

## **Today's Program**

- I. Discuss the April 30th Guidance from the DOJ *Evaluation of Corporate Compliance Programs*
- II. Effective use of forensic tools, data analytics and related challenges
- III. Case Examples



Page 1

1

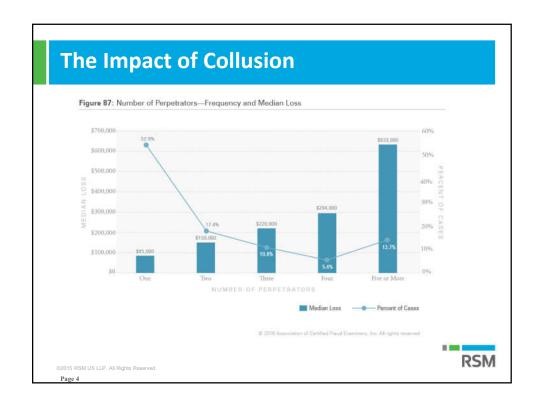


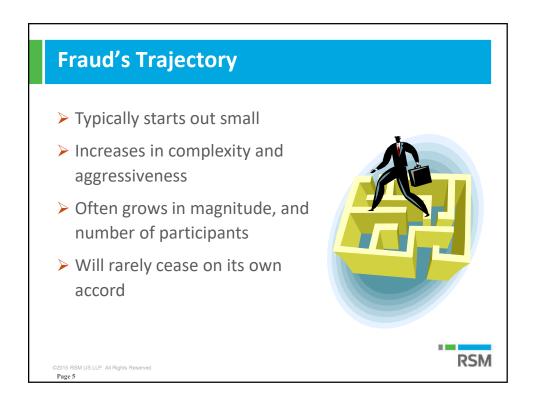
### **Some Troubling Trends**

- Growing sophistication of schemes
- Cross functional circumvention of controls
- Better understanding of internal monitoring function
- Growing awareness of investigatory protocols
- Increased prevalence of conspiratorial behaviors



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### The April 20, 2019 Guidance...



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Page 6

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### **Three Principle Questions**

- ▶ Is the corporation's compliance program welldesigned?
- ➤ Is the program begin applied earnestly and in good faith?
- Does the corporation's compliance program work in practice?

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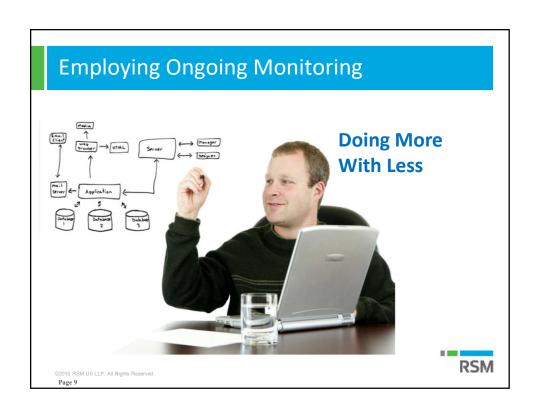
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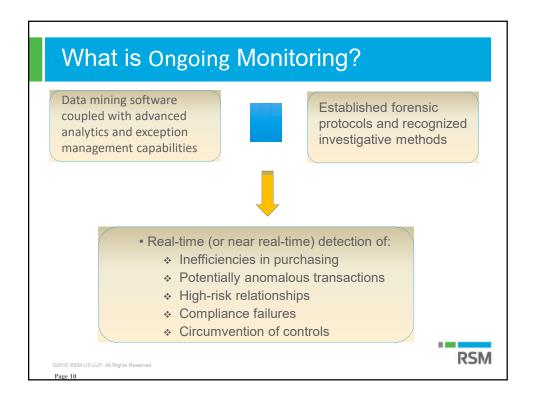
## Does Your Compliance Program Work?

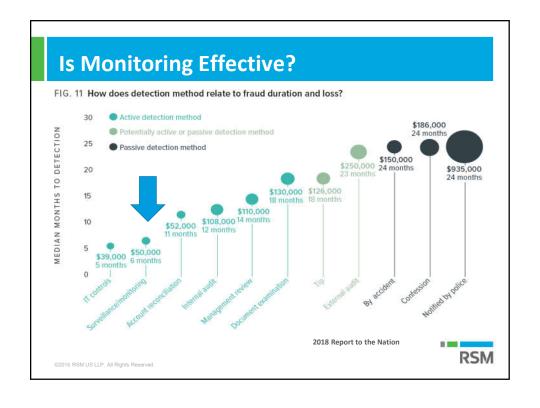
- ➤ The Guidance points to several factors companies should consider when assessing efficacy:
  - ➤ The process for continuous improvement through periodic testing and review
  - The thoroughness of investigating suspected misconduct
  - How are gaps mitigated and curative measures deployed and monitored

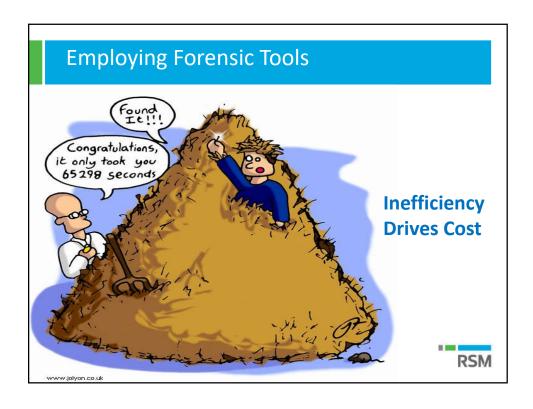
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### **Data Analytics Overview**



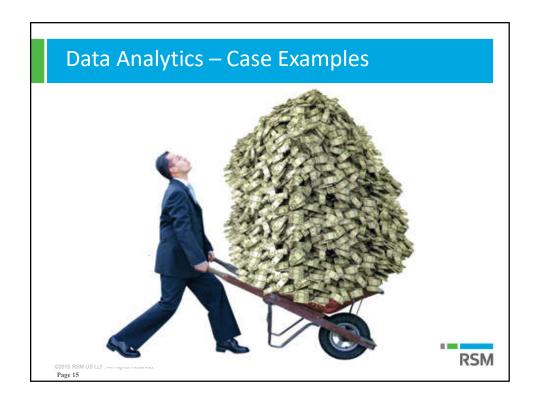
- Use of forensic tools to analyze the company's existing data
- Looks for problematic transactions and data that fail to fit existing norms or company parameters (PATS)
- The larger the data set, the more robust the results



## **Data Analytics – Challenges**

- Accessibility
  - Are there issues with legacy systems and acquisitions?
- > Reliability/Completeness:
  - Do non-numeric fields contain numeric data (and vice-versa)?
  - Can it be reconciled to a control point?
- > Integrity:
  - Has data transferred from legacy systems been adversely affected, altered, corrupted or truncated?
- > Consistency:
  - Are date formats consistent across the data sets?





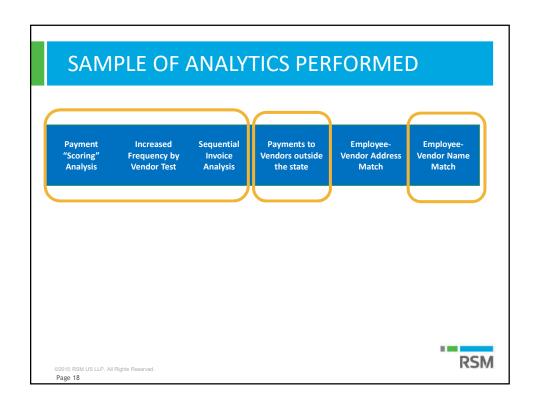
## **Data Analytics – Case Examples**

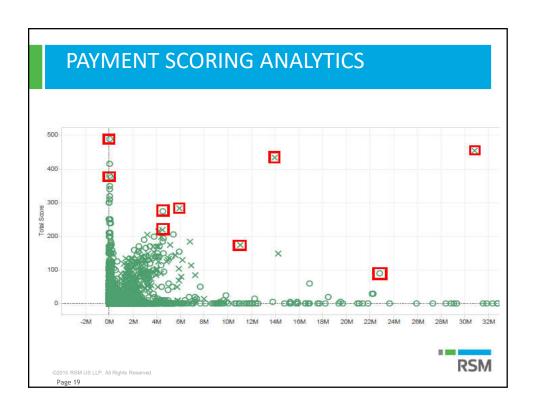
- Investigating allegations of embezzlement at a mining operation in South America reported by whistleblower
- > Challenges:
  - Client asked us to review transactions with vendors over a three year period to identify "ghost vendors" – boiling the ocean
  - Company had over 10,000 vendors
  - Nobody would talk to us
  - Jungle roommates
- We identified over 60 vendors that were either providing no value or were providing limited value for funds received



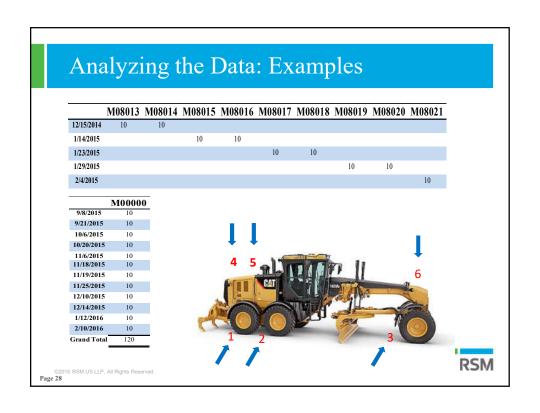
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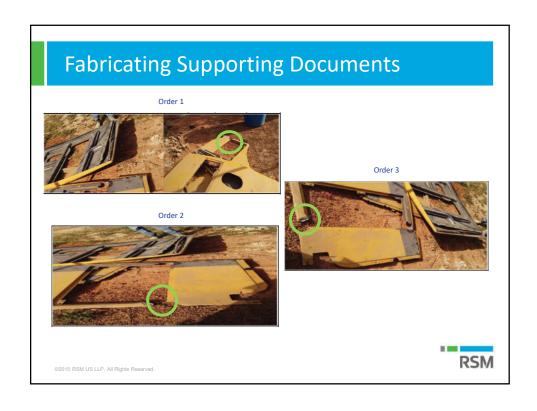


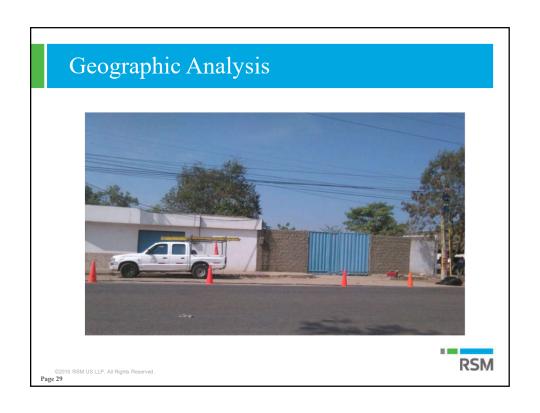


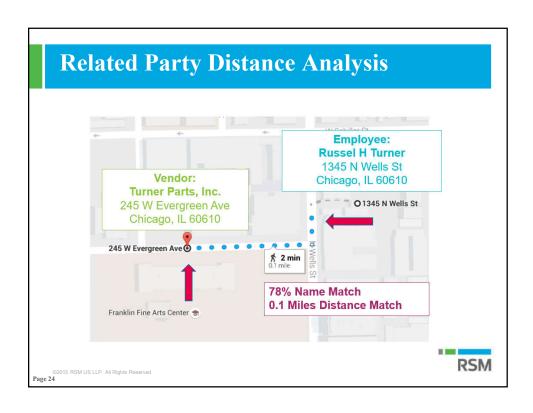


Vendor ID	2014 Total Payments	2015 Total Payments	2016 Total Payments	Total Payments	Total Spend (USD)	Number of Instances o Sequential Invoices
8400005858	12	29	36	77	2,169,211.61	2
8400011305	0	0	33	33	2,195,566.85	46
8400010488	6	30	46	82	2,040,389.05	6
8400011311	0	0	30	30	1,611,123.26	12
8400010246	10	30	41	81	2,011,140.68	22
8400002051	27	46	68	141	929,394.38	1
8400010579	2	38	46	86	1,112,645.32	2
8400010566	1	14	22	37	604,626.18	1











## Vendor Site Visits: Follow Up Visits



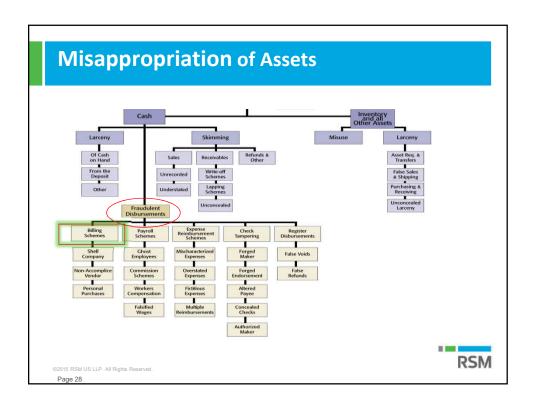
### **Shell Vendors**

- ▶ Found a significant number of "shell" or "ghost" vendors
- ▶ Vendors were found to be non-existent
  - ► Had unusual frequency and growth attributes
  - ▶ Unable to locate or contact
  - ▶ Formation dates approximated beginning of business relationships
- ► Total spend: High seven figures

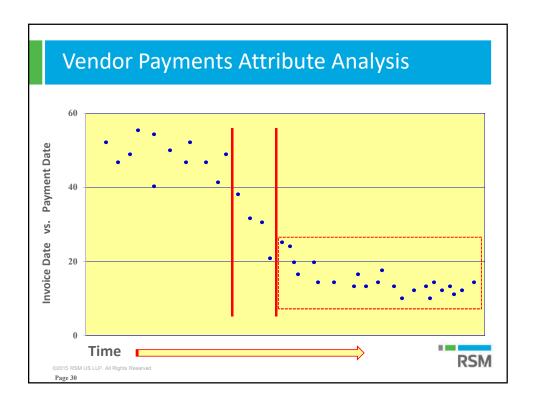


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# Analytical Testing - PATs Stratification Relational Analysis Ratio Analysis Ratio Analysis Filter/Sort Frequency Analysis Non-Recurring Missing Data Aging Trends/Regression Join/Relate Benford's Law



### **Analytics Challenges - PATs**

- > There are several fundamental challenges, including:
  - Potentially anomalous transactions fail to reveal that they have no legitimate business purpose
  - Potentially anomalous transactions fail to indicate that they were consummated for less than equivalent value
  - False positives
- Techniques should identify transactional patterns in the form of more complex combinations



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### **Monitoring vs. Traditional Approach**

### **Ongoing Monitoring**

- Evaluates 100% of the transactions or associated target functions
- Transactions or functions requiring further review are identified in real-time (or near real-time)
- Process is highly automated and can be repeated on as frequent a basis as required
- Automatically brings in relevant outside data
- Leads to optimal allocation of limited internal resources
- Timely correction of errors and identification of prohibited behaviors

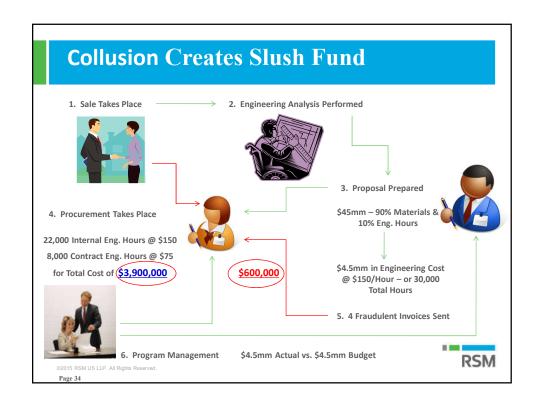
### **Traditional Approach**

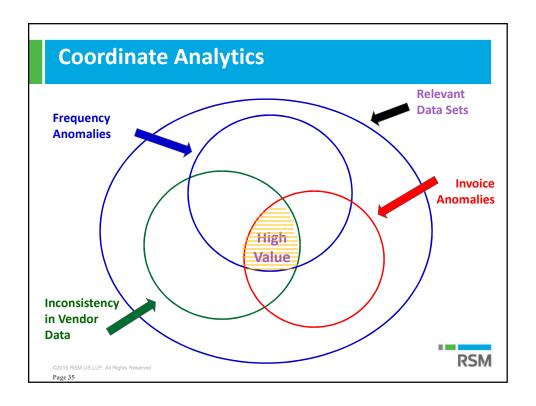
- Evaluates only a small percentage of transactions or targeted functions
- Transactions or functions requiring further review are identified during scheduled reviews
- Process can be automated and is repeated on a rolling basis as determined by IA
- Outside data is considered only if it is specifically sought
- Internal resources are dispatched in less than optimal fashion
- Errors and prohibited behaviors are not identified on a timely basis

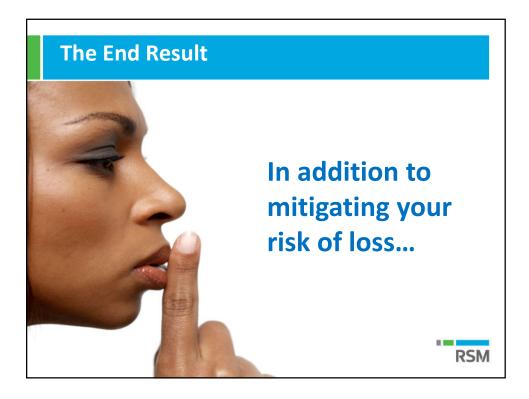


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# A Case in Point







### **Ongoing Benefits Include...**

- Continually evaluate efficacy of existing control environment
- Implement measures to fill gaps in the existing control environment
- Improve/augment the qualitative nature of data being captured
- Objective basis for quantifying system-wide risk
- Eliminate waste and inefficiencies in the supply chain

- Uncover and eliminate high risk 3rd party relationships
- Evaluate training regimens
- Improve/augment existing IA protocols
- Assess overall compliance with the books & records provisions of the FCPA and other pertinent laws
- Monitor compliance and ongoing risk of newly acquired businesses



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