

Applying Data Analytics to Address Fraud Risk

Vikas Dutta

Abbasali Tavawala

November 9, 2013



Agenda

- COSO Framework
 - Requirements for Fraud Risk Assessment
 - Cressey's Fraud Triangle
- Anti-Fraud Controls Testing
 - Continuous auditing tools developed by Internal Audit
- Joint Effort with Rutgers
 - CA Account Payable Exception Prioritization using Suspicious Score Model (Pei Li)

COSO – 2013 Framework and Guidance for Fraud Risk Assessment

Control Environment

- 1. Demonstrates commitment to integrity and ethical values
- 2. Exercises oversight responsibility
- 3. Establishes structure, authority and responsibility
- 4. Demonstrates commitment to competence
- 5. Enforces accountability

Risk Assessment

- 6. Specifies relevant objectives
- 7. Identifies and analyzes risk
- **8. Assesses fraud risk**
- 9. Identifies and analyzes significant change

Control Activities

- 10. Selects and develops control activities
- 11. Selects and develops general controls over technology
- 12. Deploys through policies and procedures

Information & Communication

- 13. Uses relevant information
- 14. Communicates internally
- 15. Communicates externally

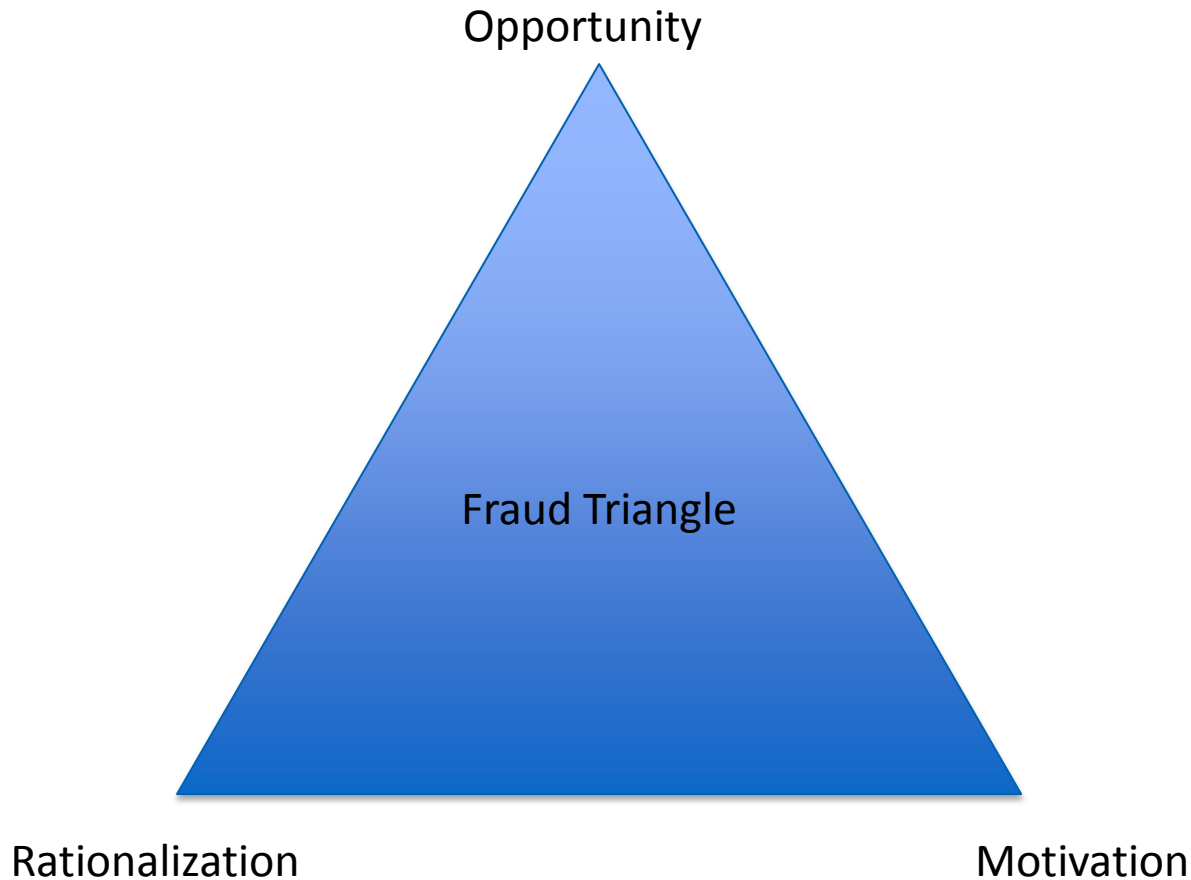
Monitoring Activities

- 16. Conducts ongoing and/or separate evaluations
- 17. Evaluates and communicates deficiencies

- Potential for material misstatement NOW explicitly considered in assessing fraud risk
- Incentives, pressures, attitudes, rationalizations, and opportunities
- Responsibility and accountability

Assessing Fraud Risk:

“The organization considers the potential for fraud in assessing risks to the achievement of objectives.”



Using Data Analytics to Test Anti-Fraud Controls

Accounts Payable

- Payments to vendors not on Vendor Master File
- Payments processed during non-business hours
- Benford's Analysis on Transaction Amounts (Using CAATs Or Excel)
- Duplicate Vendor Payments based on a set threshold value (>\$1000)
- Rounded Payment Amounts
- Fraud Buzzword Keyword Search

Payroll Register Review

- Multiple User ID's per bank account

Travel and Entertainment (T&E)

- Procurement Items expensed through T&E
- Top expense reports by amount
- Top claimants by amount

Journal Entries

- Benford's Analysis on Transaction Amounts
- Entries posted during non-business hours

Analytics Methodology

Step 1 : Data Extraction

- Identify data fields to be extracted
- Automate data extraction from business systems on a monthly basis

Step 2 : Data Import

- Import data using Excel & Access

Step 3 : Data Analysis

- Analyze data using Excel & Access through customized user forms

Benefits

- Use Excel & Access for analysis
 - Minimal learning curve
 - No additional licensing costs
- Ease of use for non IT staff
- Reduced reliance on IT department
- Automated data extraction
- No need for additional IT infrastructure

Product Demo



Future State

Directional Objective:

- Empower the business to create continuous monitoring tools
- Increase efficiency i.e. Manage by Exception and Provide Greater Assurance

Test Scenarios:

- Aging by Due Date and Invoice Date
- Debtor/Creditor Transaction Summary
- Compare Vendor Spend vs. Budget
- Compare Vendor Overall Spend and Approvals
- Compare Submission to Prior Expense Reports for Fraud

Joint Effort with Rutgers

Motivation for Creating Exception Prioritization Framework

- Large data sets with high # of perceived exceptions
- Time consuming & cost prohibitive to audit total population

Methodology

- Developed rule based criteria for identifying exceptions
- Use of Belief Function to develop suspicious scoring model

$$\mathbf{Bel}_{tR_i}(\sim f) = r_i \quad \mathbf{Bel}_t(\sim f) = 1 - \prod_{R_i \in A_t} (1 - r_i)$$

Conclusion/Benefits

- Reduced # of false positives
- Reduced testing effort by focusing only on high suspicious score transactions

Thank You!

abbasali.tavawala@ca.com

sohit.raina@ca.com

vikas.dutta@ca.com