

This issue brought to you by:

Denis M. Brown

dbrown@pacecapitaladvisors.com

Pace Capital Advisors, LLC
5279 Glenridge Drive NE
Atlanta, GA 30342
http://www.pacecapitaladvisors.com



## Fraud: Do You Know It When You See It?

The subject of employee dishonesty is a delicate one. Owners generally want to trust their employees, and given all the other battles owners fight on a daily basis, they are often not as vigilant as they can or should be. Vigilance requires an investment of time and money in return for an uncertain payoff.

Here's one example of a typical fraud scenario:

Lou Spencer's CFO, Marty Jacks, had been with Lou's company for 15 years. While Lou reviewed company financial reports and often the accounts receivable aging report, he let Marty handle the day-to-day financial operations. To say that Lou was surprised when one of his vendors mentioned that he'd run into Marty on the floor of a Las Vegas casino at 4:00 a.m. would be an understatement. As far as Lou knew, Marty spent every weekend at home or camping with his family.

Rather than confront Marty immediately, Lou casually asked his golf partner (a CPA who also happened to be a Certified Fraud Examiner) about employee theft.

The CPA listed more ways to steal than Lou could imagine, but Lou did remember:

- Creating fictitious vendors or employees.
- Stealing inventory.
- Giving oneself undisclosed and unauthorized pay raises.
- "Lapping" or taking payment from one customer and applying it to another's account.

The CPA explained to Lou the three conditions present in any fraud situation: motive, opportunity and rationalization.

"Has anyone run into financial difficulties?" he asked. "Maybe a sick kid? The unemployment of a spouse or even the readjustment of payments on a home loan?" Lou could not think of anyone in those situations.

Lou understood the "opportunity" factor immediately. He admitted that because he trusted Marty implicitly he was not reviewing every report carefully. Marty certainly had opportunity.

Rationalization: Lou was fairly confident that his employees—including Marty—were satisfied with their salary and benefit packages. Except for an occasional afternoon of golf, Lou believed he worked as hard as any of them.

The CPA suggested that before acting, Lou retain a fraud analyst to conduct a fraud audit. At a minimum, Lou should review his financial statements and this time, rather than focus on the decline in revenues, look for any anomaly or anything that "bucks the trend." Lou returned to an empty office to do exactly that.

What Lou discovered caused him to call his golf buddy to schedule a meeting about a Fraud Deterrence Audit. Lou swallowed hard as he signed an engagement letter for an audit that would cost his \$20M company between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

After several weeks of review, the CPA laid out the situation for Lou. Marty had a gambling habit (motive). Over the past 18 months, Marty had set up numerous bogus vendor accounts and had siphoned off almost \$1 million to these accounts (opportunity). When Marty started pulling small amounts of cash out without Lou noticing, Marty decided that since Lou didn't miss the cash, Lou could do without it (rationalization).

Armed with the facts, Lou fired Marty. There was no way to recover the money, so Lou and the Fraud Examiner concentrated instead on ways to prevent this scenario from reoccurring.

There are sub-specialties in accounting that include the Certified Fraud Deterrence Analyst and Certified Financial and Forensic Accountant. These advisors have knowledge and expertise that go beyond financial statement review. They have a unique way of looking at your business operations and activities.

These fraud detection professionals might suggest that you first look for any anomalies in the company's financial reports. Are there exceptions to trends over time? To do this, prepare two spreadsheets.

- On the first spreadsheet, enter the last five years' income statements expressed both in dollars and as a percentage of gross revenues. Using that report, investigate any significant changes in income as well as significant changes in the expenses as a percentage of income.
- On a second spreadsheet enter your company's balance sheets for the past five years. Using this report, compute the accounts receivable turnover and collection days for each year as well as inventory turnover. Again, investigate any significant changes.

Next, a professional might recommend that you change the schedule for running and reviewing reports. Lou's new CFO (hired only after a thorough background check) should provide Lou with reports on a weekly, rather than monthly, basis, and occasionally on days that she is not expecting to have to deliver reports.

A third suggestion might be that owners should carve out time to carefully review those reports without distraction. Give them the attention they deserve.

Lastly, a professional may advise that owners ask their CPAs to conduct a quick Financial Statement Overview. Many owners think they know how to read these Statements, but CPAs can teach owners what to look for and what the numbers mean.

A qualified Fraud Examiner will propose a number of changes tailored to your particular company and they should follow up on an agreed upon schedule to make sure that all changes have been implemented and that there are no new opportunities for fraud.

Internal forensic reviews, systems of checks and balances and a watchful owner are not signs of mistrust – they are signs of a healthy strong company. You may sleep better at night and position yourself and your business for a successful future if you take some of these steps. Do you need to have a conversation about detecting or preventing fraud in your business? Contact us to get help accessing the resources and information that you need.

The information contained in this article is general in nature and is not legal, tax or financial advice. For information regarding your particular situation, contact an attorney or a tax or financial advisor. The information in this newsletter is provided with the understanding that it does not render legal, accounting, tax or financial advice. In specific cases, clients should consult their legal, accounting, tax or financial advisor. This article is not intended to give advice or to represent our firm as being qualified to give advice in all areas of professional services. Exit Planning is a discipline that typically requires the collaboration of multiple professional advisors. To the extent that our firm does not have the expertise required on a particular matter, we will always work closely with you to help you gain access to the resources and professional advice that you need.

This is an opt-in newsletter published by Business Enterprise Institute, Inc., and presented to you by our firm. We appreciate your interest.

The example provided is hypothetical and for illustrative purposes only. It includes fictitious names and does not represent any particular person or entity.

As a Certified Exit Planning Specialist, Denis brings a unique blend of experience to the marketplace having been involved in more than 100 transactions as a buyer, seller, investor, advisor or financier of businesses throughout his career. He previously was involved in private equity for ten years and was responsible for identifying, underwriting, structuring, closing and managing investments including developing growth and exit strategies. In addition he has served as a director of a variety of both domestic and international privately held companies.

Pace Capital Advisors provides merger and acquisition advisory services to owners of lower middle market businesses in the Southeastern US, typically companies with revenues ranging from \$5 million to \$50 million. Our target market comprises entrepreneurs, family business owners, and other privately-held business owners who seek the guidance and counsel of proven merger and acquisition professionals when considering the complex set of options available to

them for selling or transferring ownership of their business. Our services range from preparing business owners and their companies for the process of ownership transition to full responsibility for conducting a business sale process on the owners' behalf. Pace's principals have acquired and sold numerous businesses during our careers in private equity, corporate development, investment banking and venture capital. We know how to properly package and position a business to maximize its transferable value. Our experience includes over one hundred merger and acquisition transactions in which we have occupied almost every seat at the transaction closing table - buyer, seller, owner, lender, and M&A advisor. We know what it takes to make a deal work, strategically, financially and psychologically, how to prepare business owners and their companies for the sale process, and what it takes to close the deal. (404) 843-8618

**Pace Capital Advisors, LLC** is a Mergers & Acquisitions Advisory firm serving the lower middle market primarily in the Southeast, typically companies with revenues ranging from \$5 million to \$50 million.

Copyright © 2015 Business Enterprise Institute, Inc., All rights reserved.