

Predicting Accounting Misstatements Within The Banking Industry

*Tung Phung and Dr. Jing Zhang, Department of Accounting,
UAH College of Business*

Overview and Method

- Our goal is to analyze the characteristics of financial institutions that are likely to misstate their financial statements and develop a model to predict future misstatements within the industry.
- Using the Audit Analytics database of the SEC, we examine a list of more than 1000 banking firms that historically disclose their financial misstatements in 10K, 10Q or 8K reports.
- Based on our analysis of most frequently misstated accounts, we develop the prediction model.

Analysis and Explanation

Our analysis reveals that:

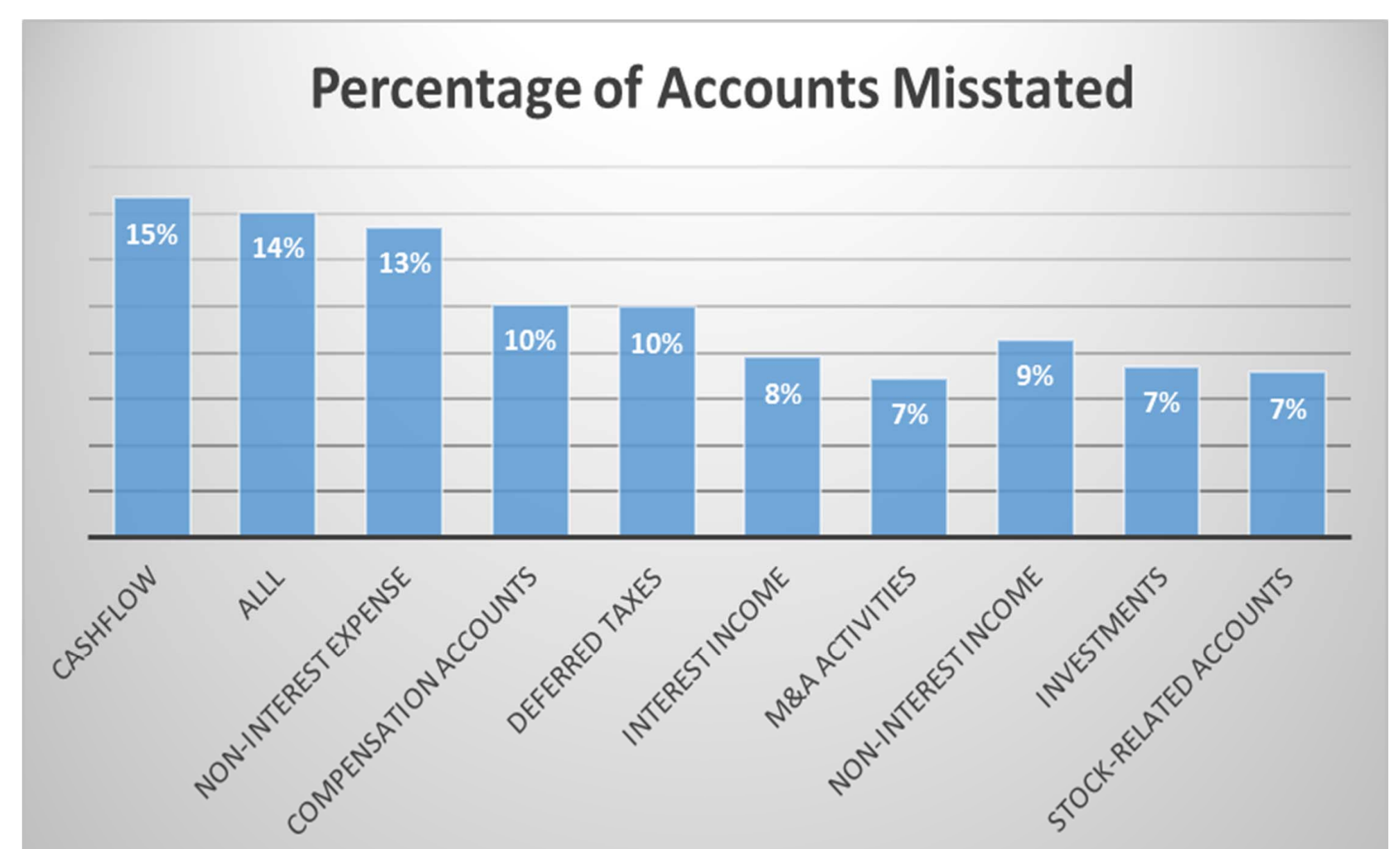
- The most restated accounts are those that involve individual judgements and estimates. Specifically, estimating loan loss expense at the end of the year, the asset value after a merger or whether to classify a loan activity as an operating or investing cash flow are more subject to judgements from corporate accountants, which means they are also at higher misstatement risk.
- Failure to fully understand and comply with US GAAP is also an issue causing the firms to restate their financials. SFAS 123R (Share-Based Payment) and SFAS 133 (Derivative Instruments), for example, are two of those that pose high risks of financial errors.

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Preliminary Results

Banks' business model is different from those in non-bank industries; therefore, the accounts they set up to record accounting activities are also different from other industries. The chart partially sums up our preliminary findings:



Impact and Future Steps

The analysis lays the foundation for building our prediction model of misstatements in the financial industry. The model will:

- Raise internal controllers' awareness about potential financial risks within their firms.
- Provide auditors with more accurate information regarding the financial risks of potential clients.
- Enhance monitoring effectiveness on financial institutions for regulators such as the SEC and Federal Reserve.

