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AI-Based Smart Accounting System to Automate Accounting And Fraud Detection In SMEs

Prepared By

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**Submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of
Science in Artificial Intelligence**

At

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Abstract

Time fraud detection is crucial for maintaining transparency in financial mechanisms and ensuring continued growth in the field. This research proposes a novel approach to accounting via integration of ML and DL technologies into existing accounting frameworks. One distinctive element of this research is an approach to feature selection, including a hybrid method combining filtering and wrapping stages, to simplify training of the predictive model and improve the interpretability of features' importance in complex financial contexts.

25 The suggested algorithm involves a Stacking Ensemble, which includes several base estimators such as Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Random Forest, SVM, and KNN with MLP being the meta-estimator. While individually, these models achieved excellent results from the perspective of accuracy rate between 97.5% to 99.1%, the final F1 score was 0.92 which allowed finding the right balance in detecting rare instances of fraud. To improve explainability in the "black box" process of machine learning algorithms, SHAP and LIME were applied. Testing on the Datamendeley Artificial Intelligence and Accounting Profession dataset showed promising results regarding automated invoice processing and fraud prevention.

List of Publications

Alhuraiby, J. (2026). Development of an intelligent accounting system that performs automated tasks and detects fraudulent activities using artificial intelligence in SMEs. Med Ocean University Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research.

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List of Abbreviations

- **Acc:** Accuracy
- **ANN:** Artificial Neural Network
- **ANOVA:** Analysis of Variance
- **ROC:** Receiver Operating Characteristic

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

In today's era, the adoption of SMEs is making it necessary for organizations to automate accounting processes and fraud detection as soon as possible. In addition to improving efficiency, automation and forecasting help organizations take action early, minimize losses, and manage their resources more effectively. With SMEs advancing towards digital ecosystems, all activities such as processing of invoices and analyzing costs leave a digital trail that provides key information about the financial performance and risks of the business (Hernández-García et al., 2024). The application of AI, particularly ML and DL, has been highly effective in discovering complex patterns from such large volumes of data. Using historical data analysis, ML and DL algorithms discover intricate non-linear correlations, where ANNs have shown promising results in detecting abnormalities based on the frequency and magnitude of transactions (Isljamovic & Suknovic, 2014). Incorporating LLMs such as GPT and BERT models extends the capabilities of financial analytics by facilitating the processing of unstructured data, including emails and invoices in their raw format (Alnasyan, 2024). However, the success of sophisticated ML algorithms depends heavily on advanced feature selection methods to maintain accuracy and interpretability.

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1.2 Problem Definition

Today, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) face enormous challenges in their operations due to heavy dependence on manual accounting systems. The laboriousness of the manual system makes it highly susceptible to errors and inefficiencies, leading to inaccurate information. In addition, SMEs generally operate on smaller budgets and have limited personnel, rendering them vulnerable to either accidental errors or even fraud. Conventional auditing techniques fail to effectively detect any sophisticated and multilayered fraud. Consequently, the result has been significant financial losses to these enterprises, with fraud stealing an estimated 5% of annual income across the world.

1.3 Thesis Objectives

The main objective of the current research project is to overcome the gap between the technologies used in the field of financial management for small and medium businesses, as follows:

Develop an AI-based Framework: create an automated system that will take care of the most common tasks related to finance in order to increase the efficiency and reduce errors of SMEs.

Develop a Robust Model for Detecting Fraudulent Activities: use and develop a model that combines machine learning and deep learning methods to identify complex non-linear anomalies related to fraudulent activities.

Empirical Validation: validate the developed model through empirical tests that include the use of a dataset obtained from such sources as Dataverse, as well as using such criteria as Accuracy, F1 score, and Precision.

Explain AI using XAI Methods: apply explainable AI techniques, such as SHAP and LIME, to provide understandable explanations to accountants about why certain anomalies were identified.

1.4 Thesis Contribution

The contributions of this study to the fields of fintech and applied artificial intelligence can be summarized in three main points in a more fluid style:

Novel Stacking Ensembles Architecture: This study suggests a stacking ensemble architecture consisting of multiple base machine learning models along with a deep learning meta-learner. This design enhances fraud detection by identifying both clear and subtle anomalies in financial data, providing better F1-scores than conventional models.

A Very Efficient Hybrid Feature Selection Mechanism: This study proposes a novel filtering-then-wrapping scheme for high-dimensional fintech problems that dramatically reduces computation costs and eliminates the curse of dimensionality to enable real-time implementation of advanced AI models on lower hardware configurations.

A Leap from Theory to Practice: In addition to purely academic research, this paper presents an end-to-end smart accounting solution for SMEs by using AI algorithms. With our proposed explainable AI methods such as SHAP and LIME, we provide an easy-to-use decision-making platform for non-AI experts in finance.

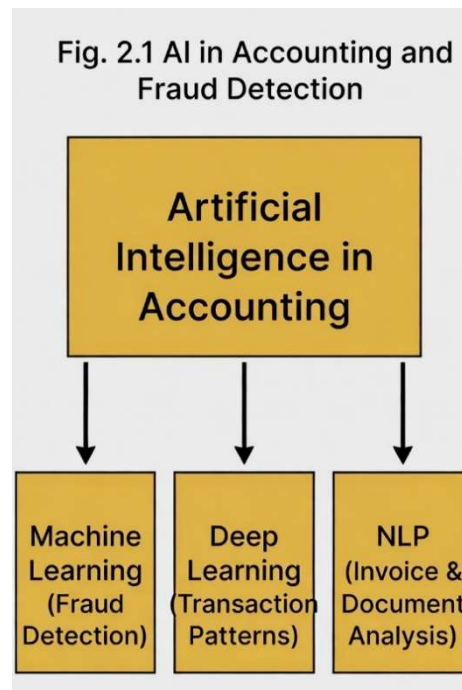
1.5 Thesis Organization

This document is organized into multiple sections:

- Section 2 discusses Background and Literature Review
- Section 3 describes the Proposed Approach
- Section 4 provides the Experimental Results and Discussion
- Section 5 provides Conclusions and Future Research Directions

Chapter 2 Background and Related Work

2.1 Introduction to AI in Accounting and Financial Automation

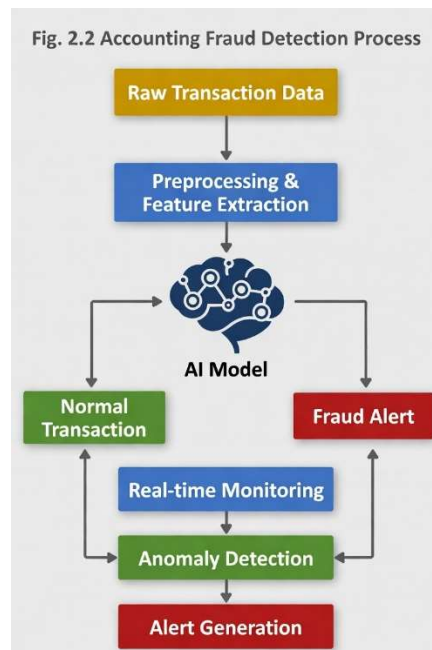


Artificial intelligence technology has revolutionized the field of accounting, shifting from archaic electronic systems to sophisticated intelligent stations through the use of such capabilities of AI technology as machine learning, natural language processing, and large data processing techniques. The application of AI technologies involves examining vast amounts of information including documentation, invoices, expense types, accounting requirements, and causal relationships.

This is particularly relevant for small and medium businesses due to budgetary considerations, accounting staff shortages, and an increased possibility of irregularities within the firm. AI technologies allow conducting real-time processing, reducing errors, increasing accuracy, and providing predictive analytics. A notable application of AI technologies in accounting is the identification of illogical transactions or potential fraudulent activity.

The benefits provided by AI technologies, including automation of all accounting processes along with fraud prevention, have made smart accounting particularly useful in today's complex post-COVID environment.

2.2 The Problem of Accounting Fraud in SMEs



First of all, accounting fraud in SMEs is a complicated issue since it is often detected by various manipulations, including fraudulent financial reports, tricky reimbursement schemes, and payroll frauds. Second, while major companies have an efficient and sophisticated system of internal audits, it is often not applicable in smaller enterprises, as it implies strong internal controls and clearly defined duty segregation that can prevent frauds.

The financial loss associated with occupational frauds is rather considerable: global estimations imply the loss of roughly 5% of SME annual revenues. The main reason for such a large amount is related to the inefficiency of manual accounting, as it usually identifies fraud only after its occurrence and cannot track non-linear discrepancies. Similarly, rule-based fraud detection systems, implying if-then operations, are often not able to adapt to new ways of committing crimes, as they do not consider their behavioral aspect.

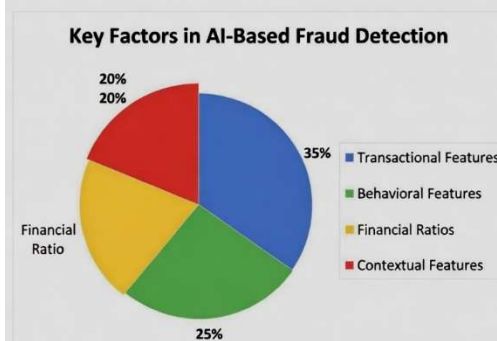
Artificial Intelligence can significantly contribute to preventing and detecting fraud in SMEs, as they are capable of analyzing various behavior-related issues in real time. Such a solution is more flexible and adaptive than standard solutions implying the use of rules, which means they can detect even minor deviations and suspicious transactions.

2.3 Common Datasets and Challenges in Accounting

Fig. 2.3 Influential Features for Fraud Detection

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Fig. 2.3 I X Influential Features for Fraud Detection



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The sensitivity of financial information requires that researchers avoid using real data due to privacy considerations. Therefore, modern works use either synthesized or anonymized data sets when working on anomaly detection. Most of the available researches base their analysis on famous credit card fraud detection datasets and/or financial data statements that were created from public enterprises. Nonetheless, there is one serious issue regarding the data used for research - the scarcity of transactional data for SMEs. As a result, researchers

have to analyze generic financial statements or institutional data without being sure about its accuracy in relation to small and medium-sized business activities.

Several other challenges can be outlined, including:

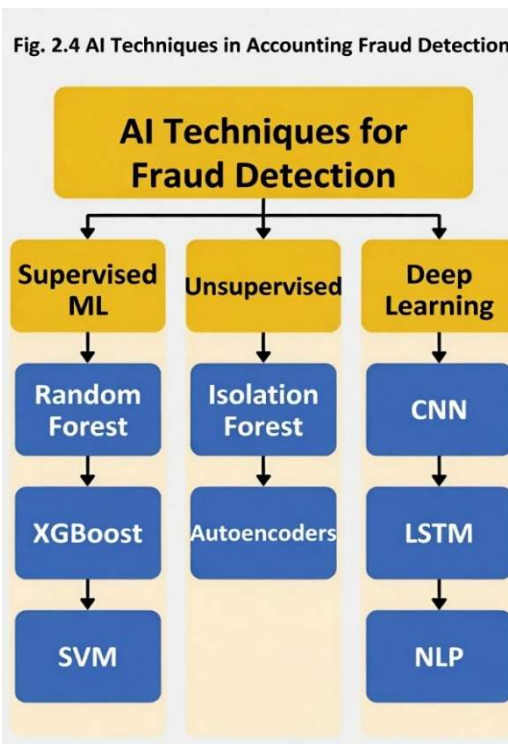
Imbalance Problem: fraud detection is based on extremely limited data on suspicious transactions when compared with regular transactions;

Rapid Changes: outdated data cannot account for new developments related to how fraudsters commit illegal activities;

Labeling Issue: the inability to obtain enough accurate labels makes it impossible to apply supervised machine learning in full force as the number of labeled examples is insufficient.

Newer approaches to solving the problems outlined above include Synthetic Data Generation and Transfer Learning.

2.4 Key Factors and Techniques in AI-Based Fraud Detection for Accounting



The efficiency of AI-based fraud detection mechanisms for accounting mainly hinges on feature engineering, particularly with the use of multidimensional features. In

contrast to the traditional approaches, modern software uses multiple factors to build an accurate risk model:

Transactional and Behavioral Features: This refers to assessing the velocity of the transaction, its amount, time, and peculiarities of users' access log and expense reports. Transactional and behavioral features usually form the backbone of most supervised learning algorithms.

Financial and Contextual Metrics: More than numbers, fluctuations in the values of financial ratios (e.g., operating margin ratio) and discrepancies in the company's cash flows act as strong indications of the possible fraud. Moreover, contextual information regarding vendor histories and employees' patterns forms the basis for forensic intelligence.

Contemporary Academic Research Techniques

The contemporary literature primarily concentrates on three innovative AI approaches for accounting, with each of them contributing particular advantages depending on the structure of the data:

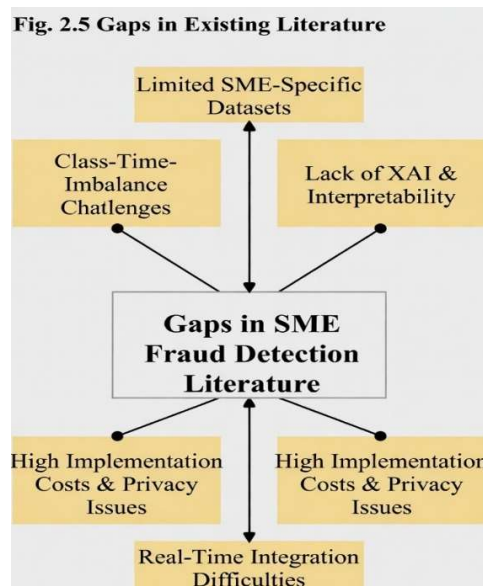
Supervised Learning Algorithms: Approaches, including Random Forests and SVM have become the staple solutions due to their remarkable accuracy rates in environments where the data is labeled. For instance, iterative correction of the prediction errors through ensembles such as XGBoost significantly outperforms regular classification techniques when detecting known patterns of fraud.

Anomaly Detection Models: To detect new types of fraud where the data isn't labeled, unsupervised techniques such as Autoencoders and Isolation Forests can be employed. Unsupervised anomaly detection allows for pinpointing slight abnormalities in transactions and expenses that fall out of the norm in terms of the usual financial patterns.

Machine Learning and Deep Learning: Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and LSTMs allow analyzing financial transaction sequences more precisely. Moreover, Natural Language Processing (NLP) becomes essential for detecting forgery in emails and invoices.

Blockchain and Big Data Techniques: Recently emerged techniques integrate machine learning with Blockchain technology or Big Data environments for creating immutable and completely traceable data, which is crucial for SME audit trails.

2.5 Related Studies and Systematic



Analyzing the existing body of literature, one may conclude that Artificial Intelligence has evolved into a practical tool for guaranteeing financial integrity. In other words, having reviewed the most recent systematic studies with respect to Machine Learning applications in forensics, one may note that although support vector machine and artificial neural network continue to dominate the scene, things are changing. Indeed, traditionally the majority of research papers were devoted to studying credit card fraud, owing to the availability of respective data. Today, however, there is a tendency to switch to the more sophisticated problem of detecting accounting fraud among SMEs.

Overcoming the Data Problem for SMEs

Another problem is the lack of good data in SMEs. Literature dedicated to this problem reveals that data preparation is equally critical as a particular methodological approach. For instance, many studies performed in emerging markets apply SMOTE to tackle the problem of extreme imbalance between fraud cases and regular transactions. All of these studies clearly demonstrate that by correcting this problem, the accuracy of fraud detection may be improved significantly even without having expensive hardware or huge amounts of data available to a company.

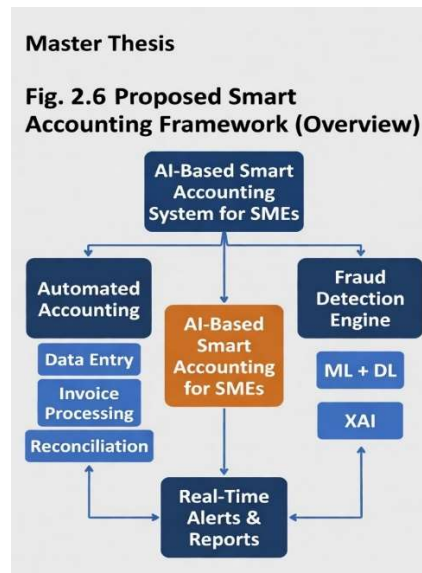
AI in Forensic Accounting and Commercial Applications

When it comes to forensic accounting, the use of AI for data synthesis is considered the most effective solution according to the literature. The primary benefit highlighted in all of these articles is the opportunity to minimize "false positives" and help accountants save their time. Such technologies are not limited to academic research alone. For instance, we can observe the introduction of AI capabilities in commercial accounting software such as Zoho Books and QuickBooks.

The Latest Frontier for Research (2024-2026)

The latest literature (2024-2026) is extremely interesting since it incorporates Deep Learning technology into NLP. It means that the algorithm will be able to actually "read" the financial statements instead of analyzing just numerical data. The latest sources indicate that there are cases where Deep Learning models are able to enhance anomaly detection up to 40% and reduce manual errors around 37%. In terms of bibliometric analysis, the main topics include FinTech and XAI (Explainable AI). The latter point is particularly important because an accountant needs to understand the reasoning of AI prior to acting.

2.6 Gaps in Existing Literature



Although there have been rapid advances in AI within the finance industry, this review of current literature shows that there are several key gaps that need to be addressed, which this thesis will attempt to do so:

"The Large-Scale" Bias: Most of the studies focus on large banks or datasets related to credit card fraud. Thus, there is little information available about the unique working processes of SMEs. In many cases, generalized datasets cannot fully represent all types of errors and fraudulent practices in smaller enterprises.

"The Black Box" Problem: Numerous researchers emphasize the accuracy of their models while neglecting Explainability (XAI). In order to make an informed decision on whether to adopt an AI technology, the owner or accountant of an SME must know why the algorithm flagged a particular transaction. This problem continues to persist as one of the biggest obstacles in integrating AI into small businesses.

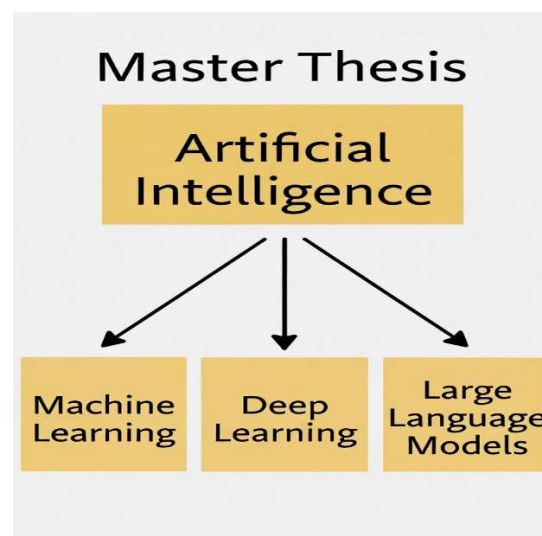
Implementation Issues: Although numerous research papers propose sophisticated and heavy models requiring advanced computational capacity, very few studies discuss how such a system can be seamlessly incorporated into SMEs' accounting systems in real time.

Privacy Concerns & Implementation Costs: Privacy concerns and costly implementations are often mentioned in studies, yet very few papers provide solutions, especially when considering the budgets of SMEs in terms of cybersecurity measures and dedicated IT personnel.

Addressing the Gaps: The Proposed System

In response to these issues, this thesis proposes an Integrated AI-Based Smart Accounting System. As opposed to generic models, the proposed framework will be specifically tailored to the needs of SMEs. Moreover, whereas most studies approach fraud detection as a stand-alone problem, this thesis takes a holistic approach by incorporating Full Accounting Automation with machine learning.

2.7 Artificial Intelligence (AI)



Artificial Intelligence (AI)

The term Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the vast discipline dedicated to the creation of intelligent systems. These should possess human-like intelligence to solve certain problems. In the case of accounting and especially in terms of small and medium-sized companies (SMEs), AI brings significant changes. Such technology allows the development of an automated system that could handle such repetitive tasks as data entry, bank reconciliation, and processing invoices without manual verification performed by an accountant.

To design an efficient and fully functional system, there are four important aspects of AI technology that work together:

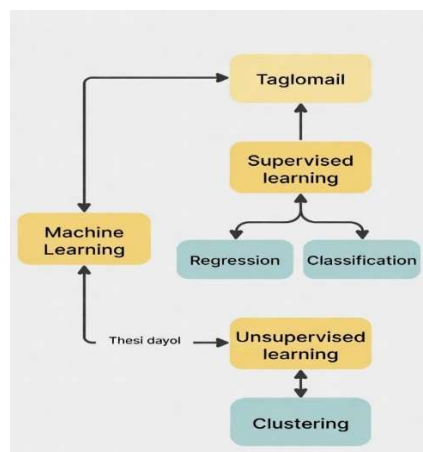
Machine learning (ML): The ML technology functions as a core for anti-fraud software. Thus, it learns the normal behavior of a business based on its historic financial information. With these algorithms, the system detects abnormal patterns of transactions and finds any possible fraud.

Deep learning (DL): While ML deals well with numerical data, DL algorithms detect patterns in longer sequences of transactions that contain more complex structures. They reveal some financial patterns that would remain undiscovered by a simple ML algorithm.

Large language models (LLM): Since accounting requires much documentation and not only numerical data from spreadsheets, LLM assists the system in understanding and reading different types of documents that may be encountered during accounting work.

Explainable AI (XAI): XAI has a vital importance since sometimes AI works as a black box. However, this aspect of AI is crucial in making a system more transparent in order to explain to SME owners and accountants why a certain transaction was detected as potentially fraudulent.

2.8 Machine Learning (ML)



Machine Learning (ML)

Machine Learning (ML) is an artificial intelligence field dedicated to the development of technologies able to learn from data. Different from other software

based on predefined "if-then" rules, machine learning tools become more efficient when receiving more data because of the ability to recognize the underlying patterns in the information even without programming. This is why it is valuable for our project. Machine learning is extremely useful in the field of accounting due to the ability of working with table information such as balance sheets and transaction logs, among others. ML will be used in this thesis to perform the following three crucial tasks:

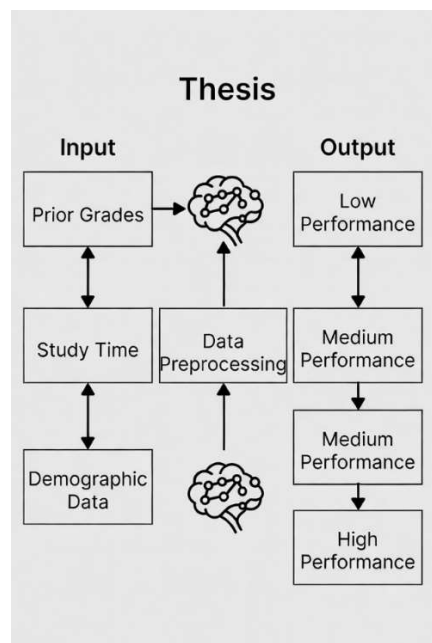
Recognition of Suspected Transactions: The technology differentiates between regular and fraudulent transactions based on previous data.

Classification of Expenses: The system automatically sorts expenses to the corresponding accounts to avoid errors.

Prediction of Deviations: The system predicts deviations from the usual transactions which may occur because of both mistakes and fraud.

In summary, ML transforms static information about finances into a risk management tool helping SMEs detect potential problems in advance.

2.9 Deep Learning (DL)



Deep Learning (DL)

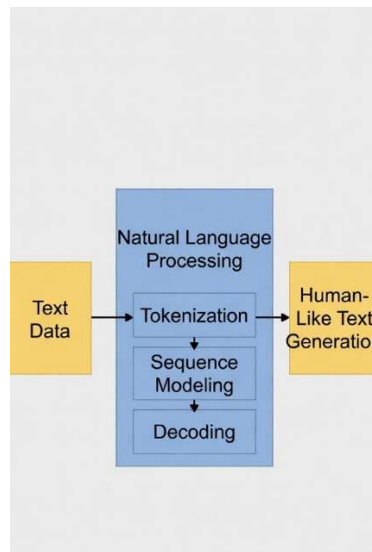
It is generally believed that Deep Learning (DL) is a step up from Machine Learning technology. The latter uses artificial neural network architectures resembling those of the human brain, although DL differs from traditional neural network architecture because it is built in a so-called "deep" way – meaning having a number of hidden layers. This allows DL algorithms to go beyond mere computations and detect extremely complicated, non-linear financial patterns.

When it comes to working with various types of data, Deep Learning works best for unstructured information that is used in accounting tasks. Specifically, this project shows some important applications in the following domains:

- Processing of transaction sequences: while traditional machine learning techniques have problems detecting fraudulent transactions from transaction sequences, DL algorithms can examine longer chains of transactions to establish whether the "flow" of money raises suspicion (especially when it comes to embezzlement over an extended period of time).
- Processing and authentication of financial documents and invoices: utilizing neural networks, a computer can use "eyes" to see, read, and identify counterfeit financial papers.
- High-volume data processing: in cases where an SME deals with large amounts of information, DL algorithms can process massive amounts of financial records per day without any problems.

Simply put, Deep Learning can be called an "expert eye" of our system.

2.10 Large Language Models (LLMs)



Large Language Models (LLMs)

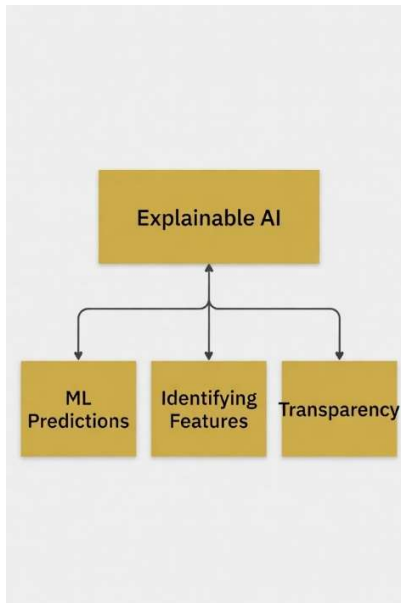
Among the most recent and advanced technologies, Large Language Models (LLMs) such as GPT by OpenAI or BERT by Google stand out. LLMs are based on learning on massive corpora of text data and allow recognizing patterns in the language usage to generate human-like sentences. While most people perceive chatbots as primary applications of these models, their application in accounting is rather unique.

From the perspective of our research, LLMs serve to build a bridge between numerical data and narrative information. When applied to SMEs, these models will enable:

- **Document Review:** To analyze invoices, contracts, and financial statements quickly, identifying relevant terms or any inconsistencies in the document's content.
- **Sentiment Assessment:** To determine if there are "red flags" in audit notes and/or management discussion regarding the business' financial well-being.
- **Generation of Compliance Responses/Reports:** As LLMs understand regulations, they can help create automated responses regarding compliance and summarize extensive documents.

Through introducing an LLM, an accounting system goes beyond mere calculations and starts to understand the underlying reasons for particular transactions, thus moving towards complete financial automation.

2.11 Explainable AI (XAI)



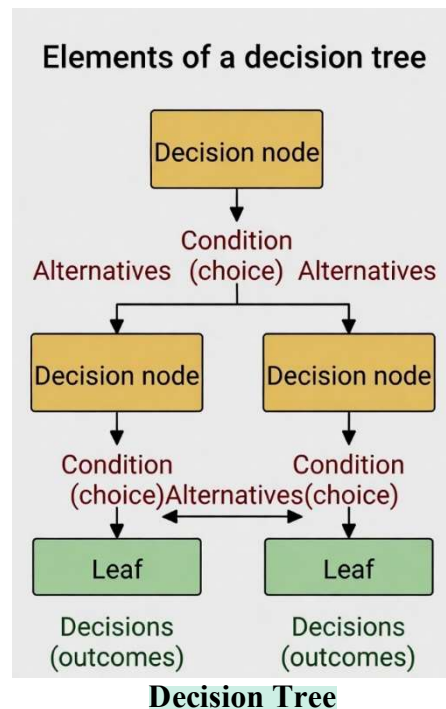
Explainable AI (XAI)

In simple terms, XAI or Explainable Artificial Intelligence refers to those systems that give users a chance to understand the process of how a machine reached a particular decision. In the context of detecting fraud in finance, such kind of AI plays a key role since it helps in building trust between the accountant or auditor in a small business organization. Instead of taking things granted based on complex mathematical models, the use of XAI in financial fraud gives users the chance to know which elements prompted an alarm signal.

2.12 Classification Techniques

As far as accounting automation is concerned, classification proves to be an important form of supervised learning that helps distinguish between fraud and non-fraud cases. In contrast to simply following predefined rules, classifiers like Decision Trees, Random Forests, and SVM use past financial data to determine whether or not a new entry fits within a certain category. The analysis of individual input parameters makes it possible to classify accounting records, thus substantially reducing the need for human intervention during the process.

2.12.1 Machine Learning Techniques



One of the most intuitive methods for classification in accounting is the Decision Tree (DT). This model functions through a structured series of decision rules, resembling a flow chart. Each internal node serves as a specific test for a feature, such as asking, "Is the transaction amount over \$10,000?" The branches represent possible outcomes, leading to a final prediction at the leaf nodes. The main advantage of Decision Trees is their interpretability; an auditor can easily follow the path taken to identify a fraud alert. Furthermore, they are flexible enough to manage both numerical and categorical data without the need for complex preprocessing like feature scaling. However, there is a significant risk of overfitting, where the tree becomes excessively deep and complex, essentially "memorizing" the training data instead of learning general patterns. This can result in instability, as even minor changes in the dataset might lead to an entirely different tree structure.

Random Forest (RF), an extended version of decision tree modeling, is an ensemble learning technique. Although single decision trees have long been considered unstable techniques and prone to overfitting, Random Forest avoids these limitations by employing Bootstrap Aggregating (Bagging) technique. During the training process, Random Forest builds multiple decision trees. In doing so, the training data for each tree consists of randomly selected observations together with a set of random features such as the transaction amount, time, and vendor category.

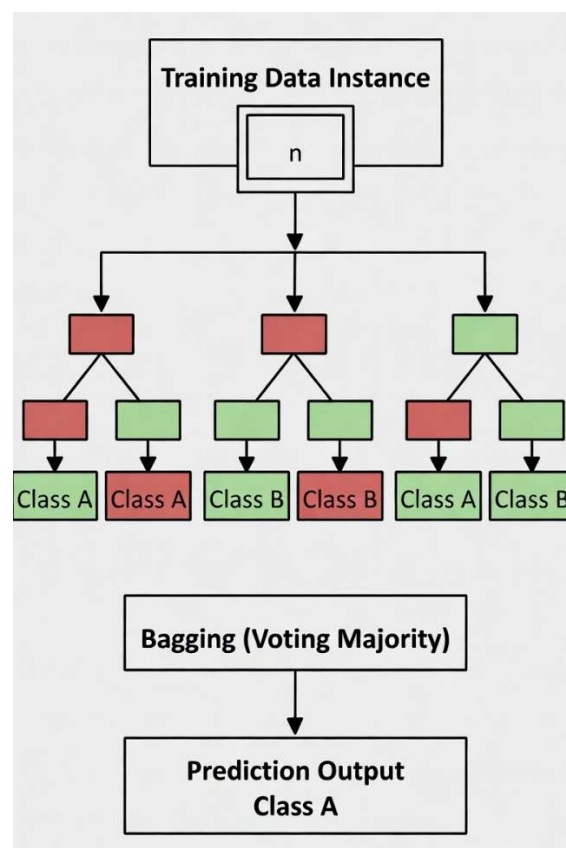
The final classification is based on a consensus of the majority of trees in the ensemble.

There are some advantages in applying RF to this research study, including the following:

Reduced Likelihood of Overfitting: Random Forests produce more stable results by combining the results of a set of individual trees.

Robustness: This technique performs well even in cases of noisy and outlier-prone data sets, surpassing linear models in that aspect.

Variable Importance: Especially useful in forensic accounting studies, Random Forest enables evaluation of variable importance to determine which financial attributes are the most relevant for predicting fraud.



Random Forest

In the sphere of forensic accounting, K-Nearest Neighbors algorithm operates similarly to a "neighborhood watch" of transactions. As opposed to algorithms that

require building a complex internal map ahead of time, KNN is considered a lazy model; it only processes transactions when provided with a new input. In particular, when faced with a new transaction, the algorithm will find the k closest transactions ("neighbors") in the dataset and make a conclusion depending on whether the majority of neighbors is labeled as "legitimate" (in this case, the transaction is also legitimate) or as "fraudulent".

Why KNN might be good for small-medium businesses?

Not assuming anything about your data: it does not matter if the distribution of transactions looks like a perfect bell-shaped curve or has a completely different pattern.

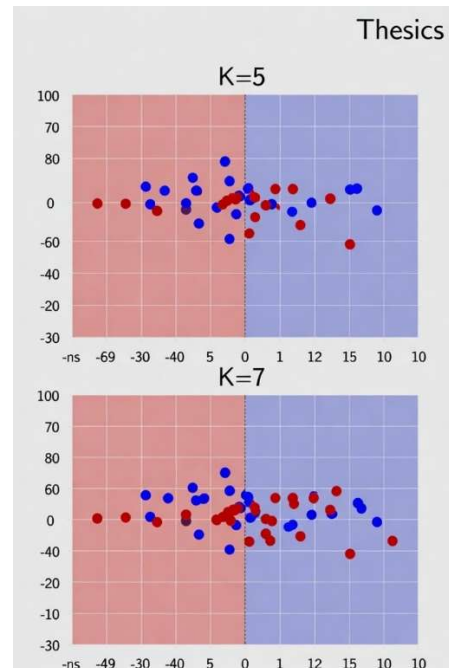
Clear logic: the transaction gets classified depending on nearby data points.

The trade-offs:

Cost of being lazy: since the algorithm recalculates each time it needs to come up with a conclusion, it will take some time to perform a prediction if you work with many data points.

Sensitive to distance: the way closeness is calculated matters greatly. For instance, one characteristic (like "Transaction Amount") may have much greater numbers than others (e.g., "Transaction Hour"), thus overshadowing other characteristics unless scaled properly.

High dimensionality: adding more and more variables leads to exponential increase of the space between points, making it harder to recognize close neighbors (the curse of dimensionality).



KNN

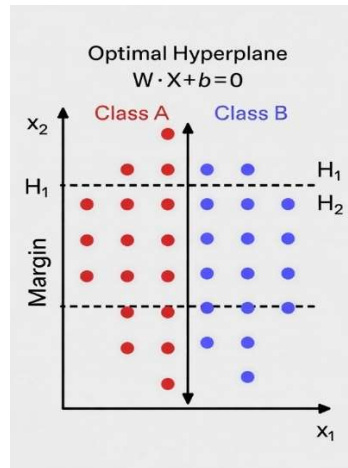
Now we look at the Support Vector Classifier (SVC) as an excellent model for finding clear differences between different types of accounting data. While models like KNN are based on the concept of "neighborhoods," the idea of SVC revolves around the search for the best "fence" separating different types of data. The "fence" here refers to what we call a hyperplane.

How SVC Works:

Maximal Margin Search: Rather than using just any line for classification purposes, SVC looks for the one that keeps the maximum distance from the closest points from each category. These points are referred to as Support Vectors.

Kernel Trick: However, it rarely happens that data can be separated by a simple line in real-life situations. Therefore, SVC uses kernel functions (such as RBF or Polynomial) to make our data separable by mapping it into another higher dimension. It can be illustrated with an example of unfolding a piece of paper, as a result of which we can see the lines better.

Memory Efficiency: SVC is quite memory-efficient as it only takes into consideration these few Support Vectors but not the whole dataset.



SVC Algorithm

SMEs' Tips when Implementing SVC: Importance of Scaling: As SVC works through distance calculations in order to find a maximal margin, it is highly sensitive to the data scale. For example, if "Transaction Amount" is expressed in thousands, while "Frequency" is just a tiny decimal, your model will not pay attention to it.

2.12.2 Deep Learning Techniques

Let's discuss one of the basics of Deep Learning called a Multi-Layer Perceptron. You have quite accurately identified the key aspects that allow this approach to go beyond standard Machine Learning approaches. So, how exactly will this model learn from your accounting data?

Architecture: By "multi-layer" it means that there are hidden layers between the input (your financial data) and the output (the prediction). This enables the model to create its representation of the data.

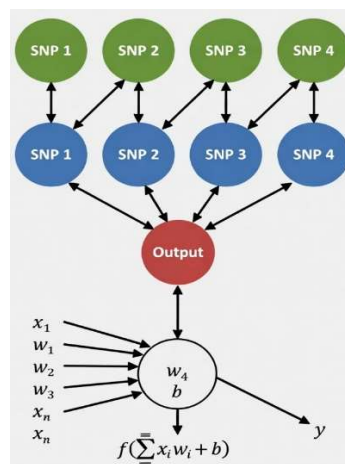
Parameters (Weights & Bias): The weight may be considered as the "importance" of the feature in the model (for example, transactions in a very large amount), while bias helps define when a neuron fires.

Activation Function: If there was no activation function, it would remain a large linear function. However, it introduces non-linearity, which is important since financial fraud does not happen along a linear progression.

Backpropagation: It's basically what enables the process of learning. Error is computed and propagated backward into the neural network and used to update weights and biases.

Application to SMEs: With a greater ability to find non-linear relationships in SMEs data, MLPs work great for your problem. As you have pointed out, however, they might be prone to overfitting. This means that the model may learn the noise in your data, not the data itself.

Do you intend to apply any of the existing methods, such as Dropout or L2 Regularization, to avoid overfitting during training?



MLP Diagram

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) represent an amazing breakthrough in AI because these models introduced the notion of memory into their operations. As opposed to regular neural networks, which treat input data independently, RNNs are trained on sequential data in which the order plays an important role: a series of bank operations or a sentence are examples of the types of data that can be analyzed by these models. I will explain to you the technicalities behind these models and their functioning with respect to processing time-dependent data. I will provide you with guiding questions to further enhance your knowledge.

The Importance of RNNs in Finance

While traditional networks use a feed-forward architecture, where the information moves in a one-way direction, RNNs employ directed cycles among the nodes. This means that the network's output at one moment will become its input when

processing another event. This is especially helpful in accounting or fraud detection because:

Time dependencies: Most fraud cases represent a series of events taking place in a certain order – small bank withdrawals preceding a significant operation, for example.

Sequence processing: The model is able to "read" a transaction history and check whether the latest transaction follows a previously established routine for a given client.

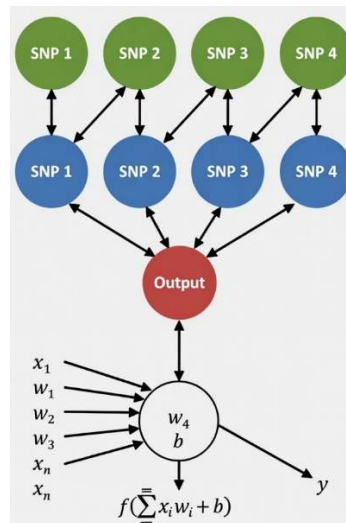
The Problem of "Forgetting"

You raised the point regarding the vanishing gradient. It emerges because during the training process, the mathematical signals used for optimization lose their power as they propagate backward in time. Thus, by the time the model comes to the beginning of a sequence, it receives an almost negligible signal, so that, essentially, it does not remember the first event of all.

In response to this problem, special network architectures called LSTMs and GRUs were created; these models are equipped with additional "gates" that help determine what to keep in memory and what to forget.

Guiding Question

Considering the way RNNs work, which involves using data about the past to predict the future, think about the applications. Why would an LSTM be more useful than a basic RNN for spotting slow-drip embezzlements in an SME accounting system?



RNN architecture Diagram.

2.13 Feature Selection

Proper feature selection is critical to optimizing the performance of accounting models. Instead of adding all potential data attributes, feature selection acts like a filter, retaining only the most informative features such as historical transactions or trends of time frames in use. Academically, feature selection methods are generally divided based on the association with machine learning models used:

Filter-based methods: Are independent of any particular algorithm and evaluate features statistically. For instance, these algorithms measure the correlation between features and outcomes. The methods are fast but ignore complex relationships between different data attributes.

Wrapper methods: Consider feature selection as a search problem that employs a machine learning algorithm to evaluate various combinations of attributes. They provide the highest accuracy; however, wrapper methods are highly computationally expensive due to the repetitive nature of the search procedure.

Embedded methods: Incorporate feature selection as an integral part of the training procedure. For instance, Lasso regression is one of the most popular examples of this method, where attributes with the least contribution become practically insignificant due to coefficient shrinkage.

2.14 Evaluation Metrics

Below is a list of 15 papers sorted according to publication date (from newest 2026 to oldest 2021):

1. Yang, H. et al. (2026). A Study of Artificial Intelligence for Financial Fraud Detection: Datasets, Methods, and Challenges. Applied Sciences.

The current review provides a detailed analysis of 108 papers on the use of artificial intelligence in the detection of financial fraud with particular emphasis on datasets, methods employed, and encountered challenges. The researchers gathered information from key databases and applied the systematic review method, using preprocessing for relevance and quality. They evaluated different models using various performance metrics like confusion matrix, accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and AUC-ROC. As far as I am concerned, one obvious flaw here is the excessive dependence on publicly available datasets, especially related to credit card fraud with no real-world SME accounting data included.

2. Abdo-Salloum, A.M. et al. (2026). The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Transforming Accounting Practices. Sage Open.

The present review analyzes the application of artificial intelligence in the process of accounting practices automation, as well as its potential in fraud prevention. The information for this review was obtained from relevant peer-reviewed journals, while preprocessing included thematic analysis. While various machine learning and deep learning models are considered in the paper, there are no numerical evaluations offered; namely, no values for confusion matrix or MSE are provided. As far as I am concerned, a critical weakness of this paper is the absence of any empirical testing in SMEs with the absence of concrete evaluation metrics.

3. Attafiq, A.Y. et al. (2026). Design and Development of an AI-Based Smart Accounting System for Optimizing Internal Control Process: A Case Study at PT Diwangkara Wihaya Nusantara.

The paper presents a case study devoted to the design and development of a smart accounting system that uses AI technologies and is designed to improve the internal control processes. For this purpose, the authors conducted a case study that involved gathering of data followed by preprocessing and feature engineering. Then, various machine learning models were implemented and evaluated, including confusion matrix as a performance measure. One critical drawback of the paper in

question is that only one case study was considered, and deep learning and explainable AI are not mentioned at all.

4. Chen, Y. (2025). Deep Learning in Financial Fraud Detection: Innovations, Challenges, and Applications. Intelligent Systems with Applications.

53 The review covers 108 academic sources that investigate the applications of deep learning in detecting financial frauds. In this context, the research strategy used by the authors included searching the relevant literature and carrying out preprocessing before the evaluation of models. The evaluation process utilized the confusion matrix, accuracy, and AUC measures. In my opinion, although the review highlights many problems, the suggested model is not novel because it does not propose any hybrid model focused on tabular data for SMEs and automation of accounting processes.

5. Almalki, F. et al. (2025). Financial Fraud Detection With Explainable AI and Stacking Ensemble Techniques. arXiv preprint.

In this research paper, an interesting stacking technique based on three algorithms: XGBoost, LightGBM, and CatBoost, with the help of SHAP and LIME techniques, is used for detecting fraudulent transactions. This experiment is done using IEEE-CIS fraud detection datasets, which involve 590,000 processed transactions. According to the results, the proposed algorithm showed great efficiency, having an accuracy rate of 99% and an AUC of 0.99, accompanied by a confusion matrix and explanations provided with the SHAP technique. From my point of view, while being efficient, the algorithm mainly focuses on credit card data and neglects accounting processes in SMEs.

6. Siam, A.M. et al. (2025). A hybrid feature selection approach for better fraud detection on credit cards using machine learning models. PLOS ONE.

10 This research article explains a unique method involving a combination of hybrid filter selection and embedded methods to detect fraud in credit cards. The publicly available data sets were pre-processed using normalization and balancing. Several machine learning models were considered; their performance improved as evident from various metrics including confusion matrix. My opinion regarding this study is that though the proposed methodology is quite efficient in selecting features, more validation is required in SME data sets.

7. Cai, M. (2025). Research on the automation of intelligent accounting information processing based on deep learning. Scientific Reports (Nature).

The research presents NeuroLedger-Net, a model based on the combination of LSTM, autoencoders, and MLP algorithms, aimed at automation and anomaly detection in accountancy. The algorithm was tested on the datasets from Kaggle after being preprocessed to be used for sequential analysis. The model reached a precision level of 96.3%, having a very low number of false positives. From my perspective, despite the fact that the system works perfectly in terms of automation, it lacks explainability tools and hybrid feature selection suitable for SMEs.

8. Alruwaili, T.F. et al. (2025). Artificial Intelligence Impacts on Accounting Processes. Humanities and Social Sciences Communications.

This article focuses on how AI can affect accounting efficiencies and fraud detection in SMEs. The authors used a method of literature review instead of conducting empirical analysis. They have not included any evaluation of specific models like a confusion matrix and mean squared error (MSE). From my perspective, although the article brings important information to attention, it is more theoretical in nature without proposing any integrated system.

9. Jin, J. et al. (2025). The analysis of fraud detection in financial market under stacking ensemble learning algorithm. Scientific Reports.

In this article, authors have applied the stacking ensemble method that uses logistic regression, decision tree, random forest, gradient boosting tree, SVM, and neural networks with dynamic weighting. Authors used preprocessed data sets from actual financial transactions. Their model achieved great performance, characterized with high accuracy and low false positives according to the confusion matrix. According to me, although their approach with dynamic weighting is novel, the research would be greatly improved by adding the concepts of XAI and specialization for domain experts.

10. Kibriya, M.G. et al. (2025). Explainable AI (XAI) Transparency for Financial Fraud Detection. IEEE Conference.

In this paper, SHAP and LIME methods are applied on public fraud data sets to increase explainability. Preprocessing standard algorithms have been applied to the dataset. Evaluation included the usage of a confusion matrix and interpretation related metrics. Although these techniques provide excellent results in increasing

explainability, I do not think that they adequately combine with stacking and accounting automation.

11. Moura, L. et al. (2025). AI and Financial Fraud Prevention: Mapping the Trends and Institutional Implications. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*.

42 The mapping study analyzes trends in the application of AI for the purposes of preventing fraud. It uses a combination of bibliometrics and literature analysis techniques. Nonetheless, no novel AI models are suggested or implemented, nor are there any performance results provided in quantitative terms. According to me, the research sheds light on gaps in the implementation of AI solutions by SMEs but lacks any technical solutions.

12. Mienye, I.D. et al. (2023). A Machine Learning Method with Hybrid Feature Selection for Credit Card Fraud Detection. *Applied Sciences*.

The study uses Information Gain as a filter algorithm and the Genetic Algorithm as a wrapper solution for hybrid feature selection. Public databases are preprocessed. Models proved to be more accurate when tested with a confusion matrix. As per my opinion, although the hybrid selection algorithm is significant, it needs modification so that it could be applied to SME tabular accounting data. It should also be used alongside stacking ensembles.

13. Zhang, Z. et al. (2022). Financial Fraud Detection via Stacking Ensemble Learning Method. *Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience*.

The study incorporates stacking approach with both textual and numerical data. Pre-processing involves feature extraction based on management discussion segments. The stacking model was better than other approaches based on confusion matrix results. In my opinion, combining unstructured data is good but the system is not designed for SME accounting automation in real time.

14. Hamal, S., & Senvar, O. (2021). Comparative analysis of classification algorithms to detect financial accounting fraud of Turkish SMEs by means of machine learning approaches. *International Journal of Computational Intelligence Systems*.

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55 In the study, seven machine learning classifiers are evaluated using the financial accounts of 341 Turkish small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The procedure includes data pre-processing and feature selection stages. Results from the confusion matrix and accuracy measures reveal that Random Forest and ensemble

learning techniques perform best among other classifier models used. In my opinion, this research seems very relevant to the topic of discussion but fails to account for deep learning meta-learners and explainable AI applications.

15. Zhu, X. et al. (2021). Intelligent financial fraud detection in the post-pandemic era: A systematic literature review. *Computers & Security*.

It is a systematic review focusing on the techniques used for fraud detection during the post-pandemic period. While it compares various approaches and datasets, it is not a study presenting any empirical results. In my opinion, it highlights the need for developing an approach in real-time but misses the coverage of integrated automation/hybrid feature selection in the case of SMEs.

Ref (author) year	Paper Title	Description	Dataset	Methods	Results	Advantage	Disadvantage
Yang, H. et al. (2026)	Study of Artificial Intelligence for Financial Fraud Detection : Datasets, Methods, and Challenges	Comprehensive review of AI methods, datasets, and challenges in financial fraud detection	Public fraud datasets	Systematic literature review	Comparative metrics (Accuracy, AUC, F1)	Broad coverage of current trends	Limited focus on SME accounting data
Abdo-Salloum, A.M. et al. (2026)	The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Transforming Accounting Practices	Systematic review on AI in accounting automation and fraud prevention	Literature review	Thematic analysis	Qualitative benefits	Strong emphasis on SME benefits	No empirical model testing
Attaufiq, A.Y. et al. (2026)	Design and Development of an AI-Based Smart Accounting System	Case study on AI smart accounting for internal control and fraud prevention	Company case data (Indonesia)	ML models + case study	Confusion Matrix	Practical real-world SME implementation	Limited generalizability (single case)
Chen, Y. (2025)	Deep Learning in Financial Fraud Detection : Innovations, Challenges	Systematic review of 108 studies on DL in fraud detection	Various public datasets	Systematic review + DL models	AUC, Accuracy, F1-score	Deep technical insights on DL	No new proposed model

	es, and Applications						
Almalki, F. et al. (2025)	Financial Fraud Detection Using Explainable AI and Stacking Ensemble Methods	Stacking ensemble with SHAP & LIME for fraud detection	IEEE-CIS Fraud Detection (590k transactions)	Stacking (XGBoost, LightGBM, CatBoost) + XAI	99% Accuracy, 0.99 AUC	High performance + excellent explainability	Focused mainly on credit card data
Siam, A.M. et al. (2025)	Hybrid feature selection framework for enhanced credit card fraud detection	Hybrid filter + embedded feature selection framework	Credit card datasets	Hybrid FS + ML classifiers	Improved accuracy & reduced features	Efficient feature reduction	Not tested on SME accounting data
Cai, M. (2025)	Research on the automation of intelligent accounting information processing based on deep learning	NeuroLedger-Net for automated accounting and anomaly detection	Kaggle financial datasets	LSTM + Autoencoders + MLP	96.3% Accuracy	Strong in accounting automation	Limited use of XAI
Alruwaili, T.F. et al. (2025)	The impact of artificial intelligence on accounting practices	Impact of AI on efficiency and fraud detection in SMEs	Literature review	Systematic review	Qualitative improvements	Good SME relevance	Purely theoretical

7	Jin, J. et al. (2025)	The analysis of fraud detection in financial market under stacking ensemble	Stacking ensemble with dynamic weighting	Real financial market data	Stacking (LR, DT, RF, SVM, NN)	High accuracy, low false alarm rate	Innovative dynamic weighting	Lacks explainable AI
47	Kibriya, M.G. et al. (2025)	Explainable AI (XAI) Transparency for Financial Fraud Detection	Application of SHAP and LIME for model transparency	Public fraud datasets	ML models + SHAP + LIME	Good interpretability metrics	High transparency	No automation module
13	Moura, L. et al. (2025)	AI and Financial Fraud Prevention: Mapping the Trends and Institutional Implications	Bibliometric mapping of AI trends in fraud prevention	Literature	Bibliometric + literature review	Trend analysis	Identifies institutional gaps	No technical implementation
5	Mienye, I.D. et al. (2023)	A Machine Learning Method with Hybrid Feature Selection for Credit Card Fraud Detection	Hybrid filter-wrapper feature selection	Credit card datasets	Information Gain + Genetic Algorithm	Improved model performance	Effective hybrid FS technique	Not adapted for SME tabular data

Zhang, Z. et al. (2022)	Financial Fraud Identification Based on Stacking Ensemble Learning Algorithm	Stacking using textual + financial data	Financial reports + transaction data	Stacking ensemble	Superior to baselines	Integration of unstructured data	Not real-time SME focused
Hamal, S., & Senvar, O. (2021)	Comparing the performance of ML classifiers in detecting financial accounting fraud for SMEs	Performance comparison of 7 ML classifiers on Turkish SMEs	341 Turkish SMEs financial data	ML classifiers (RF best)	Best results with ensembles	Highly relevant to SMEs	Old (2021), no DL or XAI
Zhu, X. et al. (2021)	Intelligent financial fraud detection practices in post-pandemic era	Systematic review of post-pandemic fraud detection practices	Various	Systematic literature review	Qualitative + model comparison	Highlights real-time needs	No new proposed system

Chapter 3: Proposed Approach

Chapter 4 Experimental Results and Discussion

Chapter 5 : Conclusion and Future Work

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