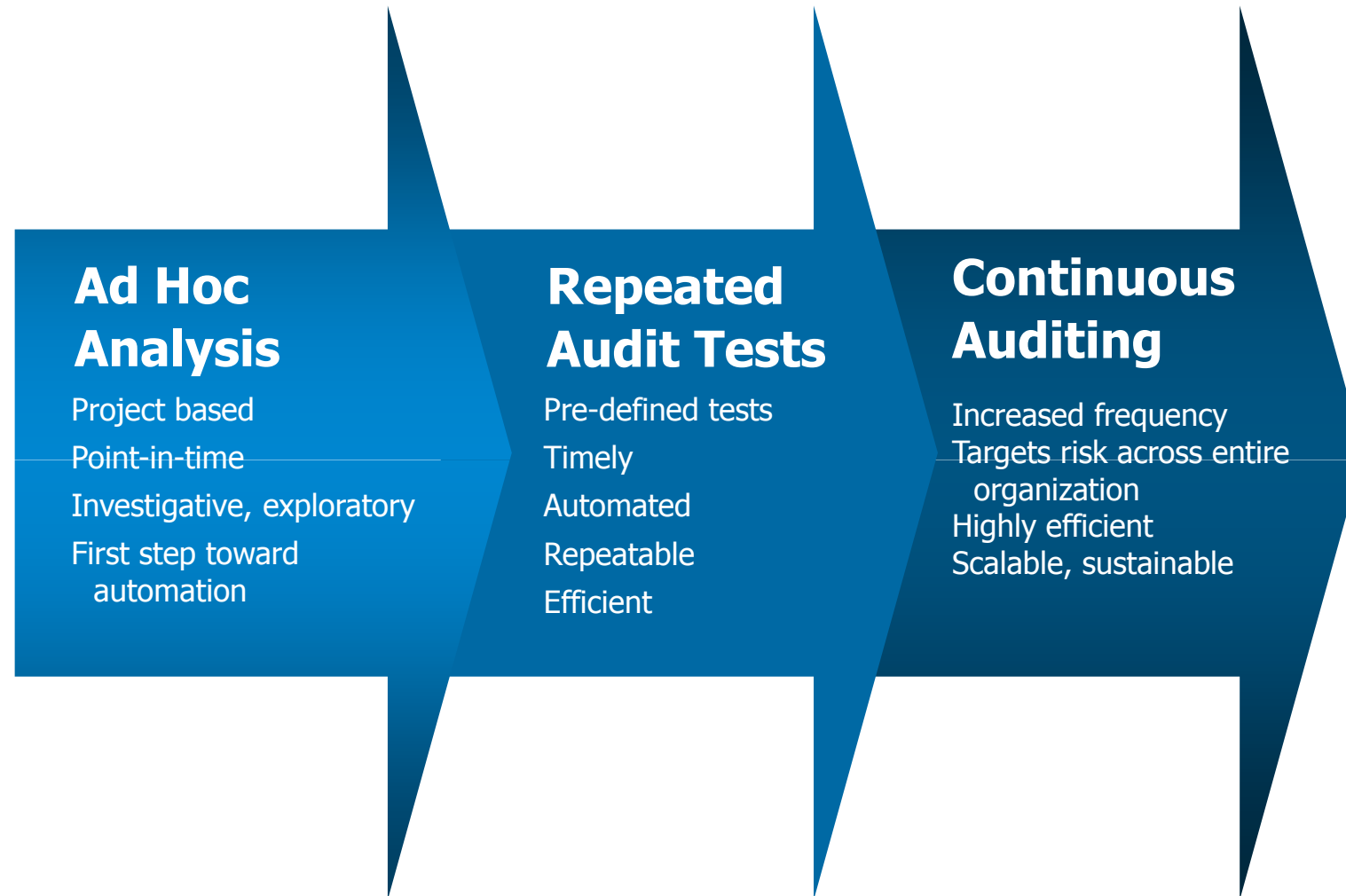


Specialized Data Analysis Software

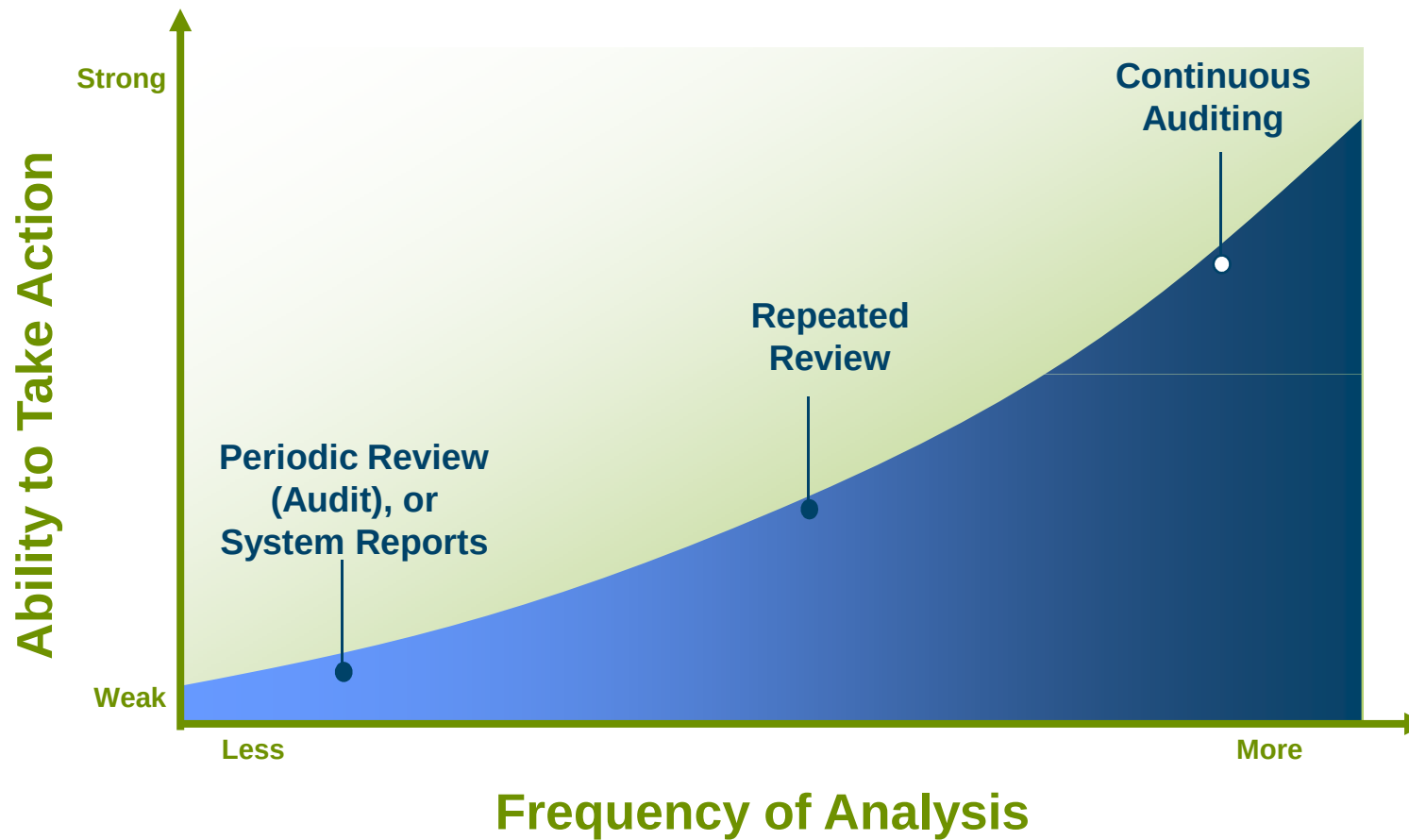
- Review 100 percent of transactions
- No limit on file size
- Compare data from different applications & systems
- Perform tests that are designed for audit and control purposes
- Conduct tests proactively
- Ability to automate high-risk areas to catch fraud before it escalates
- Maintain comprehensive logs of all activities performed



Data Analytics Approaches



Continuous Auditing

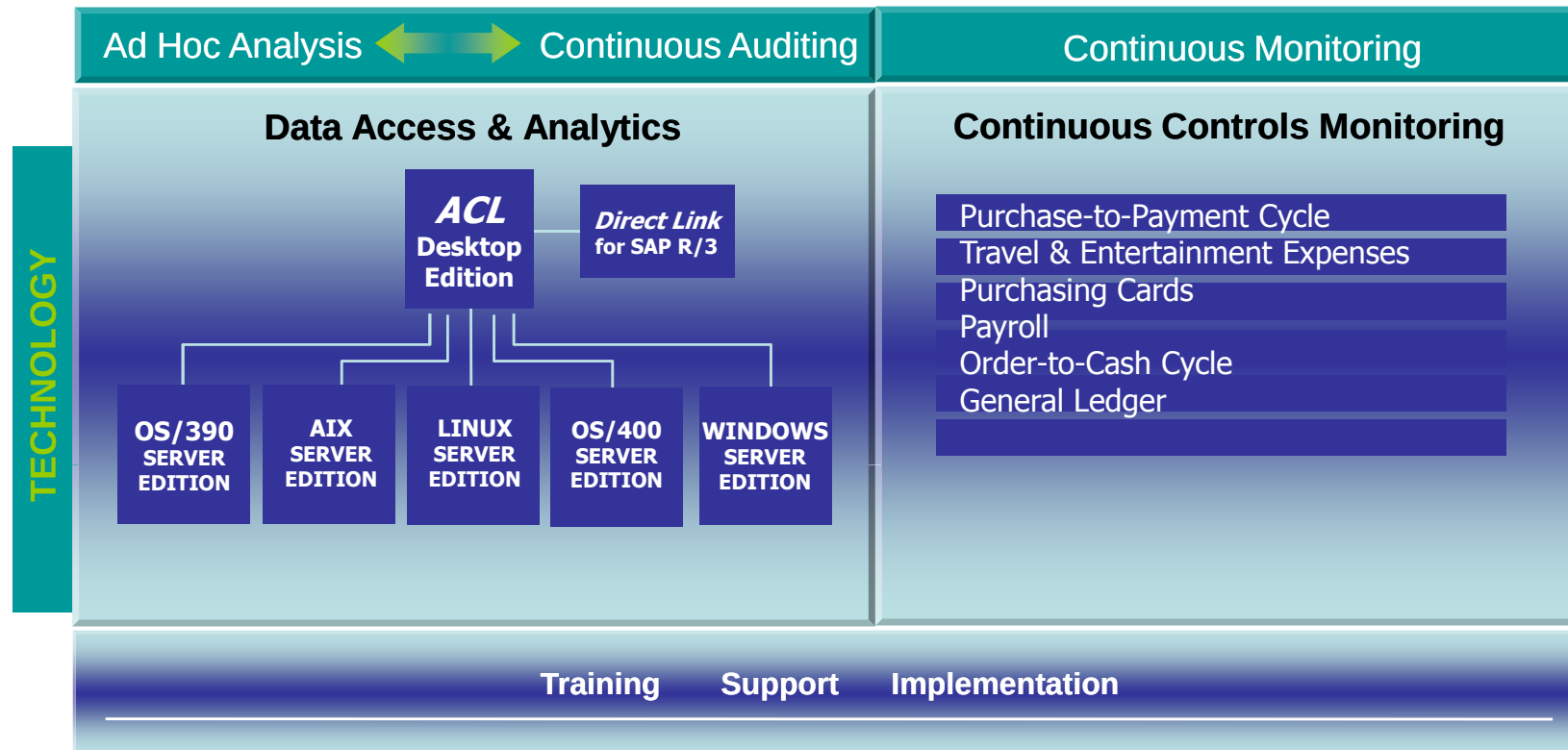


Continuous Auditing Benefits

- Key to ensuring internal controls are in place and operating effectively
- Exposes control weaknesses to prevent fraud
- Reveals anomalies close to time they occur to detect fraud early
- Existence is a deterrent



Integrated Assurance



Application Areas for Data Analytics

- Accounts payable
 - Phantom vendors
- Purchasing
 - Purchase splitting
 - Kickbacks
- Purchase cards
 - Inappropriate, unauthorized purchases
- Travel & Entertainment Expenses
 - Duplicate claims, inappropriate activity
- Payroll
 - Ghost Employees



Data Analysis Techniques

- Drill-down analysis
 - Review large population and determine true areas of risk
 - Isolate “red flags” and drill down
- Exception analysis
 - Begin with entire population and filter for transactions matching specific criteria
- File matching
 - Compare separate data files and look for disparities or matches (e.g., phantom vendors)



Examples of Fraud Tests: Payables

- Questionable invoices
 - Invoices without a valid P.O.
 - Sequential invoices
- Over-billing
 - Quantity shipped less than quantity ordered
 - Item shipped of lower value than item ordered
- Duplicate invoices
 - Multiple invoices for same item description
 - Invoices for same amount on the same date
 - Multiple invoices for same P.O. and date

UK Supplier of Construction Materials
Simple test uncovered £1.5 million worth of duplicate
invoices billed over three years.



Examples of Fraud Tests: Purchases

- Questionable purchases
 - P.O./invoices with amount paid > amount received
 - Purchases of consumer items
- Split purchases
 - Similar transactions for same vendor within specific timeframe
- Inflated prices
 - Compare prices to standard price lists or to historical prices
- Phantom vendors
 - Vendor/employee comparison
 - Vendor has mail drop as sole address

Retail Company
Employee submitted invoices for non-existent service
from phantom vendor (his wife).



Examples of Fraud Tests: P-Cards

- Split purchases to avoid purchasing card limits
 - Purchases processed as two or more separate transactions
 - Identified by isolating purchases from specific vendors within short periods of time
- Favored vendors for kickbacks
 - Trend analysis to compare current transaction volumes to previous time period
- Suspicious purchases
 - Transactions that occur on weekends, holidays, or vacations

US Government Agency
Monitored 12 million transactions, identified
\$38 million in suspect transactions



Examples of Fraud Tests: T&E

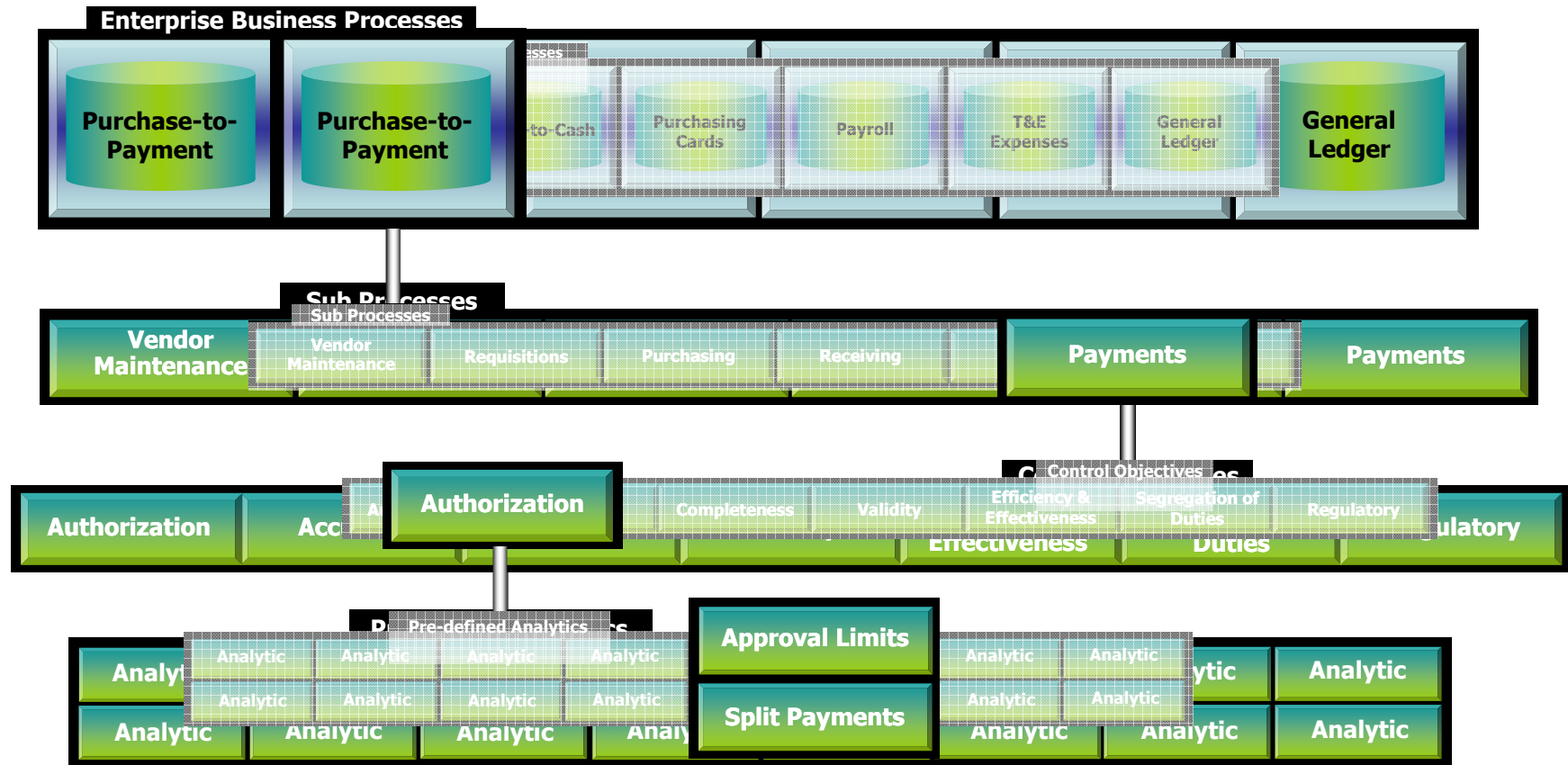
- Duplicate claims
 - Submitting claims twice
- Tracking “no receipt” claims
 - Isolate expenses without receipts and identify underlying trends through profiling techniques
- Threshold reviews
 - Track personnel exceeding thresholds
- Inappropriate activity
 - Compare expenses to travel records to ensure expenses claimed for valid trips

Financial Services Firm

Identified a single expense fraud worth \$30,000 and in excess of 200 instances of expense abuse in one month.



Process & Analytic Examples



Key Consideration

1. **Build** a profile of potential frauds to be tested
2. **Analyze** data for possible indicators of fraud
3. **Automate** the detection process through continuous auditing/monitoring of high-risk business functions to improve controls
4. **Investigate** and drill down into emerging patterns
5. **Expand** scope and repeat as necessary



Summary

- Regulatory and corporate governance initiatives demand a focus on fraud detection/prevention and assurance that internal controls are effective
- Technology has proven to be effective tool in fighting fraud and monitoring effectiveness of internal controls – but is under-used
- Continuous auditing and monitoring has grown rapidly; offers effective way to overcome challenges of fraud detection and the new regulatory environment



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