BIG DATA AND CO

A glimpse on possibilities in Accounting

WHO AM !?

Assistant Professor of Accounting at Rady

- PhD in Finance Dauphine University, France
- Master in Finance Dauphine University, France
- Master in AI Toulouse University, France
- Master in CS Engineering INSA, France

RESEARCH

BEFORE

AI - Reinforcement Learning

RECENTLY

- Banking Regulation
- Impact of data on financing decisions

NOW

- Real effects implications of accounting rules
- Public disclosures and Information Processing

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Hong Kong University

Harvard

Imperial College Business School

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FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

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Aggregation of information into financial statements

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Aggregation of information into financial statements

Provides information about past transactions

Produce information for management decisions

Produce information for management decisions

Focuses on the future

Produce information for management decisions

Needs a lot of Data

Focuses on the future

Produce information for management decisions

Needs a lot of Data

Focuses on the future

Need for prediction

Cost estimations

Cost estimations

Cost allocations

Cost estimations

Cost allocations

Breakeven Point

Cost estimations

Cost allocations

Breakeven Point

Sensitivity Analysis

Cost estimations

Cost allocations

Breakeven Point

Sensitivity Analysis

Transfer Pricing

ON THE NEED FOR PREDICTION

Forecast of Cash Flows Risk Management

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Cost Analysis Fraud detection

• • •

ON THE NEED FOR PREDICTION

ABOUT THE FUTURE
Forecast of Cash Flows
Risk Management

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Cost Analysis Fraud detection

ON THE NEED FOR PREDICTION

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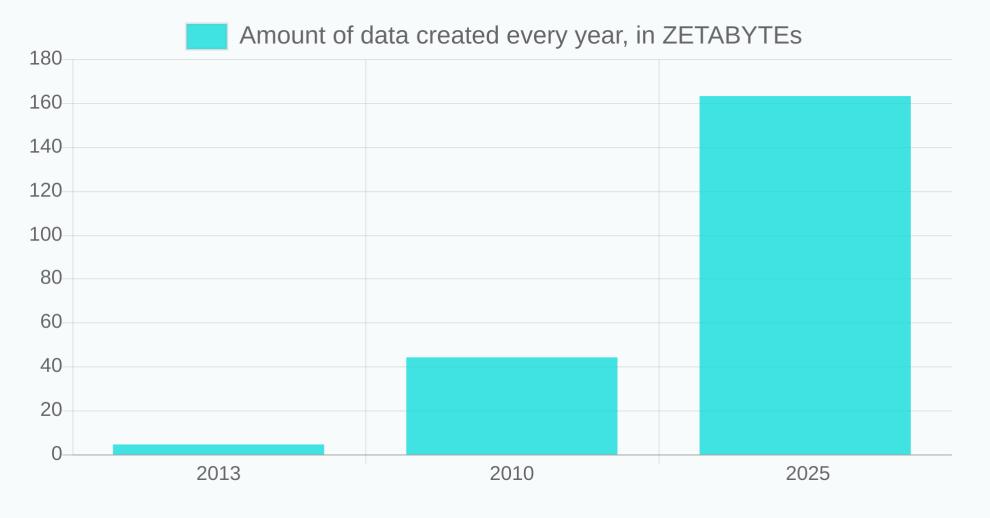
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ABOUT THINGS WE DO NOT KNOW

Cost Analysis

Fraud detection

DATA IS COMING ...



1 ZB = 1 Billion Terabytes

BIG DATA

ARE COMPANIES THERE YET?

Just a Big Buzzword?

Just a Big Buzzword?

Just a lot more data?

Just a Big Buzzword?

Just a lot more data?

The combination of previously separate datasets?

Just a Big Buzzword?

Just a lot more data?

The combination of previously separate datasets?

Structure vs unstructure data?

WHAT ARE COMPANIES DOING TODAY?

Microsoft BI and co

Slowly Starting

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BUSINESS ANALYTICS

Microsoft BI and co

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WHAT ARE COMPANIES DOING TODAY?

BUSINESS ANALYTICS

Microsoft BI and co

PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS

Slowly Starting

RPA

= ROBOT PROCESSING AUTOMATION

Automation of routine rules-based business processes

Embedded into Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) softwares

UiPath, Blue Prism, Automation Anywhere

RPA

EXAMPLES

Invoice processing

Data validation

Customer Relationship

HR processes (payroll, ...)

RPA

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Invoice processing

Data validation

Customer Relationship

HR processes (payroll, ...)

RPA

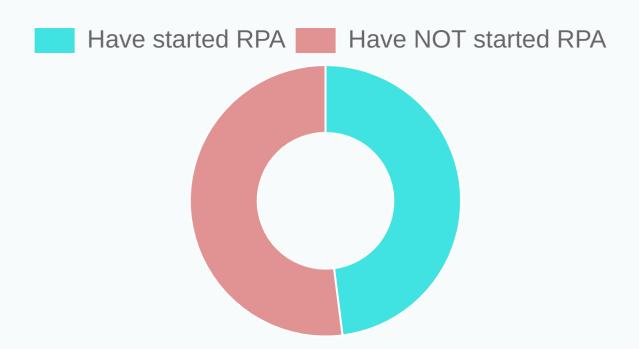
WHY DOES IT MATTER?

Digitization or processes

Enhances the creation and gathering of data

First step towards Intelligent Automation

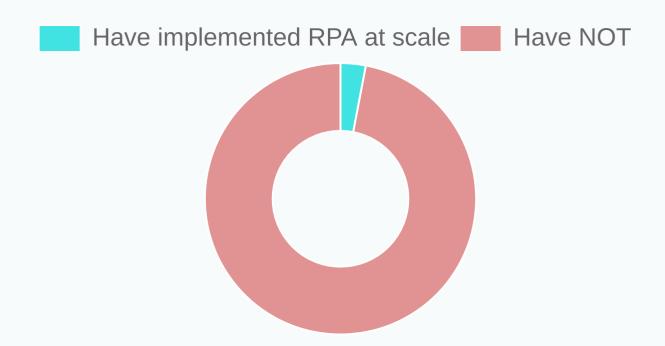




< 50% of companies have started RPA

Data from EY, 2018





3% of enterprises have achieved scale

Data from EY, 2018

MACHINE LEARNING

AND HOW IT AFFECTS ACCOUNTING

HOW DO WE SOLVE PROBLEMS?

HOW DO WE SOLVE PROBLEMS?

Need to find an *Algorithm*

HOW DO WE SOLVE PROBLEMS?

Need to find an *Algorithm*

= Steps to solve a problem

Supervised / Unsupervised Learning Reinforcement Learning

We want the machine to find the algorithm by itself

Supervised / Unsupervised Learning
Reinforcement Learning

We want the machine to find the algorithm by itself

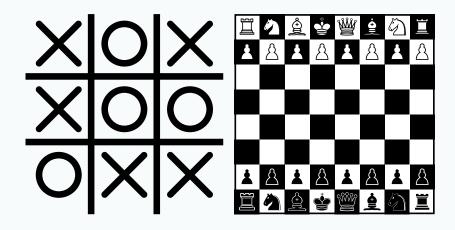
HOW DO WE DO THAT?

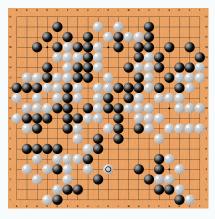
Supervised / Unsupervised Learning Reinforcement Learning

We want the machine to find the algorithm by itself

HOW DO WE DO THAT?

Supervised / Unsupervised Learning Reinforcement Learning





HOW DOES THE MACHINE LEARN?

Input: board, image

Output: move, number

Highly non-linear math function

HOW DOES THE MACHINE LEARN?

NEED TO MAP AN INPUT TO AN OUTPUT

Input: board, image

Output: move, number

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HOW DO WE MAP THESE?!

Highly non-linear math function

POSSIBLE METHODS

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Regression / Classification Trees

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Random Forests

POSSIBLE METHODS

Regression / Classification Trees

Random Forests

K-nearest neighbor

POSSIBLE METHODS

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Random Forests

K-nearest neighbor

Neural Networks

POSSIBLE METHODS

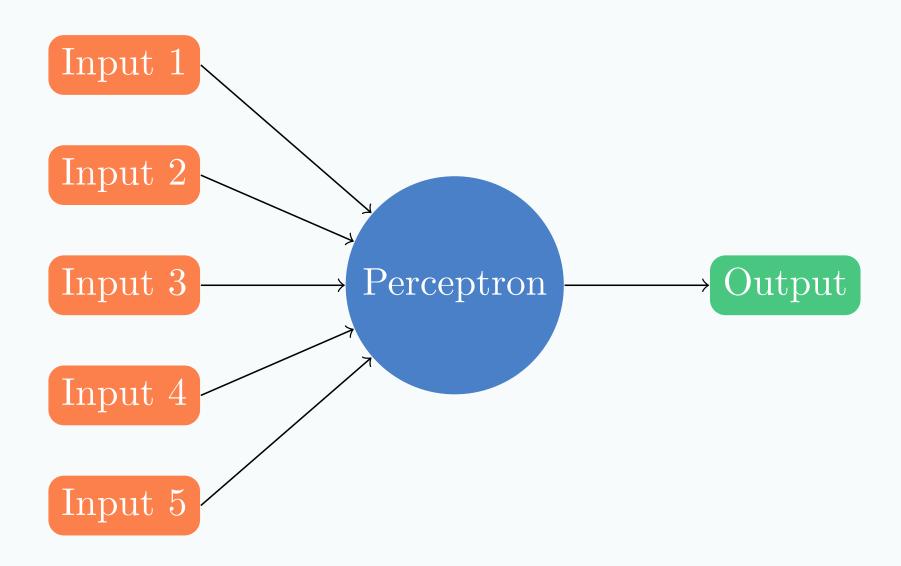
Regression / Classification Trees

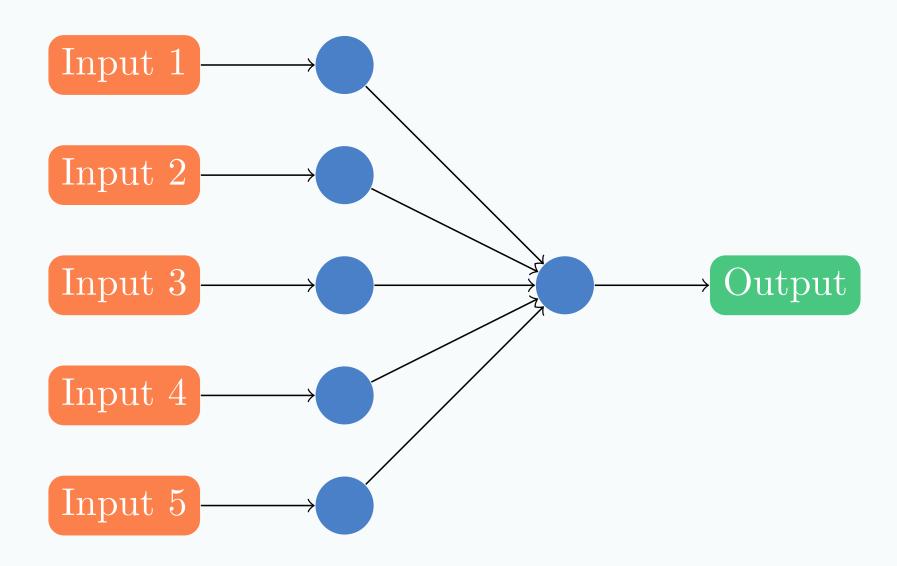
Random Forests

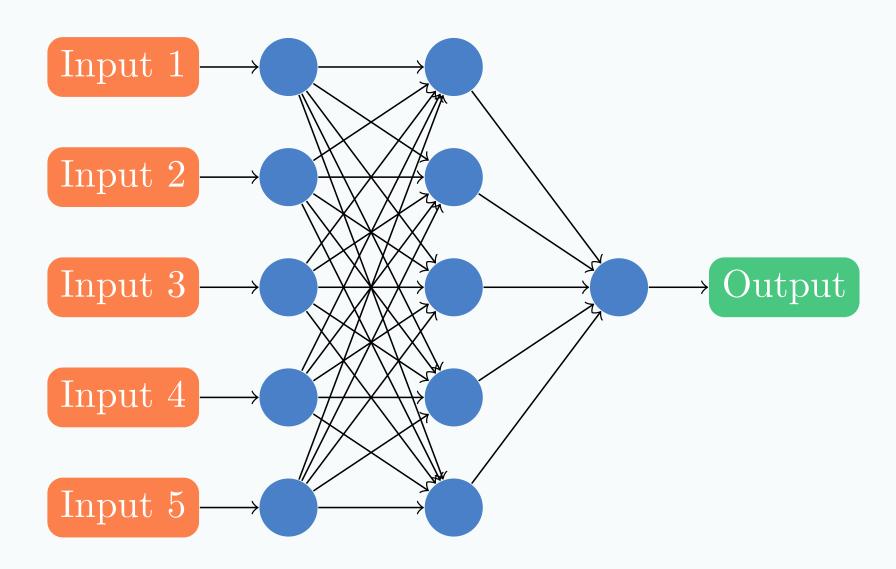
K-nearest neighbor

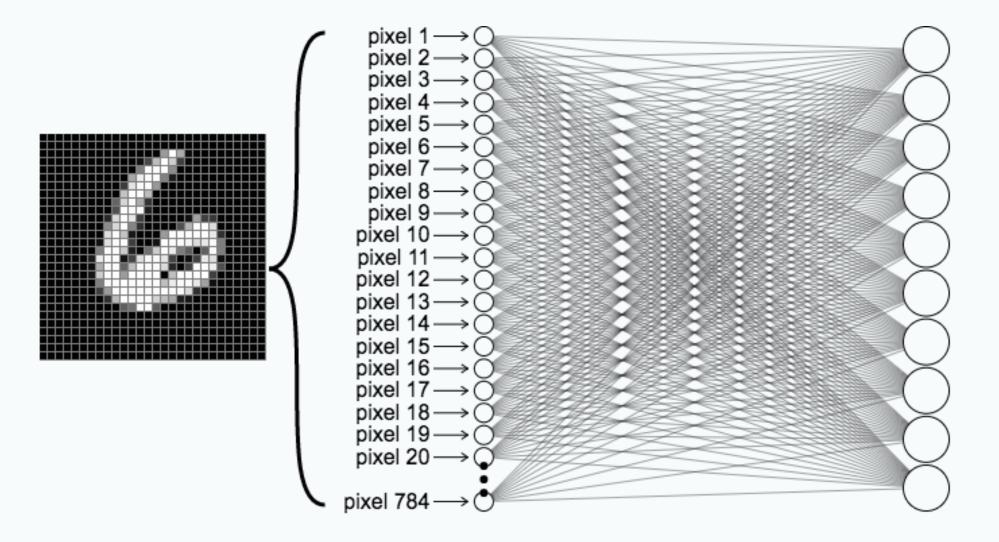
Neural Networks

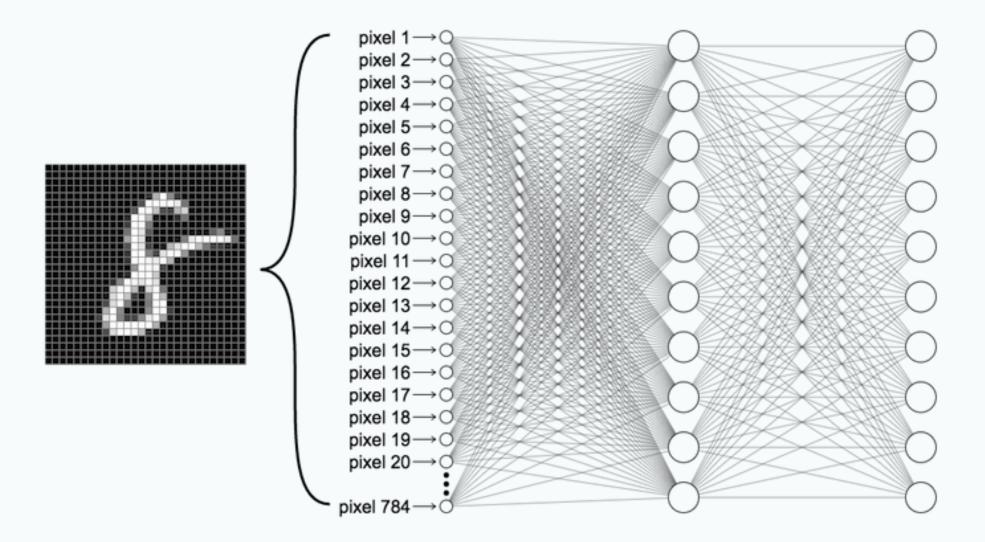
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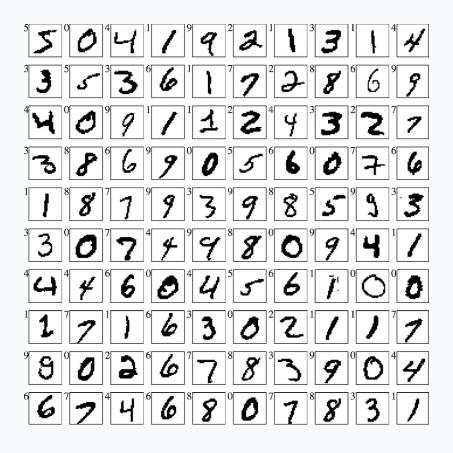




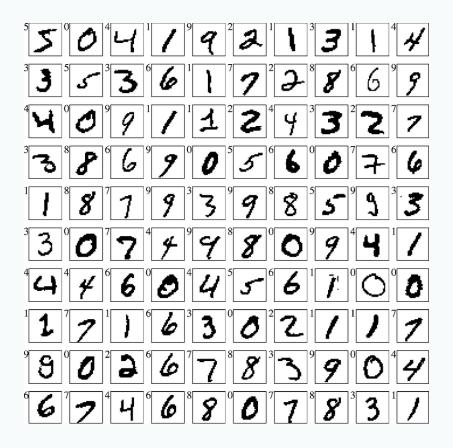


SURE, BUT HOW DOES IT LEARN?!

SURE, BUT HOW DOES IT LEARN?!



SURE, BUT HOW DOES IT LEARN?!



Supervised Learning

WHY DO WE CARE?

Real life problems are highly non-linear

Difficult to find rule based algorithms

EXAMPLES

Image recognition
Translations
Self-Driving
Natural Language Processing

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MACHINE LEARNING IN ACCOUNTING

Error detections

High risk transactions detection

Transaction allocations

Fraud detections

MACHINE LEARNING IN ACCOUNTING

Error detections

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ML requires a lot of data to learn

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Audit firms observe many firms over time

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They observe errors in many different situations

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They observe errors in many different situations

Increased ability to use ML methods

RPA + ML = INTELLIGENT AUTOMATION

THIS IS AWESOME!

THIS IS AWESOME!

NOT REALLY...

Overfitting problems Regularization methods

Techniques allow to tackle complex problems

But we do not yet have enough ressources

COMPUTERS ARE 'TOO' SMART... Overfitting problems Regularization methods

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COMPUTERS ARE "TOO" SMART ... Overfitting problems Regularization methods

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BASICALLY, IT IS HARD TO DESIGN ...

ML (supervised) requires a lot of data to learn

Can only learn information from the given data

Can only learn information from the given data Garbage In = Garbage Out

Can only learn information from the given data

Garbage In = Garbage Out

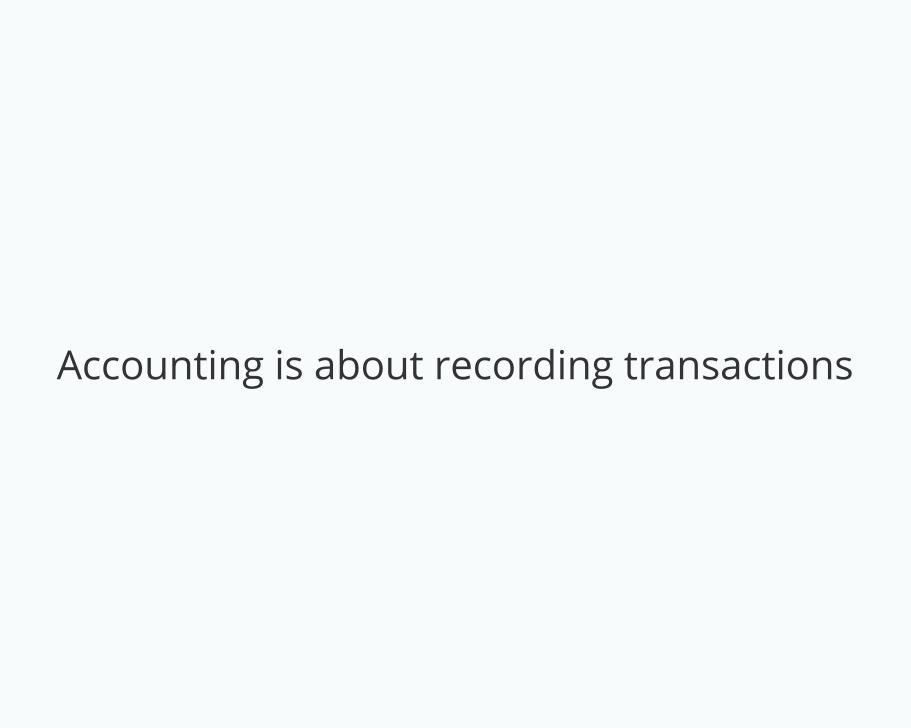
Cannot adapt to unknown situations

Need to have a way to improve ...

Need to have a way to improve ...

... still need humans

IS THAT ALL?



BLOCKCHAIN

BLOCKCHAIN

Created to solve the double spending problem without trusted third party

TRADITIONALLY

Third party records all transactions

When asked for, can say if a new transaction is possible (i.e. pay)

All parties involved trust the third party

BLOCKCHAIN IN ACCOUNTING

Like Accounting, Blockchain is about registering transactions

It seems likely to disrupt accounting

BLOCKCHAIN IN ACCOUNTING

Audit is about verifying transactions

Blockchain provides a way to trust the information

Implementations started in China

SHOULD WE BE WORRIED?

NOT REALLY ...

Accounting involves a lot of reasoning

1. Identifying Transactions

- 1. Identifying Transactions
- 2. Recording / Measuring -- Needs concepts (GAPP)

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- 2. Recording / Measuring -- Needs concepts (GAPP)
- 3. Communicating (BS, OE, IS, SCF)

MAYBE ONE DAY

MAYBE ONE DAY

BLOCKCHAIN + ML

MAYBE ONE DAY

BLOCKCHAIN + ML

But we have time

THANK YOU