

# AUDITING MOBILE MONEY AND ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS

Presentation by:

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# Presentation agenda



- ❑ Understanding mobile money and electronic transactions
- ❑ Audit risks and relevant assertions
- ❑ Reliance on information systems in auditing mobile money and electronic transactions
- ❑ Completeness of transactions
- ❑ Reversal evidence of transactions
- ❑ Common frauds associated with mobile money and electronic transactions

# Understanding mobile money and electronic transactions



Currently, mobile money and electronic transactions are a significant component of business transactions:

- ☐ High volumes of transactions
- ☐ Low value transactions
- ☐ Convenience
- ☐ Low costs per transaction
- ☐ Highly dependent on technology
- ☐ Efficiencies in terms of time and effort
- ☐ Mobile technology has been highly disruptive

# Why should you be interested?



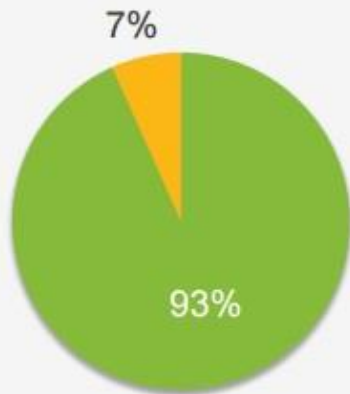
Mobile money and electronic transactions are impacting businesses significantly:

- ☐ Business shifts from manual to automated
- ☐ Higher focus on the customer
- ☐ From cash and cheques to electronic transactions
- ☐ New vulnerabilities, threats and opportunities
- ☐ Inter-operability between various platforms and providers e.g. banks and mobile money, between banks
- ☐ Sustainability dependent on efficiencies

# The statistics

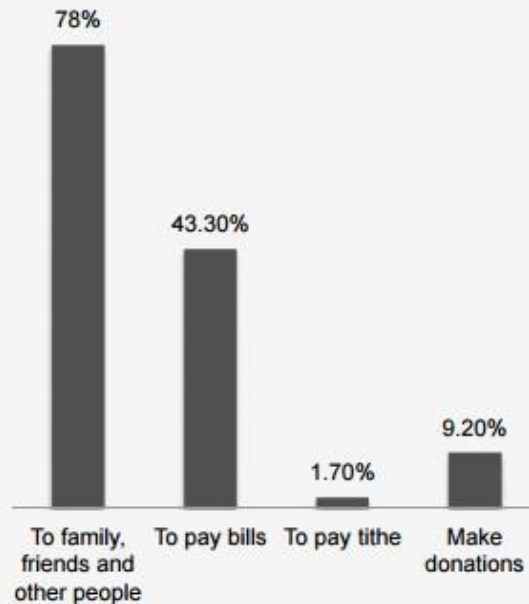


93% of Kenyans have used Mobile Money for transactions.



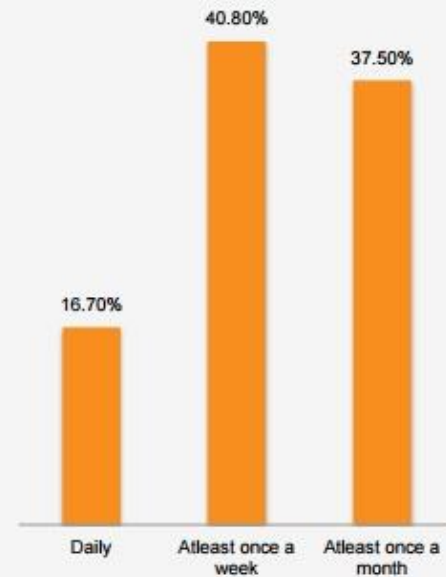
■ Yes ■ No

Source: Twipine Consumer Survey 2016



What Kenyans do with Mobile Money

Frequency at which Mobile Money is used by Kenyans



twinpine



# Audit risks...process



- ☐ Identify relevant audit risks
- ☐ Assess the identified risks in terms of qualitative factors (nature and likelihood) and quantitative factors (magnitude)
- ☐ Identify the relevant controls, preventive and detective
- ☐ Determine a controls audit strategy by linking the audit risks to the relevant controls
- ☐ Incorporate substantive tests i.e. analytical reviews and test of details

# Audit risks...details



- ❑ Risk of fraud (covered separately in subsequent slides)
- ❑ Risk of errors or misstatements in the balances or transactions
  - Unaccounted for receipts or payments
  - Payments to wrong payees
  - Double payments
- ❑ Business risks e.g. bad reputation, lost business, lower customer satisfaction. Going concern risks?

# Relevant assertions...



- ☐ Accuracy
- ☐ Completeness
- ☐ Occurrence / Existence
- ☐ Cut-off
- ☐ Rights and obligations
- ☐ Valuation
- ☐ Presentation and disclosure

# Responding to the risks....



## Test of controls

- ☐ General IT controls
- ☐ Application controls
- ☐ Manual controls

## Substantive tests

- ☐ Analytical procedures e.g. ratio, trend and reasonableness tests
- ☐ Tests of details

# Reliance on IT....



- ❑ General IT controls
  - Systems development
  - Systems changes
  - Access controls
  - Physical security
- ❑ Application controls
  - Logical access controls
  - Approval levels, segregation of duties
  - Validation and authentication controls e.g. PINs, IDs, names and other identifiers

# Reliance on IT....



- ❑ Application controls
  - Automated calculations
  - Automated controls
  - Reports
  - Interfaces

# Completeness....



- ☐ Analytical reviews
- ☐ Reconciliations
- ☐ Data analytics to identify any unusual transactions
- ☐ If considered necessary, minimal tests of details e.g. confirmations

# Reversal of transactions....



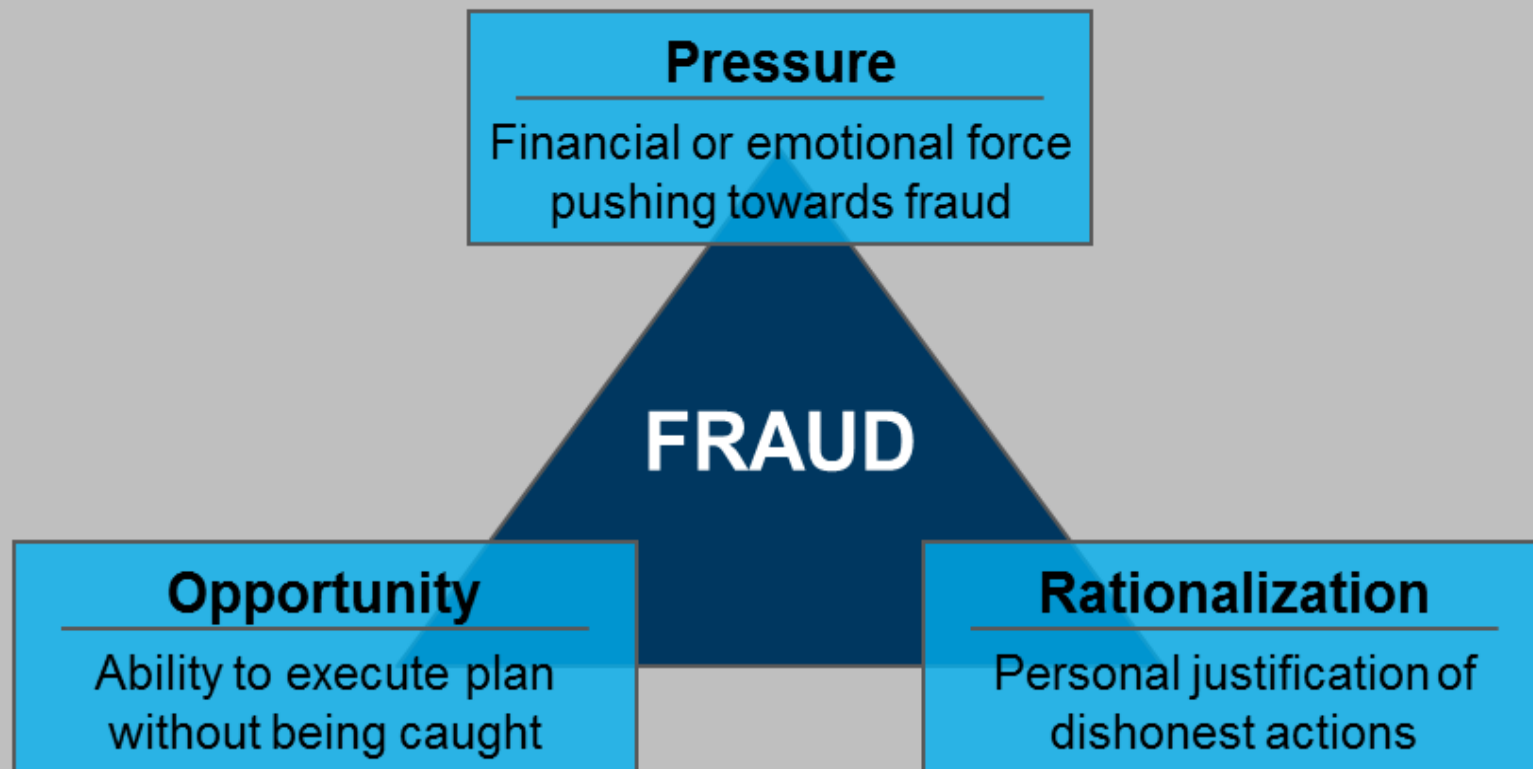
- ❑ High fraud risk area
- ❑ Basis of reversals should be clear and highly controlled
  - Wrong accounts
  - Duplicate payments
  - Erroneous transactions
  - Validity of the reversals

# Fraud risk...basics



## The Fraud Triangle:

A framework for spotting high-risk fraud situations



# Common frauds....



- ☐ Identity theft whether from employees (internal) or external parties
- ☐ False transactions not originated by legitimate customers e.g. agents or employees transferring funds to personal accounts
- ☐ Illegitimate transactions followed by requests for reversals
- ☐ Ghost employees and suppliers receiving irregular payments

# Controls over fraud....



- ☐ Segregation of duties
- ☐ Access controls to protect sensitive company and customer data
- ☐ Providing feedback to customers, employees or suppliers on transactions on their accounts
- ☐ Implementation of system controls to identify and report suspicious transactions
- ☐ Introduction of authority matrices and maker-checker processes
- ☐ Reconciliations

# Interactive Session



Finally.....



*Thank  
you*

