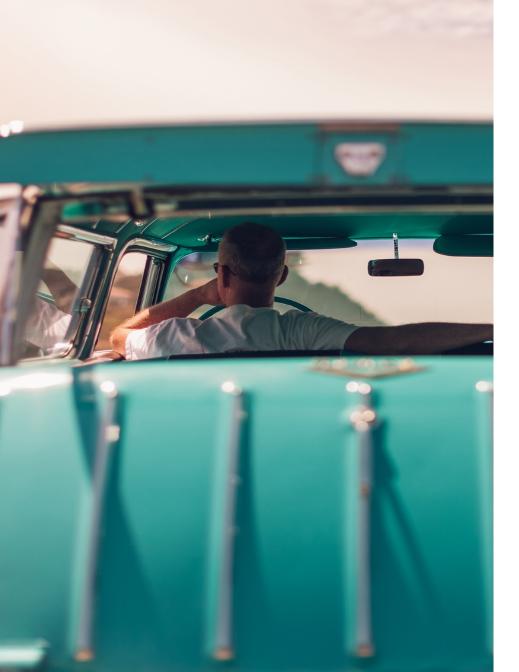


Fraud Detection and Prevention

Ryan Stucky, Senior Manager, Moss Adams

Aran Loftus, Senior Manager, Moss Adams



Roadmap: Math Lesson **Common Frauds** Brainstorm **Case Studies Global Trends** Quiz!



Math Lesson

<u>M</u>

 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$



The Fraud Triangle

Rationalization

Justification of dishonest actions.

FRAUD

Opportunity

Ability to carry out misappropriation of cash or organizational assets. Pressure

Motivation or incentive to commit fraud.

Why is Fraud Committed?

Opportunity:

- Lack of supervision
- Management override of controls
- Poor record keeping
- Extreme trust in a single individual
- Lack of disciplinary action/reporting for previous frauds
- Poor segregation of duties

Why is Fraud Committed?



Pressure:

- A gambling or drug habit
- Personal debt or poor credit
- Medical expenses
- A significant financial loss
- Peer or family pressure to succeed

Why is Fraud Committed?

Rationalization:

- I was only borrowing the money and planned to repay it.
- The company won't even realize this amount is gone; it's not that much.
- I've been working with the company for 15 years. They owe it to me.
- I'll stop once I pay off my debts.
- I deserved this after the way the company has treated me.

Who Commits Fraud?



Non-Fraud-Related Misconduct

 Over 40% of fraudsters had engaged in some form of non-fraud workplace violations (bullying or intimidation most common)

Behavioral Red Flags

- Living beyond means
- Complaining about money
- Stops complaining about money
- Keeps too much control considering position (unwilling to share duties)
- Frequent delays when requesting information
- Doesn't follow vacation policy

Asset Misappropriation: schemes in which the employee steals or misuses an organization's assets

- Tampering with monetary instruments
- Accessing member accounts
- Fraudulent loans
- Overstating reimbursable expenses



Financial Statement Fraud: fraud schemes involving the intentional misreporting of an organization's financial information with the intent to mislead others

- Creating fictitious revenues
- Overstating assets
- Understating expenses
- Concealing liabilities
- Managing earnings

Corruption: schemes in which a fraudster wrongfully uses his influence in a business transaction for the purpose of obtaining a benefit for himself or another person

- Conflicts of interest
- Illegal gratuities
- Bribery





Fraud committed by outsiders: Fraud committed using the internet, mobile applications, and telephone

- Accessing personal data using web and mobile based applications
- Obtaining personal financial information directly from the victim by gaining his or her trust
- Stealing funds using threats or coercion

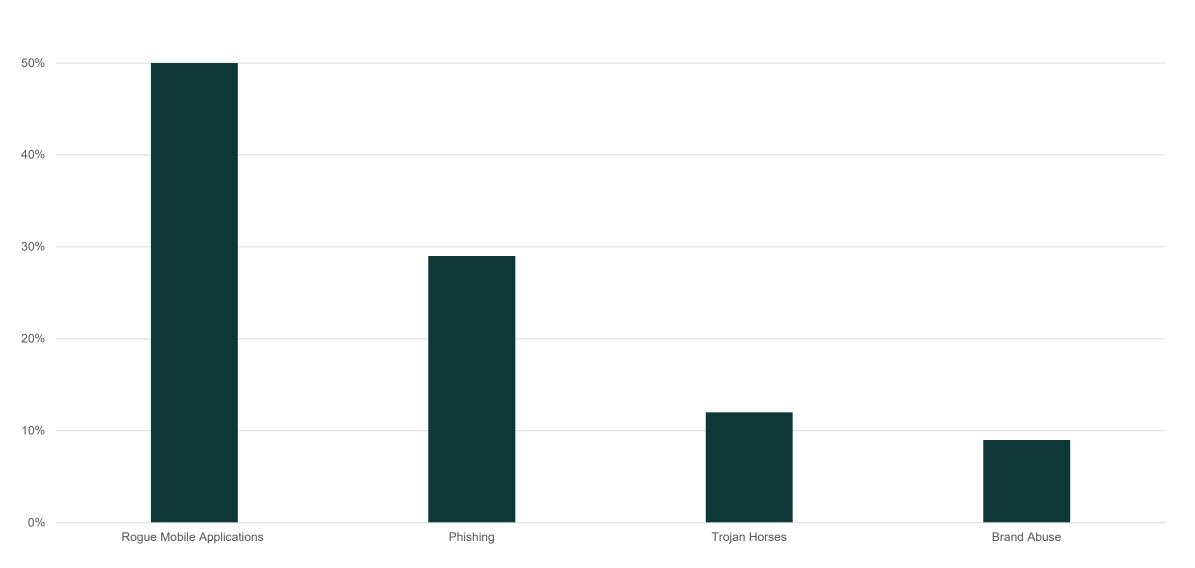
Mobile Application Fraud

40,000			
35,000			
30,000			
25,000			
20,000			
15,000			
10,000			
5,000			
0	December 2018	March 2019	

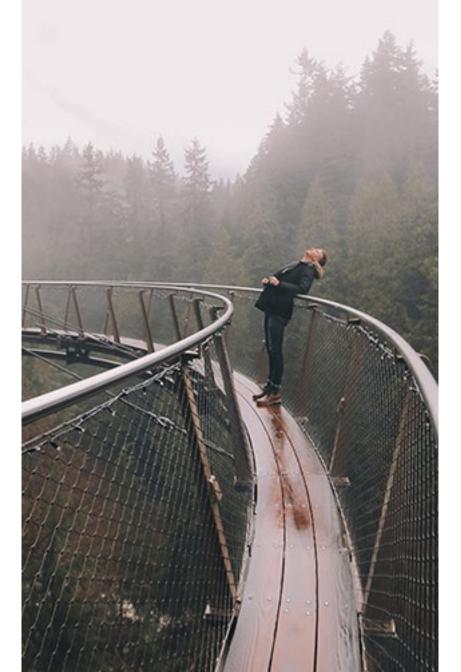
December 2018

45,000

Digital Fraud



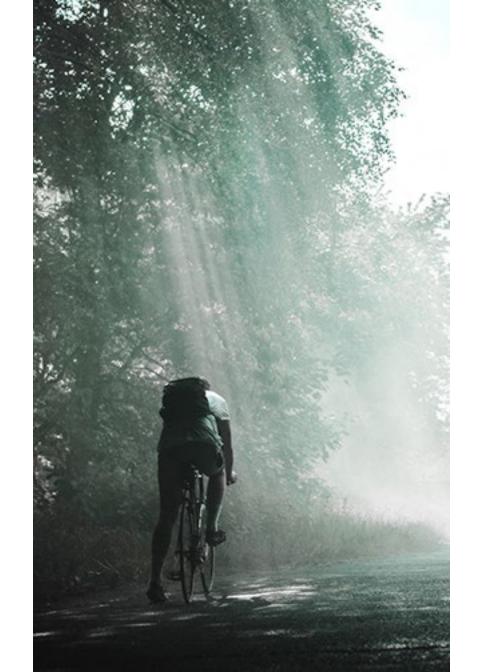
60% -

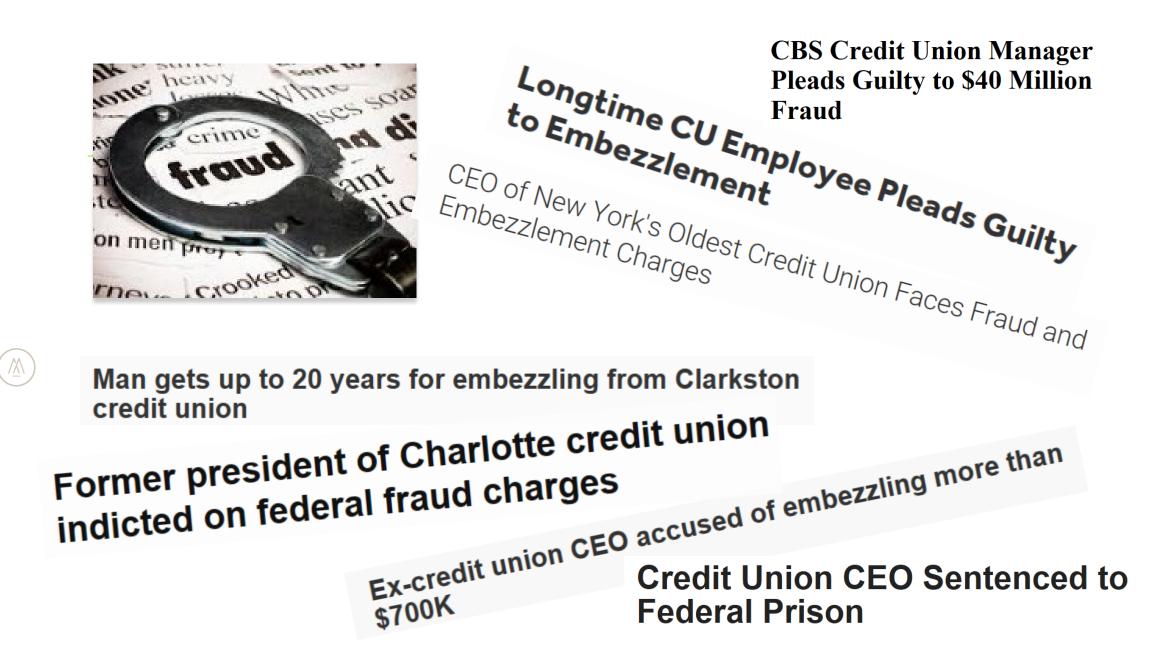


Brainstorm!



Case Studies





Credit Union Fraud Case #1

What happened?

• The CEO and President of a Credit Union used falsified invoices and expense reports to steal approximately \$6 million over 5 years.

How was it caught?

• Discovered due to an anonymous tip.

What went wrong?

- Lack of oversight
- Management override of controls

How could it have been prevented?

- Controls over accounting, accounts payable, and ACH processing functions
- Higher awareness of the potential for management override

Credit Union Fraud Case #2

What happened?

• Credit Union CEO stole approximately \$40 million over 30 years.

What went wrong?

- Segregation of duties
- CEO was well-liked and trusted
- Forged signature

How could it have been prevented?

- Better controls including segregation of duties
- Financial statement audit confirmation procedures

Credit Union Fraud Case #3

What happened?

• COO stole over \$465k in the course of seven years to fund lifestyle

How was it caught?

• Not disclosed in court filings or by the authorities. Likely a tip.

What went wrong?

- Lack of segregation of duties
- Lack of review of employee accounts

How could it have been prevented?

- Segregation of duties over ability to post to accounts
- Employee account reviews

Commonality

Capability

- Technical skills to take advantage of opportunity
- Intelligence to exploit control weaknesses
- Ability to deal with the stress
- Organizational positioning
- Deception skills to lie to the board, auditors, and others and maintain that lie over time

Association of Certified Fraud Examiners

The ACFE is the world's largest anti-fraud organization

Together with more than 75,000 members, the mission is to reduce the incidence of fraud and white-collar crime.

Premier provider of anti-fraud training and education.

REPORT TO THE NATIONS

2018 GLOBAL STUDY ON OCCUPATIONAL FRAUD AND ABUSE



KEY FINDINGS

2,690 real cases of occupational fraud

from

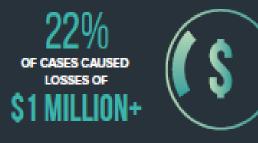
<u>M</u>

125 countries

ⁱⁿ 23 industry categories







Median duration of a fraud scheme



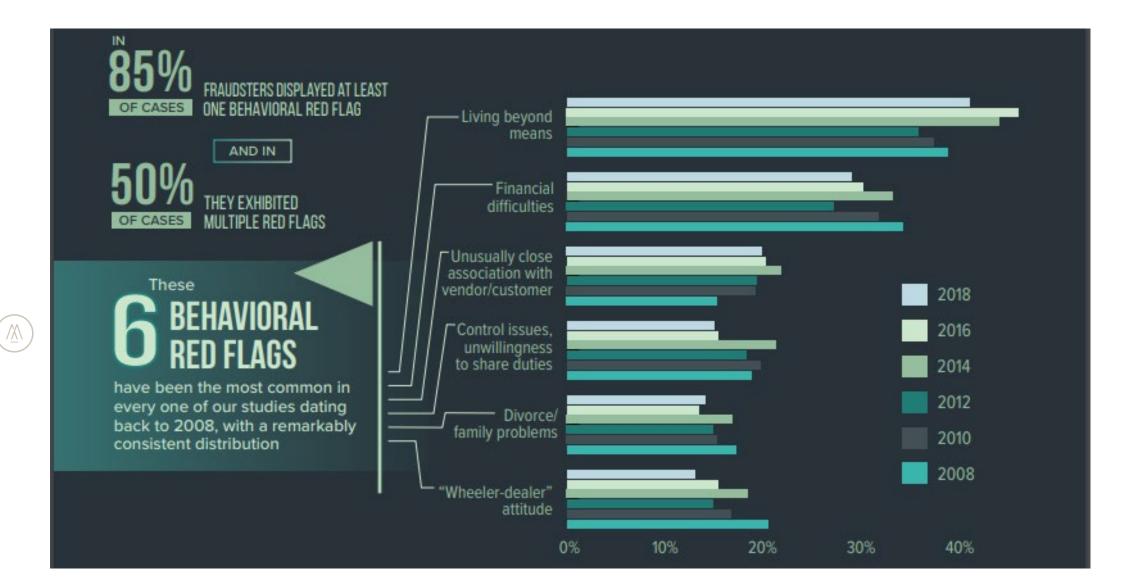
MONTHS

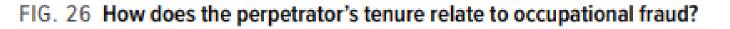
CORRUPTION

was the most common scheme In every global region

Who Commits Fraud?







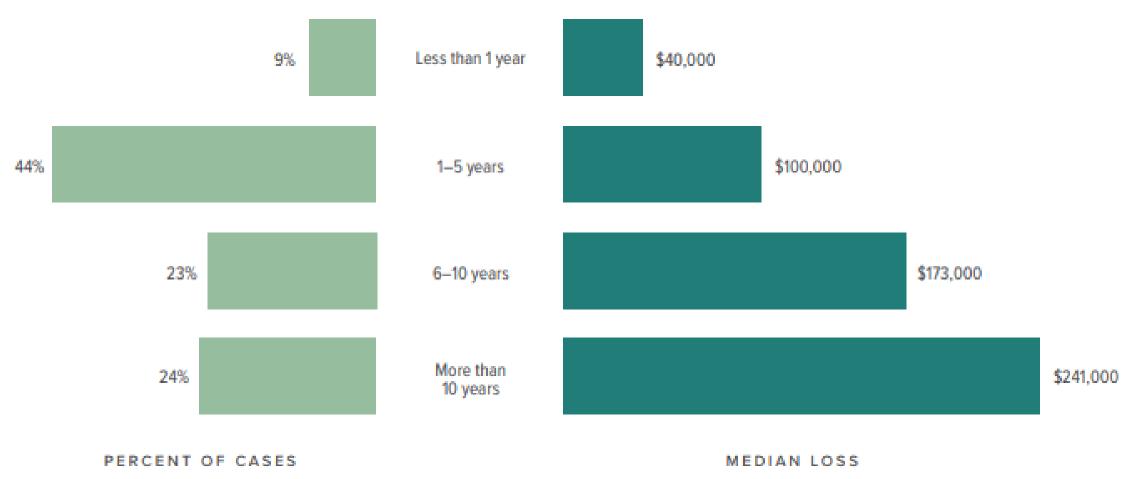
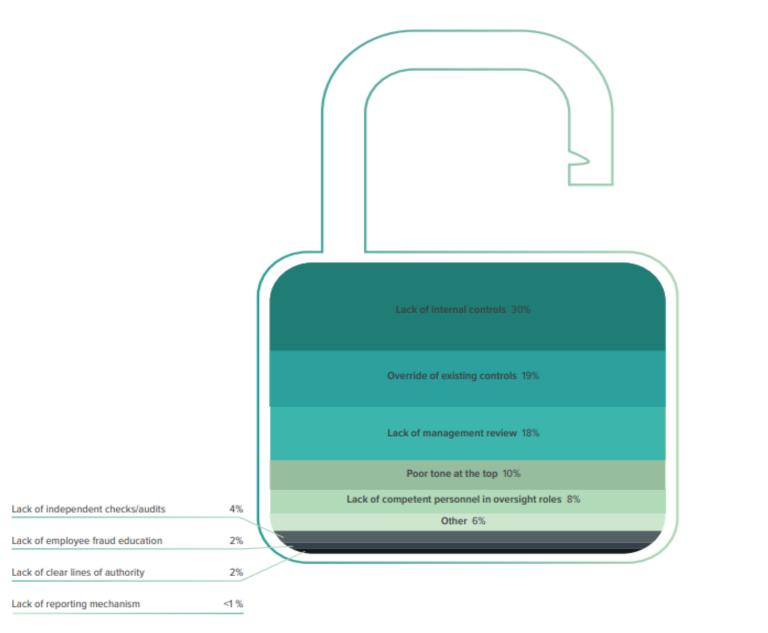
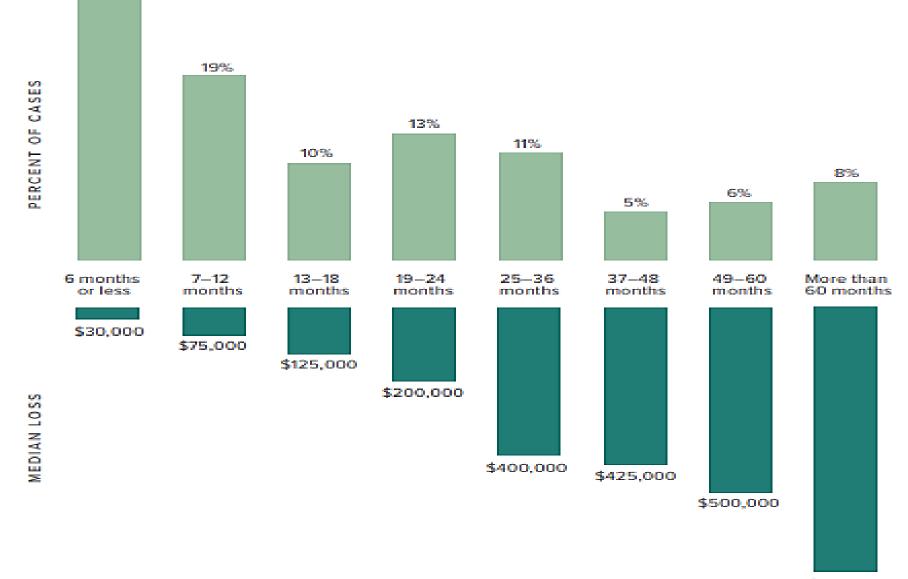


FIG. 22 What are the primary internal control weaknesses that contribute to occupational fraud?



Victim Organizations





27%

\$715,000

Internet Fraud

Internet Scamming is on The Rise Internet scams filed with the BBB Scam Tracker

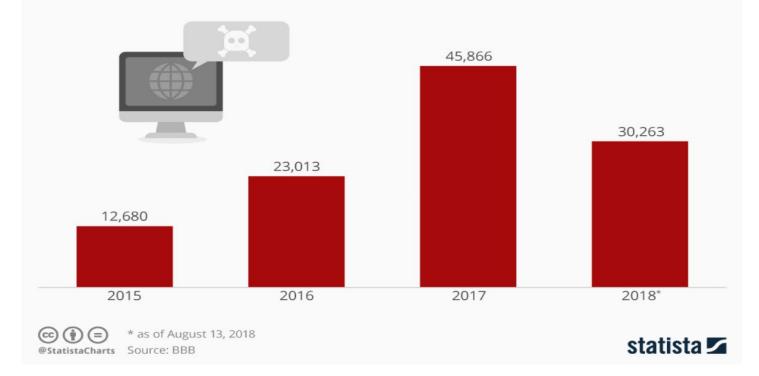
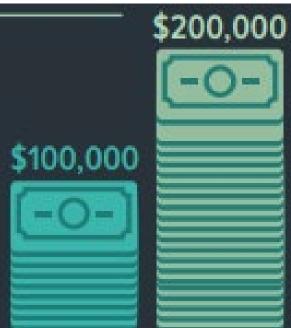




FIG. 9 How is occupational fraud in	itially detected?
Тір	
	40%
Internal audit	
	15%
Management review	
	13%
By accident	
	7%
Other	
	6%
Account reconciliation	
	5%





Organizations without hotlines were more than **TWICE AS LIKELY** to detect fraud by accident or by external audit



CONCEALING FRAUD

An act of fraud typically involves not only the commission of the scheme itself, but also efforts to conceal the misdeeds. Understanding the methods fraudsters use to cover their crimes can help organizations better design prevention mechanisms and detect the warning signs of fraud.

TOP 8 CONCEALMENT METHODS USED BY FRAUDSTERS



14

Created fraudulent physical documents



Altered physical documents



Created fraudulent transactions in the accounting system

= mu

42%

Altered transactions in the accounting system

-e

34%



Altered electronic

documents or files



Destroyed physical Created fraudulent documents documents or files

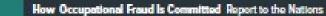


.....

29%

electronic

Created fraudulent iournal entries



RECOVERING FRAUD LOSSES

After a fraud has been detected, the victim might try to recover its losses from the fraudster or other sources. Our data shows that victims are rarely made whole.

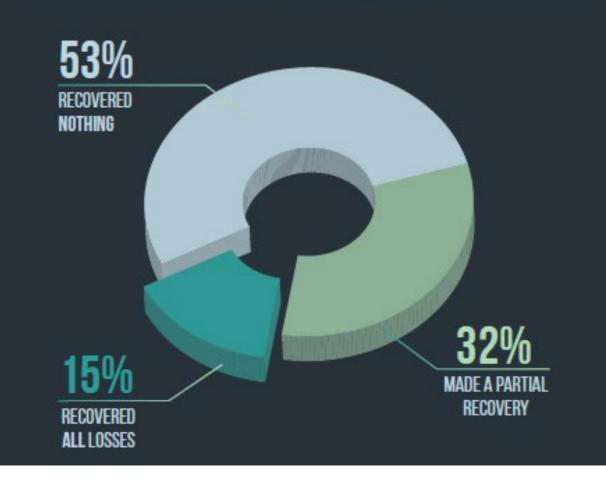




FIG. 17 What anti-fraud controls are most common?

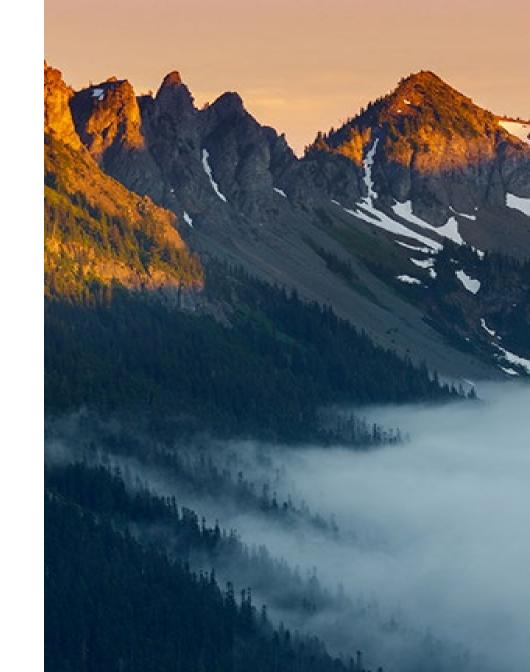
Code of conduct	
	80%
External audit of financial statements	
	80%
Internal audit department	_
	73%
Management certification of financial statements	_
	72%
External audit of internal controls over financial reporting	
	67%
Management review	
	66%
Hotline	
	63%

Safeguards and Internal Controls

- Whistleblower hotline
- Appropriate cybersecurity controls
- Mandatory vacations
- Appropriate training at all levels
- Annual independent audit

- Board oversight
- Segregation of duties
- Appropriate dual controls in place
- Written fraud policy
- Employee Account Reviews





Which of the following is a best practice for protecting member information:

- A) Install security updates and patches periodically
- B) Use passphrases rather than passwords to control network access
- C) Store member info on laptops rather than on the network
- D) Store member information on a computer connected to the internet

Which of the following would be a red flag to potential financial statement fraud?

- A) Financials issued as of Feb. 28 even though books closed Jan. 15
- B) Financials have been reviewed by a CPA (AUP) but never audited
- C) The Credit Union changes auditors periodically due to disagreements
- D) Only current year information is displayed rather than comparative

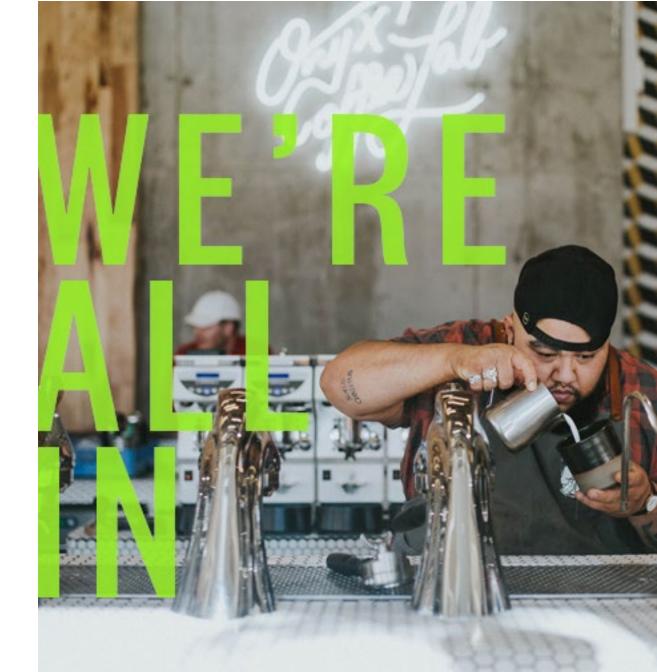
Which poses the greatest risk for fraud to organizations?

- A) Theft of noncash assets
- B) Billing schemes
- C) Expense reimbursement schemes
- D) Financial statement fraud

-Questions and answers sourced from the Journal of Accountancy, June 2019, November 2018 and July 2018.



Questions and/or Experiences?



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