

Smart decisions. Lasting value.

Fraud Awareness



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Today's Agenda - Fraud Awareness



- Policy
- Defining Fraud and Corruption
- Fraud Triangle
- Case Studies V Line, Sports Rort
- Why does Fraud occur & what does it look like?
- Fraud RED flags and how is Fraud detected?
- Typical Fraudster
- Key Internal Controls
- What is the impact of Fraud?
- The mechanics & dynamics of fraud prevention
- What do I do if I suspect Fraud?



Fraud Prevention Policy



- Purpose
- Responsibility accountability
- Definitions
- Statement on tolerance to fraud and corruption
- Prevention
- Detection
- Reporting
- Investigation
- Links to suite of supporting documents
 e.g. COI, GBH, Code of Conduct, Public Interest Disclosures, Risk



Defining Fraud and Corruption



Fraud

is the dishonest activity involving deception that causes actual or potential financial loss

Corruption

the interests of their employer and abuses their position to achieve personal gain or advantage

Corrupt practices do not include mistakes or un-intentional acts



Fraud Triangle



Incentive

Why am I doing it?

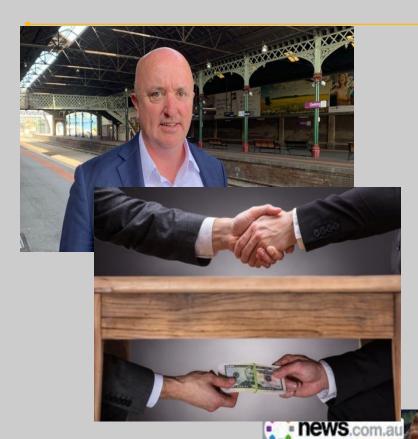
Opportunity How can I do it?

Justification/ Rationalisation

Everyone is doing it!



Case Studies V-Line / Transclean - Sports Rort







ROCKS GOVERNMENT

Why does Fraud Occur?



- Poor internal controls
- Override of internal controls
- Lack of management review
- Collusion between employees (internal) & third parties (external (e.g. contractors)
- Lack of accountability
- Greed
- Poor organisational culture & 'Tone at the Top'
- Poor hiring practices



What does fraud look like?





- Collusion with suppliers/contactors – grooming
- Undisclosed conflict
- Undeclared GBH

- Bribery/Kick backs
- PO Splitting
- Self authorisation
- Contract variations



- Cash
- Petty cash claims
- Overstated Reimbursements
- Manipulation of EFT
- Skimming receipts

- Sale/removal of assets
- Services provided without fee
- Misuse of credit / fuel cards
- False creditors/invoices



What does fraud look like?



Employee/ Contractor Screening

- Identity fraud
- Falsification of qualifications
- Falsification of employment record
- Overstating prior experience & achievements



- Unauthorised master file amendments
- False overtime claims
- False KM claims
- Invalid variations
- False casuals

- Failure to submit leave forms
- Creation of ghost employees / vendors
- Manipulation of 'terminated' employees and dormant creditors



What does fraud look like?





- Private use of assets
- Use of 'surplus' materials
- Theft of consumables for resale

- Misuse of vehicles
- Inappropriate use of buildings/ facilities
- Appropriation of intellectual property



- Sale of data(client lists, credit card numbers)
- Manipulation of data

- Corruption of data (aggrieved staff)
- Theft of client records



Fraud RED Flags/Warning Signs



Culture Red Flag

- Lack of supporting documentation
- Failure to detect and report minor fraud
- Failure to implement internal controls / desire not to implement controls
- Requests for system access not commensurate with role
- Bypassing procurement processes
- Accepting close relationship with customers, suppliers or contractors
- Incomplete Gifts/Benefits/Hospitality register
- Failure to reconcile

Individual Behavioural Red Flag

- Staff who do not take holidays
- Signs of excessive wealth or spending – living beyond means
- Unusually close relationship with customers, suppliers or contractors
- Failing to declare potential conflicts of interest or gifts
- Staff unwilling to share duties
- Staff insisting on having annual leave paid
- Wheeler-dealer attitude
- Financial difficulties/family problems



Job performance RED flags







How is fraud detected?

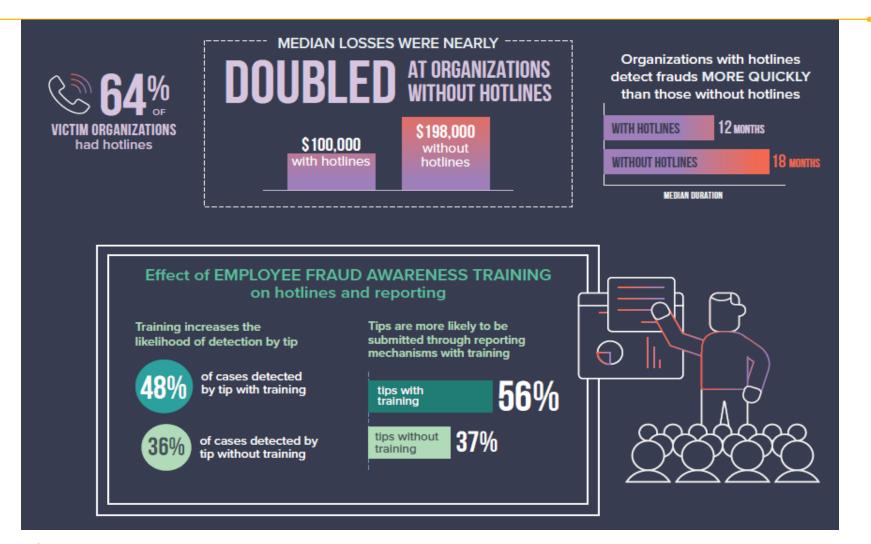


| Tip | 43% |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Internal audit | |
| Management review | 15% |
| | 12% |
| Other | 6% |
| By accident | 5% |
| Account reconciliation | |
| External audit | 4% |
| | 4% |
| Document examination | 3% |
| Surveillance/monitoring | |
| Notified by law enforcement | 3% |
| | 2% |
| IT controls | 2% |
| Confession | |
| | 1% |



Tip

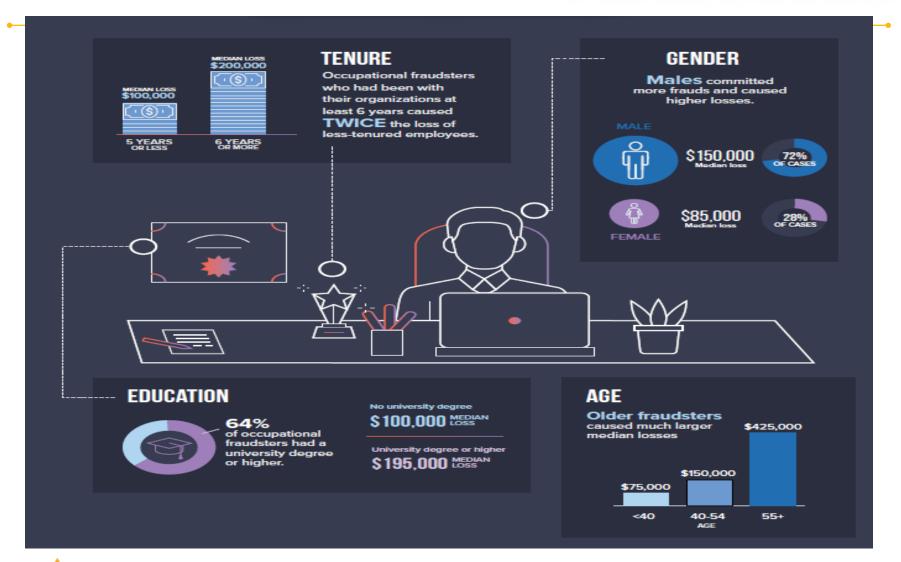






Typical Fraudster







Examples of Key Internal Controls



Employee / Contractor Screening

- Mandatory police criminal checks/WWCC
- Reference checks
- Verify qualifications & experience
- Integrity of recruitment/selection process

Accounts Payable & Payroll

- Segregation of duties separate set up & maintenance of vendors/payroll master files
- Separate data entry from payment duties
- Independent review
- Exception reporting master file changes
- Supporting documentation authorising changes to master file data
- Monitor annual leave balances
- 'Lockdown' pavment data files



Key Internal Controls



Asset Management

- Regular Stocktakes
- Existence and maintenance of Asset Register
- Assign a unique asset number to each asset
- Record keeping v capitalisation
- Monitoring and review
- Clear statement on acceptable use
- Disposal via auction house
- Limit access to databases
- Regular review of access commensurate with job
- Confidentiality agreements
- Mandate password complexity
- Frequency of password changes
- Don't share passwords

Data & Information



Key Internal Controls





- COI & confidentiality declarations (TEP)
- Centrally managed register
- Checklist
- Stand alone Policy
- Enforcement officer rotation



- Transparent GBH register
- Record gifts offered, accepted and declined
- Prohibit certain functions from receiving GBH (e.g. contract managers, enforcement officers)
- Communication to suppliers
- Monitor for trends/grooming



Key Internal Controls





- Policy and procedures(Procurement, Contract Management, Tendering)
- Message in RFT/RFQ
- Dual authorisations of PO <u>before</u> incurring costs
- Consultants excluded from tendering where they have helped develop specifications
- Declare COI
- Established criteria and weighting
- Assess compliance with policy (spot checks, DA)
- Cross check vendor and staff databases
- Defined contract variation process
- Clear financial delegations
- Separate Credit Card policy



What is the impact of fraud?



| Financial | Compliance | Culture |
|---|---|---|
| Financial costs can be significant and the size variable. | Compliance breachesInsurance costs | Staff members are devastated A collaborative approach is difficult to maintain Managers unsure of how to manage Damage to reputation |



Organisational Culture



| Facilitate | es Fraud | Reduces the | e risk of Fraud |
|--|--|--|--|
| AvoidantImpersonalInconsistent | UnstableCynicalImmoralUnclear | Open and honestPersonalEmpowered | AccountableAccepting of failure |



Mechanics of Fraud prevention





Australian Standard AS8001-2008

Fraud and Corruption Control



What do I do if I suspect Fraud?



- Don't ignore it
- Due process to be followed
- Refer to Policy

- Confidentiality/Discretion
- Possible Fraud Investigation
- Possible disciplinary action

What if I suspect that Senior Management is committing Fraud?

Report to Audit Committee Chair / IBAC / Auditors / Police

If something is not right, who do I complain to?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lsYaTNHhx-8





Contact us

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