Opportunities and Current Scenario in Forensic Audit

Presented at Seminar on

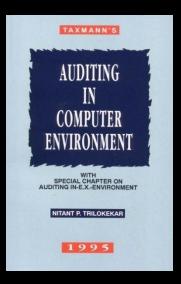
Forensic Audit & Data Analysis

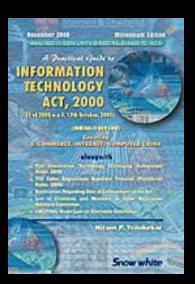
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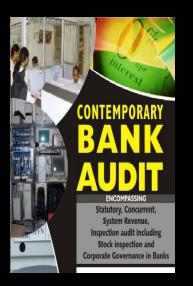
CA. Nitant P. Trilokekar

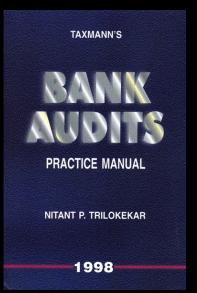
Email: Nitant.trilokekar@gmail.com

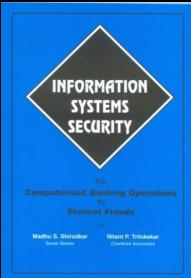


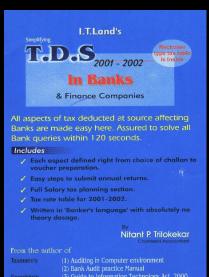


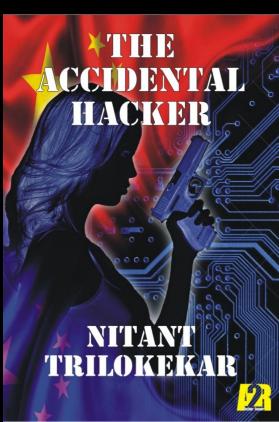
















- The objective of this presentation is dissemination of information and not to scare the participants.
- However, those with weak hearts and known cardiac cases may attend at their own risk.
- You may now conduct your regular audit assignments in a different perspective, perhaps with renewed energy and interest..

CAAT

Computer Aided

Audit Techniques

CAAT an indispensable Aid

- CAATs Certification Program
- There are several certification programs from various CAATs vendors and professional associations as the following:
- International Certified CAATs Practitioner (ICCP): established by the International Computer Auditing Education Association (ICAEA).
- ACL™ Certified Data Analyst (ACDA): established by ACL Services Ltd.
- Certified IDEA Data Analyst (CIDA): established by CaseWare Analytics.
- Jacksoft Certified CAATs Practitioner (JCCP): established by Jacksoft Commerce Automation Ltd.







Caseware Idea Inc. & Sama Audit Systems & Softwares Pvt. Ltd. in association with Western India Regional Council The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Certify that

Mr. Nitant Trilokekar

has successfully participated in two day practical hands on training program on CAATS - IDEA Data Analysis Software in April, 2006 conducted at Bhavan's College, Andheri (West), Mumbai, India

Sunil Goyal

Chairman - WIRC

Bob Cuthberts Chief Operating Ohn Sangita Singhal Director

Sangita Singhal

Place: Mumbai

Date: 10th April, 2006

Is CAAT now essential tool of auditor?

Attitude is more important

What should be your philosophy to detect fraud?

Set a thief to catch a thief?

The thief is the artist. The policeman is only a critic...

Oscar Wilde



Watchdog or Bloodhound or (

Approach to detect Bank Frauds during Statutory Audit

- F Find the Red Flags
- R Review the Red flag transactions
- A Analyse them for abnormality Understanding shared with
- Mgmt.

 Document your findings
- Statutorily report them

Case of disappearing cash

- A company is growing at good pace over pas three years.
- The question: Why are we searching for cash to pay bonus?

Suggested measures to spot the Red Flags

- 1. Diff between book profits and cash profits.
- 2. Abnormal Expense
- 3. Accounting standards

Features of the Fraud

- Medical disposals were mainly cash sales
- Each item was imported with ID / serial number.
- Selling on road @ Churchgate station was not possible – Pacemakers and heart valves.
- Spares as OWN stock were kept in hospital
- Stock taking was not done as imports were on order – on paper (where did the spares come from)

Gathering Evidence

- Red flags were attacked first.
- Stock taking was done. 70 items of average rate Rs. 50,000 were 'missing'.
- Non recording of stock transfer led to non billing. (1)
- Cash receipts (manual) were compared to deposits in Bank. Delhi office issues. (2)
- Accounting standard for FE imports (3)

Conclusion

- Stock transfer SOP
- Stock taking done monthly
- Cash receipt dates monitored on computer by a 'concurrent audit routine" in computer
- First audit virus was born
- Accounting standards reminded to auditor.



Wrong yet logical expectations

- 1. A balance sheet should be tallied always.
- 2. Double Entry rule is always satisfied.
- 3. Books are in agreement with the Final Accounts.
- 4. Accounting standards and declared accounting policies are always followed. eg. Stock valuation, Line of accounting etc.
- 5. Statutory requirements never fail.
- 6. There is sufficient internal control as declared by you in CARO?

If the computer can collect extra interest can it pay extra interest also?



Double interest provision in Dec 2013

Sometimes, it gets serious enough to risk your C.O.P.

Too serious an impact of the previous slide discovery

- System Audit was conducted in October 2014.
- Provision reflected in P&L of March 31, 2014 was therefore excess deflating the profits.
- Final Accounts audited and adopted are wrong.
- Income Tax payable is under calculated.
- What is the position of the statutory auditor of this entity?

Migration audit now ignored

- What is Migration Audit
- Manual to Computerisation migration audit was done.
- Old application to new application is often ignored and restricted to Trial Balance.
- Sometimes the data does not have a trial balance.
- Migration between two existing application now being LINKED is never done.

Existing two systems linked error impact

- User is a large public sector Bank.
- NPA provisions are done at H.O.
- For 5 years the Bank had application for provision calculation manually
- Sub-standard level was entered manually.
- 3 ½ years ago they linked it to the core.
- Substandard level is now auto determined after extensive testing over a year.
- Substandard levels are accurate after link.
- What can be the error?

Golden Rule of a *GOOD Systems Design

Design not for the majority of situations but 110%.

All existing exceptional situations must be considered as well as forecasted.

So what happed in NPA Provision if it was tested (UAT)

- Worked accurately for manually entered levels in old application.
- Existing software was just to be automated so no formal migration audit.
- Where manually errors were done and corrected, the migrated data was wrongly picked. (see next slide for how)
- Impact was UNDER PROVISION
- Remember the rule each year after being declared NPA the deterioration is determined. (unless upgraded)

When manually accounts were 'accidentally' upgraded but corrected

- Software of conversion of data determined automatically the date of NPA.
- It sought date from old system from the BOTTOM of the record.
- When there were no errors in the manual system the data was correct.
- Where erroneously the account was made standard on a later date, but corrected, the migration program STOPPED further search as first date of substandard was reached. (next slide)

Cases how the software went wrong

Data in manually entered system



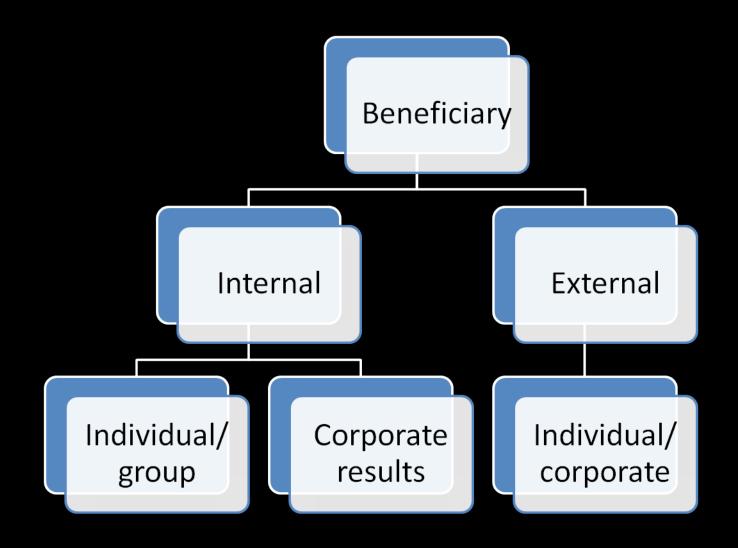
Normal		Error type 1		Error type 2				
Date	Classification	Date	Classification	Date	Classification			
		Before ** deterioration	Standard	Before ** deterioration	Standard			
Nov 2009	Standard	Dec 2009	D1	Dec 2009	D1			
Nov 2010	D1	Dec 2010	Standard	Dec 2010	D2			
Nov 2011	D2	Dec 2010 (same day)	D2	Dec 2011	Standard			
Nov 2012	D3	Dec 2011	D3	January 2012 (error correction)	D3			
Error of picking up date of sub-standard by the new system and hence the provision being wrong as under								
	No error	Error by 1 year		Error by 2 years				

What happened to the two year's statutory auditors?

Fraud prone areas with beneficiary

- New
 - Company, Branch
 - Scheme
 - Technology
 - Software Application
 - Process
- Collection
- Allocation 3 quotations or tender is not sufficient.

Who can be beneficiary of a fraud

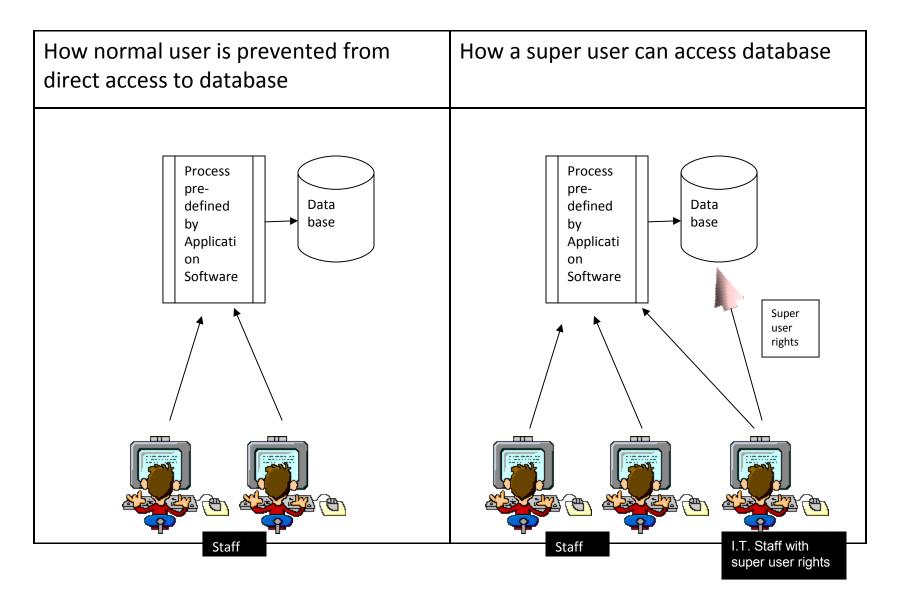


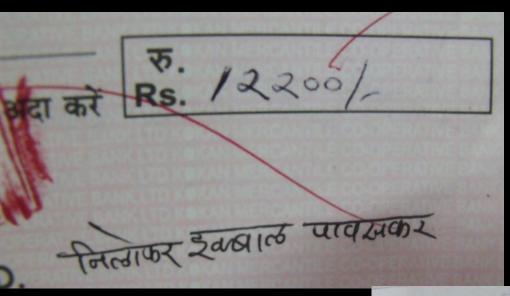
When Bodyguards become attackers

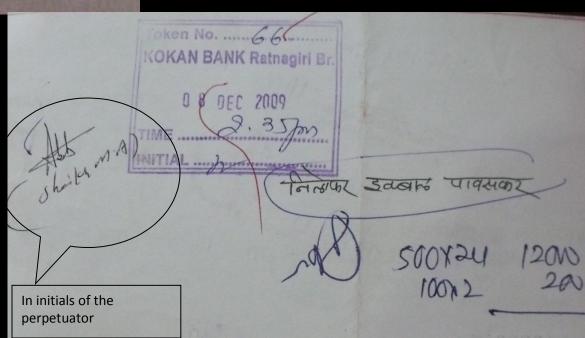
Opportunity Triggers

- Weak points
- Access to back end
- Opening balance adjustment authority

Access to back end







Total Damage

Date in statement	Cheque No.	Amount shown in statement Rs.	Amount written on cheque and amt actually withdrawn Rs.	Benefit to the perpetuator
25-Sep-09	190801	1400	51400	50000
08-Dec-09	190803	2200	12200	10000
19-Feb-10	190807	1500	31500	30000
12-Mar-10	190808	2200	22200	20000
19-May-10	195742	500	30000	29500
21-May-10	195744	800	18000	17200
18-Jun-10	195746	2200	22000	20000
05-Feb-11	198938	2200	35000	32800
				209500

Support steps are important

- Evidence admissible in court of Law
 - Play the Devil's advocate
- Re: technology seek latest update.
- Paper scanning/photography
- Interview / cross examination
 - Recording

