



**EURASIA
PARTNERSHIP
FOUNDATION**

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Fraud Awareness

Fraud Defined

“Any willful or conscious wrongdoing ... which contributes to a loss or injury to the Government”

“disregard of the truth or falsity of the data or with reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of data presented in the claim or request for payment”

“an intention act that results in a material misstatement in the financial statements”

Examples of Fraud

- Falsification of documents, such as timesheets or purchase orders
- Charging personal expenses to governments awards
- Submission of false claims, such as invoices for services not performed
- Intentional mischarging or misallocation of costs

Examples of Fraud

- Regulatory or statutory violations, such as bribes, corrupt payments, theft, graft, conflict of interest, gratuities, or kickbacks.
- Any willful or fraudulent acts resulting from accounting classification practices.
- Any attempt or conspiracy to engage in, or use, the above devices.

Fraudulent Financial Reporting

Fraudulent Financial Reporting often results from “management overrides” of existing controls. Other reporting schemes may be accomplished through:

- Manipulation, falsification or alteration of accounting records or supporting documentation;
- Misrepresentations or intentional omissions;
- Intentional misapplication of accounting principles related to amounts, classification, manner of presentation, or disclosure;

Fraud is Costly

To the Organization:

- Direct monetary cost or loss to the organization
- Questioned organizational responsibility
- Negative impact on possible future funding
- Time and resources involved in following up on allegations

Fraud is Costly

To the Perpetrator:

- Disciplinary action or prosecution against those involved
- Damage to carriers and reputation
- Negative impact on staff morale
- Negative media exposure