

**THE RELEVANCE OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTING TO FINANCIAL CRIMES IN
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS OF THIRD WORLD ECONOMIES: A STUDY
FROM NIGERIA**

By

Kasum, Abubakar Sadiq B. Sc., M. Sc., ACA.

Department of Accounting and Finance

University of Ilorin, P.M.B. 1515, Ilorin, Nigeria.

e-mail: abubakarsk@yahoo.com or abuska@unilorin.edu.ng

**THE RELEVANCE OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTING TO FINANCIAL CRIMES IN
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS OF THIRD WORLD ECONOMIES: A STUDY
FROM NIGERIA**

Abstract

The paper studied financial crimes in developing economies. Fraud and corruption has affected the lives of citizens of third world countries negatively, it is engrained in the systems, it is alarming and seriously devastating. The work specifically evaluates the extent of financial crimes in developing countries and compares the private and public sector with a view to determine the sector where the services of forensic accountants is more required. The results of our reviews are that fraud and corruption are fundamental problems of third world countries. Empirically, we found that investigative or forensic accountant has a role to play, generally, but more in the public sector. We then recommend the strengthening of forensic accounting institution and utilization of their services in public sector of developing nations economies.

KEY WORDS: Forensic Accounting, Financial crime, Third World Economies, Fraud, Corruption

INTRODUCTION

Financial irregularity is a severe problem of concern globally. It is the major concern to developing nations. It is so endemic that fraud and corruption is gradually becoming a normal way of life. Financial irregularities are so common that almost every individual cannot wash his or her hands, clean of it. Starting from the public sector to the private sector; from the presidential villa of the nation, down the political office-holding ladder, to the ward councilors; from managing directors of a company, through middle management cadre and to as low as messengers. Individual perpetrates fraud and corrupt practice according to the capacity of their office. Although financial irregularities affects private and public sector, the magnitude of public office fraud, together with the extent to which citizens are affected, calls for alarm.

No money is entirely free, every Naira and Kobo has its legal use, and consequently misuse of any amount will impact negatively, on where it should legally be used. The effect of these can be on an organization or a whole nation. If the effect is not direct it may be indirect as it may affect facilities and infrastructure that is supposed to be beneficial to the concerned.

Unless it is impossible, individual or establishment affected negatively by the fraudulent or corrupt practices will want to seek redress. Individual, corporate body and interested government organs takes action towards seeking redress using divergent institutions like the police and the law court. Whatever an investigator wants to do, will not be complete if the extent to which the affected person is affected is not quantified. This and other pecuniary areas are where the service of the experts “forensic accountant” are been engaged for a very long time worldwide and probably, recently, in Nigeria.

It is not that financial misappropriation is non existence, in-fact in a sophisticated form, in developed economies. Fraud and corruption are often reported in their private and public sector too. The problems of developing third world nations are that it is common in public sector, which affect a lot of citizen and in most cases perpetrators get away with the act. This is to say that, only on few instances are the nefarious act uncovered on-time, investigated, prosecuted and adequate punishment awarded for them. Consequently, many involved are left free and hence there is no deterrent from future acts.

LITERATURE REVIEW

FORENSIC OR INVESTIGATIVE ACCOUNTING

Joshi (2003) ascribed the origination of forensic accounting to Kutilya, the first economist to openly recognize the need for the forensic accountant whom he said, mentioned 40 ways of embezzlement centuries ago. He, however, stated that the term “forensic accounting was coined by Peloubet in 1946. Crumbley (2001) wrote on same when he stated that a form of forensic accounting can be traced back to an 1817 court decision. He stated also that a “young Scottish accountant issued a circular advertising his expertise in arbitration support in 1824” but that Peloubet was probably the first to publish the phrase forensic accounting. Investigation of fraud and corruption is confirmed thus, not to be new, even in Nigeria. It is only gaining prominence because of the growing wave of the crime under the seemingly new nomenclature the last five years (Coenen 2005).

Forensic accounting, also called investigative accounting or fraud audit, is a merger of forensic science and accounting. Forensic science according to Crumbley(2003) “may be define as application of the laws of nature to the laws of man”. He refer to forensic scientists as

examiners and interpreters of evidence and facts in legal cases that also offers expert opinions regarding their findings in court of law. The science in question here is accounting science, meaning that the examination and interpretation will be of economic information.

Joshi(2003) defined Forensic accounting as the application of specialized knowledge and specific skill to stumble up on the evidence of economic transactions. Zysman(2001) put Forensic accounting as the integration of accounting, auditing, and investigative skills. Simply put, forensic accounting is accounting that is suitable for legal review offering the highest level of assurance and including the now generally accepted connotation of having been arrived at in a scientific fashion (Crumbley, 2006)

Coenen (2005) stated that forensic accounting involves the application of accounting concepts and techniques to legal problem. It demands reporting, where the accountability of the fraud is established and the report is considered as evidence in the court of law or in the administrative proceeding (Joshi). It provides an accounting analysis that is suitable to the court, which will form the basis of discussion, debate and ultimately dispute resolution (Zysman, 2001).

These means that forensic accounting is a field of specialization that has to do with provision of information that are meant to be used as evidence especially for legal purposes. The persons practicing in this field (i.e. forensic accountants) investigate and document financial fraud and white-collar crimes such as embezzlement and investigate allegations of fraud, estimates losses damages and assets and analyses complex financial transaction. They provide those services for corporation, attorneys, criminal investigators and the Government (Coenen,2005). Their engagements are usually geared towards finding where money went, how it got there, and who

was responsible. They are trained to look beyond the numbers and deal with business reality of the situation (Zysman2001).

Investigative and forensic accounting engagements” are those that:
-require the application of professional accounting skills, investigative skills, and an investigative mindset; and
-involve disputes or anticipated disputes, or where there are risks, concerns or allegations of fraud or other illegal or unethical conduct.(Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountant, 2006)

Composition Of Forensic Accounting

Forensic accounting encompasses both litigation support and investigative accounting. Litigation support provides assistance of all nature in a matter involving existing or pending litigation. It deals primarily with issues related with the quantification of economic damages, while investigative accounting is associated to the investigation of criminal matters (Zysman, 2001). Under litigation support, forensic accountant assist in:

- obtaining document necessary to support or refute a claim.
- Reviewing of the relevant documentation to form an initial assessment of the case in an identified area of loss.
- Examination for discovering, including the formulation of the act regarding the financial residence.
- Attendance at the examination for discovery to review the testimony, assist with understanding the financial issues and to formulate additional questions to be asked.

Investigative accountant on the other hand;

- reviews factual situation and provides suggestions regarding possible courses of action,
- assist with the protection and recovery of assets,
- co-ordinate other experts (Zysman, 2001).

Forensic Accounting Engagements

Coenen(2005) identify the following as areas of specialty in forensic accounting:

- Investigating corporate fraud
- Litigation services
- Business valuation
- Computer forensic.

However, Zysman(2001) in a more elaborate form captured the assignment performed by forensic accountant as including:

- Criminal investigation, which are usually on behalf of the police with the aim of presenting evidence in a professional and concise manner.
- Shareholders and partnership dispute that involve analysis of numerous year financial record for valuation and qualification of the issue in dispute;
- Personal injury claim, where for example economic losses from motor accident or wrongful dismissal may need to be quantified.
- Business interruption and other type of insurance claim. These assignments involve a detailed review of the policy to investigate coverage issues and the appropriate methods of calculating the loss.
- Business/employee fraud investigations which can involve fraud tracing, asset identification and recovery, forensic intelligence gathering and due diligence review.
- Matrimonial dispute involving the tracing, locating and evaluation of asset.
- Business economic losses, where contract disputed, construction claims, expropriation, product liability claim and trade mark are the issues.

- Professional negligence, to ascertain the breach and quantify the loss involved, and
- Mediation and arbitration, as a form of alternative dispute resolution.

Approach to The Work

Zysman (2005) outlined the following steps in executing Forensic Accounting engagement;

- Meet with the client to obtain an understanding of the important facts, players and issues at hand.
- Perform a conflict check as soon as the relevant parties are established.
- Perform an initial investigation to allow subsequent planning to be based upon a more complete understanding of the issues.
- Develop an action plan that take into account the knowledge gained by meeting with the client and carrying out the initial investigation and which will set out the objectives to be achieved and the methodology to be utilized to accomplish them.
- Obtain the relevant evidence: This may involve locating documents, economic information, asset, a person or company, another expert or proof of the occurrence of an event.
- Perform the analysis: This may involve:
 - calculating economic damages;
 - summarizing a large number of transactions;
 - performing a tracing of assets;
 - performing present value calculations utilizing appropriate discount rates;
 - performing a regression or sensitivity analysis;

utilizing a computerized application such as spread sheet, data base or computer model; and
utilizing charts and graphics to explain the analysis.

- Prepare the report. Often a report will be prepared which may include sections on the nature of the assignment, scope of the investigation, approach utilized, limitation of scope and findings and/or opinions. The report will include schedules and graphics necessary to properly support explain. Joshi, (2003) stated that the job demands reporting, where the accountability of the fraud is established and the report is considered as evidence in the court of law or in the administrative proceeding,

Canada, Institute of Chartered Accountant recommended communication of work in forms of:

- written, oral or visual;
- draft, interim or final;
- point-form or narrative; and
- formal, affidavit or letter

Organization of Forensic Accounting Profession

Forensic Accounting is an offshoot of the general professional accounting and it is affiliated to professional accounting institutes. For the purpose of practice, individual firms of general accounting practitioners departmentalize and train specialist in investigative accounting within their general practice firm. For example, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountant, established the Alliance for excellence in investigative and forensic accounting in 1998. Crumbley(2003) also stated that forensic accountant are typically CPA/CAs that specialize in those types of engagements where there is need for such evidence. In the word of Crumbley

(2006) forensic accountant refers to a certified public accountant who performs an orderly analysis...in an attempt to obtain the truth and which to form an expert opinion. On firm practice, Crumbley (2006) stated that there are about 500 and 380 forensic accountant in the firm of Price Water House and Coopers and Lybrand respectively.

On the other side, separate bodies are also springing up for forensic accountants and firm of same are being established. Examples are Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, National Association of Forensic Accountants, America College of Forensic Examiners, Certified Fraud Deterrence, Certified Forensic Financial analyst and Forensic CPA Society (Crumbley, 2006). Some specialist practice firms include Zymas Forensic Accounting Incorporated, Kessler International, sequence incorporated, Gottschalk forensic accounting and valuation Inc., LBC international investigative accounting inc. etc.

The practice is just gaining popularity in Nigeria. As such, there can only be instances of professional engaging in investigative activities and there can be knowledgeable and experienced person in investigative accounting. The kind of organization, mentioned above which are common in Canada and United States of America, is said to be recently established.

FINANCIAL MALPRACTICES

Williams (2005) define corrupt practice as any immoral, illegal and unethical act and include to cheat, lie, defraud etc. Khan (2005) put corruption as the misuse of entrusted power for private benefit. The forms, he said, include; bribes, cronyism and nepotism, political donations, kickbacks and artificial pricing and fraud of all kinds. Fraud also has been classified into three to include; asset misappropriation, corruption and fraudulent statements. They involve

theft or misuse of asset, improper use of influence in a transaction for own benefit and falsification of financial statement, respectively (O'keefe, Wambsqanss and Dosch ,2001).

Conditions Favourable To Corrupt Practices

Idowu-Fearon, (2005) identified the following as conditions that makes the perpetration of corrupt practices easy:

- Concentration of power in decision makers who are not directly accountable to the people as often seen in non-democratic regimes.
- Lack of Government transparency in decision-making.
- Costly political campaigns.
- Large amount of public capital in a project
- Self interested close cliques
- Weak legal profession
- Poorly paid government officials.
- Apathetic, uninterested or gullible populace that fail to give adequate attention to political processes.
- Absence of adequate control to prevent bribery.

The above listed could be said to be common to third world countries like Nigeria. His experiences then would have influenced his submission.

Financial Malpractices In Developing Countries

Adefila, Kasum and Olaniyi, (2006), assertion is that fraud and corrupt practices is globally endemic. However, the rate at which public office holder in developing economies perpetrate financial malpractice is dangerously alarming. Leaders of third world nations,

especially, embezzles public fund not minding whatever consequences their activities may have on the citizens of the country and their image in the international community, when their nefarious act become known to the world.

Within the last forty years, the table below shows some of the high profile embezzlements of developing nation's leaders:

HEAD OF GOVERNMENT		ESTIMATES OF FUNDS ALLEGEDLY EMBEZZLED
Mohammed Suharto	President of Indonesia, 1967-98	US \$ 15 to 35 billion
Ferdinand Marcos	President of Philippines 1972 - 86	US \$ 5 to 10 billion
Mobutu Sese Seko	President of Zaire(Congo DR) 1965 - 97	US \$ 5 billion
Sanni Abacha	President of Nigeria	US \$ 2 to 5 billion
Siobodan Milosevic	President of Serbia Yugoslavia 1989 – 2000	US 1 billion
Jean-Claude Duvalier	President of Haiti 1971 – 86	US \$ 300 to 800 million
Alberto Fujimori	President of Peru, 1990-2000	US \$ 600 million
Pavlo Lazarenko	Prime Minister of Ukraine, 1996 - 97	US \$ 114 to 200 million
Arnoldo Aleman	President of Nicaragua, 1997-2002	US \$ 100 million
Joseph Estrada	President Philippines 1998-2001	US \$ 78 to 80 million

Source: Transparency International (2004)

The effect of the above scenario is reflected in many standard of living indices of the countries, as in the GDP per capital and others in the table below:

COUNTRY	POPULATION	LIFE EXPECTANCY	NO. OF CHILDREN	LITERACY RATE(Adult)	GDP PER CAPITAL (in \$)
China	1.320b	69 yrs	2	93.3%	2,486
India	1.12b	61 yrs	3	66%	1,042
USA	301m	78 yrs	2	*	45,884
Indonesia	225m	63 yrs	2	91%	1,923
Brazil	191m	67 yrs	2	90.5%	6,880
Russia	141m	66 yrs	1	99%	9,156
Pakistan	162m	62 yrs	4	54.9%	886
Japan	127m	82 yrs	1	*	34,462
Bangladesh	158m	64 yrs	3	53.3%	428
Nigeria	147m	47 yrs	5	49%	1,127
Mexico	105m	74 yrs	2	92.4%	8,508
Germany	82m	76 yrs	1	*	4,021
Peru	27m	71yrs	3	90.5%	4,040
Haiti	9m	60yrs	4	62-1%	681
Nicaragua	5m	72yrs	3	80%	1,135
Philippines	87m	71yrs	3	93.4%	1,656
Ukraine	46m	68yrs	1	99.7%	3,054
UK	61m	79yrs	2	*	44,718
Congo DR	62m	46yrs	6	N A	144
Serbia	7m	73yrs	1	N A	5,940

*Less than 5% illiteracy rate.

Source: World Bank Report (2007)

It is shown clearly, that GDP per Capital, life expectancy rate, literacy level and school enrolment are not comparable with developed economies like USA, Japan and UK. Where the developed nations are talking of GDP of forty thousand US Dollars and above per head, developing countries are talking in the range of one hundred to one thousand five hundred US Dollars. Life expectancy above 70 for developed, 40s to early 60s for developing and similar for other indices. What could be inferred is that resources that would have gone into improving the life of the people, are those embezzled by their leaders.

One agency that has engaged the services of forensic accountants intensively in Nigeria is the Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC). Through this commission, high profile cases involving people like Joshua Dariaye, Tafa Balogun and Emmanuel Nwude whom with two others are facing prosecution for defrauding a Brazilian bank to the tune of N36 billion have been prosecuted (Balarabe 2005). The commission is also on a case against the former military president who, is said to have mismanaged over \$12billion oil wind-fall (Majeed 2007). Nigeria has been adjudged as “corrupt” and some people have now tagged Nigeria a “financial terrorist” nation on account of the volume of financial crime that emanate from the country (Ribadu, 2004). He identified the obstacle to prosecution of corruption to include: failure of law enforcement agencies, constitutional constrain, attitude of defense lawyers, inadequacy of existing procedural laws, congestion and slow pace of court proceedings, jurisdiction problem and cost of investigation and prosecution.

In the public sector “total revenue from oil and gas will never be totally accurate because in our governing situation there is plenty of money, a clique of politicians and impunity reigns allowing corruption to thrive”.... big firms collude with those who are responsible for governance, i.e. those...who have the power to collect the revenue derived from the exploitation and exportation (William 2005). He also believe that the privatization exercises have come up and will continue to come up with corrupt practices in which companies form Acres and are involved in covering oil and gas contract etc. He stated that the practices exist in advance countries too. But the big difference between them and us is that there is no sacred cow. With the private sector, there are corrupt practices either by the staff within the companies in form of

white-collar fraud or groups of consortium either as consultant, contractors or sub-contractors (William2005).

METHODOLOGY

DESIGN

The study is a combination of library and empirical survey, is more of an exploratory study. Documentary record of Institution that uses the service of forensic accountant and of those that coordinate their studies, provided relevant materials for review on the nature of the field. Also, records on fraud and corruption in third world economy plus development indicator statistics were obtained from reputable, global organizations. Further documents on prevalence of fraud and corruption in Nigeria where obtained from anti-graft agencies and are also reviewed.

For empirical survey, the perceptions of accountants, lawyers, economists, bankers, contractors, engineers, other related professionals and other knowledgably individual in the on Nigeria situation and the subject matter, are the data for this study. The questionnaire distributed to them was filled and returned. They are hereby referred to as the source for the primary data which we have used. Three hundred number of the questionnaire were distributed and two hundreds and sixty four were filled and returned.

The data was presented and percentages were computed to quantify the weight of the variables. Z score test of mean was computed for the first three hypotheses and Z score test of proportion was computed for the last hypothesis. The rule of decision is that we fail to accept the null hypothesis in both cases were this Z score computed value is higher than the value on the table.

STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses stated in the null are tested in this study;

H1 -there is no statistically significant difference between the mean of our sample and that of the population on the need for the services of forensic accountant in Nigeria($\chi = \mu$).

H2 -there is no statistically significant difference between the mean of our sample and that of the population on the need for the services of forensic accountant in the private sector($\chi = \mu$).

H3 -there is no statistically significant difference between the mean of our sample and that of the population on the need for the services of forensic accountant in the public sector($\chi = \mu$).

H4 -there is no statistically significant difference between the proportion of our sample and that of the population on the need for the services of forensic accountant for fraud and corruption issues($\chi = \mu$).

'Z' STATISTICS

Z score for test between mean of sample and population is given as:

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{S_x} \text{-----(1)}$$

Where X = sample mean,

μ = population mean

S_x = standard error

Standard error is given as :

$$S_x = \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \text{-----(2)}$$

Where S= standard deviation

n = number of element in the sample.

For the purpose of this hypothesis, population mean is taken as the average of equal responses to the options, which is equal to (3) since the related data were gathered in a Likert scale of 1-5.

Z-score for test of proportion between sample and population is given as :

$$Z = \frac{P - \pi}{S_p} \text{-----(3)}$$

Where P = observed proportion

π = expected proportion

S_p =standard error

Standard error is given as :

$$S_p = \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}} \text{-----(4)}$$

Where p = proportion of the given attribute

$q=1-p$

n =No of element in the sample

For this hypothesis, the expected proportion is taken as the share gotten from expected equal distribution to the options to each variables in the test. Since there are three options to each variable, for this hypothesis, the expected proportion is 50% (eliminating the option in between 'don't know').

RESULT

FINDINGS

Through our review, we are able to establish the extent of fraud and corruption in developing economies and. We are also able to establish the impact of corrupt practices on the living condition of the citizens of these countries. The nature of corrupt practice in public and private

sector of Nigeria and extent and value of some frauds that has been uncovered in the recent time was also reported. These shows the degree to which we can say the services of forensic accountant are required in third world economies.

In addition to the above, some empirical studies were done, where questionnaires were administered to capture the perception of individuals, on the subject matter. The result of the survey was presented in tabular form and percentage computed, so that initial assessment and analysis could be done. They are presented as appendix to the work.

For the operational questions 1-3 that were collected on a lickert scale of one to five, Question one that seek to gather opinion on the need for the service of forensic accountant in Nigeria, have 71% of the respondent agreeing to it, 17% disagree and the remainder are neither here nor there. The sample mean was 3.91 standard deviation was 1.06. On whether respondent believe that the servicing of the experts are more required in the private sector, 51% agreed and for the third question, that relate to forensic accountant relevance in the public sector 81% agreed. Means and standard deviations of questions two and three were 3.67 and 0.921; 3.98 and 1.101, respectively. All the means shows that respondents are of the opinion that the services of forensic accountants are needed in Nigeria.

For the second part of operational section, which was based on literature prescribed area of need of professional accountants, 'yes', 'no' or 'don't know' were the options provided. In this part, where we sort the opinions on what areas are the services of forensic accountant more required, on the average 85% of our respondent belief that items 1, 4, 5, 6 & 8 which were viewed to be more prone to corrupt practice, require the service of forensic accounting in Nigeria. An average of about 32% belief the experts are more required in the remaining areas.

TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis one null states that there is no statistically significant difference between the mean of our sample and that of the population (3) on the need for the services of forensic accountant in Nigeria. This could be translated to mean that the services of the accountants are not really required. Response to operational question number one provided data for this test. The sample mean was 3.91 standard deviation was 1.06 and the Z-score statistic was 5.632. Since this is greater than table value of 1.96, coupled with the 76% agreement response, we agree that the difference is statistically significant and that the services of the experts are required in Nigeria.

For hypothesis two, operational response number two provided our data. That mean of the response was 3.67, standard deviation was 0.921 and the Z-score equal 1.67. The Z calculated was less than the table values. Based on the decision rule, the null hypothesis holds. Although the agree percentage equals 51%, it is not only small but also not statistically significant and may be as a result of sampling error.

Hypothesis three, compare the sample mean to population mean of respondent opinion on the statement that services of expert are needed more in public sector to test for statistical significance. Mean was 3.98 standard deviation 1.101 and Z-score equal 2.15 and greater than 1.96, the table value for Z. For that we reject out null hypothesis three that the services of the experts are needed more in the public sector, and conclude that the need for the services forensic accountant in public sector is true and statistically significant.

The second part of the operational aspect provides for testing of hypothesis four. The null states that, there is no statistically significant difference between the sample proportion and that of the population on respondent opinion on whether the services of the experts are needed in

listed areas (fraud and corruption related). The Z-score result calculated '1.69' was lower than table value. This suggest the up-holding of the null hypothesis. Meaning that the fact that respondents opined that the services are more required in crime prone, it is only numerical but not significant, statistically.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the study observed that fraud and corrupt practices are common in developing countries and has negative impact on their economy. We found out empirically that people are of the opinion that services of forensic accountants are required in both public and private sector of Nigeria economy and their services are more required for fraud and corruption related issues. The test, however, shows that the result for private sector need and need for fraud and corruption related issues, are not of statistical significance. Based on the result of our library study and empirical investigation we conclude as follows:

- Forensic accounting practice is neither new to the developed nor is it in developing nations.
- That corruption in third world countries is alarming and is not only crumbling their economy but also affecting innocent national's standard of living and their image.
- That the services, of the experts (forensic accountant) are more required in developing economy, and more especially in the public sector, than developed economies.

In line with the above conclusions these paper suggests that:

- The Institute of Chartered Accountant in all developing countries encourages formalization and specialization in the field forensic accounting.

- That the government should develop interest in forensic accounting and accountants for monitoring and investigation of suspected and confirmed corruption cases.
- That practicing accountant should work towards specialization and possibly establish firm for forensic accounting practice only.
- That academia should emphasis skill development in the field of forensic accounting.

REFERENCES

- Adefila, J. J., A. S. Kasum and T. A. Olaniyi: (2005), 'The Global Endemic Nature of Financial Malpractices: An Analytical Appraisal.' **African Journal of Management**, 1(1), pp11-20.
- Ajisebutu, A. (2006), "Financial Statement Fraud: What Auditors should know", The Nigerian Accountant, 39(2), p17
- Balarebe, I (2005) EFCC and the law, www.efccnigeria.org.
- Coenen, T.L. (2005), "Forensic Accounting", A new twist on bean counting", Tracy@sequence-inc.com.
- Crumbley, D. L. (2001) Forensic Accounting: Older than you think, JFA, 2 (2) 181
- Crumbley, D. L (2003) "What is Forensic Accounting", www.edwardspub.com.
- Crumbley, D. L (2006) "Forensic Accountants Appearing in the literature, www.forensicaccounting.com.
- Grazoli, S, Janal, K. and Johnson, P.E. (2006) A cognitive approach to fraud detect JFA, 7 (2) pp65-88
- Joshi, M. S. (2003), "Definition of Forensic Accounting" www.forensicaccounting.com.
- Khan, S. A. (2005) "Corruption and Professional Practice: Issue and Challenges", The Nigerian Accountant, 38 (4), P 60
- Mojeed, M. (2007) EFCC to probe Babangida's asset in France. www.efccnig.org.
- Ribadu, N. (2005), "Obstacle to effective prosecution of corrupt practice and financial Crimes in Nigeria, A Paper Present at Four Days Stakeholders Summit on Corrupt Practice Organized by House of Assembly Committee. Nigeria
- Tijani, K. (2006) "Accountant role in the crusade against corruption in a corrupt society" Paper presented at a workshop on 'Integrity in A Corrupt Society', Organised by

The Professionals League, Lagos, May 2006.

Williams, I. (2005) "Corrupt practices: Implications for Economic Growth and

Development of Nigeria", The Nigeria accountants, 38 (4), pp 44-50.

Zysman, A. (2004), "Forensic Accounting Demystified", world investigators network

Standard practice for investigative and forensic accounting engagements, Canadian

Institute of Chartered Accountant, Nov 2006.

Transparency International Report, 2004.

World Bank Report, 2007

APPENDIX

Questionnaire on forensic Accounting in Nigeria

Questions	% Required				
	5	4	3	2	1
The services of forensic accountants are required in Nigeria?	28	39	22	11	1
The services of forensic accountants are needed more in the private sector?	11	40	28	16	5
The services of forensic accountant are needed more in public sectors?	21	60	12	7	0

Key 5 = Strongly agree; 4 = agree; 3 = indifference; disagree and 1 = strongly disagree

Part B

Questions	% Responses		
	Yes	No	Don't know
The services of forensic accountants are needed more in the following areas in Nigeria			
Criminal investigation	74	25	1
Shareholders and partnership disputes	45	43	12
Personal injury claims	28	62	10
Business interruption	35	40	25
Business fraud investigations	81	12	7
Employee fraud investigation	78	20	2
Matrimonial disputes	49	42	9
Business economic losses	65	30	5
Professional negligence	50	50	0
Medication and arbitrations	21	60	19

Source Field study, 2007