



STANDARDS  
Australia

AS 8001—2008  
**Fraud and Corruption Control**



Australian  
STANDARD

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  - Australian Society of Association Executives
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- 

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Australian Standard<sup>®</sup>

## **Fraud and corruption control**

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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by Standards Australia Committee MB-004, Business Governance, to supersede AS 8001—2003.

Major revisions to the Standard include—

- changes to structure and format;
- increased consideration of information systems as an enabler of fraud and corruption and as a means of detecting fraud and corruption;
- expanded guidance on the suggested role of the internal audit function in controlling the risk of fraud and corruption;
- separate consideration of corruption and the ways in which corruption risk can be managed;
- increased emphasis on example setting by senior executives as an important element of an entity's integrity framework;
- upgraded fraud risk assessment methodology (to bring it into line with changes to AS/NZS 4360:2004);
- upgraded employment screening guidelines;
- new customer and supplier vetting guidelines; and
- reference to the role of the external auditor in fraud detection.

The objective of this Standard is to provide an outline for a suggested approach to controlling the risk of fraud and corruption within a wide range of entities across all industry sectors and in government.

This revision reflects recent changes in the approach to controlling fraud and corruption in the Australian economy made necessary by technological advancement and the way business is conducted.

This Standard is part of the Corporate governance series which comprises—

- AS 8000 Good governance principles
- AS 8001 Fraud and corruption control (this Standard)
- AS 8002 Organizational codes of conduct
- AS 8003 Corporate social responsibility
- AS 8004 Whistleblower protection programs for entities

In addition, the Standard links to other Standards as referred to herein—

- AS/NZS 4360 *Risk management* (and companion handbooks—HB 436:2004, *Risk Management Guidelines—Companion to AS/NZS 4360:2004* and HB 158—2006, *Risk management—Delivering assurance based on AS/NZS 4360:2004*)
- AS 4811 Employment screening

Additional guidance on applying this Standard in controlling the risk of fraud and corruption can be found in *Fraud Resistance—A practical guide* published by SIRCA and available from Standards Australia.

The term ‘informative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the accompanying appendices. An ‘informative’ appendix is for information and guidance only and should not be considered part of the Standard.

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## INTRODUCTION

Recent events within Australia and internationally suggest a strong nexus between fraud and corruption within entities on the one hand and fundamental governance failure at senior levels on the other.

Many corporate collapses arise from a conflict between the objectives of the entity and the personal objectives of the custodians of the entity's assets—the Directors and senior executives. This has resulted in an increasing incidence of financial reporting manipulation, sometimes excessive payment of remuneration and other benefits for senior executives and, at times, a crisis of confidence within global equity markets.

Managing business risk has, in recent years, increasingly been accepted as an important governance issue. This has been brought into focus by the Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by the Australian Stock Exchange and the CLERP 9 amendments to the *Corporations Act*. By logical extension, controlling the risk of fraud and corruption is a governance issue which must be given due attention by the controllers of all entities. Increasingly, major fraud incidents or endemic corruption within an entity will be viewed as indicative of a failure of the entity's controllers to discharge these more prescribed governance obligations.

### *Fraud and corruption involving Australian entities*

A number of studies and surveys of fraud within the Australian economy have been conducted over the past ten years. The findings of this research<sup>1</sup> suggest:

- Fraud costs the Australian economy at least \$3 billion per year.<sup>2</sup>
- The incidence of fraud within the Australian economy is increasing year by year<sup>3</sup> with up to 63% of Australian organizations experiencing economic crime over a two year period.<sup>4</sup>
- The larger the organization the more likely it is that it will suffer fraud or corruption at some point in its business cycle. For example, in one recent survey it was found that one hundred percent of organizations with more than 5000 employees reported at least one incident of economic crime over two years.<sup>5</sup>
- Survey results indicate that Australian organizations may suffer a higher rate of reported fraud than the global average.<sup>6</sup>
- Research into fraud and corruption in Australia over many years has consistently confirmed that, for the majority of Australian business entities (other than those conducting business in banking or insurance sectors), the main source of fraudulent and corrupt conduct will be from within the entity itself—typically for organizations external to the banking and insurance sectors, internal fraud will account for up to 75% in number of incidents and value of loss suffered.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See in particular, PricewaterhouseCoopers, *Global Economic Crime Survey* (Australian results) released in November 2005 and KPMG Australia Fraud Survey released in November 2006.

<sup>2</sup> Australian Institute of Criminology estimate of fraud in the Australian economy (1997).

<sup>3</sup> Statistics maintained by the Australian Institute of Criminology suggest that the rate of fraud reported to Australian police services per 100 000 head of population has doubled on average every ten years since the mid 1950s.

<sup>4</sup> PricewaterhouseCoopers (2005).

<sup>5</sup> PricewaterhouseCoopers (2005).

<sup>6</sup> PricewaterhouseCoopers (2005).

<sup>7</sup> PricewaterhouseCoopers (2005) and KPMG (2006).

- The financial impact of fraud and corruption on the victims, and in particular, Australian entities engaged in some form of business activity, is steadily increasing.
- The average financial loss associated with fraudulent conduct continues to increase.
- The involvement of organized crime in external attack on the financial sector within the Australian economy is increasing. It is apparent also that much external attack on Australian entities is instigated by or at the direction of criminal gangs based in other parts of the world who use tried and tested frauds against Australian entities.
- Identity theft which is made possible by the penetration of information systems within the wider community, the pace of business and increased educational standards of the perpetrators, is becoming the most important fraud-related threat within the Australian economy.
- Many Australian entities are ill-prepared to detect and prevent fraud against their business with many having made little or no progress in developing or implementing any form of effective fraud control strategy.
- A significant and increasing proportion of cases of fraud detected are not reported to the police or other law enforcement agency for investigation.

#### ***Fraud examples in Australian business***

Examples of fraud (as distinct from the concept of ‘corruption’ which is dealt with later in this introduction) which occur in Australian business and therefore fall within the intended scope of this Standard are:

- Theft of plant and equipment by employees.<sup>8</sup>
- Theft of inventory by employees.<sup>9</sup>
- False invoicing (involving a staff member of the entity or a person external to the entity creating a fictitious invoice claiming payment for goods or services not delivered or exaggerating the value of goods delivered or services provided).
- Theft of funds other than by way of false invoicing.<sup>10</sup>
- Theft of cash (particularly in retail or other cash businesses) usually involving some form of concealment, e.g. lapping.
- Accounts receivable fraud (misappropriation or misdirection of remittances received by an entity from a debtor).
- Credit card fraud involving the unauthorized use of a credit card or credit card number issued to another person (the most common fraud against the banking sector) or the use of stolen or fraudulently generated credit card numbers by merchants.
- Lending fraud (loan application made in a false name and supported by false documentation).
- Theft of intellectual property or other confidential information.

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<sup>8</sup> Theft of plant, equipment, inventory or other property by persons unconnected to the entity suffering the loss and where deception is not involved is not considered ‘fraud’ for the purposes of this Standard.

<sup>9</sup> Inventory theft is probably the most common employee instigated fraud type within the Australian economy and represents a significant loss in industries that handle large volumes of inventory. In the retail sector for example, it has been estimated by ECR Australia (Efficient Consumer Response) that 1.5% of retail turnover is lost to shrinkage. Traditionally, 45-50% of retail shrinkage is thought to be employee instigated.

<sup>10</sup> Workplace based on-line banking fraud has increased in frequency in recent years. This will typically involve an employee with some form of control over the management of the accounts payable function substituting their own account number for the account number of a legitimate vendor.

- Financial reporting fraud (falsification of the entity's financial statements with a view to obtaining some form of improper financial benefit).
- Release or use of misleading or inaccurate information for the purposes of deceiving, misleading or to hide wrongdoing.
- Insider trading (buying and selling shares on the basis of information coming into the possession of the perpetrator by reason of his or her position but which is not known to investors generally).
- Misuse of position by senior executives or directors in order to gain some form of financial advantage.

#### ***Fraudulent conduct by agents of Australian entities***

Australian entities themselves (through their Directors and managers as their agents) sometimes become involved as perpetrator of fraudulent conduct in a number of ways including:

- Material and deliberate misstatement of accounting information for an improper purpose (for example to underpin a share price or to meet profitability or cash flow forecasts).
- Overcharging for goods and services in invoices rendered to customers and clients.
- Taking-up as revenue remittances received in error rather than allowing a credit to the payer.
- Tax evasion.
- Money laundering.
- Insider trading.
- Theft of intellectual property.

#### ***Explaining the increasing incidence of fraud***

The reasons for the increasing incidence of fraud are many and varied but there are a number of consistent and recurring themes:

- The continual striving for greater efficiencies in business which leads to reduced staffing levels and a consequent reduction in internal control adherence.
- The increasing use and reliance on technology and the associated changes in payment systems and channels. Of particular concern is the ease with which commercial crime can operate globally, access accounts in countries on the other side of the globe and then transfer funds very quickly between accounts in a different jurisdiction with the intention of making it impossible to follow the trail let alone recover any of the proceeds.
- The continuing trend towards 'flattening' of organizational structures and the resulting reduction in management focus on enforcing internal controls and managing risk.
- Rapid and continuous changes to business operations.
- The increasing pace of business.
- The inability of the criminal justice system, the police, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission and other law enforcement agencies and the Courts, to keep pace with the ever-increasing workload and greater complexity of matters reported.
- The accessibility of gambling which has become a significant motivator for employees to commit fraud against their employer.
- Greater complexity of business relationships.

- Changing remuneration and incentive structures and arrangements.

The value to an entity of information held cannot be overstated. The loss of information through unauthorized system access can cause significant damage to an entity's reputation in the short- and long-term and must be treated as a serious threat. Controlling the risk of information theft by unauthorized internal or external access should be a matter of priority for entities whose businesses rely heavily on the information held.

### ***Corruption involving Australian entities***

Transparency International's *Corruption Perception Index* ('CPI') is a measure of the perception of the propensity for corruption of public officials within each country surveyed. The 2007 survey of 179 countries<sup>11</sup> found that Australia ranked equal 11<sup>th</sup> in terms of transparency in business dealings within the country. In other words, the Australian economy was seen as having a relatively low propensity for payment of bribes to the country's public officials in their business dealings with the private sector.

This compares with the *Bribe Payers Index 2006*<sup>12</sup> ('BPI') where Australia was ranked third out of the world's 30 leading exporting countries in terms of its perceived transparency in business dealings with public officials in foreign economies. This means that Australia is perceived as having a relatively low likelihood of paying bribes to public officials in foreign jurisdictions.

While this might be seen as a relatively good result for Australia, it does underscore the fact that there is at least the perception if not the reality of a measurable level of public corruption within the Australian economy.

Corrupt conduct to which Australian entities are subject and which are therefore within the intended scope of a corruption control program contemplated by this Standard include:

- Payment or receipt of secret commissions (bribes), which may be paid in money or in some other form of value to the receiver (e.g. building projects completed at an employee's private residence) and may relate to a specific decision or action by the receiver or generally.
- Release of confidential information for other than a proper business purpose in exchange for some form of non-financial benefit or advantage accruing to the employee releasing the information.
- Collusive tendering (the act of multiple tenderers for a particular contract colluding in preparation of their bids).
- Payment or solicitation of donations for an improper political purpose.
- Serious conflict of interest involving a Director or senior executive of an entity or other entity acting in his or her own self-interest rather than the interests of the entity to which he or she has been appointed (e.g. failing to declare to a Board an interest in a transaction the entity is about to enter into or excessive payment of remuneration to Directors and senior executives).
- Serious nepotism and cronyism where the appointee is inadequately qualified to perform the role to which he or she has been appointed.

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<sup>11</sup> Transparency International *Corruption Perception Index* 2007 [http://www.transparency.org/policy\\_research/surveys\\_indices/cpi/2007/](http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2007/). 'The index defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain, and measures the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among a country's public officials and politicians'.

<sup>12</sup> Transparency International *Bribe Payers Index* 2006

- Manipulation of the procurement process by favouring one tenderer over others or selectively providing information to some tenderers. This frequently involves allowing tenderers to resubmit a ‘non-complying’ tender after being provided with the details of other bids.
- Gifts or entertainment intended to achieve a specific or generic commercial outcome in the short- or long-term—an essential element rendering conduct of this type corrupt would be that it is in breach of the entity’s values, behavioural code or gifts policy (or that of any relevant external party’s values or behavioural code) or that it was done without the appropriate transparency within one or more of the entities affected.
- Bribing officials (locally or in foreign jurisdictions) in order to secure a contract for the supply of goods or services.
- Private sector to private sector secret commissions to secure contracts.

Losses associated with the corruption of the procurement process result from reduced competition and the acceptance of substandard delivery of goods and services that would normally be rejected.

Private and public sector entities may also suffer loss if the winning tenderer attempts to recover the cost of the secret commission paid by loading the value of the bid either before or after the contract is awarded.

### ***Managing the risks***

An entity’s approach to managing the risks of fraud and corruption should be underpinned by an organization-wide policy developed with internal and external consultation with appropriate benchmarking against established best practice prevention and detection programs and standards. It should apply the principles of sound risk management, planning, monitoring and remedial action.

This Standard aims to provide entities with the tools they need to apply these general risk management principles to the control of fraud and corruption. While the Standard aims to provide a high-level framework for organizations to use in developing an anti-fraud program, additional guidance can be found in *Fraud Resistance—A practical guide* (SIRCA, 2003).

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

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**Australian Standard**  
**Fraud and corruption control**

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SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

**1.1 SCOPE**

This Standard provides an outline for an approach to controlling fraud and corruption and, subject to the guidance at Clause 1.2 below, is intended to apply to all entities including government sector agencies, publicly listed corporations, private corporations, other business entities and not-for-profit organizations engaged in business or business-like activities.

Fraud and corruption contemplated by the Standard fall into three main categories<sup>13</sup>—

- (a) fraud involving the misappropriation of assets;
- (b) fraud involving the manipulation of financial reporting (either internal or external to the reporting entity); and
- (c) corruption involving abuse of position for personal gain.

**1.2 APPLICATION**

While this Standard is intended to apply to all entities operating in Australia, the extent to which it would be applicable to individual entities will be dependent on the entity's—

- (a) size;
- (b) turnover;
- (c) business diversity;
- (d) geographic spread;
- (e) reliance on technology; and
- (f) the industry in which it operates.

By way of general guidance, it is anticipated that the whole Standard would apply to publicly listed corporations, large privately owned corporations and all government departments and agencies. These entities should typically look to implement this Standard in its entirety for maximum effect or to ensure that pre-existing fraud and corruption control measures are at least as robust as in this Standard.

Only relevant parts of this Standard are applicable to small and medium sized enterprises.

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<sup>13</sup> Refer to Clause 1.7.3. for a definition of 'corruption' and to Clause 1.7.8 for a definition of 'fraud'.