# Fraud Risk Management

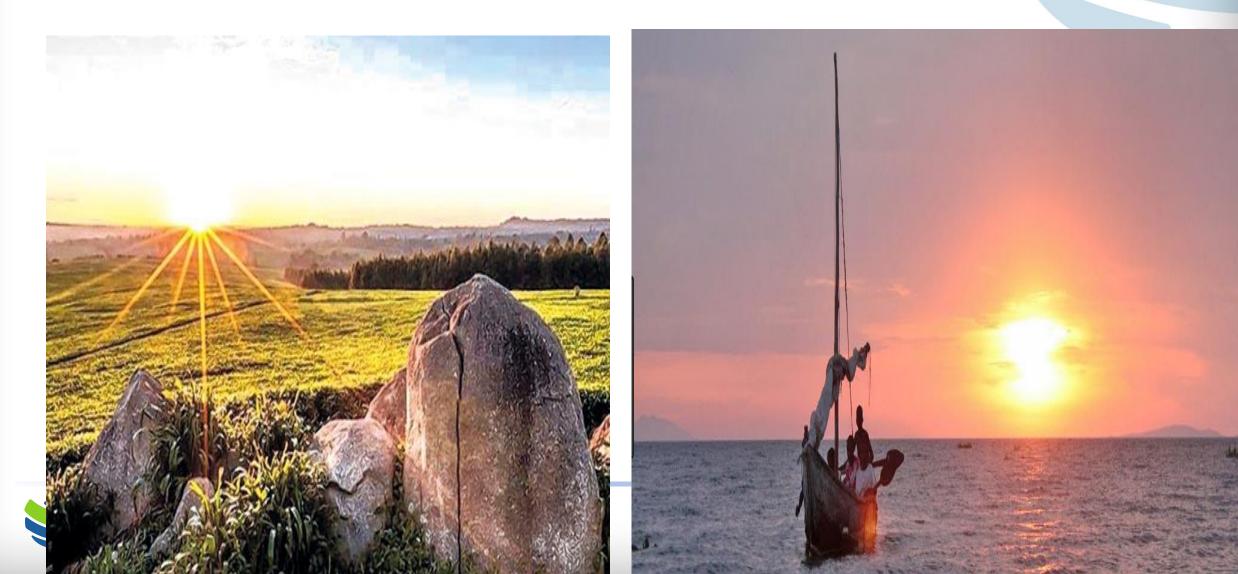
**Completing The Loop Through Effective Forensics and Internal Audit** 



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WE FAIL TO LEARN FROM HISTORY

### AGENDA

Fraud schemes

Fraud Risk Management Framework

Audit techniques to uncover fraud

Conducting the investigations

Understanding the types of evidence

Conducting fraud interviews

Writing the forensics and investigations report





# What is Fraud

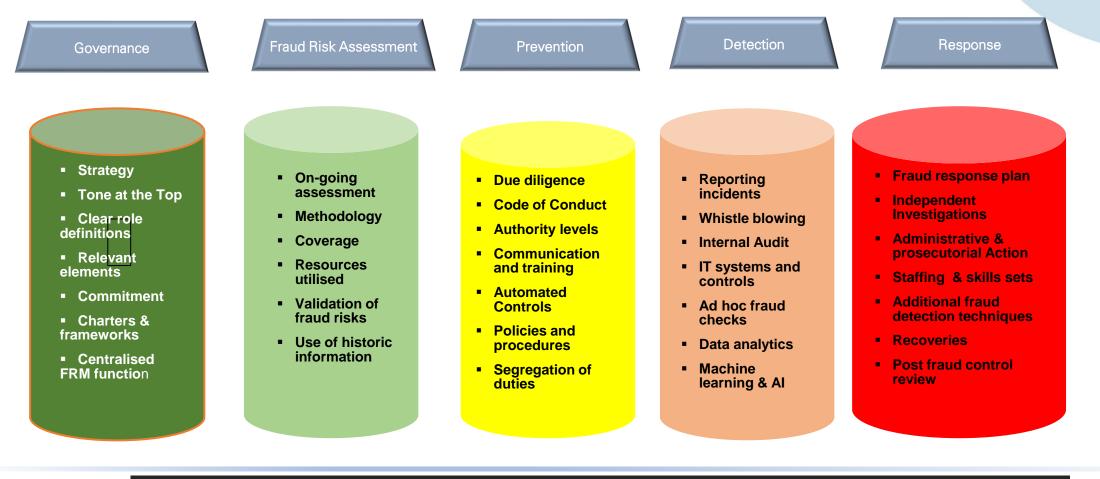
Adopted the Association of Fraud Examiners (ACFE) definition of fraud as being all those activities involving dishonesty and deception that can drain value from a business, directly or indirectly, whether or not there is personal benefit



#### Fraud May Include But is Not Limited To



## **Fraud Risk Management Framework**

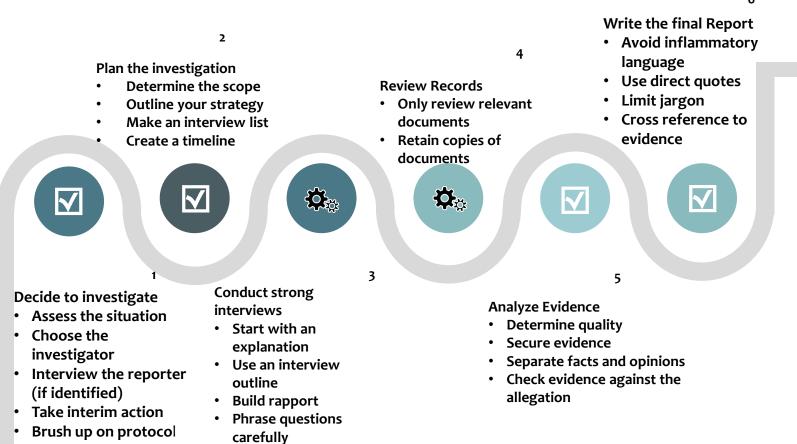








#### **Steps in Fraud Investigations**



### **Audit Techniques**





#### Types Of Evidence

Real evidence	Physical evidence, consists of material items involved in a case, objects and things that can be physically held and inspect
	Usually admitted because it tends to prove or disprove an issue of fact in a trial
	Must be relevant, material and authentic
Demonstrative evidence	Usually charts and diagrams, demonstrate or illustrate the testimony of a witness
	It's admissible when it fairly and accurately reflects the witness's testimony
Documentary evidence	Can be from a vast number of sources from diaries, letters, contracts, newspapers, phone records, digital files, emails, texts and IMs, website data, photographs
make	There are restrictions and qualifications for using documents at trial as there is a need to sure they are authentic and trustworthy
Testimonial evidence	A witness giving testimony under oath about the facts of the case



# **Conducting fraud interviews**

Begin by establishing a baseline by asking simple, easy-to-answer questions that the subject is likely to answer truthfully, such as: How long have you worked at the company?

Ask open-ended questions to get the subject to talk, such as: Tell me about...

#### Avoid loaded questions

Avoid questions at the beginning that can be answered with a yes or no

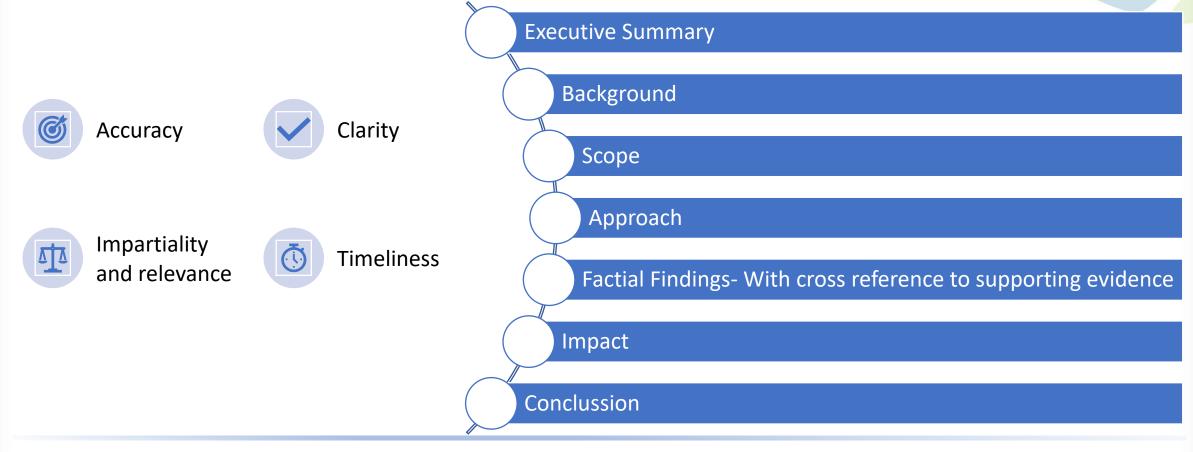
Do not ask accusatory questions that indicate you think the subject is guilty Ask simple questions that address one fact at a time, rather than combining more than one idea into the same question

Do not ask leading questions that prompt for the answer you want

Ask yes or no questions at the end of the interview to pin down specific facts that were revealed during the interview



#### Writing The Forensics And Investigations Report





#### Sometimes trust just isn't enough-

Thou shalt not be blinded by the beauty of a theoretical fraud risk management model; aim to obtain practical understanding of the fraud risks







