



ACFE FRAUD PREVENTION **CHECK-UP**



*Together, Reducing
Fraud Worldwide*



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*One of the ACFE's most valuable fraud prevention resources, the **ACFE Fraud Prevention Check-Up** is a simple yet powerful test of your company's fraud health. Test fraud prevention processes designed to help you identify major gaps and fix them before it is too late.*

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The Benefits of Taking the ACFE Fraud Prevention Check-Up

- ❑ Since fraud can be a catastrophic risk, taking the ACFE Fraud Prevention Check-Up can save your company from disaster. If you do not proactively identify and manage your fraud risks, they could put you out of business almost overnight. Even if you survive a major fraud, it can damage your reputation so badly that you can no longer succeed independently.
- ❑ The ACFE Fraud Prevention Check-Up can pinpoint opportunities to save you money. Fraud is an expensive drain on a company's financial resources. In today's globally competitive environment, no one can afford to throw away the five percent of revenues that represents the largely hidden cost of fraud. Those businesses that have identified their most significant fraud costs (such as insurance and credit card companies) have made great strides in attacking and reducing those costs. If your organization is not identifying and tackling its fraud costs, it is vulnerable to competitors who lower their costs by doing so.
- ❑ Fraud is a common risk that should not be ignored. Fraud is now so common that its occurrence is no longer remarkable, only its scale. Any organization that fails to protect itself appropriately faces increased vulnerability to fraud.
- ❑ It is the least expensive way to find out your company's vulnerability to fraud. Most organizations score very poorly in initial fraud prevention check-ups because they don't have appropriate anti-fraud controls in place. By finding this out early, they have a chance to fix the problem before becoming a victim of a major fraud. It's like finding out you have seriously high blood pressure. It may be bad news, but not finding out can be a lot worse.
- ❑ It is a great opportunity for your organization to establish a relationship with a Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE) you can call on when fraud questions arise. CFEs are experts in detecting fraud and helping organizations prevent it in the future.
- ❑ Strong fraud prevention processes help increase the confidence investors, regulators, audit committee members and the general public have in the integrity of your company's financial reports. This could help to attract and retain capital.



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Before You Take the ACFE Fraud Prevention Check-Up

- Let your organization's general counsel or outside legal counsel know you plan to take the test. They may want to have you use the test under their direction, to protect your legal rights.
- Do not take the check-up if you plan to ignore the results. If it shows you have poor fraud prevention processes, you need to fix them. Failing to act could cause legal problems.

Who Should Perform the ACFE Fraud Prevention Check-Up?

- The check-up should ideally be a collaboration between objective, independent fraud specialists (such as CFEs) and people within the organization who have extensive knowledge about its operations. To locate a CFE in your area, visit www.ACFE.com/findacfe or call (800) 245-3321.
- Internal auditors bring extensive knowledge and a valuable perspective to such an evaluation. At the same time, the perspective of an independent and objective outsider is also important, as is the deep knowledge and experience of fraud that full-time fraud specialists provide.
- It is helpful to interview senior members of management as part of the evaluation process. But it is also valuable to interview employees at other levels of the organization, since they may sometimes provide a "reality check" that challenges the rosier view management might present, e.g., about management's commitment to ethical business practices.

How Many Points Should We Award For Each Answer?

- The number of points available is given at the bottom of each question. You can award zero points if your organization has not implemented the recommended processes for that area. You can give the maximum number of points if you have implemented those processes and have had them tested in the past year and found them to be operating effectively. Award no more than half the available points if the recommended process is in place but has not been tested in the past year.
- The purpose of the check-up is to identify major gaps in your fraud prevention processes, as indicated by low point scores in particular areas. Even if you score 80 points out of 100, the missing 20 could be crucial fraud prevention measures that leave you exposed to major fraud. Therefore, there is no passing grade other than 100 points.



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Organization: _____

Date of Check-up: _____

1. Fraud risk oversight

- To what extent has the organization established a process for oversight of fraud risks by the board of directors or others charged with governance (e.g., an audit committee)?

Score from 0 (process not in place) to 20 points (process fully implemented, tested within the past year and working effectively).

2. Fraud risk ownership

- To what extent has the organization created "ownership" of fraud risks by identifying a member of senior management as having responsibility for managing all fraud risks within the organization and by explicitly communicating to business unit managers that they are responsible for managing fraud risks within their area?

Score from 0 (process not in place) to 10 points (process fully implemented, tested within the past year and working effectively).

3. Fraud risk assessment

- To what extent has the organization implemented an ongoing process for regular identification of the significant fraud risks to which it is exposed?

Score from 0 (process not in place) to 10 points (process fully implemented, tested within the past year and working effectively).

Results

Score:

Score:

Score:



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4. Fraud risk tolerance and risk management policy

- To what extent has the organization identified and had approved by the board of directors its tolerance for different types of fraud risks? For example, some fraud risks may constitute a tolerable cost of doing business, while others may pose a catastrophic risk of financial or reputational damage.
- To what extent has the organization identified and had approved by the board of directors a policy on how it will manage its fraud risks? Such a policy should identify the risk owner responsible for managing fraud risks, what risks will be rejected (e.g., by declining certain business opportunities), what risks will be transferred to others through insurance or by contract, and what steps will be taken to manage the fraud risks that are retained.

Score from 0 (processes not in place) to 10 points (processes fully implemented, tested within the past year and working effectively).

Results

Score:



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5. Process-level anti-fraud controls / reengineering

- To what extent has the organization implemented measures to eliminate or reduce through process reengineering each of the significant fraud risks identified in its risk assessment? Basic controls include segregation of duties relating to authorization, custody of assets and recording or reporting of transactions. In some cases it may be more cost-effective to reengineer business processes to reduce fraud risks rather than layer on additional controls over existing processes. For example, some fraud risks relating to receipt of funds can be eliminated or greatly reduced by centralizing that function or outsourcing it to a bank's lockbox processing facility, where stronger controls can be more affordable.
- To what extent has the organization implemented measures at the process level designed to prevent, deter and detect each of the significant fraud risks identified in its risk assessment? For example, the risk of sales representatives falsifying sales to earn sales commissions can be reduced through effective monitoring by their sales manager, with approval required for sales above a certain threshold.

Score from 0 (processes not in place) to 10 points (processes fully implemented, tested within the past year and working effectively).

Results

Score:



Association of Certified Fraud Examiners

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