

**ROLE OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTING IN MITIGATING  
FINANCIAL CRIMES IN BANKING INDUSTRY**  
*(A CASE STUDY OF ACCESS BANK)*

***BY***

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**BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF  
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FOR THE AWARD OF HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMA (HND) IN  
ACCOUNTANCY**

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## CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project work has been written by **MUHAMMADNUHU FATIAH OPEYEMI** Matric No: **HND/23/ACC/FT/0038** and has been examined and approved as meeting parts of the requirements for the award of Higher National Diploma (HND) in the Department of Accountancy, Institute of Finance and Management Studies in Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin.

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## **DEDICATION**

This project work is purely dedicated to all almighty Allah the author and the giver of wisdom, knowledge and understanding and the one who strengthens me throughout my years during this course of study. My profound gratitude goes to my parent MR/MRS MUHAMMADNUHU for their prayers May almighty Allah make them reap the fruits of their labour. Insha Allah

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All praises and gratitude be to Almighty Allah; hence I acknowledge the factor and bestows upon me for granting me knowledge and making it possible for me to get to this level of educational pursuit.

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I recognize the tremendous effort of my humble and also my supervisor. Mr. Hassan O. Abdul in the successful pursuit and completion of this project.

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# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

Forensic accounting is perceived to have evolved rather inorganically in response to certain emerging fraud related challenges and has been precipitated by the surging number of white-collar crimes pressures. The scandals that recently rocked the corporate world with classical examples being the often cited Enron and WorldCom cases have also brought the field of forensic accounting to the forefront. Forensic accounting is seen as encapsulating all the other areas in the use of accounting for investigative purposes. The increasing sophistication of certain crimes requires that forensic accounting be added to the tools necessary to bring about the successful investigation and prosecution of those individuals involved in criminal activities.

According to AICPA (2004) Forensic Accounting is the application of accounting principles, theories and discipline to facts or hypothesis at issues in a legal dispute and encompasses every branch of accounting knowledge. Forensic accounting is the tripartite practice of utilizing accounting, auditing and investigative skills to assist in legal matters. It is the specialty practice area of accounting that describes engagements that result from actual or anticipated disputes or litigation. Forensic accounting can therefore, be seen as an aspect of accounting that is suitable for legal review, offering the highest level of assurance and including the generally accounted connotation of

having been arrived at in a scientific fashion (Apostolou, Hassell, and Webber, 2000). Ojaide (2000) noted that there is an alarming increase in the number of fraud and fraudulent activities in Nigeria emphasizing the visibility of forensic accounting services. According to the Centre for Forensic Studies (2010) report in Nigeria; *“If well applied, forensic accounting could be used to reverse the leakages that cause corporate failures. This can be attributed to the fact that proactive forensic accounting seeks out errors, operational vagaries and deviant transactions before they crystallize into fraud.* The focus of this study therefore is to examine the role and prospects of forensic accounting in curbing financial crimes in Nigeria with particular emphasis on the banking sector.

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Ojaide (2000) submitted that there is an alarming increase in the number of fraud and fraudulent activities in Nigeria emphasizing the visibility of forensic accounting services. Okoye and Akamobi (2009) Owojori and Asaolu (2009), Izedomin and Mgbame (2011), Kasum (2009) have all acknowledge in their separate works the increasing incidence of fraud and fraudulent activities in Nigeria. These studies have argued that in Nigeria, financial fraud is gradually becoming a normal way of life. As Kasum (2009) noted, the perpetuation of financial irregularities are becoming the specialty of both private and public sector in Nigeria as individual perpetrates fraud and corrupt practice according to the capacity of their office. Effiong (2012) observed that



Nigeria is still ranked very low by the transparency international corruption index. The 2010 survey places Nigerian at the 134<sup>th</sup> position out of 178 countries that was sample. Consequently, there is a general expectation that forensic accounting may be able to stem the tide of financial malfeasance witnessed in most sectors of the Nigerian economy. However, it would suffice to note that though the prospect of forensic accounting in has generated considerable research attention in Nigeria (Ewa and Udoayang, 2012; Adegbie and Fakile, 2012; Izedomin and Mgbame 2011)

### **1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

There's not been adequate emphasis on how forensic accounting can help curb financial crimes in the banking sector. This is why a study of this nature is necessary and following questions will be used to explore this problem in further details:

- i. To what extent are forensic accountants needed in the Nigerian banking sector?
- ii. To what extent is forensic accounting an effective tool in addressing financial crimes?
- iii. What are the differences between the roles of forensic accountants and conventional accountants in curbing financial crimes?

### **1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

The broad objective of the study is to examine the role of forensic accounting in mitigating financial crimes in the banking sector.

The objectives of the study are to;

- i. Examine if there is a need for forensic accountants in the Nigerian banking system

- ii. Determine if forensic accounting an effective tool for addressing financial crimes
- iii. Ascertain if there are significant differences between the roles of forensic accounting and that conventional accounting in curbing financial crimes.

## **1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESES**

H<sub>01</sub>: There is no need for forensic accountants in the Nigerian banking system.

H<sub>01</sub>: Forensic accounting is not an effective tool for addressing financial crimes in the banking system.

H<sub>01</sub>: There are no significant differences between the roles of forensic accounting and that of conventional accounting in curbing financial crimes.

## **1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The scope of the study will be focused on the role of forensic accounting in mitigating financial crime, A study of Access Bank Plc, Sawmill Ilorin Branch. This study is carried out base on the fact that amount presents a true and fair view of the organization's affairs and not misleading.

## **1.7 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

In the case carrying out the research the following limitation are encountered.

The major limitation is the collection of information from bank personnel who usually referred to some document as “classical document” and secret file which could not be reached or treated for this work. Also finance is another constraint which is the orbit in which every other factors rotate and since it is limited, then one or two problems were

encountered, cost of transportation, Lack of co-operation from the respondent, and Unavailability of sampling.

## **1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

- **Forensic:** Forensic refers to the application of scientific principles and methods to legal or criminal investigations. The term "forensic" is derived from the Latin word "forensis," meaning "of or before the forum," referring to the public gathering place where legal proceedings took place in ancient Rome.
- ***Forensic Accounting:*** Forensic accounting is a specialized field of accounting that combines investigative techniques with financial expertise to analyze, interpret, and present financial information in legal proceedings. It involves the application of accounting principles and investigative skills to identify, detect, and prevent financial fraud, embezzlement, money laundering, and other financial crimes.
- ***Performance:*** Is the ability to operate efficiently as well as an action or achievement consider in relation to it is Oxford Advance Dictionary

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

##### **2.1.1 EVOLUTION OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTING**

Forensic accounting has been termed the fastest growing area of accounting today (Wallace, 1991). Despite the recent spotlight, forensic accounting is not new. Its roots have been traced as far back as the early 1800's to Glasgow, Scotland that, notwithstanding forensic accounting as a profession remained relatively unknown until the plethora of high-profile corporate scandals and stricter reporting and internal control regulations which brought to light its importance to the business world (Wallace, 1991). Recent history indicates that Maurice E. Peloubet is credited with developing the term Forensic Accounting in his 1946 essay "Forensic Accounting". Although the term may not have been used before the 1940s, a strong argument can be made that the first high-profile forensic accountant was Frank J. Wilson, the man who spearheaded the campaign to convict Alphonse "Scarface" Capone of tax evasion in 1931 (Joshi, 2003). By this time, Forensic Accounting had proven its worth during World War II; however formalized procedures were not in place until the 1980's when major academic works were published. During the classical O.J. Simpson trial, forensic accountants evaluated his assets impacting the damages awarded in the civil suit. Forensic Accounting has been pivotal in the corporate scandals of companies such as Enron, Tyco and WorldCom.

Crumbley (2001) noted that the professional history of forensic accounting may be traced back to 1992 when the American College of Forensic Examiners was established

with the American Board of Forensic Accounts starting in 1997. The Journal of Forensic Accounting, Auditing, Fraud and Taxation began publication in 2000. In 2002 the Sarbanes-Oxley Act established the Public Companies Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) which was charged with developing auditing standards, conducting investigations and ensuring corporate compliance. As a result of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, there has been continuing emphasis on forensic accounting. Forensic accounting is the new branch in accounting which has the sole aim of unearthing fraudulent activities within and outside an organization so far as the third party's action is in any way reflective on the activities of that organization (Crumbley, 2003). As a discipline, it encompasses financial expertise, fraud knowledge, and a sound knowledge and understanding of business reality and the working of the legal system. Zysman (2004) points out that the development of forensic accounting has been primarily achieved through on-the-job training as well as experience with investigating officers and legal counsel.

### **2.1.2 THE CONCEPT OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTING**

Forensic accounting has witnessed a gradual entrance into mainstream contemporary accounting literature and has been defined both conceptually and operationally by a considerable number of scholars. In the views of Howard and Sheetz (2006) forensic accounting is simply the process of interpreting, summarizing and presenting complex financial issues clearly, succinctly and factually often in a court of law as an expert

witness. It is concerned with the use of accounting discipline to help determine issues of facts in business litigation (Razaee, Crumbley and Elmore, 2006). As a result, forensic accounting has been thrown into the forefront of the crusade against financial deception (Rumaswamy, 2005).

**2.1.3 SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FORENSIC ACCOUNTING, TRADITIONAL ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING**

According to Okoye and Akenbor (2009), it has been established that one of the challenges facing the development of forensic accounting in developing economies, is the fact that most companies, educational institutions and individuals myopically believe that forensic accounting is not different from auditing, hence they give very little or no attention to it. This is evidenced from the fact that forensic accounting is considered as a component part of audit courses rather than being a standalone course in tertiary institutions of developing economies. Though these two accounting disciplines are similar, yet a sharp line of demarcation can be drawn in terms of their objectives and requirements.

Grippio and Ibex (2003) Mazni and Mohd (2008); and Carey (2008) revealed that forensic accounting is different from auditing and is as presented in the table below:

<b>Traditional auditing and accounting</b>	<b>Forensic accounting</b>
Traditional Audit and Accounting is	Forensic Accounting is done in response

Mandatory	to an event
Auditors should possess “professional skepticism”.	Forensic accountants should possess “Investigative mentality”
Measures compliance with reporting standards	Deals with Financial investigation
Obtain reasonable assurance that financial statements are free of material misstatement	Findings used as evidence in court or to resolve disputes
An auditor basically focuses on material transactions.	A forensic accountant may focus more on seemingly immaterial transactions.
Audit is mainly concentrated on Financial statements and its related items	The coverage of forensic accounting is wider than audit dealing with both financial & non-financial issues

**Source:** Sage Forensic Accounting, Inc.

#### **2.1.4 FINANCIAL FRAUD**

The concept of financial fraud is itself chaotic; however, scholars vary significantly in their expressions about fraud. Bello (2001) and quoting Russel (1978) remarks that the term crime is generic and is used in various ways. Crime assumes so many different

degrees and forms that courts are compelled to context themselves with only few general rules for its discovery and defeat. It is better not to define the term lest men should find ways of committing frauds which might evade such definitions.

Okafor (2004) also reported that financial fraud is a generic term and embraces all the multifarious means which human ingenuity can devise, which are resorted to by one individual to get advantage over another in false representation. No definite and invariable rule can be laid down as a general proposition in defining crime as it includes surprise, trick, cunning and unfair ways by which another is cheated.

The accounting fraud is executed by making falsified financial accounting statements where the numbers are manipulated by overstating assets, spurious entries related to sales and profit, misappropriation in taxes, or understating liabilities, debts, expenses or losses . The accounting fraud is also defined by accounting professionals as deliberate and improper manipulation of the recording of data in financial statements in order to achieve an operating profit of the company and appear better than it actually is ([www.accountingelite.com](http://www.accountingelite.com)). Economically, financial fraud is becoming an increasingly serious problem and effective detecting accounting fraud has always been an important but complex task for accounting professionals. The internal auditing of financial matters in the companies has become an increasingly demanding activity and there are much evidence that book cooking „accounting practices are world-wide applied for doing financial frauds.



Williams (2005) incorporates corruptions to his description of financial crimes. Other components of FCs cited in William's (2005) description include bribes cronyism, nepotism, political donation, kickbacks, artificial pricing and frauds of all kinds. The array of components of financial crimes, some of which are highlighted above, is not exhaustive.

### **2.1.5 FORENSIC ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL FRAUD**

The integration of accounting, auditing and investigative skills results in the special field known as forensic accounting (Crumbley, 2008). Forensic accountants have been described as experienced auditors, accountants and investigators of legal and financial documents that are hired to look into possible suspicions of fraudulent activity within a company; or are hired by a company who may just want to prevent fraudulent activities from occurring (McKittrick, 2009). Manning (2005) notes that the services of forensic accounting are utilized in areas such as accounting, antitrust, damages, analysis, valuation, and general consulting. Forensic accountants have also been used in divorces, bankruptcy, insurance claims, personal injury claims, fraudulent claims, construction, royalty audits, and tracking terrorism by investigating financial records.

Though, the use of forensic accounting is not yet widespread in Nigeria, the spate of financial irregularities in Nigeria especially in the banking sector has put the focus on the need for forensic accounting techniques to be utilized. Sanusi (2010) made a presentation on the state of some banks operations and provided the sordid details of a

number of the banks. Five prominent banks were declared technically insolvent, chronically illiquid, with the revelation that they had largely eroded their shareholders funds and practically breached all the ratios in banking. CBN unfolded the list of debtors comprising companies and their directors who secured loans worth N747 billion from the affected banks. The question still awaiting answers remain that some auditors approved these bank's financials which were presented to shareholders at the annual general meetings, refusing to disclose their debt portfolio.

Quite surprisingly, price water house coopers and Akintola Williams Delliotte are the auditors of the five troubled banks. Questions were being raised about their accountant's competence and integrity, apart from doubts on the exact standards of corporate governance. Before the CBN announced its findings on the conditions of the five banks and their activities in the Expanded Discount Window (EDW), their auditors were unable to properly scrutinize and bring to public domain the true state of these reports including their loans portfolio which CBN now put at N2.8 trillion.

According to the Centre for Forensic Studies (2010) report, the increasing need for forensic and investigative accounting in the banking sector results from the nature of modern-day banking involves large volume of complex data, which makes it difficult to monitor those transactions by applying manual audit processes. This in turn makes the control utility of auditing ineffectual. Virtually all the weaknesses and challenges identified in the banking industry in Nigeria's post-consolidation, and criminal

investigations and prosecutions arising from them, are issues for forensic accounting.

Though financial fraud in Nigeria has witnessed highly publicized cases especially in the banking system, Enyi (2009) undertook a study to offer suggestions using real case problem on how to apply forensic accounting in investigating variances and suspected fraudulent activities in manufacturing processes and thus suggest that the application of forensic accounting applies to all scenes where fraud is a possibility.

Besides, it will be quite costly if the issues were brought to court and where it involves expert witnessing. Thus, most companies prefer to settle the issue outside the court to avoid the expensive cost and the risk of bad publicity on their corporate image. (vii) Forensic accounting is a new trend particularly in developing economies. Hence, accountants with adequate technical know-how on forensic issues are hardly available.

#### **2.1.6 CHALLENGES OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTING APPLICATION**

With an upsurge in financial accounting fraud in the current economic scenario experienced, financial accounting fraud detection (FAFD) has become an emerging topic of great importance for academic, research and industries. The failure of internal auditing system of the organization in identifying the accounting frauds has led to use of specialized procedures to detect financial accounting fraud, collectively known as forensic accounting (Sharma and Panigrahi, 2012).

Though financial fraud in Nigeria has witnessed highly publicized cases especially in the banking system, Enyi (2009) undertook a study to offer suggestions using real case

problem on how to apply forensic accounting in investigating variances and suspected fraudulent activities in manufacturing processes and thus suggest that the application of forensic accounting applies to all scenes where fraud is a possibility.

Okoye and Akenbor (2009) commenting on the application of forensic accounting in developing economies like Nigeria, noted that forensic accounting is faced with so many bottlenecks. Crumbly (2001), Grippo and Ibex (2003) revealed the following challenges confronting the application of forensic accounting. (i) A significant challenge that faces a forensic accountant is the task of gathering information that is admissible in a court of law. (ii) The admissibility, of evidence in compliance with the laws of evidence is crucial to successful prosecutions of criminal and civil claims. (iii) Globalization of the economy and the fact that a fraudster can be based anywhere in the world has led to the problem of inter-jurisdiction.

Degboro and Olofinola (2007) noted that an important challenge to the application of forensic accounting in financial fraud control in Nigeria is that the law is not always up to date with the latest advancements in technology. Also, forensic accounting is, seen as an expensive service that only big companies can afford it to detect any irregularities or fraud in their companies. Besides, it will be quite costly if the issues were brought to court and where it involves expert witnessing. Thus, most companies prefer to settle the issue outside the court to avoid the expensive cost and the risk of bad publicity on their corporate image. In addition, forensic accounting is a new trend particularly in

developing economies. Hence, accountants with adequate technical know-how on forensic issues are hardly available.

## **2.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **2.2.1 ROUTINE ACTIVITY THEORY**

Routine Activity Theory, developed by Marcus Felson and Lawrence E. Cohen, suggests that for a crime to occur, three elements must converge: a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of capable guardianship. Applied to the role of forensic accounting, this theory implies that by enhancing the capabilities of forensic accountants as capable guardians, the likelihood of financial crimes in the Nigerian banking industry can be reduced. Forensic accountants act as proactive guardians who deter potential offenders and identify and address vulnerabilities in banking systems, making it more difficult for financial crimes to occur.

### **2.2.2 FRAUD TRIANGLE THEORY**

The Fraud Triangle Theory, initially proposed by Donald Cressey, explains that fraud is likely to occur when three elements are present: pressure or motivation, opportunity, and rationalization. Forensic accounting plays a crucial role in mitigating financial crime by disrupting each element of the fraud triangle. Forensic accountants investigate and uncover financial irregularities, reducing the opportunity for fraud. They also provide insights into the underlying pressures and motivations that lead to financial crime, helping to address those root causes. Additionally, forensic accountants

contribute to the establishment of strong ethical cultures within banks, reducing the rationalization for engaging in fraudulent activities.

### **2.2.3 AGENCY THEORY**

Agency Theory focuses on the relationship between principals (bank owners and shareholders) and agents (bank executives and employees). It suggests that conflicts of interest may arise due to divergent goals and information asymmetry, leading to agency problems and potential financial crimes. Forensic accounting can help mitigate financial crime by acting as a monitoring mechanism. Forensic accountants provide independent oversight, identify and mitigate agency problems, and ensure that the interests of shareholders and stakeholders are protected. They play a critical role in aligning the incentives of agents with the objectives of the bank, reducing the likelihood of financial crimes.

## **2.3 EMPIRICAL REVIEW**

Okoye and Akenbor (2009) commenting on the application of forensic accounting in developing economies like Nigeria, notes that forensic accounting is faced with so many bottlenecks. Crumbly (2001); Grippo and Ibex (2003) revealed the following challenges confronting the application of forensic accounting. (i) A significant challenge that faces a forensic accountant is the task of gathering information that is admissible in a court of law. (ii) The admissibility, of evidence in compliance with the laws of evidence is crucial to successful prosecutions of criminal and civil claims. (iii) Globalization of the

economy and the fact that a fraudster can be based anywhere in the world has led to the problem of inter-jurisdiction. (iv) The law is not always up to date with the latest advancements in technology. Therefore, lawyers and forensic accountants have to rely on outdated acts, laws that are of general nature, or on acts that have not yet proven their effectiveness in prosecuting fraudsters. (v) Forensic investigations often wind up as evidence in legal proceedings, including full-fledged trials. (vi) Forensic accounting is, seen as an expensive service that only big companies can afford it to detect any irregularities or fraud in their companies.

Bolagna and Linquist (1995) defined forensic accounting as the application of financial skills and an investigative mentality to unresolved issues, conducted within the context of the rules of evidence. Manning (2002) also defined forensic accounting as the application of financial accounting and investigative skills, to a standard acceptable by the courts, to address issues in dispute in the context of civil and criminal litigation.

According to Damilola and Olofinola (2007), Forensic accounting is the application of criminalities methods and integration of the accounting investigative activities and law procedures to detect and investigate financial crimes and related economic misdeeds. To them, Forensic accounting is a highly technical and specialized area of practice within the principles and ethics of accounting profession. They further assert that it is not every forensic accounting engagement that ends up in the court of law.

The AICPA (2005) defined forensic accounting as “the application of accounting

principles, theories and discipline to facts or hypotheses at issue in a legal dispute and encompasses every branch of accounting knowledge.” The AICPA (2005) further classifies forensic accounting into two broad categories: investigative services and litigation services. The AICPA has recognized forensic accounting services to generally involve: The application of specialized knowledge and investigative skills, Collecting, analyzing and evaluating evidential matter, Interpreting and communicating findings in the courtroom, boardroom or other legal/administrative venue.

Crumbley (2006) defined Forensic accounting as the application of specialized knowledge and specific skill to stumble up on the evidence of economic transactions. Zysman (2001) posits that 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.

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. 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).

According to Accounting Web (2002), forensic accounting is a field of specialization



that has to do with provision of information that is meant to be used as evidence especially for legal purposes. It is the practice of rigorous data collection and analysis in the areas of litigation support consulting, expert witnessing, and fraud examination. According to Durkin and Ueltzen (2009), Forensic accounting is sufficiently thorough and complete so that an accountant, in his/her considered independent professional judgment, can deliver a finding as to accounts, inventories, or the presentation thereof that is of such quality that it would be sustainable in some adversarial legal proceeding, or within some judicial or administrative review.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter present research method and procedures adopted, the tasks involved on the research have been carefully designed. The research methodology is vital part of the research report because according to Osuala (2019: 32) it is the background against which the reader evaluates the findings and the conclusions.

#### **3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN**

The research design employed in this research is the survey research design. This is because, the researcher does not aim to control any of the variables under investigation and our pre-disposition is to observe occurrence over a period of time (2015-2022). Another justification for the research design is the desire of the researcher to use secondary data to test the hypothesis formulated. These are already existing data, thus, cannot be manipulated by the researcher.

#### **3.3 POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

This can be defined as identifying characteristics, which member of the universe have common and which will identify each unit as being a member of a particular group. The target population in the research is the staff, shareholders, investors, creditors of Access

Bank Plc.

The population of this study is made up of 35 staffs, shareholders, investors, and creditors of Access Bank Plc, Sawmill Ilorin Branch.

### 3.4 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

A sample is a set of objects or individuals selected to form a larger or aggregate population while sampling is the process by which we select their individual or object, which we want to make use of.

Formula used =  $n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$

$$1 + N(e)^2$$

N=Sample size, n= population, E= Error of limit (5%) 1 =constant

$$N = \frac{35}{1 + 35(0.0114)^2}$$

$$1 + 35(0.0114)^2$$

$$n = \frac{35}{1.40}$$

$$1.40$$

N=25 sample sizes

### SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

The sample was selected using purpose sampling techniques. This is because neither all the staff non department of Access Bank Plc, Sawmill Ilorin Branch was required to provide the relevant necessary information only the financial service department are required to owe the necessary information. Therefore, it is they who were sampled.

### 3.5 SOURCES AND METHOD OF DATA

Sources of data consists of two methods which are;

**Primary Data:** Both the primary and secondary source of data was used in gathering our needed information. The primary data are those information gathered from personal interviews and questionnaires administered to managerial staff, senior staff and junior staff with the officials of Access Bank Plc, Sawmill Ilorin Branch.

**Secondary Data:** The secondary sources used include data from text books magazines, newspaper, financial standards business times, dictionary and internet. The information collected through these sources was mainly used in the literature review and data analysis of the study.

This study made extensive use of secondary sources of data.

### **3.6 INSTRUMENT FOR DATA COLLECTION**

Questionnaire is to determine the prospect and challenges of universal banking in Nigeria, questionnaire were used, these questionnaire are of two parts, one for senior staff and the other for the Junior staff since a question is method of obtaining information about a defined problem so that the data after analysis and interpretation result to a better appreciation of the problem question relevant to the topic of the research were asked. The questionnaire is made up of both close and open ended questions.

Personal interview:- An interview is defined as a face conversation, which the researcher uses to collect information or answer pertaining to survey from the

respondent.

### **3.7 TECHNIQUES FOR DATA ANALYSIS**

Multiple regressions involved three or more variable the study will use a linear multiple regression analysis to test the association between the dependent and independent variables used in this research work.

### **3.8 MODEL SPECIFICATION**

The objective of the study is to examine the impact of forensic accounting in curbing financial crimes. In this study we adopted Multiple OLS regression techniques to examine how the explanatory Variables {Efficiency of forensic accounting (EFA), presence of forensic accountant (PFA), Conventional accounting skills (CAT) and forensic accounting skills (FAT)} impact on the curbing financial crimes. The OLS multiple regression was adopted because it is the appropriate techniques for examining the relationship between variables especially when the dependent variable is not limited in nature. In this study we also conducted descriptive statistics and correlation matrix.

Four single equation regression models were specified and a multiple regression model in order to examine the relationship. The models are presented below;

$$\text{FINF} = a + \beta_1 \text{EFA} + \beta_2 \text{PFA} + \beta_3 \text{CAT} + \beta_4 \text{FAT} + U_t \quad (1)$$

Where; EFA = Efficiency of Forensic Accounting

PFA = presence of Forensic Accountant, CAT = Conventional Accounting Skills

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

This section employed the use of descriptive statistics, correlation and linear multiple regression made to analyze and interpret the data collected in the study. The data collected were presented in a tabular form. The analysis followed the model specification in chapter three of this study. The chapter is organized into five sections: section two presents the data collected, section three deals with descriptive statistics, explains the regression results. The computational device used in the Eviews output.

This section provides the data used in the study. These data are in relation to the variables used in the study. The variables are, return on equity, asset value per share, earnings per share, firm size, return on assets and net assets value per share per share.

Regression analysis is a statistical process for estimating the relationships among variables it also includes many techniques for modeling and analyzing several variables when the focus is on the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variable and one or more independent variable (or predictors).

## 4.2 REGRESSION ANALYSIS

**TABLE 1: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS**

	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Std.Dev	Reliability test
FINF	2.702	1	5	1	0.457	0.76.
EFA	2.821	2	5	1	0.577	0.82
PFA	1.642	1	5	1	0.233	0.76
CAT	2.522	3	5	1	0.109	0.69
FAT	1.879	9.97	11.66	7.87	0.790	0.68

**Source:** EvIEWS 7.0

Where: FINF= Financial Fraud, EFA=Efficiency of forensic accounting, PFA=presence of forensic accountant, CAT=Conventional accounting skills and FAT=forensic accounting skills. Table I presents the result for the descriptive statistics and cronbach reliability test for internal consistency of the research instrument. As observed, the mean for Financial Fraud (**FINF**) and Effectiveness of forensic accounting (EFA) is 2.70 and 2.821 respectively which is within the agree option (**Agree=2**) and suggest that most of the respondents agree that financial fraud is present in most banks and that effectiveness of forensic accounting can be instrumental in curbing it. The means for Forensic

accounting techniques (**FAT**) and Presence of forensic accountant (**PFA**) are 1.879 and 1.642 respectively which is within the agree option (**strongly agree=1**) and suggest that most of the respondents strongly agree that forensic accounting techniques and presence of forensic accountant can help to reduce financial fraud in the banking industry. Finally, the mean for Conventional accounting techniques (**CAT**) is 2.552 which is within the agree option (**Agree=2**) and suggest that most of the respondents agree that conventional accounting techniques and procedures can also be instrumental in curbing it. The standard deviation of all the variables differ significantly from zero and this is suggestive of the spread in the responses. The maximum and minimum values of 1 and 5 results from the likert scale structure of the research instrument. The reliability statistics for all the variables range from between 0.69 to 0.82 and this range is not significantly different from the 0.7 minimum level recommended by Nunally (1978). Hence we conclude that the questions are able to measure the research variables.

**TABLE 4.2. SPEARMAN RANK CORRELATION RESULT**

		<b>FINF</b>	<b>PFA</b>	<b>CAT</b>	<b>EFA</b>	<b>FAT</b>
<b>FFA</b>	Corr. Coef	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.				
<b>PFA</b>	Corr. Coef.	-0.591*	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.00	.			



<b>CAT</b>	CorrCoef	-0.549*	-0.656*	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.00	0.00	.		
<b>EFA</b>	Corr.Coef	-0.154*	-0.026	-0.011	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.026	0.799	0.91	.	
<b>FAT</b>	Corr. Coef	-.269*	-0.376*	-0.149*	-0.144	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.153	.

Source: SPSS. 20.0

Where: FINF= Financial Fraud, EFA=Efficiency of forensic accounting, PFA=presence of forensic accountant, CAT=Conventional accounting skills and FAT=forensic accounting skills.

The spearman rank correlation result is presented above, however, of particular interest to the study is the correlation between Financial accounting fraud (FINF) and Efficiency of forensic accounting (EFA), presence of forensic accountant (PFA), Conventional accounting skills (CAT) and forensic accounting skills (FAT). The relationship between these variables is the focus our analysis and discussion.

Firstly, the result reveals that a negative correlation is observed to exist between FFA and PFA ( $r=-0.591$ ) which is also significant at 5% ( $p=0.00<0.05$ ) and this suggest that the presence of forensic accountant can reduce financial fraud. Secondly, FFA appears to also be negatively correlated with CAT ( $r=-0.549$ ) and also significant at 5%

( $p=0.00<0.05$ ) and this also suggest that conventional accounting techniques and procedures can be linked with reducing financial fraud. Thirdly, FFA appears to be negatively correlated with EFA ( $r=-0.154$ ) and also significant at 5% ( $p=0.026<0.05$ ) and like the analysis of prior variables, it suggest that the effectiveness of forensic accounting can also result in decrease in increase in reducing financial fraud. Finally, FFA appears to be also be negatively correlated with FAT ( $r=-0.269$ ) and also significant at 5% ( $p=0.00>0.05$ ) and this suggest that increase in forensic accounting techniques in banks can decrease the occurrence of financial fraud. However, correlation analysis does not necessarily suggest causality between variables and hence there is the need to proceed to conduct regression analysis. But first, we examine the regression assumptions test.

### 4.3 TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

**TABLE 4.3 REGRESSION RESULT**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
<b>C</b>	-2.19	23.77	-2.6104	0.01
<b>EFA</b>	-8.641	19.498	7.771	0.032
<b>PFA</b>	-2.506	26.946	3.932	0.041
<b>CAT</b>	-0.074	18.210	4.453	0.592
<b>FAT</b>	-0.390	12.920	4.900	0.011

<b>R-Squared</b>	0.620			
<b>Adjusted R-squared</b>	0.413			
<b>Durbin-Watson stat</b>	1.753			
<b>F-statistic</b>	23.454			
<b>Prob(F-statistic)</b>	0.00			

Source: SPSS, 20.0

#### **Equation 4.5**

$$\text{FINF} = -2.19 - 8.641 \text{ EFA} - 2.506\text{PFA} - 0.074\text{CAT} - 0.390 \text{ FAT} + \text{U}_t .$$

$$(0.01) \quad (0.032) \quad (0.041) \quad (0.592) \quad (0.011) \quad R^2 = 0.620. \text{ D.W Stat}=1.753$$

$$F=23.454 \quad \text{Prob (F-Stat)} = 0.00$$

The regression equation is a multiple regression model and hence it examines the relationship between financial fraud and all the explanatory variables (EFA, PFA, CAT, and FAT) examined together. As observed, the  $R^2$  is 0.620 which shows that the model explains about 62% of the systematic changes in financial fraud while other factors not included and captured by the stochastic error term explains the remaining 38%. The equation shows that Effectiveness of forensic accounting (EFA) is negative (-8.614) and Presence of forensic accountant is negative (-2.506). The result is in tandem with theoretical expectation and indicates that effectiveness of forensic accounting and the presence of forensic accountants can reduce the occurrence of financial crimes. The

result is also statistically significant at 5% level as the p- values of both variables (0.031 & 0.041) are less than 0.05. Also, Conventional accounting techniques (CAT) is negative (-0.074) and forensic accounting techniques (FAT) is also negative (-0.390) and this implies that both conventional and forensic accounting techniques can reduce the occurrence of financial fraud. However, only FAT appears to be significant at 5% as the p- value (0.011) is less than 0.05 ( $p < 0.05$ ). The F-stat value of 23.454 is significant at 5% as  $p < 0.05$  and confirms statistical significance of the model and that significant linear relationship exists between the dependent and independent variables. The Durbin Watson statistics of 1.753 is close to 2 and hence we reject the presence of first order serial correlations and hence the regression coefficients will not be biased.

#### **4.4 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

The study findings reveal that there is a need for forensic accountants in the Nigerian banking system. This finding is in line with the Centre for Forensic Studies (2010) report that emphasized the increasing need for forensic and investigative accounting in the banking sector resulting from the nature of modern-day banking. The study is also in line with McKittrick, (2009) which notes that forensic accountants are experienced auditors, accountants that can look into possible suspicions of fraudulent activity within a company and prevent fraudulent activities from occurring. Ojaide (2000) also agrees with our findings as he notes that there is an alarming increase in the number of fraud and fraudulent activities in Nigeria emphasizing the need for forensic accounting

services. Crumbley, (2006) Zysman (2001), also agree with the study finding as they pointed out that the past two decades have witnessed high-profile financial scandals signalling an increasing demand for forensic accountants and accounting.

The study finding also reveals that Forensic accounting is an effective tool for addressing financial crimes in the banking system. This is in line with Levanti (2009) which notes that forensic accounting can help protect organizations from the long-term damage to reputation caused by the publicity associated with insider crimes. The study finding is also in tandem with the findings of Crumbley (2006) Zysman (2001), Rumaswamy (2005), Bolgna and Linqvist (1995). These studies have argued that forensic accounting is a specialized investigative skill that can be effective in curbing financial crimes and also providing evidence tenable in a court of law. In addition, the study finding also reveals that conventional accounting techniques are not effective in curbing financial crimes. The finding agrees with that of Grippo and Ibex (2003) Mazni and Mohd (2008); and Carey (2008) revealed that conventional accounting may not be effective in curbing financial crimes because of the complex nature with which crimes are perpetrated and this is also in line with the views of Baron, (2006) Wells, (2003).

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the summary of the study, conclusion based on the findings as well as recommendations of the study based on the conclusions of the study.

#### **5.2 SUMMARY**

The main purpose of this research was to examine the role of forensic accounting in mitigating financial crime in banking industry. The study consists of five chapters. Chapter one has adequately taken care of the introductory part of the research work where the topic was warmed up to give the reader a flash of what the subject is all about, the statement and objectives of the study are clearly and concisely stated, research hypothesis, significance and scope of the study were also clearly stated and given adequate attention.

Chapter two explained the body of knowledge of published works, articles, textbooks etc relating to the research topic were reviewed. Concepts were defined in the conceptual framework, empirical studies were reviewed and the theories related to the study were discussed.

Chapter three the methodology used for the research was stated together with the

population and sample size and sampling techniques. The population covers all the banks listed in Nigeria, and the research opted to use random sampling techniques. Lastly secondary source of data were used and the method of data analysis adopted include descriptive statistics, correlation and regression analysis were utilized for the purpose of data analysis. Chapter four is data presentation, analyses and interpretation of the research conducted. The data were source using secondary source of data and the techniques employ in analyzing the data include descriptive statistics correlation and regression analyses. The hypothesis of the research project were also tested in this chapter.

Lastly, Chapter five is the final chapter which covers essential areas such as the introductions, summary of the whole research wok, conclusion and recommendation.

## **5.2 CONCLUSION**

Forensic accounting is seen as encapsulating all the other areas in the use of accounting for investigative purposes. The increasing sophistication of certain crimes requires that forensic accounting be added to the tools necessary to bring about the successful investigation and prosecution of those individuals involved in criminal activities. The increasing need for forensic and investigative accounting in the banking sector results from the nature of modern-day banking involves large volume of complex data, which makes it difficult to monitor those transactions by applying manual audit processes. This in turn makes the control utility of auditing ineffectual. Virtually all the weaknesses and

challenges identified in the banking industry in Nigeria's post- consolidation, and criminal investigations and prosecutions arising from them, are issues for forensic accounting. The general expectation is that forensic accounting may offer some respite to the seeming vulnerability of conventional accounting and audit systems to financial fraud.

Consequently, the incorporation of modern forensic auditing techniques in an audit in Nigeria is seen as timely in order to prepare the accounting profession to deal effectively with the problem of unearthing ingenious fraud schemes arising from audit failure to detect frauds in Nigeria. The study findings show that;

- (i) there is a need for forensic accountants in the Nigerian banking system.
- (ii) Forensic accounting is an effective tool for addressing financial crimes in the banking system and
- (iii) Conventional accounting techniques are not effective in curbing financial crimes

### **5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS**

To enhance the role of forensic accounting in mitigating financial crime in the Nigeria Banking Industry, the following recommendations can be considered:

1. Strengthen Regulatory Framework: Enhance the existing regulatory framework to ensure comprehensive coverage of financial crime prevention and detection measures. This should include specific guidelines and standards for forensic accounting practices within the banking industry.



2. Collaborative Approach: Foster collaboration among banks, regulatory bodies, law enforcement agencies, and other relevant stakeholders to share information, intelligence, and best practices. Establish formal channels for cooperation to facilitate the timely detection and investigation of financial crimes.
3. Training and Capacity Building: Invest in specialized training programs and capacity building initiatives for forensic accountants operating in the banking industry. This should include technical skills development, knowledge of relevant laws and regulations, and emerging trends in financial crimes.
4. Technology Adoption: Embrace advanced technologies such as data analytics, artificial intelligence, and machine learning to enhance forensic accounting capabilities. Implement robust data management systems and employ data mining techniques to identify patterns and anomalies that may indicate financial crimes.
5. Whistleblower Protection: Establish mechanisms to protect whistleblowers who report financial crimes within the banking industry. Encourage and incentivize individuals to come forward with information on fraudulent activities without fear of retaliation.
6. Continuous Monitoring and Auditing: Implement comprehensive internal control systems and regular auditing processes to detect and deter financial crimes. Conduct periodic forensic audits to identify vulnerabilities and ensure compliance with anti-fraud measures.

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