

The ACFE/COSO Fraud Risk Management Guide: 2022 Edition

Dave Cotton, CFE, CPA, CGFM

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DAVID L. COTTON, CPA, CFE, CGFM CHAIRMAN EMERITUS, COTTON & COMPANY

Dave Cotton is founder and Chairman Emeritus of Cotton & Company, Certified Public Accountants, headquartered in Alexandria, Virginia. Cotton & Company was founded in 1981 and has a practice concentration in assisting Federal and State agencies, inspectors general, and government grantees and contractors with a variety of government program-related assurance and advisory services. Cotton & Company has performed grant and contract, indirect cost rate, financial statement, financial related, and performance audits for more than two dozen Federal inspectors general as well as numerous other Federal and State organizations, programs, activities, and functions. In April 2022, Cotton & Company became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sikich LLP.

Cotton & Company's Federal agency audit clients have included the U.S. Government Accountability Office, U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Transportation Command, U.S, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol Police, U.S. Small Business Administration, U.S. Bureau of Prisons, Millennium Challenge Corporation, U.S. Marshals Service, and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives. Cotton & Company also assists numerous Federal agencies in preparing financial statements and improving financial management, accounting, and internal control systems.

Dave received a BS in mechanical engineering and an MBA in management science and labor relations from Lehigh University in Bethlehem, PA. He also pursued graduate studies in accounting and auditing at the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business. He is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA), Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE), and Certified Government Financial Manager (CGFM).

Dave served on the Advisory Council on Government Auditing Standards (the Council advises the United States Comptroller General on promulgation of *Government Auditing Standards*—GAO's yellow book). He served on the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) Anti-Fraud Programs and Controls Task Force and co-authored *Managing the Business Risk of Fraud: A Practical Guide*. He served on the American Institute of CPAs Anti-Fraud Task Force and co-authored *Management Override: The Achilles Heel of Fraud Prevention*. Dave is the past-chair of the AICPA Federal Accounting and Auditing Subcommittee and has served on the AICPA Governmental Accounting and Auditing Committee and the Government Technical Standards Subcommittee of the AICPA Professional Ethics Executive Committee. Dave chaired the Fraud Risk Management Task Force, sponsored by COSO and ACFE and is a principal author of the *COSO-ACFE Fraud Risk Management Guide*. Dave is currently co-chairing a task force to update the *COSO-ACFE Fraud Risk Management Guide*. In May 2022, Governor Glenn Youngkin appointed Dave to the Virginia Board of Accountancy.

Dave served on the board of the Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants (VSCPA) and on the **VSCPA Litigation Services, Professional Ethics, Quality Review, and Governmental Accounting and Auditing Committees**. He is a member of the Association of Government Accountants (AGA) and past-advisory board chairman and past-president of the AGA Northern Virginia Chapter and past Vice Chair of the **AGA Professional Ethics Board**. He is also a member of the IIA and the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners.

Dave has testified as an expert in governmental accounting, auditing, and fraud issues before the United States Court of Federal Claims, the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals, and other administrative and judicial bodies.

Dave has spoken and written frequently on cost accounting, professional ethics, and auditor fraud detection responsibilities. He has been an instructor for the George Washington University masters of accountancy program (*Fraud Examination and Forensic Accounting*), and has instructed for the George Mason University Small Business Development Center (*Fundamentals of Accounting for Government Contracts*).

Dave was the recipient of the ACFE 2018 Certified Fraud Examiner of the Year Award ("presented to a CFE who has demonstrated outstanding achievement in the field of fraud examination ... based on their contributions to the ACFE, to the profession, and to the community"); AGA's 2012 Educator Award ("to recognize individuals who have made significant contributions to the education and training of government financial managers"); and AGA's 2006 Barr Award ("to recognize the cumulative achievements of private sector individuals who throughout their careers have served as a role model for others and who have consistently exhibited the highest personal and professional standards").



The ACFE/COSO Fraud Risk Management Guide: 2022 Edition



- A short history: COSO, internal control, enterprise risk management, and fraud risk management
- The big picture: principles, standards, and leading practices
- FRMG overview
- The 2022 Update Task Force
- What has not changed
- Major changes
- Fraud risk management tools
- Be part of the antifraud effort

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Disclaimer





The views expressed in this presentation are my views and do not necessarily align with the views of the Virginia Board of Accountancy.

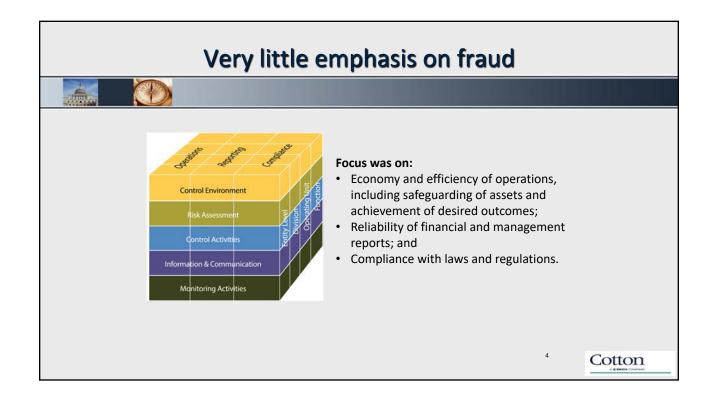


A short history: COSO, internal control, enterprise risk management, and fraud risk management





- 1985: Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission
- 1987: Treadway Commission Report
- 1992: Internal Control—Integrated Framework





A short history: COSO, internal control, enterprise risk management, and fraud risk management





- 1985: Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission
- 1987: Treadway Commission Report
- 1992: Internal Control—Integrated Framework
- 1992-2001: COSO IC Framework gained broad recognition
- 2002: SOX section 404 mandated establishing/reporting on IC
- 2002-2012: COSO IC Framework gained global recognition

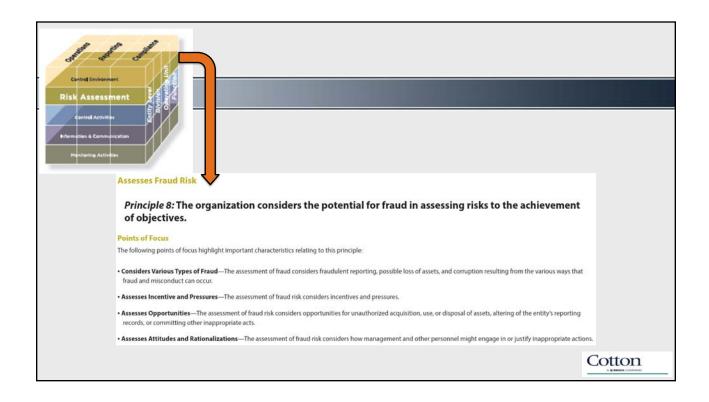
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A short history: COSO, internal control, enterprise risk management, and fraud risk management





- 2004: COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- 2013: COSO Internal Control—Integrated Framework
 - Principle 8: Consider fraud when assessing risks



A short history: COSO, internal control, enterprise risk management, and fraud risk management





- 2004: COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
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- 2014: ACFE/COSO Fraud Risk Management task force
- 2015: GAO Fraud Risk Management Framework

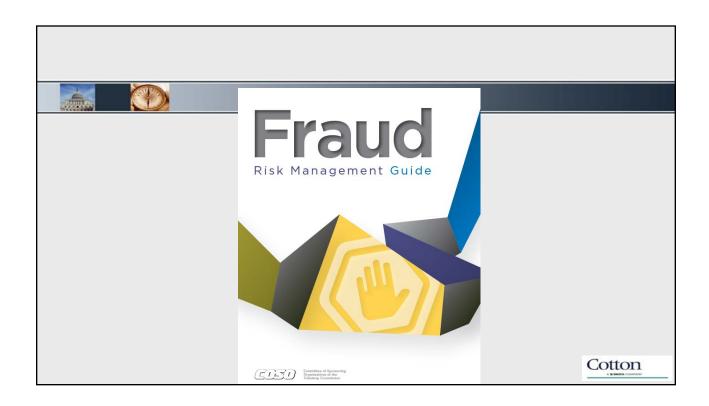


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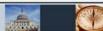


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- 2016: ACFE/COSO Fraud Risk Management Guide





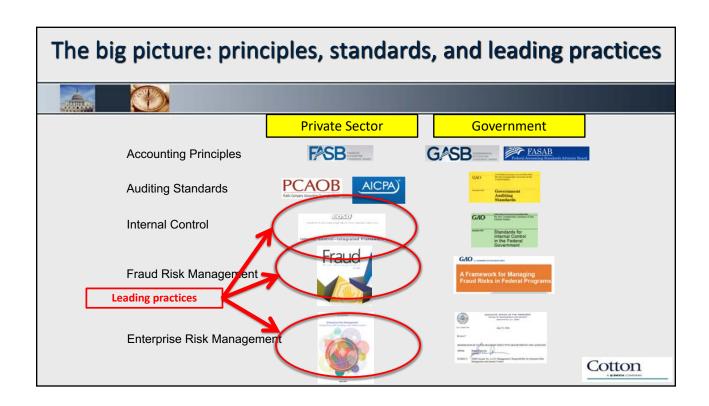
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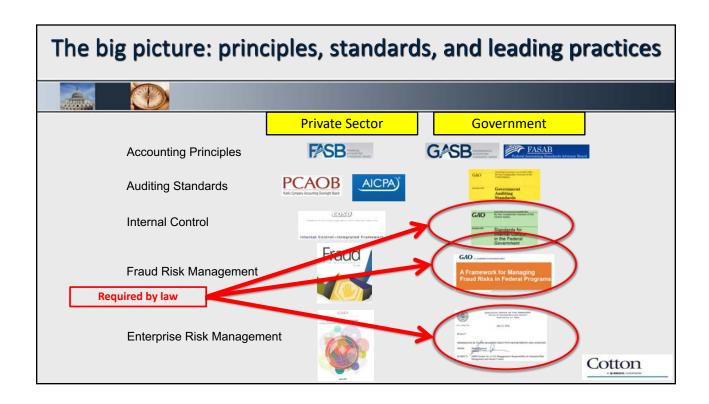
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- 2015: GAO Fraud Risk Management Framework
- 2016: ACFE/COSO Fraud Risk Management Guide
- 2017: COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework— Integrating with Strategy and Performance

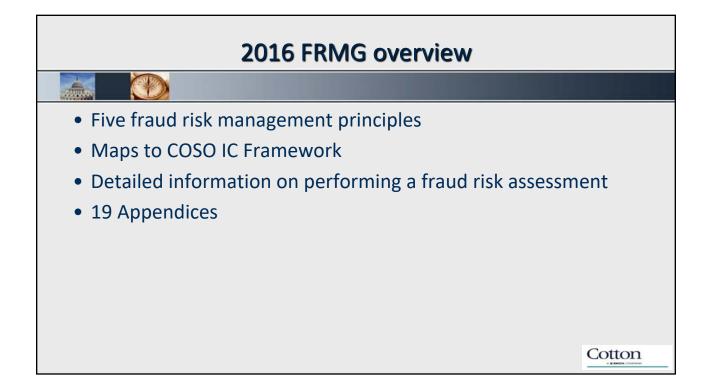












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The 2022 Update Task Force





Fraud Risk Management Guide Update Task Force

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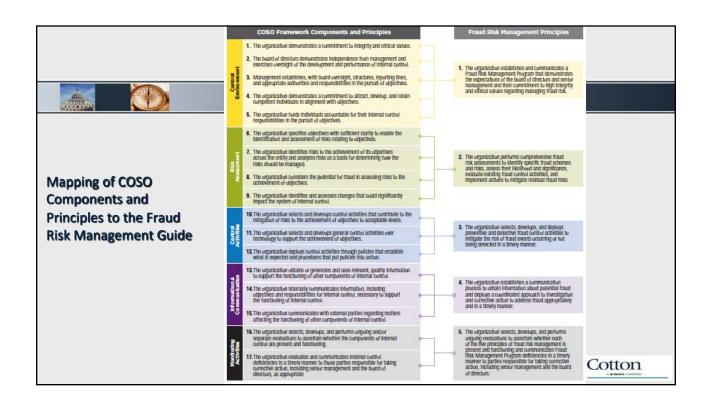
What has not changed





Mapping to COSO IC Framework





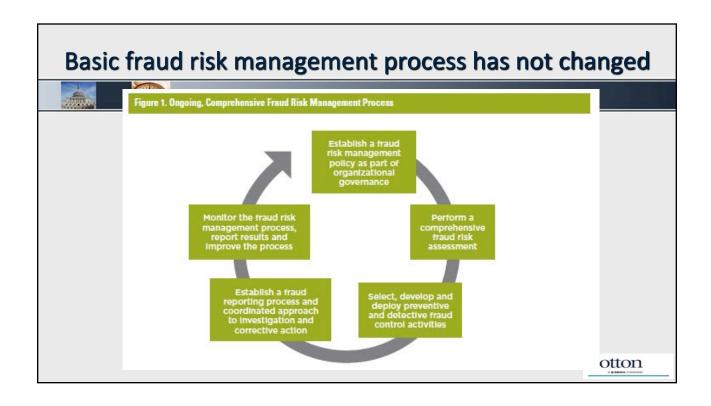
What has not changed





- Mapping to COSO IC Framework
- Five fraud risk management principles and the basic process





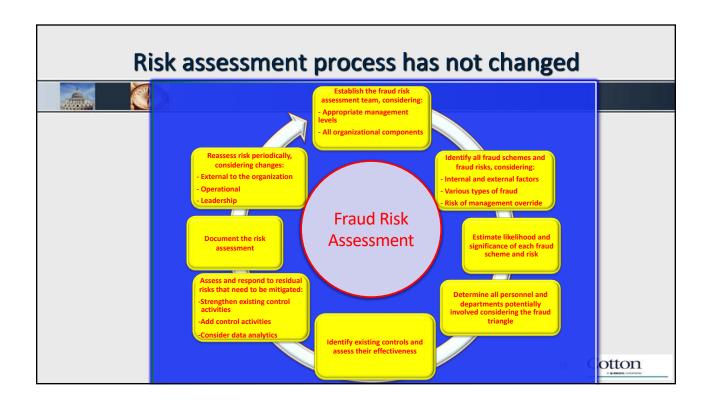
What has not changed





- Mapping to COSO IC Framework
- Five fraud risk management principles and the basic process
- The fraud risk assessment process





Major changes





- Fraud risk management and deterrence linkage
- COSO's two frameworks and fraud risk management linkage
- Expanded information on data analytics
- Internal control and fraud risk management: how they differ
- Assessing the effectiveness of existing control procedures
- Changes in the legal and regulatory environment
- Fraud reporting systems (hotlines)
- Changes in the external environment and fraud landscape
- Appendices changes
- Fraud risk management tools

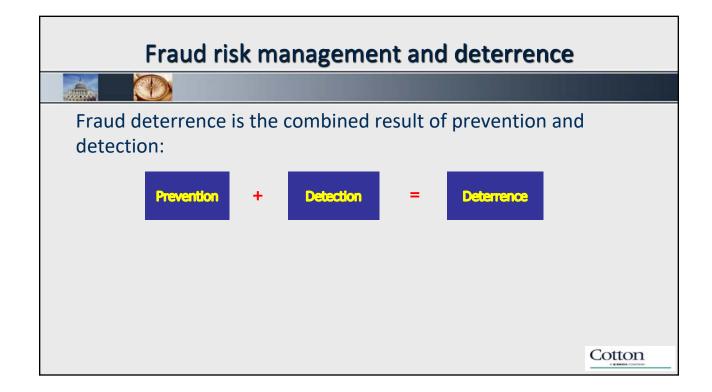


Fraud risk management and deterrence





- COSO's mission is to help organizations improve performance by developing thought leadership that enhances internal control, risk management, governance and **fraud deterrence**.
- According to the National Institute of Justice:
 - The *certainty* of being caught is a vastly more powerful deterrent than the punishment.
 - Police deter crime by increasing the perception that criminals will be caught and punished.





Fraud risk management and deterrence





- Deterrence is also supported and enhanced by the knowledge throughout the organization that:
 - Those charged with governance have made a commitment to comprehensive fraud risk management.
 - Periodic fraud risk assessments are being conducted.
 - Overt and covert fraud control activities are in place.
 - Suspected frauds are investigated quickly.
 - Fraud reporting mechanisms are in place.
 - Discovered frauds are remediated thoroughly.
 - The entire Fraud Risk Management Program is being monitored on an ongoing basis.

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COSO's two frameworks and fraud risk management





- COSO Internal Control—Integrated Framework: 1992, 2013
- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework: 2004
- Enterprise Risk Management Integrating with Strategy and Performance: 2017
- Fraud Risk management Guide: 2016, 2022



COSO's two frameworks and fraud risk management Governance Enterprise Risk Management Fraud Risk Management Internal Control

Expanded information on data analytics





- Added a data analytics Point of Focus under each of the five fraud risk management Principles:
 - 1. Uses Data Analytics to Support Fraud Risk Governance
 - 2. Uses Data Analytics Techniques for Fraud Risk Assessment and Fraud Risk Responses
 - 3. Uses Proactive Data Analytics Procedures
 - 4. Performs Data Analytics
 - 5. Uses Data Analytics to Continuously Monitor and Improve

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Expanded information on data analytics





Expanded Data Analytics Appendices

- <u>Appendix D-1</u> explains how to build a sustainable data analytics capability, develop a data analytics plan, attract, and develop a team of skilled professionals, acquire the right technological solutions, and implement processes and procedures.
- <u>Appendix D-2</u> provides both guidance and practical examples of the application of data analytics techniques and approaches as part of a fraud risk assessment.
- <u>Appendix D-3</u> explains how data analytics techniques can enhance fraud control activities to mitigate residual risks that were identified during the fraud risk assessment.

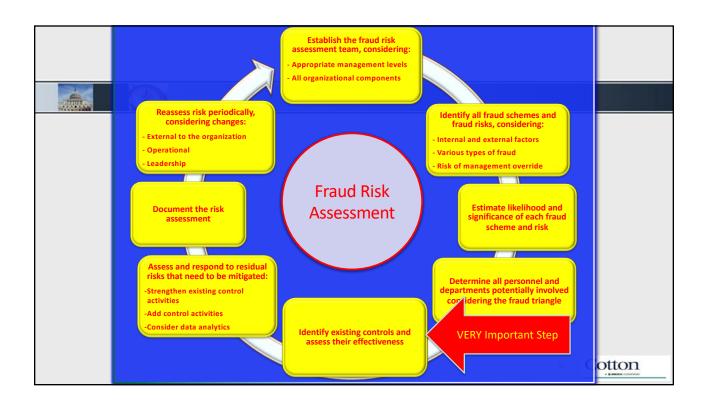
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Internal control and fraud risk management





- Internal control and fraud risk management are related and support each other, but are different in some important respects.
- Controls that may assure accuracy in accounting and financial reporting may not be sufficient to protect against fraud.



Internal control and fraud risk management





- Internal control and fraud risk management are related and support each other, but are different in some important respects.
- Controls that may assure accuracy in accounting and financial reporting may not be sufficient to protect against fraud.
- Let's look at some examples ...



Internal control and fraud risk management





- Segregation of Duties.
- Approved Vendor Lists.
- Higher Transaction Approval Authorities.
- Asset Verification Physical Counts.

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Segregation of Duties







- Do not let one person control all transaction phases
- Good for accuracy in accounting and financial reporting
- BUT, in assessing fraud risk, we need to consider how that control can be circumvented or rendered ineffective
 - Collusion among the people across whom duties are segregated
 - Password-sharing
 - I.e., residual fraud risk
- Let's apply additional controls to mitigate the residual risk
 - Frequently rotate the duties
 - Monitor password use and attendance



Approved Vendor List

Overt Control Activity





- We only do business with reputable companies that have been thoroughly vetted
- Good for accuracy in accounting and financial reporting
- BUT, in assessing fraud risk, we need to consider how that control can be circumvented or rendered ineffective
 - Employee gains access to vendor database and adds bogus company
 - Corrupt vendor offers bribes or kickbacks
 - I.e., residual fraud risk
- Let's apply additional controls to mitigate the residual risk
 - Match fields in employee and vendor databases
 - Apply data analytics to track unusual buying and pricing patterns



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Approved Vendor List





• Wait: what if your organization includes employees in the vendor database in order to process travel expense reimbursement transactions?

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Higher Level Approvals Required for Large Transactions





- Any purchase of more than \$50,000 requires regional manager approx
- Good for accuracy in accounting and financial reporting
- BUT, in assessing fraud risk, we need to consider how that control can be circumvented or rendered ineffective
 - Purchase-splitting
 - Regional manager becomes corrupt
 - I.e., residual fraud risk
- Let's apply additional controls to mitigate the residual risk
 - Apply Benford's Law to the purchasing database
 - Apply data analytics to track unusual buying and pricing patterns



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Physical Counts of Assets/Inventory





- We periodically take physical counts of assets and inventory
- Good for accuracy in accounting and financial reporting
- BUT, in assessing fraud risk, we need to consider how that control can be circumvented or rendered ineffective
 - Actual inventory is moved from location to location
 - Empty boxes are disguised to appear to have contents
 - I.e., residual fraud risk
- Let's apply additional controls to mitigate the residual risk
 - Vary the inventory counting process to conduct surprise counts or simultaneous location counts
 - Vary the counting process (weigh boxes; open boxes; etc.)

2





More examples ...





- Two signatures required for checks above a certain amount.
- Thresholds for procurements:
 - Up to \$50,000 requires 3 or more quotes/bids
 - Above \$50,000 requires full/open competition
- CFO approval of all journal entries above \$100,000
- ?
- ?
- 2

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Library of Internal Controls





- If your organization is following the COSO framework, you probably have a list ("library") of all controls
- Apply this "how could fraud happen despite this control" analysis to every control

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Assessing the effectiveness of existing control procedures





Clarification that assessing the effectiveness of existing controls is a two step process.

- First, a determination will be made as to whether the control is in place and functioning as designed.
- Once that determination is made, the control will be *re*assessed in terms of its effectiveness for preventing and detecting fraud.

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Changes in the legal and regulatory environment





- Includes updated information with respect to recent legal and regulatory developments pertaining to fraud and fraud risk management, including:
 - The Department of Justice's *Evaluation of Corporate Compliance Programs*.
 - The Government Accountability Office's A Framework for Managing Fraud Risks in Federal Programs.
 - U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Climate and ESG Task Force





Fraud reporting systems (hotlines)

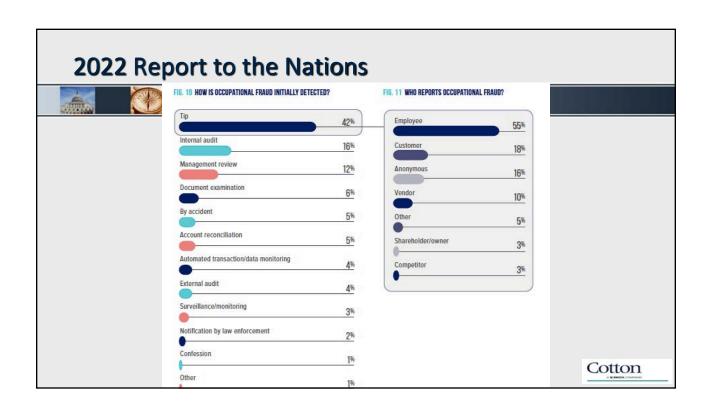




• ACFE research consistently reveals the importance of having fraud hotlines or whistleblower reporting systems in place.

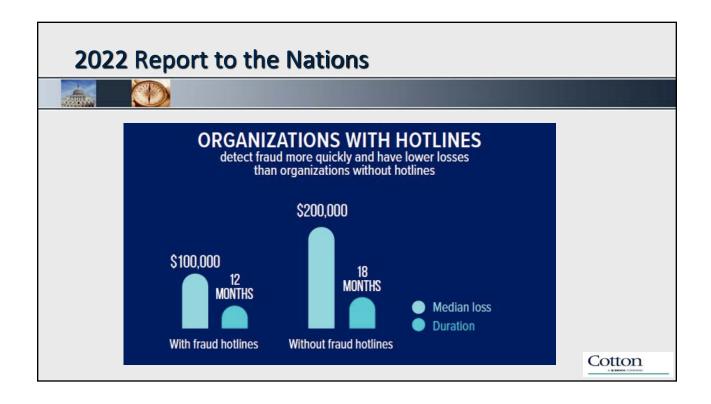














Fraud reporting systems (hotlines)





- ACFE research consistently reveals the importance of having fraud hotlines or whistleblower reporting systems in place.
- Expanded information on the importance of hotlines as part of Principle 1 (Control Environment) and Principle 4 (Information and Communication)

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Changes in the external environment and fraud landscape





The fraud landscape is changing rapidly. The 2022 FRMG edition includes information on this changing environment, including:

- Environmental, social and governance (ESG) initiatives and reporting
- Cyberfraud
- Blockchain, cryptocurrency, and digital assets
- Ransomware
- COVID-19 response efforts, the CARES Act, and related programs
- Remote working and hybrid working environments
- Innovative and virtual management tools and accounting procedures



Appendices changes





- 2016 edition had 19 appendices
- 2022 edition has 7 appendices

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Appendices changes 2016 Appendices **2022 Edition Changes** A. Glossary Updated and retained. **B.FRM Roles/Responsibilities** Updated and retained. **C.FRM Considerations for Smaller Entities** Updated and retained. D. Reference Materials Eliminated. **E.Data Analytics and FRM** Revised and expanded. New Appendices D-1, D-2, D-3. F-1. Sample Fraud Control Policy Updated but moved to the ACFE Tools site. F-2. Fraud Risk Management High-Level Assessment Updated but moved to the ACFE Tools site. F-3. Sample Fraud Policy Responsibility Matrix Updated but moved to the ACFE Tools site. F-4. Sample Fraud Risk Management Policy Updated but moved to the ACFE Tools site. F-5. Sample Fraud Risk Management Survey Updated but moved to the ACFE Tools site. G. Fraud Risk Exposures Eliminated but replaced with an expended list on the ACFE Tools site. **H.Fraud Risk Assessment Example** Updated and retained. New Appendix E. I-1 thru I-5 Scorecards Updated but moved to the ACFE Tools site. J. Hyperlinks to Additional Tools Updated and retained. New Appendix F. Cotton K. Managing the Risk of Fraud, Waste, and Abuse in the Updated and retained. New Appendix G. overnmental Environment



Fraud risk management tools at ACFE





https://www.acfe.com/fraud-resources/fraud-risk-tools---coso/tools

- Antifraud Playbook
- Library of Antifraud Data Analytic Tests
- Fraud Risk Management Interactive Scorecards
- Risk Assessment and Follow-Up Action Templates
- Points of Focus Documentation Templates

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Fraud risk management tools at ACFE





- Sample Fraud Control Policy
- Fraud Risk Management High-Level Assessment
- Sample Fraud Policy Responsibility Matrix
- Sample Fraud Risk Management Policy
- Sample Fraud Risk Management Survey
- Expanded list of fraud exposures, hyperlinked to underlying descriptions
 - Generic schemes
 - Industry-specific schemes



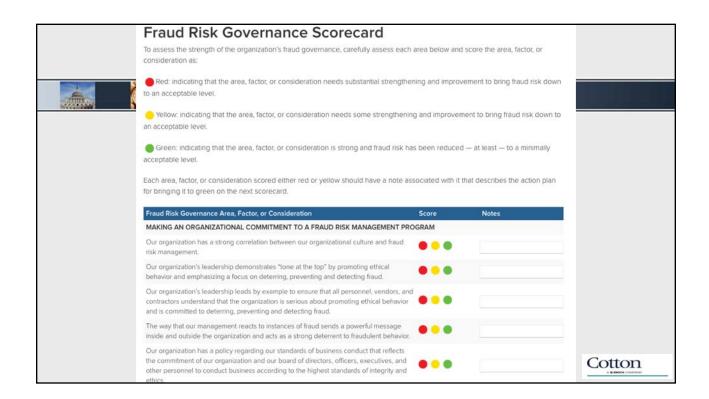
Fraud risk management tools at ACFE

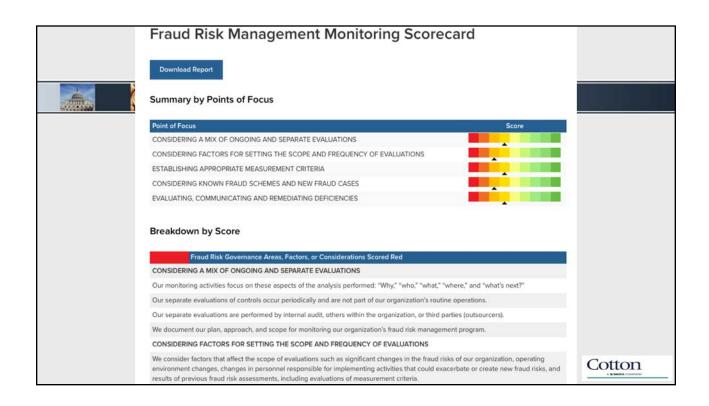


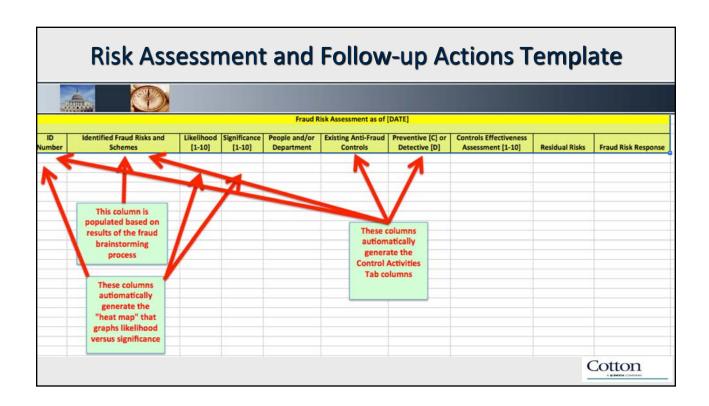


Coming soon:

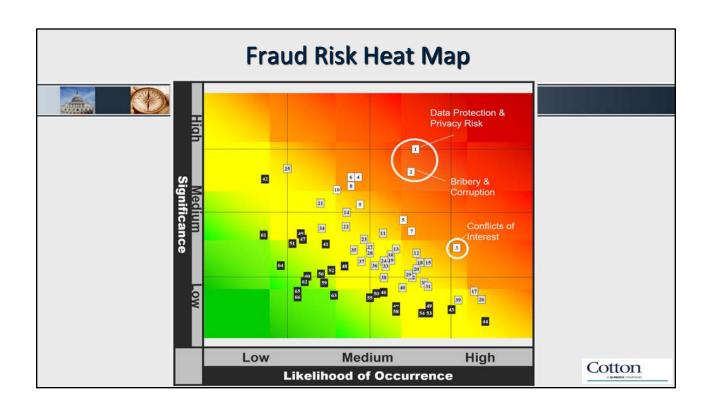
- PowerPoint Deck to use to explain Fraud Risk Management and its importance to senior management and those charged with governance.
- Fraud Risk Management Implementation Program: an auditprogram-like set of step-by-step procedures for implementing a robust FRM program.

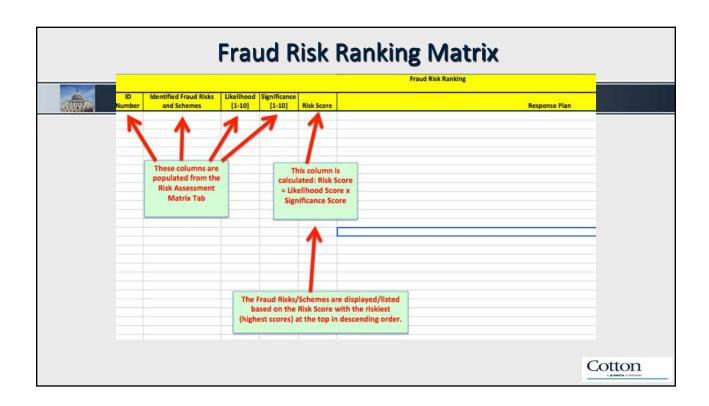




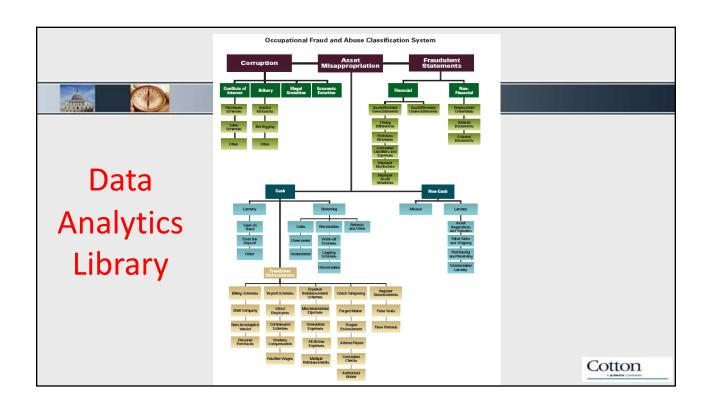


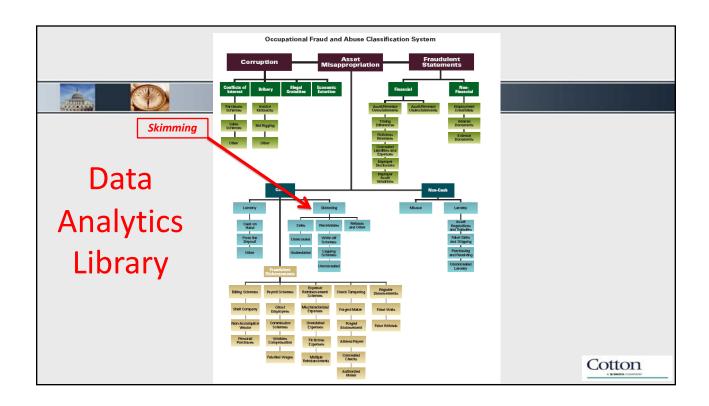


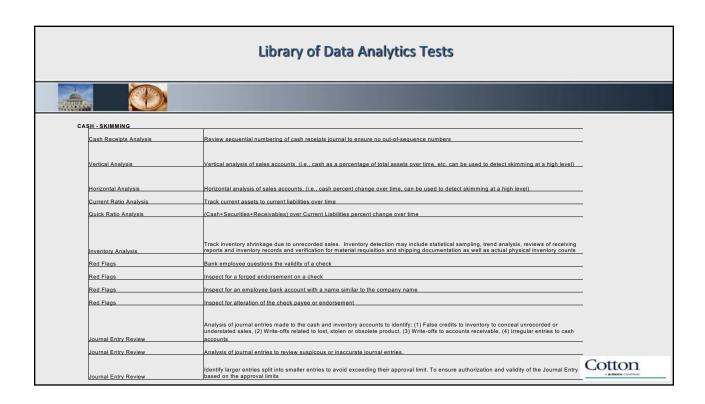


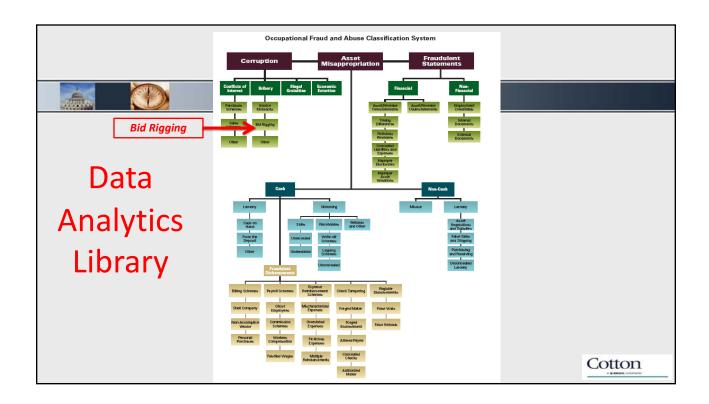


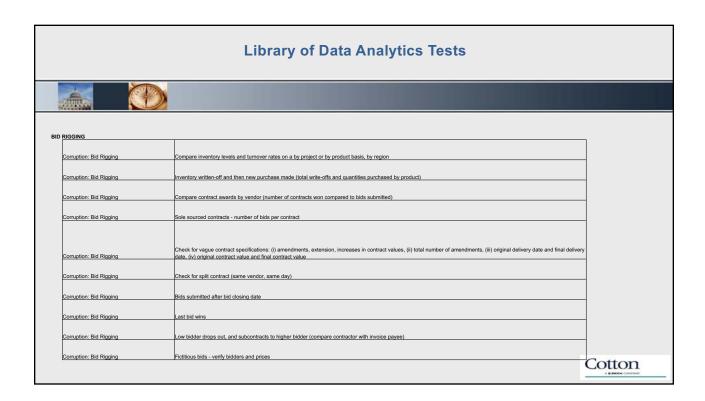
Points of Focus Documentation Fraud Risk Control Activities Points of Focus and Our Organization's Response	
Points of Focus	Our Organization's Response Including Cross-References to Other Material and Documentation
Promotes Fraud Deterrence through Preventive and Detective Control Activities — The organization addresses its fraud deterrence as a process of eliminating factors that may cause fraud to occur and understands that deterrence results from having effective preventive and detective fraud control activities in place.	
Integrates with the Fraud Risk Assessment— The organization ensures that the design and implementation of fraud control activities link directly to the fraud risk assessment.	
Considers Organization-Specific Factors and Relevant Business Processes — The organization ensures that the design and implementation of fraud control activities consider a range of factors, including factors unique to the organization, its industry, and its operating environment.	
Considers the Application of Control Activities to Different Levels of the Organization — The organization ensures that fraud control activities exist throughout the organization at all appropriate organizational levels.	
Utilizes a Combination of Fraud Control Activities— The organization ensures that fraud control activities include a range, variety, and mix of preventive and detective controls.	
Considers Management Override of Controls — The organization includes fraud control activities that consider and address the ability of senior management personnel to circumvent or override internal control activities, including fraud control activities.	
Uses Proactive Data Analytics Procedures — The organization implements a well-designed, rigorous system of data analytic processes and procedures that can identify anomalous transactions or events for further investigation.	
Deploys Control Activities through Policies and Procedures — The organization ensures that fraud control activities are thoroughly documented and implemented through organizational policies.	

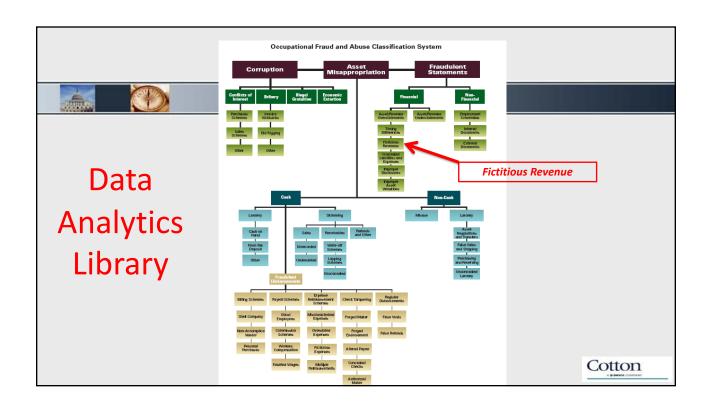


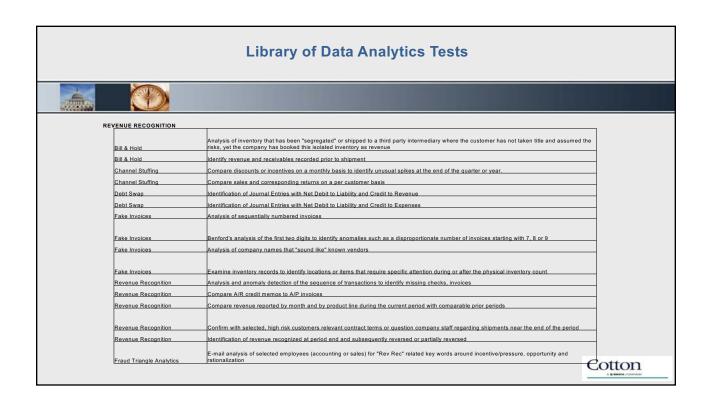














Be part of the antifraud effort





- The tools at ACFE are intended to be crowd-sourced.
- If you have:
 - Suggestions for modifications to existing tools
 - Ideas for additional tools
 - Additional fraud exposures to add to the list
 - Other comments or recommendations....

Contact us.

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Yes, Yes, Yes...It's Hard Work





Just remember

- The perps hope you are lazy
- If the perps discover that you are not lazy and have thoroughly implemented fraud risk management processes, they will move on to find easier targets

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