



Profile of a fraudster

Technology enables and weak controls fuel the fraud

Media Conference
7 June 2016





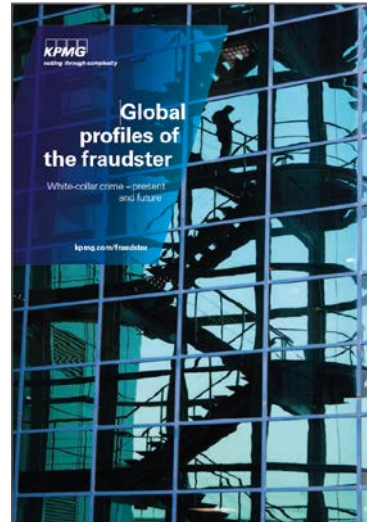
Background

About the Global Profiles of a fraudster

Forensic Library



2010
348 cases in 69 countries

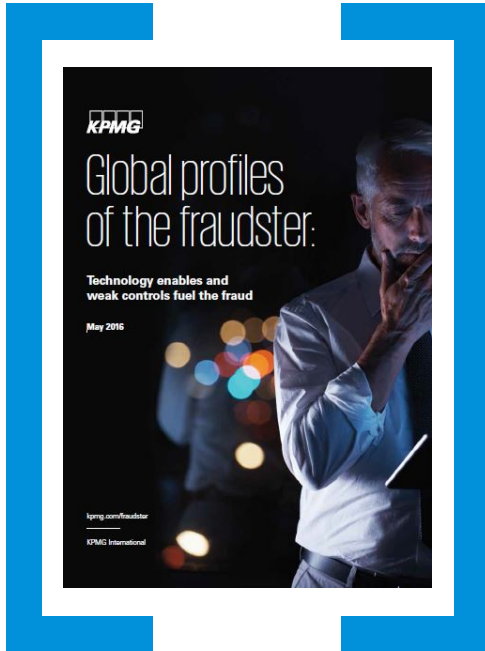


2013
596 cases in 78 countries



2016
750 cases in 81 countries

Methodology



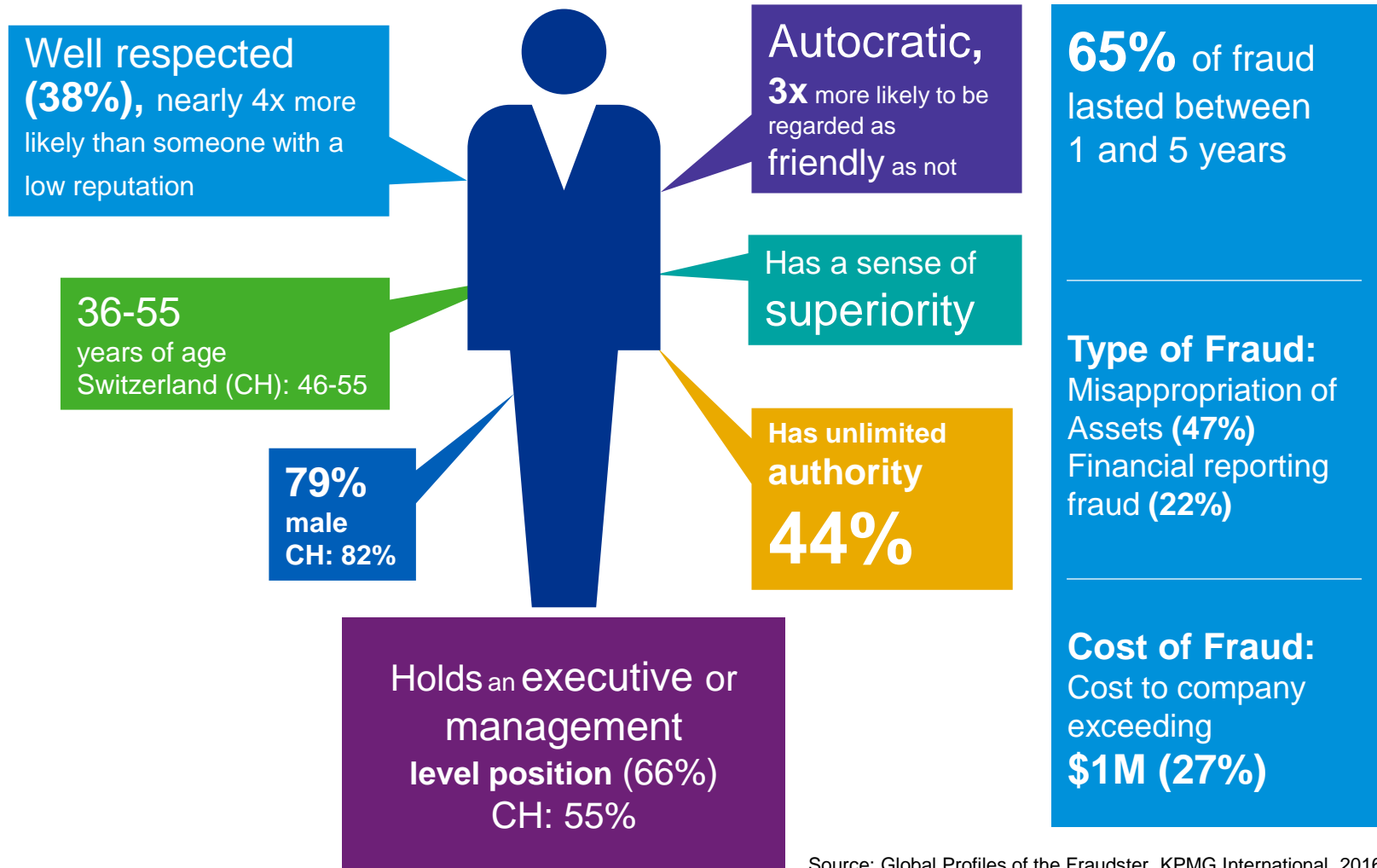
2016

- 750 fraudsters from 81 countries.
- Frauds investigated from March 2013 to August 2015.
- Survey expanded to explore certain topics more deeply
- New in 2016 — delved into technology (enabler and detector) and added a series of questions around the characteristics of the cyber-fraudsters.



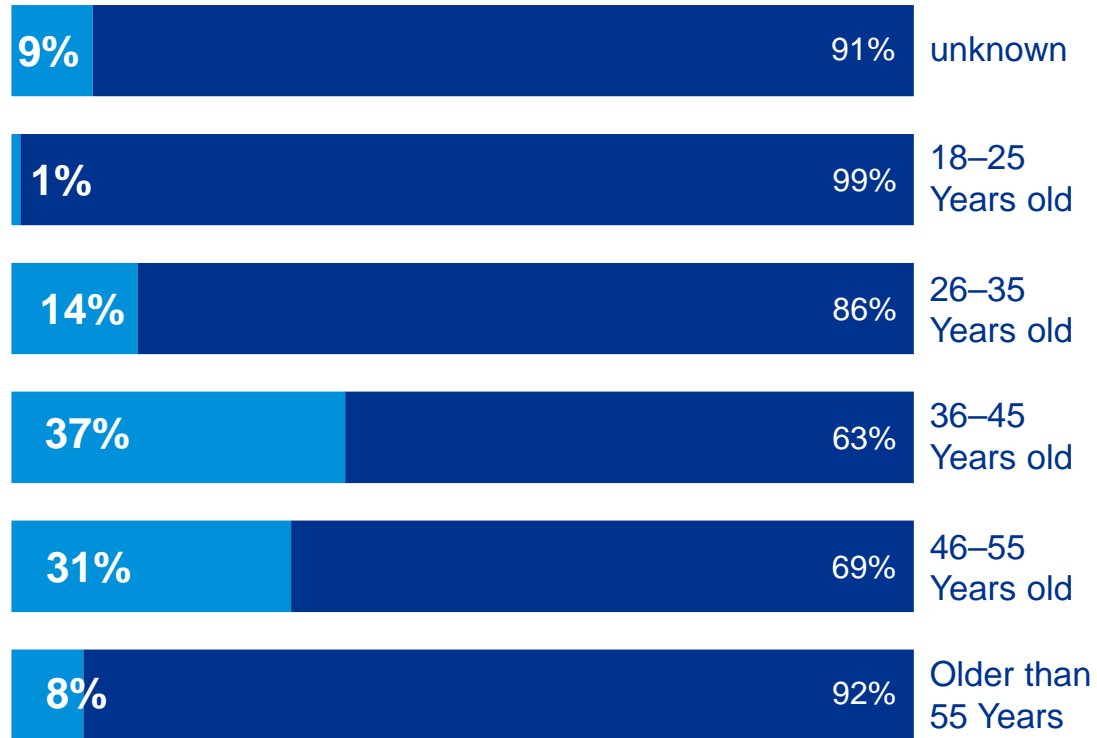
Characteristics of a fraudster

Fundamental characteristics of a fraudster



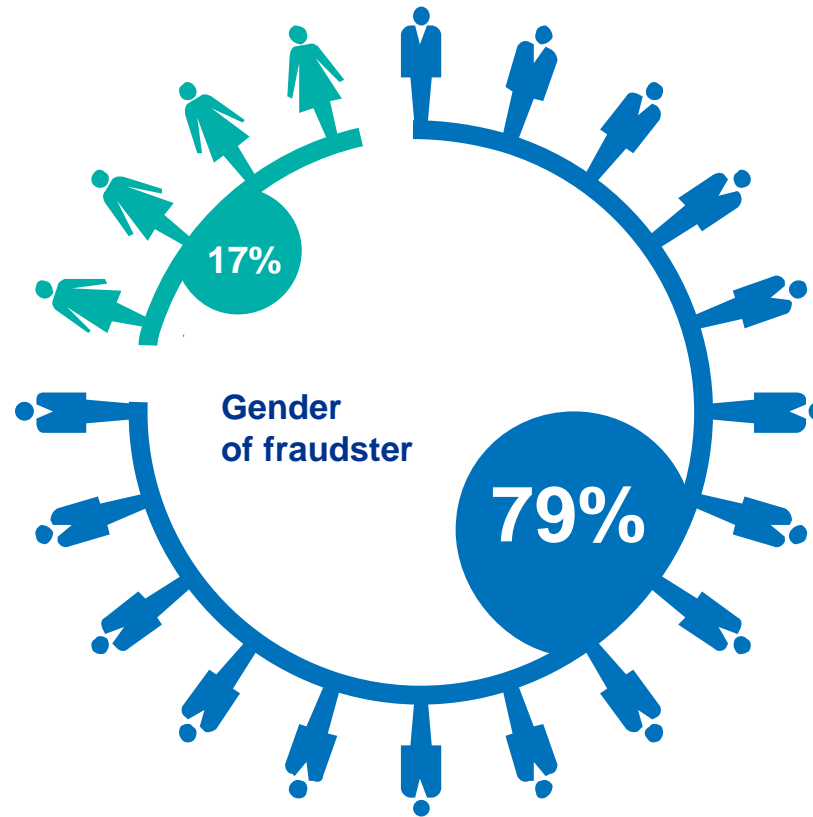
Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016

Age



Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016

Gender



Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016

Gender



Primary Function
Finance

Level of Seniority
Staff member

Alone or in Collaboration
Alone

Has debt
20%



Primary Function
Varied

Level of Seniority
Executive

Alone or in Collaboration
Collaboration

Has debt
8%

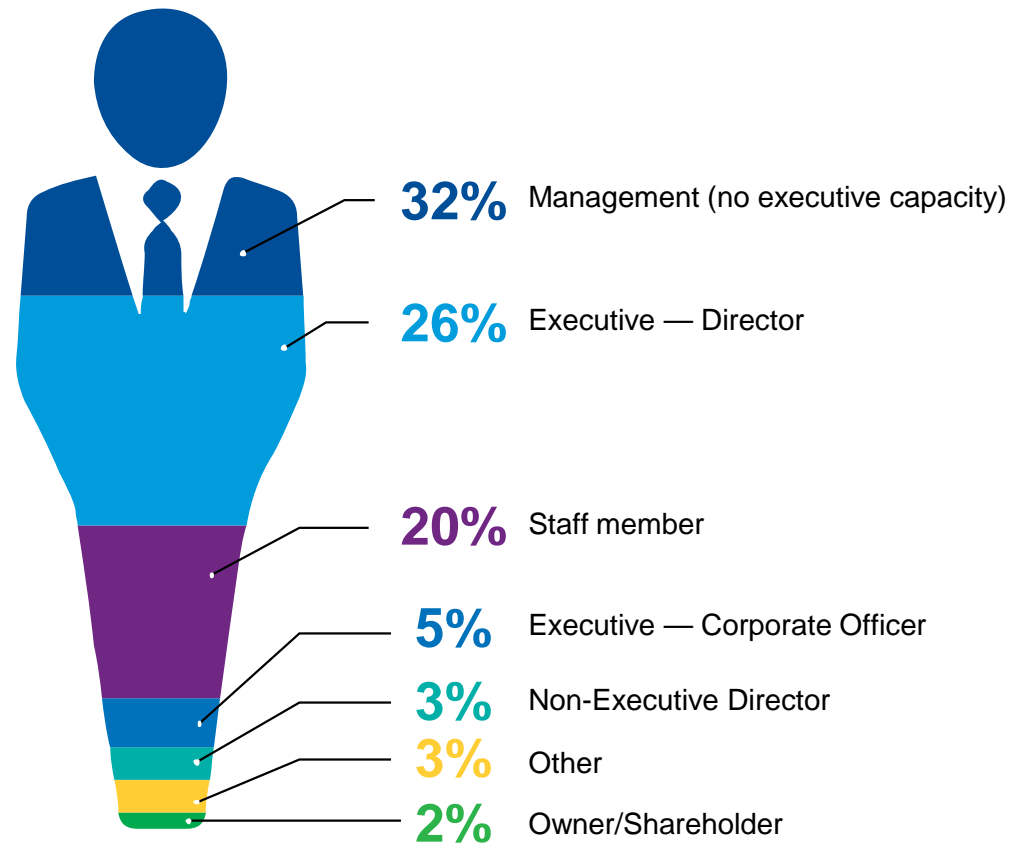
Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016

Years of service



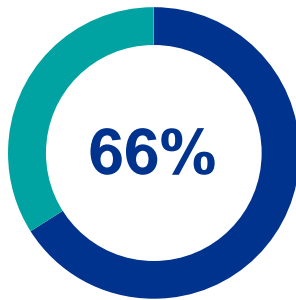
Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016

Level of seniority

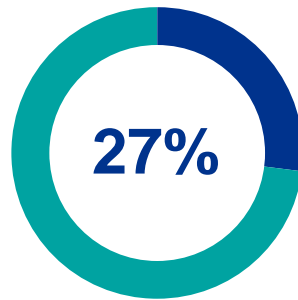


Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016

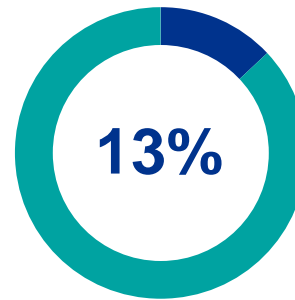
What was the overriding motivation?



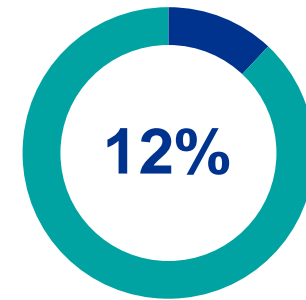
For personal financial gain and greed



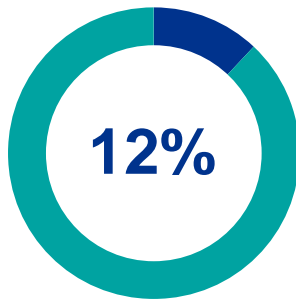
Eager/“Because I can”



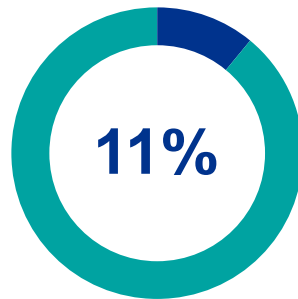
Organizational culture driven



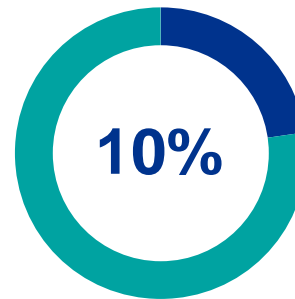
Desire to meet targets/hide losses to receive bonus



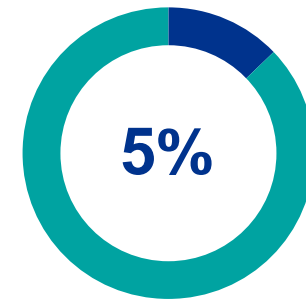
Desire to meet budgets/hide losses to retain job



Desire to meet targets/hide losses to protect the company



Other not listed above



Other motives (less than 5%) include: Loss of confidence, avoidance of regulatory compliance, ratings driven, publicity driven, disruption of operations

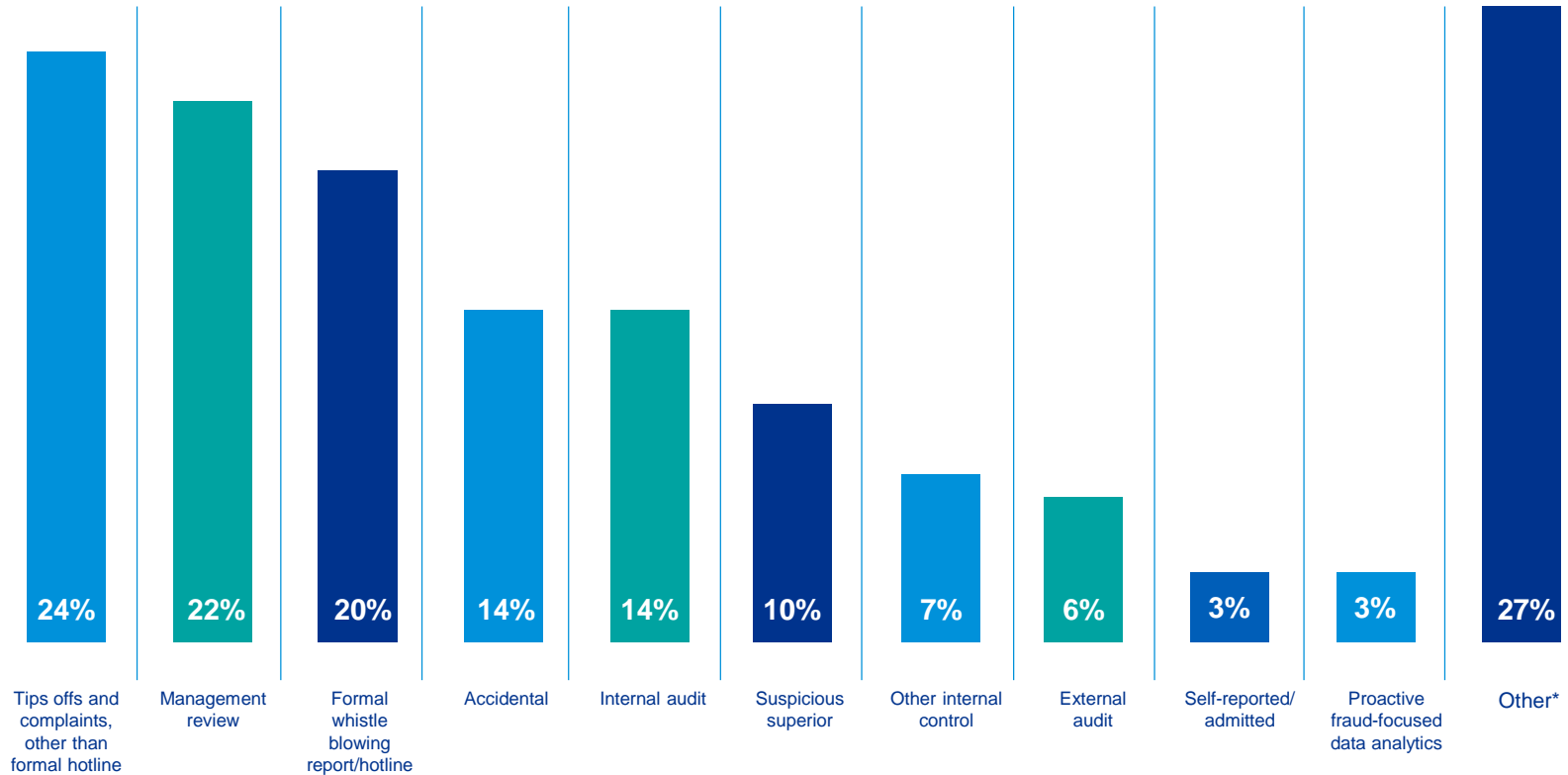
Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016



Methods of detection

Methods of detection

How the Frauds were detected?

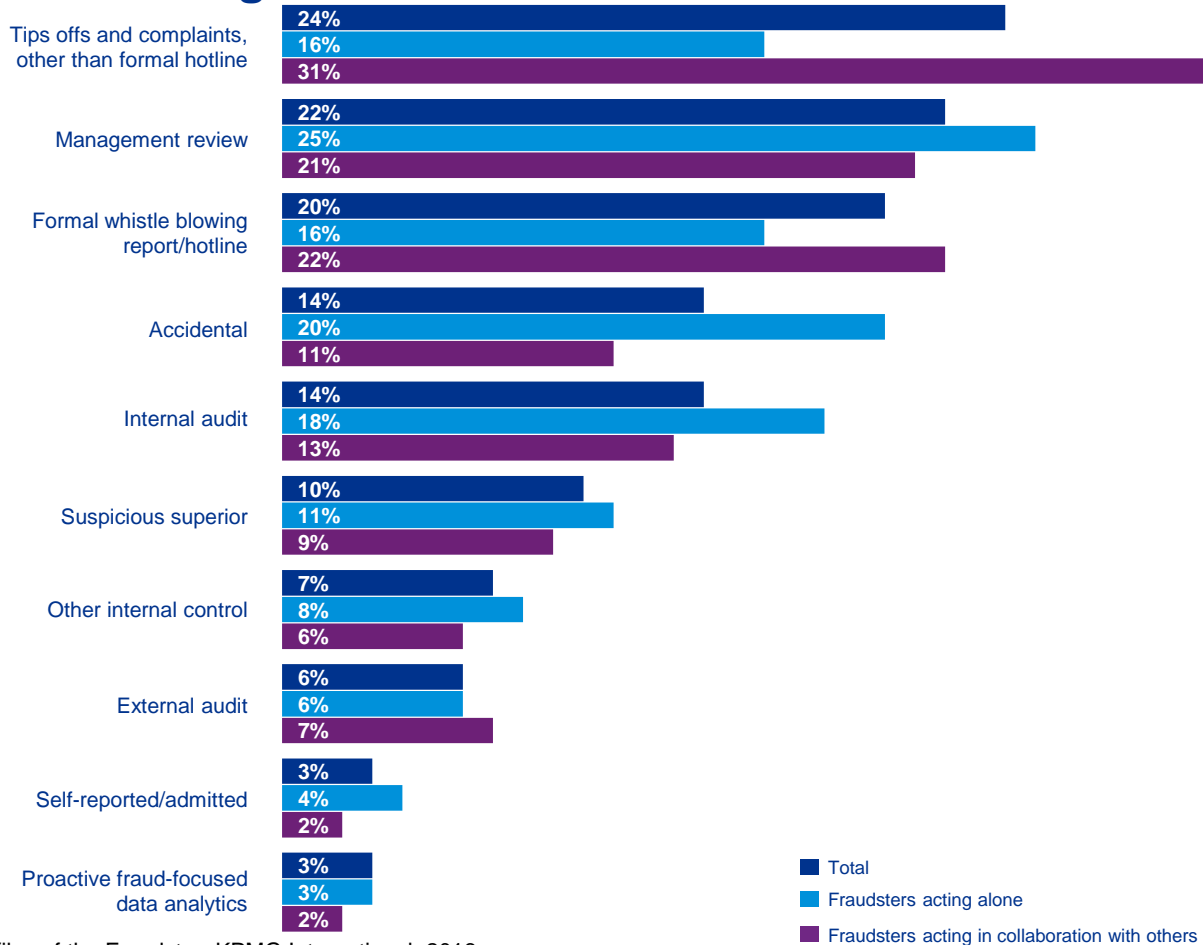


*Social media, analyst relations, other external control, other

Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016

Methods of detection

Split between acting alone and in collaboration with others

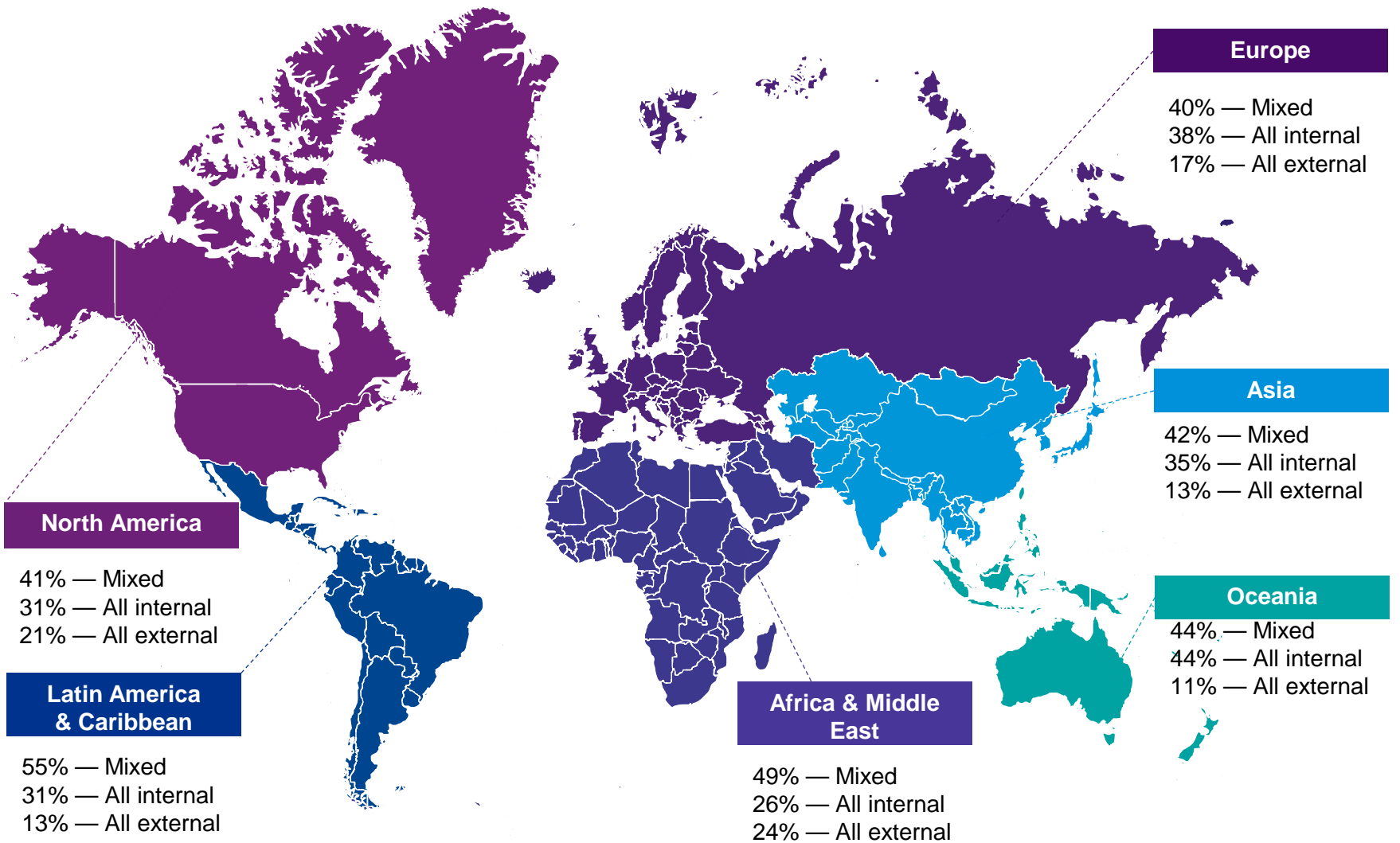


Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016



Types of fraud

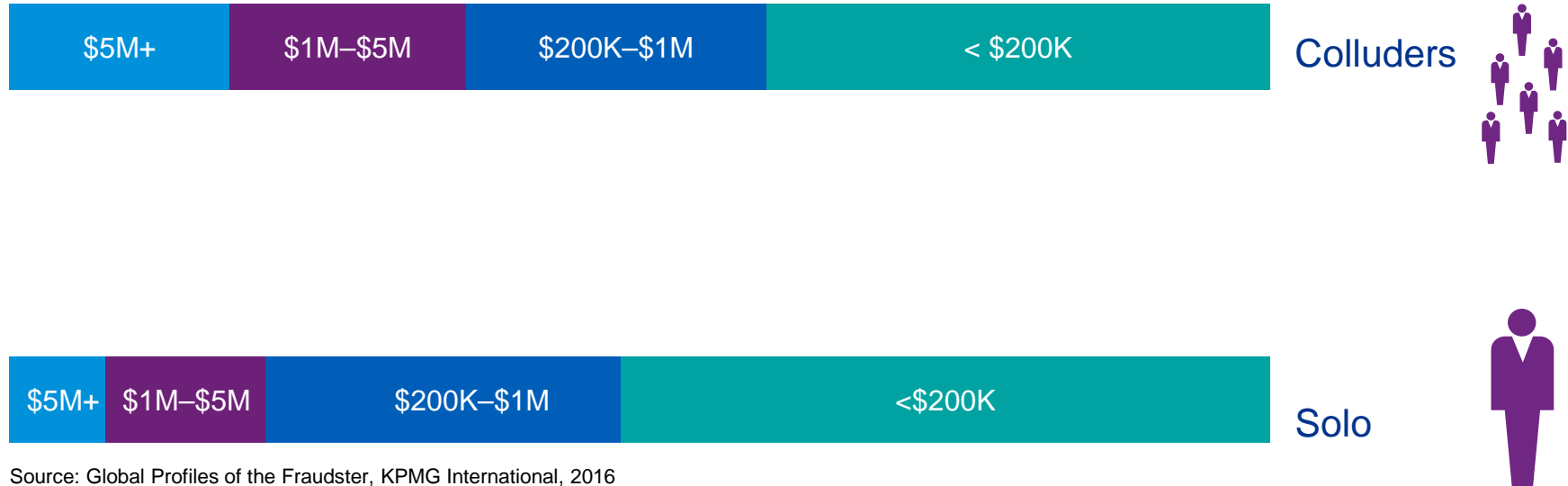
Types of fraud: Collusion



Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016

Types of fraud: Collusion

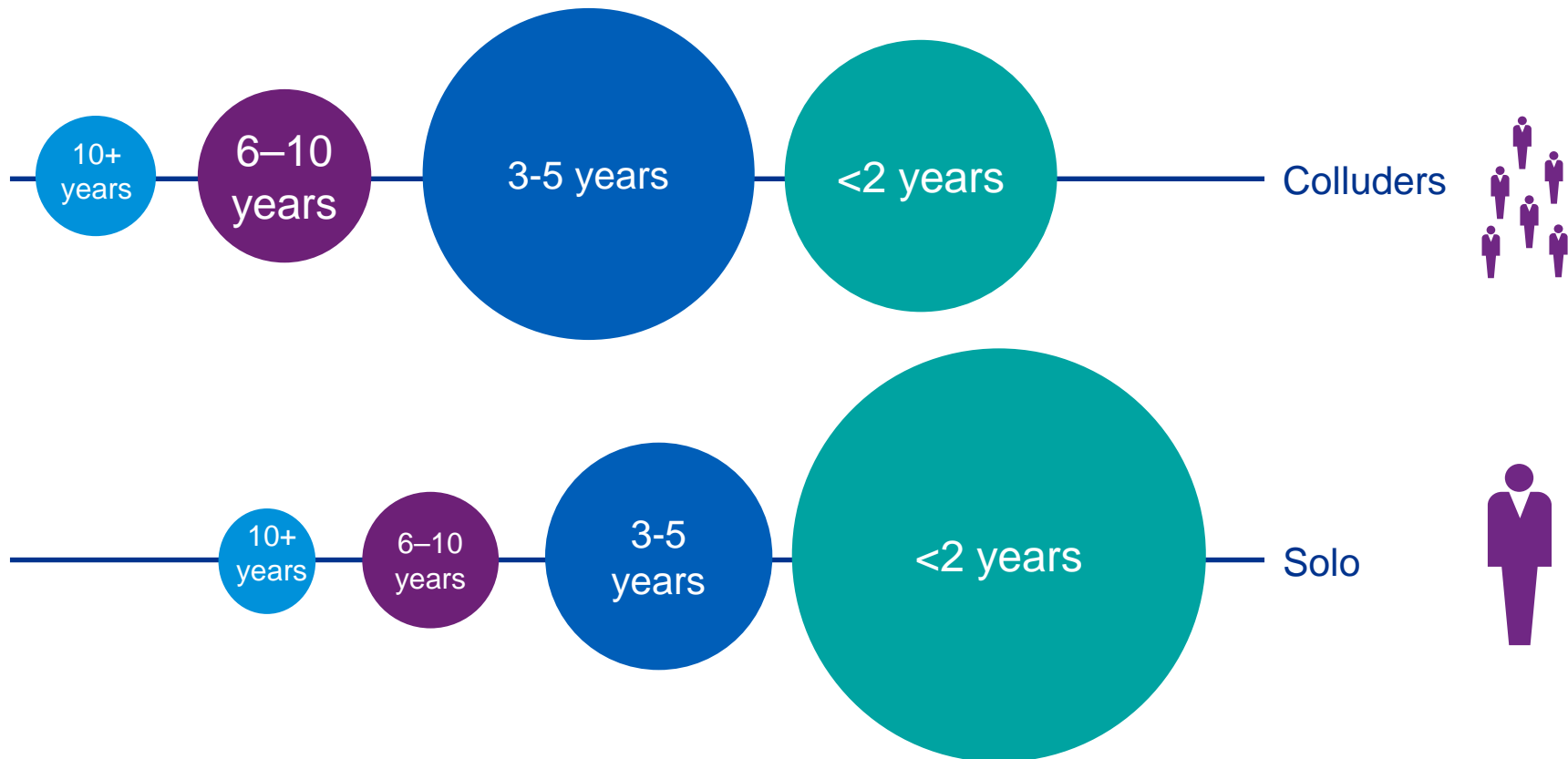
Cost of fraud



Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016

Types of fraud: Collusion

Term of service at company



Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016

Types of fraud: Collusion

Whistle blowers and tip-offs have the highest incidence of uncovering **groups of five or more colluders**. Other forms of detections may be ineffective in detecting sizeable collusion schemes.

Weak internal controls are a bigger factor for **solo fraudsters** than colluders (66 percent versus 58 percent for colluders). More solo fraudsters are caught by accident (19 percent versus 10 percent for colluders).

Types of fraud: Cyber

Characteristics



Tend to be younger



Less years of service



More likely to act alone



More likely to have a sophisticated Modus operandi



More likely to have conducted the fraud over shorter span
(83% less than one year)

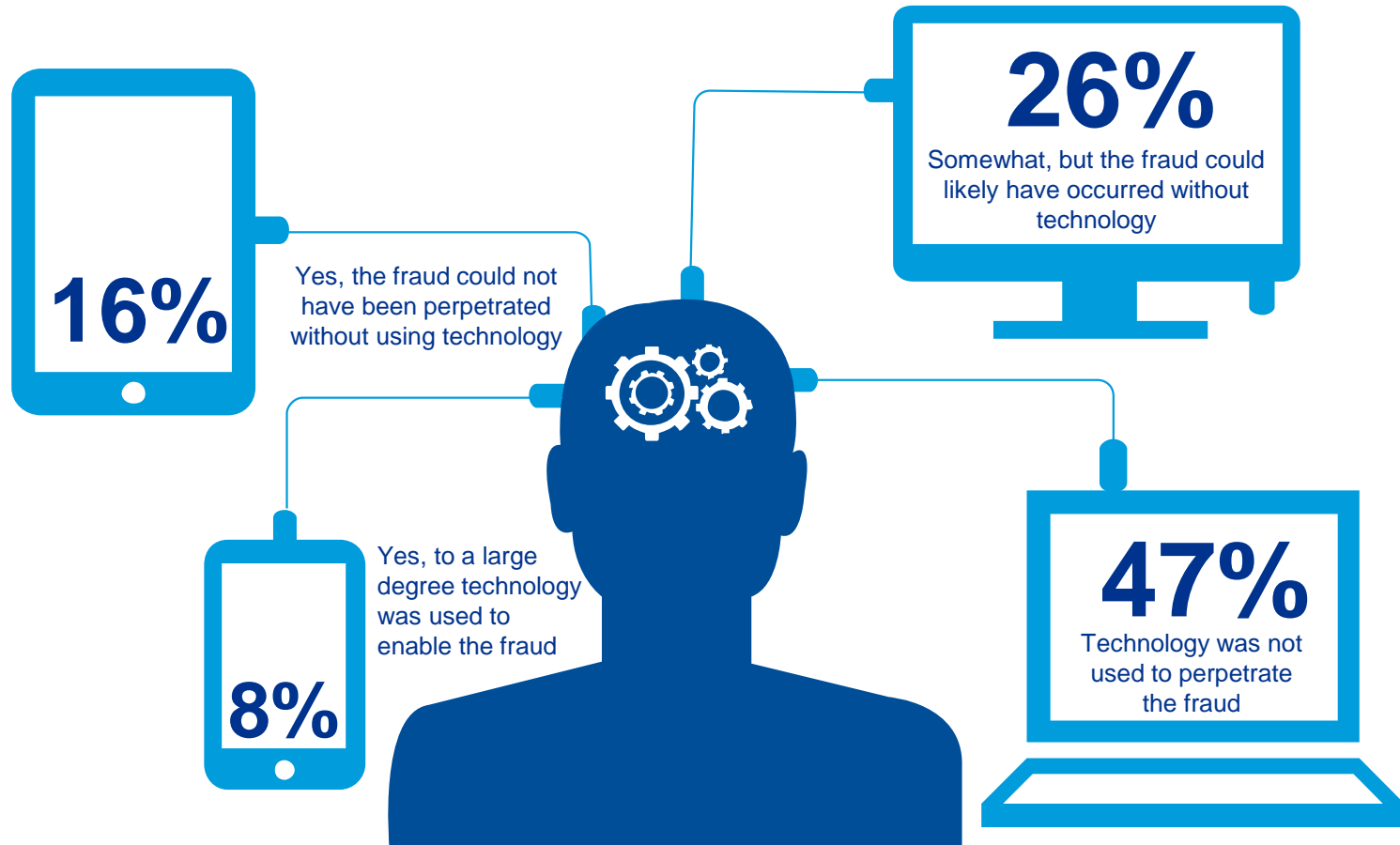
Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016



Enablers

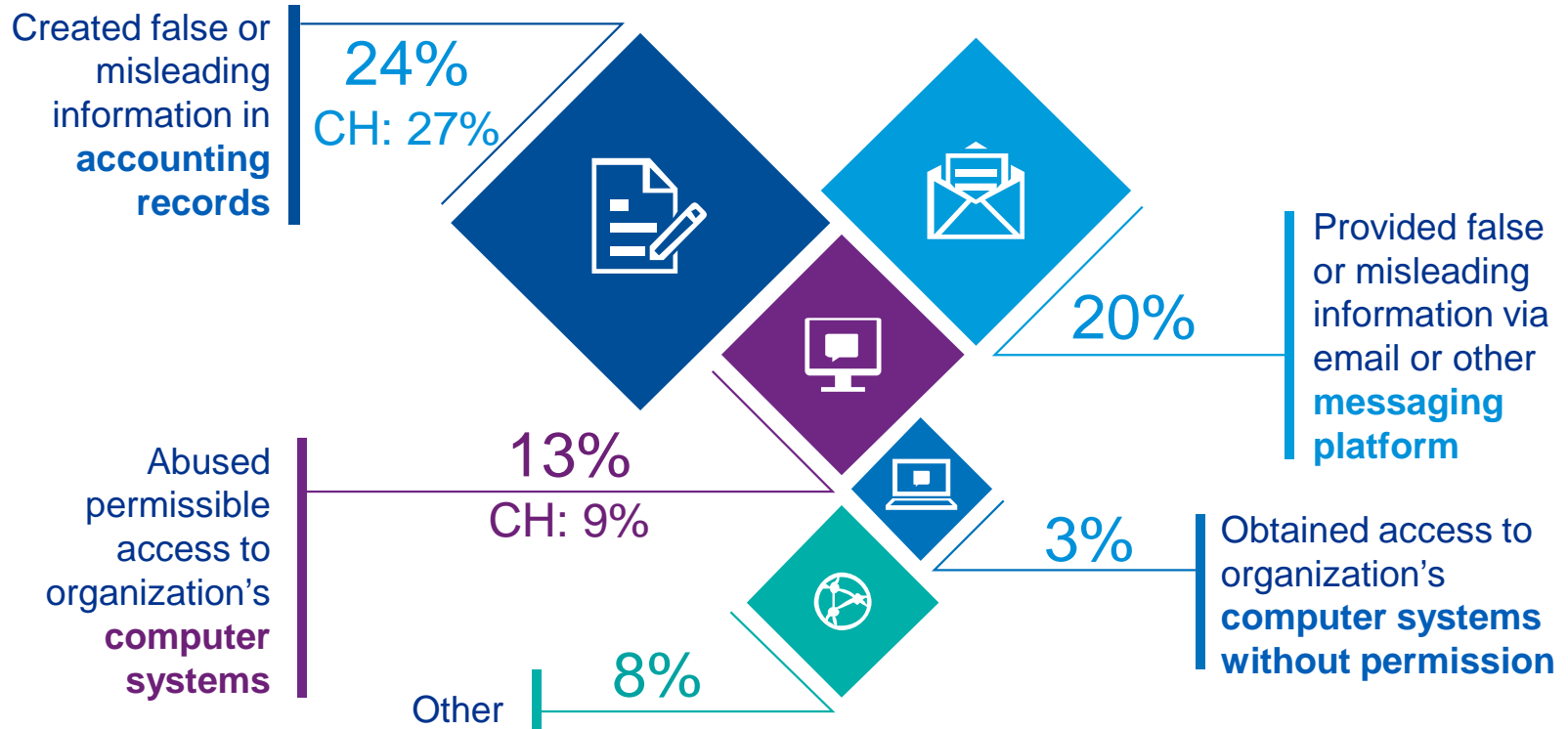
Enablers - Technology

Was technology used as an enabler to perpetrate the fraud?



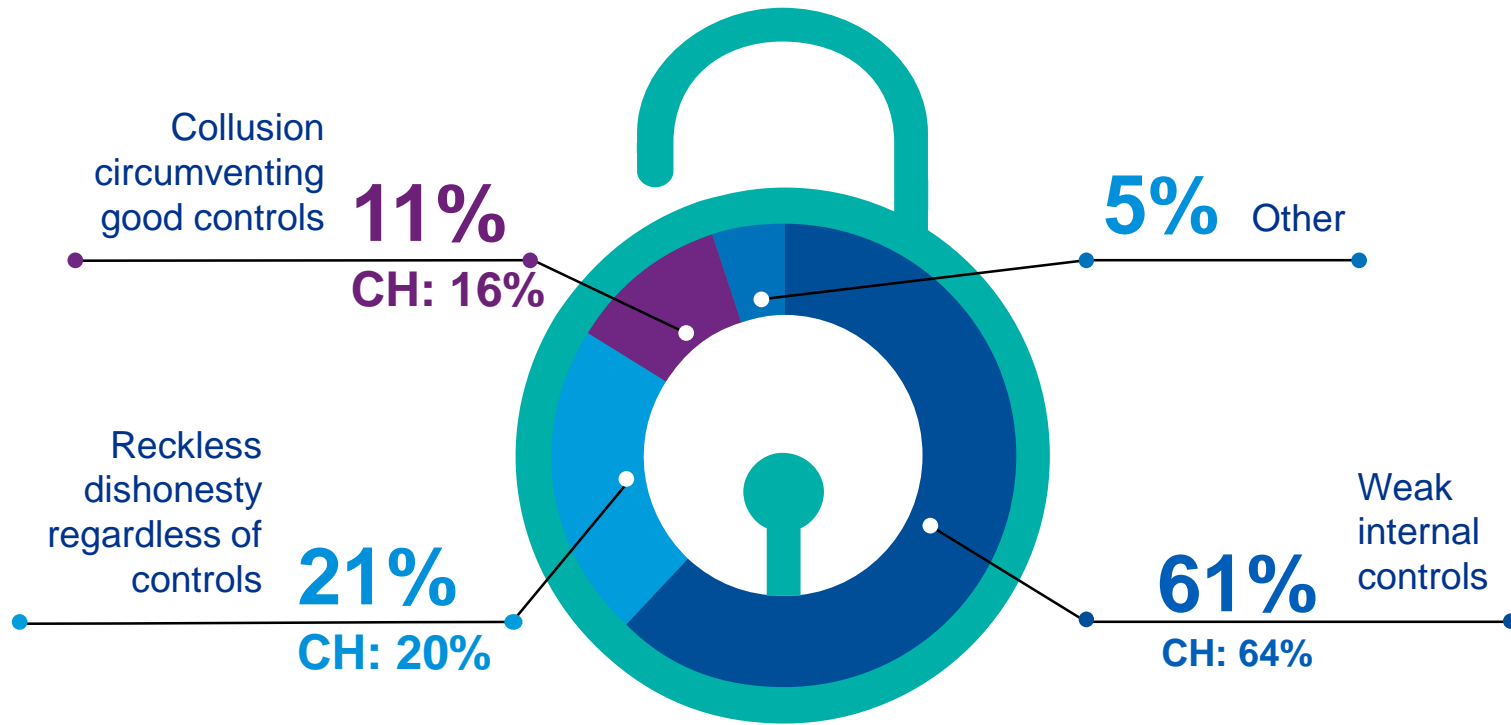
Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016

Enablers - Technology



Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016

Enablers – weak controls



Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016



Anti-fraud measures

Anti-fraud measures



Perform risk assessments

- Fraud Risk Management
- Regulatory positioning services



Fight back with technology

- Forensic technology
- Cyber security
- D&A



Know your business partners & third parties

- 3rd Party Risk Management
- Corporate intelligence/Astrus



Be vigilant with internal threats

- Investigations
- Forensic D&A
- Whistleblowing programs/outsourcing

Source: Global Profiles of the Fraudster, KPMG International, 2016



kpmg.com/socialmedia



kpmg.com/app



© 2016 KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity. Member firms of the KPMG network of independent firms are affiliated with KPMG International. KPMG International provides no services to clients. No member firm has any authority to obligate or bind KPMG International or any other member firm vis-à-vis third parties, nor does KPMG International have any such authority to obligate or bind any member firm. All rights reserved.

The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavor to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

The KPMG name, logo are registered trademarks or trademarks of KPMG International.