

The Fraud Auditing: Empirical Study Concerning the Identification of the Financial Dimensions of Fraud

Marilena Mironiuc, Ioan-Bogdan Robu and Mihaela-Alina Robu

“AL. I. CUZA” University of Iași, Romania

Abstract

The last two decades, marked by financial instability, economic crises, the bankruptcy of worldwide renowned companies, stock exchange speculations, financial scandals and lack of trust in capital markets, have led to an economic downfall and have brought back into light the analysis of the responsible factors. Of these, financial fraud is a significant element regarded as a disastrous phenomenon difficult to pin under safe touchlines. Therefore, the identification of the determining factors of fraud is nowadays an important desideratum at an international level for the prevention and elimination of these events beyond the psychological approaches. This study aims to identify the main financial components of fraud in order to obtain score classification functions, as well as to determine the probability of occurrence of the risk of fraud starting from a series of consecrated economical-financial indicators by using advanced statistical methods of data analysis. The research objectives and the validation of the work hypotheses have been achieved based on the study of 65 frauded and un-fraudated companies, quoted on the main financial markets in the world. In order to obtain the research results, the data have been processed with SPSS 19.0.

Keywords: fraud dimensions, fraud auditing, financial auditing, financial ratios, principal components analysis, discriminant analysis, logistic regression analysis

Introduction

Starting from the first forms of manifestation of the fraud mentioned by Beattie (2011) in his work (the first fraudulent act was recorded over 2300 years ago and was committed by a Greek merchant named Hegestratos) and continuing with a series of historical benchmarks concerning the great financial scandals presented by Singleton *et al.* (2010) (Manhattan 1626, South Sea Bubble 1717-1720, Meyer versus Sfeton 1817, Charles Ponzi and U.S. Postal Service 1920, Samuel Insull 1920-1929, Kreuger & Toll 1929, Securities Exchange Act 1934, Watergate 1970, Enron – WorldCom-Arthur Andersen 2000-2002, Bernard Madoff and Lehman Brothers 2008), a

problem has been posed to identify the determining factors as well as the development, prevention, and detection mechanisms of financial fraud.

Gallet (2010) presents in his work a series of attempts to identify the dimensions and determining factors of fraud by listing the studies of renowned experts in the field (Donald Cressey 1919-1987, Dr. Steve Albrecht 1980, Richard C. Hollinger – John P. Clark 1983 and Joseph T. Wells). All these approaches are however more oriented towards the behavior of the person who commits the fraud (attitude, reasoning, pressures, the work environment, personality) and less towards the identification and description of financial behaviors specific to frauded

companies. The appearance of European or American auditing standards (ISA – *International Standards on Auditing* issued by IFAC – *International Federation of Accountants* and USGAAS – *United States Generally Accepted Auditing Standards* that contain the SAS – *Statements on Auditing Standards* issued by AICPA – *American Institute of Certified Public Accountants*) brings into light a new approach of financial fraud and classifies it into frauds on assets (misappropriation of assets) and frauds on the accounting statements, thus pointing out two financial dimensions of fraud. A third component characterizes corruption and belongs to the ACFE (the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners), contributing to completing the approaches and interpretations provided by ISA or USGAAS.

This study aims to perform an empirical analysis of the problem of identifying the components and dimensions of financial fraud. The positivist approach resorts to a quantitative analysis by using advanced statistical methods (the principal components analysis, the discriminant analysis, and the logistic regression analysis) in order to validate the work hypotheses and to obtain the research results.

Conceptual Approaches of Financial Fraud

Based on auditing standards, ISA 240 (*The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements*) defines fraud as an intentional act performed by one or several managing individuals, upon persons responsible for governance, employees, or third parties, involving the use of deceit in order to obtain an unfair or illegal advantage (IFAC, 2009). Moreover, SAS 99 (*Consideration of Fraud in a Financial Statement Audit*) brings a series of explanations concerning the distinction between fraud and error from the perspective of the intention of the person who commits it, in order to steal assets or to resort to fraudulent financial reporting (Bragg, 2010). It is important to mention that the definition provided by the auditing standards is completed by yet another

dimension that refers to corruption actions, mentioned by ACFE so that the schemas of manifestation of financial fraud also follow conflicts of interests, giving and receiving undeserved benefits (Singleton *et al.*, 2010).

In what concerns the determining factors, Cressey's study (1953) brings another perspective on the triggers of fraud, by presenting a *fraud triangle*, determined by the *opportunities* that lie at the basis of committing these acts, the *pressures* or *motivating factors* that have determined their occurrence, as well as the *reasoning* and *attitude* of the person committing the fraud. Gallet (2010) sees these *opportunities* as coming from those who know the detailed knowledge of the company environment, of the information system, and of the control mechanisms, and who has a series of technical skills. The *pressures* that lead to the appearance of fraud come from the direction of empowering persons who cannot prove their ability to efficiently manage essential fields/systems in the company (for example: bank accounts, cash and cash equivalents), from a series of personal failures, from mistaking the company's wealth for the personal wealth, from the physical and psychological isolation of the person who commits the fraud, from the desire to improve their personal status by resorting to such actions, as well as from the relationships between employee and employer when the employees consider that they are not sufficiently remunerated in compensation to their effort (Gallet, 2010). Last but not least, the factor related to *attitude* or *reasoning* concerns the individualist behavior of the fraud committer (characterized by the term of independent businessman, and who considers that the company belongs to them) as well as the justification of their actions (misappropriation in order to cover other illicit actions or isolated short-term misappropriations justified by the fact that the committer will never be caught) (Gallet, 2010).

In order to prevent, detect, and investigate fraud, it is necessary to know and understand the development mechanisms

of the various fraud schemes. A series of dichotomist classifications performed by Singleton *et al.* (2010) present fraud as intentional and malicious activities performed on *customers* or *investors*, of a *civil* or *criminal* nature, *on* or *for the company*, from *within it* or from *outside*, by *managers* or *non-managers*.

Of the category of fraud committed by managers, financial statement frauds cause the highest amount of losses at the company level and aim to distort the financial truth in order to obtain certain advantages or to hide the possible losses or negative performance (Rezaee *et al.*, 2010). The main schemes that follow fraud on financial statements concern the inappropriate acknowledgement of income, the over-evaluation of assets, the under-evaluation of expenses and debts, misappropriation of assets, and inappropriate reporting (Rezaee *et al.*, 2010).

At the ACFE level, we can all remember the classification of fraud into a *fraud tree* including three main categories: *fraudulent statement*, *asset misappropriation* and *corruption*. Fraudulent statement fraud concerns financial and non-financial statements (internal documents), asset misappropriation refers to fraud committed on cash or cash equivalents as well as on stocks or goods, such as inventory items, and corruption is classified into: *Conflicts of interest*, *Bribery*, *Illegal gratuities* and *Economic extortion* (Singleton *et al.*, 2006).

From Financial Auditing to Fraud Auditing

According to ISA 240 (IFAC, 2009), the main objective of the financial auditor is to express an objective, professional, and independent opinion concerning the financial statements, and not to identify/detect financial fraud. However, the standard states that, during their mission, the auditor must also ensure the fact that the risk of fraud (the presence of illegal actions) will not significantly influence their opinion and implicitly the quality of their mission (IFAC 2009). But

the need to prevent, detect, and fight financial fraud has been compensated by the appearance of legislative acts, among which the Sarbanes-Oxley Act 2002 (SOX) that imposes the organization of an auditing committee at the company level subject to auditing, establishing and promoting a code of ethics, ensuring and implementing a functional internal control system, organizing and institutionalizing internal audit (Silverstone *et al.* 2005).

At the profession level, a series of such mutations has also occurred, so that recently we can speak of the presence of *fraud auditors*, members of ACFE, who aim to create an environment that would encourage the detection, prevention, and correction of fraudulent actions (Singleton *et al.*, 2010). Besides knowing and understanding legal texts concerning the fight against economic criminal actions, *the fraud auditor* needs a series of knowledge and abilities related to: the main fraud schemes, the triggering factors, and the profiles of those who commit such acts, corresponding *red flags*, obtained through financial analysis, accounting and auditing standards, the way of implementing an efficient control system, and information systems.

Fraud detection and the recognition of its manifestations imply the acquisition of flags that would help the auditor obtain the best answers regarding the presence or absence of financial fraud. These signal elements are called *red flags* and can be financial or non-financial, and the methods through which they are obtained vary from simple questionnaires to complex analyses of the financial statements. These indicators can be *structural red flags* and concern a series of indicators related to the hierarchy of the responsibilities within the company, or can be a characteristic of the *personnel red flags* and concern the monitoring and evaluation of the employees, *operational red flags*, which identify those elements that signal fraud associated with the operational activity, *accounting system red flags* that concern the internal control system and signaling the unbalances in the accounting statements. Others are *financial*

performance red flags and identifying the unrealistic or distorted results or *professional service red flags*, which identify the causes that have determined replacing an auditor, a consultant or expert in the accounting field (Coenen, 2009).

Once these red flags have been identified, it is possible to formulate and implement a series of fraud prevention and detection programs. Therefore, the development of an appropriate prevention environment within the audited company, characterized by the adoption of the good practices of corporate governance (the existence of a code of ethics and setting realistic strategic objectives at the company level), complying with the fraud detection mechanisms (continuous monitoring, unexpected auditing missions, punishing the guilty) and deploying the best prevention methods (background checks, regular auditing missions, interval verifications) significantly contribute to reducing these criminal acts (Singleton et al., 2010).

In what concerns the financial fraud detection mechanisms, they must take into account: the weaknesses present within the governance program adopted by the audited companies, the lack of an auditing committee or its inefficiency, the inappropriate performance of interval checks, unrealistic forecasts of the managers concerning future financial results, the accumulation of strategic decisions in the hands of a single person or of a limited group that is difficult to control, the aggressive attitude of managers in the financial communication, unusual results recorded by the company, disproportionate in comparison with the average of the operational field to which it belongs, the existence of unusual transactions and, last but not least, the analysis of the causes that have led to the possible conflicts with the auditors (Rezaee *et al.*, 2010). Moreover, according to certain fraud schemes, the detection mechanisms can become more specific and certain tests can be detailed in order to obtain proofs that will indicate the presence or absence of fraud.

In the case of *fraud auditing*, Gallet (2010) suggests an entire approach, structured in

the following stages, combined in an anti-fraud program: reuniting the project team, establishing an anti-fraud policy, identifying and evaluating risks (establishing possible targets that may be subject to fraud, identifying threats, suggesting scenarios concerning the occurrence of fraud, testing and evaluating these scenarios), integrating the prevention and detection devices, developing a monitoring process (the continuous verification of the manner in which the program works, periodically retesting the scenarios, analyzing the dysfunctions of the program), and the terminus of the mission aims at obtaining a diagnosis concerning the presence of the risk of fraud.

Research Methodology

The purpose of the present study is to identify the main financial factors that determine fraud in a company, having a particularly important role in the prevention and detection of these actions. Moreover, starting from the current level of knowledge presented in specialized literature, a series of work hypotheses will gain support and will be validated through the empiric results obtained and that, using a deductive-inductive reasoning will help reaching the research objectives. The positivist approach implies using quantitative methods of data analysis at the level of the studied sample (Smith, 2003).

The Current Knowledge Level: is represented by the research in the field that has been concerned, among other things, with the history of fraud, in the study of Lenard *et al.* (2008), and the role of the accounting profession (in a broad sense: accounting experts, financial analysis, auditors and fraud auditors) in fraud prevention and detection in the studies of Bernardi (2009) and Jayalakshmy *et al.* (2005). At the same time, a collection of papers has been concerned with the analysis of the main methods of fraud prevention and detection, in the studies performed by Bierstaker *et al.*, (2006) and Wang *et al.* (2009). A particularly important part in the development of the research in the field

has been played by the studies oriented towards the analytical procedures and on the financial impact in signaling fraud, and the paper of Kaminski *et al.* (2004) is illuminating in this respect. The analysis of the risk of fraud has made the object of several studies detailed among others in the article suggested by Payne *et al.* (2005). We can also mention a series of materials on famous international frauds, dealt with in the work of Barlaup *et al.* (2009), Vinten (2008).

The Work Hypotheses: have been formulated starting from the definition of fraud, according to ISA 240 and SAS 99, as well as from the financial nature of the red flags used in signaling financial fraud. Therefore, we aim to test and validate the following formulated work hypotheses:

- **Hypothesis 1:** A series of economical-financial indicators (consecrated financial ratios) suggested for analysis can be synthesized into two latent variables (components, factors), that explain to a significant degree the occurrence of financial fraud. Thus, we aim to identify these influencing factors.
- **Hypothesis 2:** To predictive purposes, it is possible to obtain score functions that would classify companies into frauded and unfrauded, based on the identified components/factors, in order to determine the existence of the risk of fraud. Thus, we aim to determine the coefficients of these functions.
- **Hypothesis 3:** Based on the components/factors identified, it is possible to obtain a function for determining the probability of occurrence of fraud in the analyzed sample for predictive purposes. Thus, we aim to estimate the coefficients of this function of determining the probability of occurrence of the risk of fraud.

The Data Analysis Methods: used in the study are specific to financial analysis (the ratios technique) as well as to statistics. Therefore, in order to obtain financial ratios, the financial statements of the companies in the studied sample have been

analyzed, and the main statistical methods of data analysis used are *the principal components analysis - PCA*, *the discriminant analysis - DA* and *the logistic regression analysis - LRA*.

The principal components analysis (PCA) is a multi-varied descriptive method introduced for the first time by Karl Pearson in 1901 and integrated in 1933 by Harold Hotelling in mathematical statistics. The practical usage of this method is recent due to the current information tools (Lebart *et al.*, 2006). The main purpose of this method is to summarize the analyzed data as much as possible, with minimum losses, in order to facilitate the interpretation of a large number of initial data, as well as to give an exact meaning of the synthesized data. The basic principle of this method consists in reducing the number of analyzed variables (Larouse, 2006). PCA allows reducing complex databases (that contain a large number of variables), by replacing them with 2-3 latent variables, eliminating collinearity and at the same time facilitating analysis. Considering a multitude of initial variables, X_i ($i=1..n$), the new variables are determined (**factors** or **components**), having the form:

$$C_j \text{ (} j=1..m \text{), where } C_j = b_{j1}X_1 + b_{j2}X_2 + \dots + b_{jn}X_n, \text{ and } m \leq n.$$

In PCA, the principal components determined through the linear combination of the initial variables are independent from one another.

The hypothesis of the independence of the principal components can be validated through several tests, among which: *the test statistics* χ^2 (to test the existence of a connection between the variables) and *KMO statistics* (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin, to determine the intensity of this connection). *KMO* statistics can take values in the interval [0,1]. *KMO* values under the threshold of 0.5 indicate insignificant connections, values between 0.5 and 0.6 indicate the existence of medium connections, values between 0.6 and 0.7 indicate connections of an acceptable intensity, values between 0.7 and 0.8

indicate the existence of good connections, *KMO* values higher than the threshold of 0.8 indicate the presence of very good connections, and values over 0.9 indicate that the solution obtained after applying PCA is excellent (Lebart *et al.*, 2006). The estimation of the components can be achieved using a statistic software. The correlations between the initial variables and the principal components can be graphically represented using the "correlation circle". The principal components are represented on the factorial axes, graded from -1 to +1. Zero shows that there is no connection. The initial variables are represented in coordinate points defined by the correlation coefficients between the initial variables and the principal components.

The discriminant analysis (DA) is a multi-varied classification method that aims to classify a population into predefined groups. This classification is based on score functions (Z) that express the relations between the numeric or nominal variables, X_i , specific to the studied population, and the categories of classification variables. This method was initially suggested by Fisher in 1936, in order to differentiate between individuals belonging to the same species, according to a series of specific characteristics. In practice, DA is very often used, being also known as the *credit-score* method or the *Forecast method of the risk of bankruptcy* (the Altman model, the Conan model). The DA method concerns the estimation of the relation between a category dependent variable (dichotomic or multi-chotomic) and linear combinations of several metric independent variables, having the form:

$$Z = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2 + \dots + \alpha_n X_n,$$

where Z is the score associated to each individual: X_i with ($i=1, \dots, n$) are the independent variables and α_i are the coefficients of the model (unknown). In the opinion of Lebart *et al.* (2006), the approach of the discriminant analysis presupposes: building the discriminant

functions (resulted from the linear combination of the independent variables that will discriminate the categories of the dependent variable), establishing the independent variables that contribute the most to explaining the differences between the groups, classifying the cases by assigning them to a specific group (to predictive purposes, starting from the values of the independent variables of each individual replaced in the score functions) and evaluating the accuracy of the classification.

In order to determine the probability of occurrence of the risk of fraud, *the logistic regression analysis* (LRA) will be applied. It uses regression models with dependent alternative variables, of the form:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 C_1 + \beta_2 C_2 + \varepsilon,$$

where $Y = 0$ in case there is no risk of fraud and $Y = 1$ in case this risk exists, and C_i represents the independent variables (factors/components identified through PCA), β_i the coefficients of the logistic regression model, with $i = 1; 2$ and ε is the error component. Moreover, since Y is a Bernoulli variable (Gujarati, 2004) it associates to the values one and zero the following probabilities of occurrence: p for $Y = 1$ and q for $Y = 0$. LRA starts from the idea that the conditioned average, $M(Y_i/C_i) = p_i$, is based on a logistic distribution:

$$M(Y_i/C_i) = p_{\text{fraud}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_i C_i)}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z_i}}.$$

After applying the reverse function, there will be a result that $z_i = \ln[p_i/(1-p_i)]$, and the logistic model will be defined by the relation $L_i = \ln[p_{\text{fraud}}/(1-p_{\text{fraud}})] = \beta_0 + \beta_1 C_1 + \beta_2 C_2 + \varepsilon_i$ (Gujarati, 2004).

Analyzed Variables: in the present study, we have suggested for analysis a series of independent variables (financial ratios that describe both the structure of the company assets and the level of the recorded performance care), synthesized in *Table 1*.

Table 1: Independent Variables Used in the Study

Analyzed variable	Meaning	Computing method
X₁ = <i>Commercial profitability ratio (net margin ratio)</i>	Profitability of the sales of the company	Net result/Turnover (R _{net} /TO)
X₂ = <i>Intangible assets ratio</i>	The degree of investment of the company's capital	Intangible assets/Total assets (A _i /A _t)
X₃ = <i>General liquidity ratio</i>	The degree to which the debt to be paid within a year can be funded from the current assets (potential liquidity)	Current assets/Current liabilities (A _c /L _c)
X₄ = <i>Current assets ratio</i>	Elasticity of the company to the market requirements	Current assets/Total assets (A _c /A _t)
X₅ = <i>Economic profitability ratio</i>	Profitability of the total capital employed in the company's activity	Net result/Total assets (R _{net} /A _t)
X₆ = <i>Turnover ratio of the total assets in the sales figure</i>	Intensity (efficiency) of the usage of the total assets in the turnover effect	Sales figures/Total assets (SF/A _t)
X₇ = <i>Term indebtedness ratio</i>	The degree to which the non-current liabilities participate in forming the total funding resources of the company	Non-current liabilities/Total assets (L _{Nc} /A _t)
X₈ = <i>Global financial autonomy ratio</i>	The weight of the company's own resources in the total financial resources at its disposal	Own capital/Total liabilities (C _{own} /L _t)
X₉ = <i>Free cash flow from total cash</i>	The relative variance of the net cash	Free cash flow/Cash (FCF/Cash)
X₁₀ = <i>Global indebtedness ratio</i>	The degree of dependence of the company on financial resources from third parties (insolvency risk)	Total liabilities/Own capital (L _t /C _{own})
X₁₁ = <i>Financial profitability ratio</i>	Profitability of the own (risk) capital involved in the global activity of the company	Net result/Own capital (R _{net} /C _{own})

Target Population and Sample: the target population is represented by companies quoted in the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), NASDAQ, the London Stock Exchange (LSE), the Paris Stock Exchange, and the Milan Stock Exchange. The selected sample includes 30 frauded companies

(famous cases at the international level, between 1998 and 2008) and 35 unfrauded companies (in 2008 they were in the top of the most profitable companies worldwide). The structure of the analyzed sample according to the operational field is illustrated in *Figure 1*.

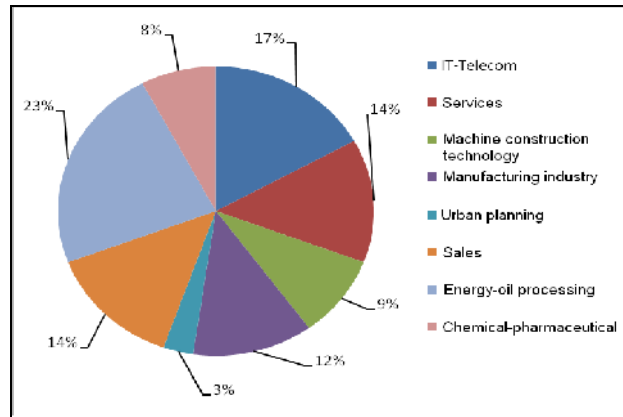


Fig 1. Structure of the Analyzed Sample into Activity Fields

Data Collection: the data have been collected from the financial statements of the analyzed companies presented on the Web sites of the Stock Exchanges mentioned above. Therefore, for the frauded companies, the financial statements corresponding to the fiscal year in which the fraud was discovered and reported have been analyzed, and for the unfrauded companies, the financial statements for the fiscal year 2008. The data was processed using the SPSS 19.0 statistic software.

Research Results and Discussions

The application of PCA on the 11 variables initially introduced into the analysis ($X_i, i = 1, \dots, 11$) has lead to the identification and estimation of the principal components that determine the occurrence of fraud, for the analyzed sample. For choosing the number of factorial axes and components will take account of the corresponding Eigenvalues higher than one (*Kaiser's criterion, 1960*). According to *Figure 2*, after analyzing, the data will choose two main components.

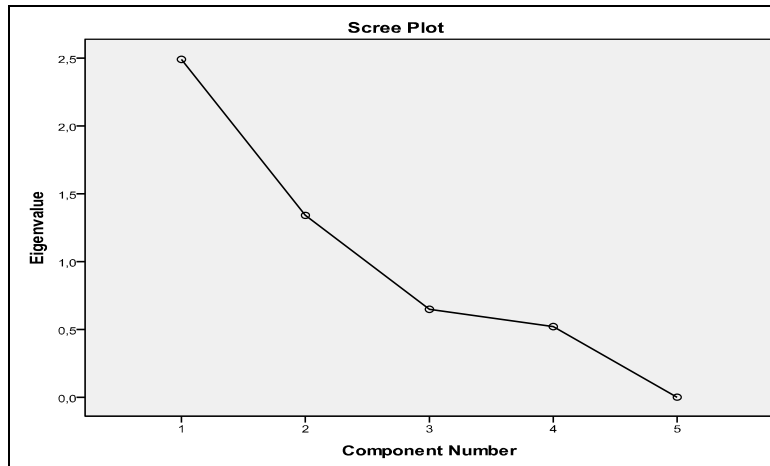


Fig 2. Graphical Representation of the Eigenvalues for the Two Selected Components

Based on information obtained from the diagram shown in the figure above, we can estimate that the variance explained by the two components identified, combined, is 76.624% of the total variance of the cloud points (the graphical representation of the values of variables analyzed). The diagram

obtained in SPSS 19.0 (*Figure 3*) plots the two main components and their influence on each variable. The graphical representation of the components is possible only in case their number is higher than or equal to two.

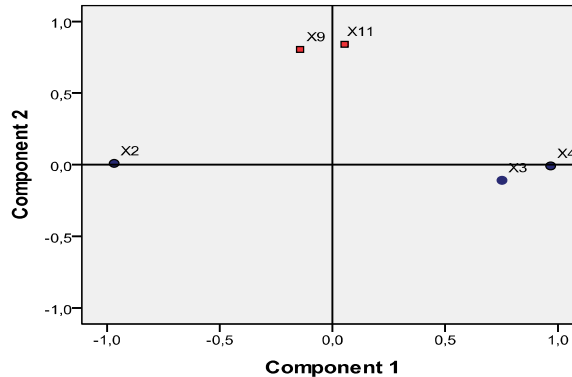


Fig 3. Contribution of the Initial Variables to Obtaining the Principal Components

For the analyzed sample, we can notice the existence of two main financial-accounting components that determine the occurrence of financial fraud. The first component is significantly influenced by the level of $X_2 = (A_i/A_t)$, $X_3 = (A_c/L_c)$ and $X_4 = (A_c/A_t)$.

$(FCF/Cash)$ and $X_{11} = (R_{net}/C_{own})$ that describe the economic-financial results obtained by the company, and the newly obtained latent variable characterizes the *Financial reporting component (FRC)*. This component explains the occurrence of fraud through financial statements that follow to distort and hide the truth in financial statements. Influence of variables on each principal components extracted is presented in *Table 2*. Values close to +/- 1 of the values of components matrix indicate a strong positive or negative influence, and values tend to zero indicate the absence of any connection.

These indicators characterize the structure of the assets as well as the manner in which the current assets will manage to cover the short-term debts (reducing the insolvency risk), and the name we will give to the newly obtained latent variable will be the *Assets structure component (ASC)*. The second component is significantly influenced by the indicators $X_9 =$

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics and Component Matrix

	Statistics		Components Matrix		Component Score Coefficient Matrix	
	Mean	St.Dev.	ASC	FRC	ASC	FRC
X ₂	63.63	17.13	-0.968	0.009	-0.396	-0.043
X ₃	127.23	55.89	0.752	-0.109	0.302	-0.043
X ₄	36.37	17.13	0.968	-0.009	0.396	0.043
X ₉	182.95	468.34	-0.144	0.805	-0.018	0.587
X ₁₁	12.75	17.03	0.054	0.840	0.065	0.623

The value of the test statistics used to test the independence of the components, KMO, is 0.593, indicating the existence of a significant connection between the initial variables that have been included in the structure of the principal components

resulted, according to data presented in *Table 3*. The results indicate that the assumption of the independence of variables is acceptable for a Sig. = 0.000 lower than the significance level of 0.05.

Table 3: KMO Statistics and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		0.593
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1128.961
	Df	10
	Sig.	0.000

Therefore, we can say that the dimensions (factors) that determine fraud significantly explain the occurrence and manifestation of this phenomenon, from an accounting perspective.

Based on the information obtained from *Table 2*, section *Component Score Coefficient Matrix*, components can be determined as a linear combination of financial indicators introduced into the analysis. Thus, after applying the PCA, we will get two equations for the two components:

$$ASC = -0.396X_2 + 0.302X_3 + 0.396X_4 - 0.018X_9 + 0.065X_{11}, \text{ and } FRC = -0.043X_2 - 0.043X_3 + 0.043X_4 + 0.587X_9 + 0.623X_{11}.$$

Moreover, we can notice that at the *ASC* level, the relation between the value of the floating assets and that of the intangible assets is inversely proportional in what

concerns their influence on the obtained component. We can draw the conclusion that the presence of liquidity predisposes the company to the occurrence of frauds because of the ease with which they can be misappropriated, compared to the case of intangible assets (their misappropriation is much more difficult to achieve and is more related to reporting, through the overestimation of amortizations).

Based on the principal components obtained using PCA (*ASC* and *FRC*), we will estimate the coefficients of the score function by introducing them into discriminant analysis, using as a classification criterion of the presence or absence of financial fraud for the studied cases in the selected sample. The main advantage of the discriminating functions consists in subsequent classifications of companies that are not included in the working sample, to predictive purposes.

Table 4: Classification Function Coefficients

Variable	Score Function	
	<i>Frauded</i>	<i>Unfrauded</i>
ASC	0.344	-0.295
FRC	0.949	0.814
Cst.	-1.021	-0.934

The rule for using these classification functions is the following: to be within each function resulted from the linear combination of the products between the analyzed variables and the associated coefficients, to be according to the results presented in *Table 4*, replacing them with the values of the indicators extracted from

the financial statements of an unclassified company, we will obtain two sets of scores. The two scores (for the function corresponding to the *frauded* companies and that for the *unfrauded* companies) will be compared with one another, and the maximum value of the score corresponding to a function will also dictate the belonging

to the respective classification group (existence of fraud or non-existence of this risk). At an empirical level, the two classification functions will be presented as:

$$\text{Score}_{\text{frauded}} = 0.344\text{ASC} - 0.949\text{FRC} - 1.021$$

$$\text{and } \text{Score}_{\text{unfrauded}} = -0.295\text{ASC} + 0.814\text{FRC} - 0.934.$$

Moreover, the value of the coefficients in the model also signals the importance of a component in making the discrimination. The module values of the associated coefficients indicate the importance of a component in making the discrimination. Moreover, we can notice that the *CFR* factor

is determining in indicating the occurrence of financial fraud. The reverse relation between the two components (given by the sign of the coefficients in the model) indicates that a company subject to the risk of fraud cannot simultaneously present the two fraud types mentioned.

In case of using LRA, the results obtained in SPSS aim to estimate the parameters of the function for determining the probability of occurrence of the risk of fraud for a company, according to the scores of the fraud components, of a financial-accounting nature (*ASC* and *FRC*). The results of LRA are summarized in *Table 5*.

Table 5: Probability Function Coefficients

	Coefficient	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(Coefficient)
ASC	1.512	0.466	0.001	4.536
FRC	-3.855	0.938	0.000	0.021
Cst.	-1.063	0.506	0.036	0.346

The resulting model will have the next form:

$$\ln\left[\frac{p_{\text{frauded}}}{(1-p_{\text{frauded}})}\right] = -1.063 + 1.512\text{ASC} - 3.855\text{FRC}.$$

Since the interpretation of this equation is rather difficult to achieve (the increase of *ASC* by one unit will trigger an increase in the logarithm applied to the ratio of the opportunities between the two states by 1.512), we will use the exponential value of these coefficients. Therefore, an increase of *ASC* by one unit (determined by the influence of the financial indicators considered in PCA) will determine a ratio between the cases of companies that present the risk of fraud and the companies that do not present this risk of 4.536 = $\exp(1.512)$. In the case of *FRC*, the increase by one unit of this component, determined by the influence of the financial indicators considered in PCA, will determine a ratio between the cases of companies that present the risk of fraud and the companies that do not present this risk of 0.021 = $\exp(-3.855)$. In this respect, we can notice

that the variances of the values of *ASC* are much more sensitive in what concerns the probability of occurrence of fraud (misappropriation/disappearance of a single item may indicate the presence of fraud), compared to the variations of *FRC* (where the distorted presentation of specific information in the accounting statements can be considered either as caused by fraud or by recording errors).

The accuracy of each component in terms of identifying financial fraud is shown in *Table 6*. Thus, *ASC* has an accuracy of 74.3% regarding the identification of unfrauded companies and of only 43.3% in identifying frauded companies (a low degree). According to the obtained results, we can conclude that this component is a perfect indicator in monitoring the functionality of the company's activity in case the presence of the risk of fraud is not signaled. In the case of *FRC*, we can notice that the accuracy of the component in what concerns the identification of the unfrauded companies is 80% and 90% in identifying the cases subject to fraud.

Table 6: The Probabilities of Components in Identifying Fraud

	<i>Unfrauded</i>	<i>Frauded</i>	<i>Percentage(%)</i>	Component
<i>Unfrauded</i>	26	9	74.3	ASC
	28	7	80.0	FRC
<i>Fraudate</i>	17	13	43.3	ASC
	3	27	90.0	FRC
Overall Percentage (%)	-	-	60.0	ASC
	-	-	84.6	FRC

Comparing these two component, we can draw the conclusion that by using the financial indicators that significantly influence *FRC* (the ratios based on result and cash flows), as auditing procedures in the identification and proving the existence of financial fraud must come before the ratios that describe the structure and destination of the resources (intangible or current). According to research results, the financial ratios obtained on the basis of profits and cash flows are particularly important in financial fraud signaling. Regarding the nature of fraud, the ratios that significantly influence the *FRC* component would indicate, with predilection, the reporting fraud, and the ratios that significantly influence the *ASC* component would signal the presence of assets fraud (embezzlement).

Conclusions

The three work hypotheses suggested in this study have been validated through the empirical results obtained, which has lead to the fulfillment of the research objectives. Therefore, we have identified the factors that determine fraud by synthesizing the two financial components that characterize the misappropriation of assets and fraudulent statement, we have obtained the score functions for classifying companies into *frauded* and *unfrauded* and we have estimated the function parameters for determining the probability of occurrence of the risk of fraud in a company, based on the identified latent variables (*ASC* and *FRC*).

If the studies that supported this research considered only the psychological dimensions that determine the occurrence of the risk of fraud, the present research has attempted a completion of these

approaches. Therefore, we have stressed and quantified new financial dimensions of fraud, internal to the company, correlated to its position and financial performance. The usefulness of this study comes first of all from the possibility to apply the current work methodology, as well as the classification functions and those for determining the probability of occurrence of fraud, as analytical procedures used to obtain auditing evidence, within financial or fraud auditing. On this basis, the auditor will be able to make sure that the audited company is not predisposed to the risk of fraud, or that the presence of fraud will not have any significant impact on the auditing opinion in the final report.

Future development directions of the study are aimed at enlarging the sample of analyzed companies, focusing on specific activity objects, and determining dimensions/components characteristic for each individual sector, refining the data analysis methods and the work tool. Last but not least, according to the individual needs and the economic context specific to each company, the presented models can be improved and individualized so as to provide the best insurance possible concerning the presence or absence of fraud in the company.

The importance of this topic and of the results comes from the promotion of a work methodology in order to determine the dimensions of fraud and to evaluate its associated risk, which may support the successful prevention and detection of these disastrous actions.

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