



Global profiles of the fraudster: Technology enables and weak controls fuel the fraud

Fraud threats are constantly changing and companies need to conduct regular risk assessments, altering the way they prevent and detect fraud, as needed.



To combat external threats, companies need to do third-party due diligence.

Only **38%** of fraudsters are working alone

Fraudsters need to collude to circumvent controls.

62% of fraudsters work in groups.



Well respected **(38%)**

nearly 4x more likely than someone with a low reputation

69% are 36-55 years of age

44% of fraudsters have unlimited authority

Male fraudsters outnumber females, but the proportion of women has risen since 2010.

Female



Females more likely to be staff members; males more likely to be executives

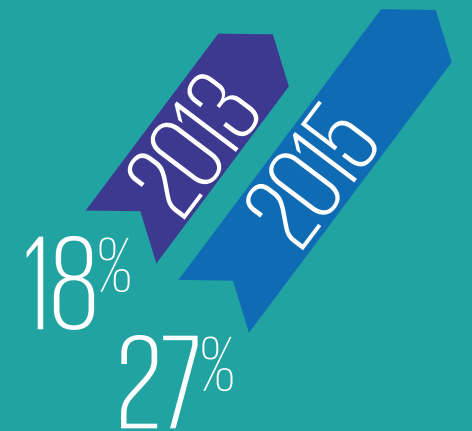
Anti-fraud controls are not strong enough and the problem is growing.

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Weak controls are a factor in **61%** of frauds

Based on a worldwide survey of KPMG professionals who investigated 750 fraudsters between March 2013 and August 2015

Fraudsters who exploited weak controls:



Companies rely heavily on tip-offs to catch fraudsters.

Whistle blowers and other tips **43%**

Other forms of detection

Management Review **22%**

Accidental **14%**

Technology not a major means of detection

Only **3%** of fraudsters detected through proactive data analytics

Technology enabled the fraud **24%**

Cyber fraud is a growing threat, but many companies are not defending themselves.

