



# The Scope of Implementation of Forensic Accounting in the Present Circumstances of Bangladesh

DOI: 10.64968/bbta.tbf.2025.10.02.07

Shehrly Mahboob Hera<sup>1</sup> and Tanvir Ahmed<sup>2</sup>

---

## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find out whether forensic accounting can be implemented in the present circumstances of Bangladesh for detecting and preventing fraud. This research has taken samples of 300 people including chartered accountants, students of accounting, and teachers of accounting. This study has used regression, correlation, descriptive statistics, collinearity and heteroskedasticity analysis. This research has found out the usefulness and enough scope of implementation of forensic accounting in the present circumstances of Bangladesh. Also, the findings suggest that the shareholders of the companies will be benefited if the implementation of forensic accounting takes place. This paper is one of the very few studies in the context of Bangladesh which has examined the scope of implementation of forensic accounting to prevent and detect fraud. The result of this paper can be beneficial to the corporations for maximization their wealth.

**Keywords:** Forensic Accounting, Fraud, Bangladesh

**JEL Classification:** M480, M410, M420

---

## 1 Introduction

Forensic accounting is a branch of accounting where the fraudulent activities of the organization is investigated through professionals to find the fraudster with legal evidence. This branch of accounting not also finds out the misstatement like traditional accounting but also finds the reason and the person behind the scene. This type of accounting uncovers financial crimes. These practitioners are known as the financial detectives.

In Bangladesh, there is not significant development in forensic accounting. There is lack of effort and education regarding this. Also, there is growing demand for this in the private organizations. For the best corporate governance practices, the implementation of forensic accounting is necessary in Bangladesh.

Forensic accounting and fraud management are very pivotal for every economy. Without

proper forensic accounting and fraud management the economy can be in a dreadful situation. In Bangladesh, there have been many examples of fraudulent activity lately. It is better if the fraudulent activity can be determined before it is done. To detect fraud, it is very important to know how the fraud is being done over the time. On the other hand, the fraudster can do the fraud very easily if fraud cannot be determined in time. It is also very easy for the fraud start to get away from the place of the fraud if it is too late to detect the fraud.

Unfortunately, there is not enough study in this sector in Bangladesh which is following any good method to determine how far determination and for prevention can be used for the sake of Bangladesh. This study is also focusing on how the frauds in Bangladesh can be prevented by using the literature of other countries. In the context of Bangladesh, the

---

<sup>1</sup>Officer, Janata Bank PLC. (Corresponding author)

<sup>2</sup>Deputy Assistant Director, Bangladesh Bank, Dhaka Bangladesh.

prevention of fraud is very salient. Without the prevention of fraud, the growth of the economy cannot be sustainable. This study will help to understand how Bangladesh can manage to establish a fraud prevention policy. This study will help to compare with the fraud prevention strategies of other countries.

The primary objective of this study is to find out whether forensic accounting can be used to detect and prevent fraud in the context of Bangladesh. This study aims to find out the scope of using forensic accounting in the context of Bangladesh.

To cope up with the changes of the types of fraudulent activities, the regulators need to be very smart. The regulators need to know everything about the fraudulent activities that can happen. Basically, they have to forecast the type of fraud. In the modern world, different type of algorithms are being used to detect fraud. To prevent fraud, it is very important to detect fraud. Otherwise, the fraudster will be out of hand. Recently, different type of initiatives is being taken to decrease the impact of fraud in the economy. To decrease the impact of fraud it is very important to get ways to detect fraud on time.

In recent times, a series of frauds have been committed both in the public and private sectors of the economy. These, in no doubt, are perpetrated under the supervision of the internal auditors of the organization. It suffices to say that the independence of the internal auditor is not guaranteed because he works as an employee of the government or organization. Then comes the idea of external auditors, yet frauds are still being committed daily. This research has a broad question on which this study is dependent on. The broad question is: Can forensic accounting detect and prevent fraud in the context of Bangladesh?

## 2 Literature Review

### 2.1 Review of the Literature

#### 2.1.1 Definition of Forensic Accounting

The findings of this study highlight shifting use patterns and ultimately suggest that the conventional definition of forensic accounting is the more commonly used one. This work accomplishes its goal by discussing where forensic accounting is headed and why further research into the field is needed (Botes, 2018). This study's results raise many concerns. For every civilization, the costs of fraud are prohibitive, making it a huge issue. However, the organizations working to fight this threat are dispersed and have wildly diverse resources at their disposal. All sorts of major repercussions may be drawn from this (Button, 2011). The article delves into the thoughts of accountants, internal auditors, and external auditors to see how they feel about the origins, outcomes, and methods of forensic accounting. The results demonstrate the respondents' varied perspectives on the matter (Karim, 2017).

#### 2.1.2 Role of Forensic Accountant in Detecting Fraud

It is a qualitative research paper where it has shown there are several preventative measures a business can take to avoid falling prey to fraud; one option that many businesses are resorting to is hiring specialized fraud examiners to keep an eye out for suspicious behavior (Machen, 2004). Vulnerability factors include a lack of regulation, inadequate control over entry into the profession, an absence of guidelines on how to teach FA, a shortage of qualified research publications, a misunderstanding of its intrinsic aim, a dearth of qualified and experienced practitioners and teachers, and a lack of public name and reputation (Alshurafat, 2021). A study was conducted in the United States with a random sample of accounting professors, forensic accountants, and auditors to determine whether or not forensic accounting knowledge should be added to an auditor's toolkit to improve the likelihood of discovering fraud. The findings suggest that auditors might benefit from acquiring forensic

accounting expertise in light of the shifting demand for audits (DiGabriele, 2009). The population of active general practices in Australia was used to draw the sample size of 1500 general practice profiles. The consultants first sorted through all 1,500 profiles and placed them into categories. The multi-layer perceptron was taught on the training set, and its accuracy in classifying the test set was verified (He et al., 1997).

## 2.2 Forensic Accounting in Prevention of fraud- pivotal for shareholders

Forensic accounting helps to discover and avoid fraud. The authors emphasize the complexity of fraud and how it must be considered when conducting investigations in both empirical and theoretical studies. Kaur et al. (2022) The strategy looked at the existing literature to determine the best forensic accounting methods, and it investigated the anti-economic crime policies that may aid in the fight against economic crime. As a result, two theoretical models were created that take into consideration everything needed to begin using forensic accounting and to embed forensic accounting approach into the organizational system so that fraud may be effectively mitigated. Akinbowale (2020) Most fraudulent figures are round, have significant growth from one period to the next, are just either above or below internal management thresholds or other goals, don't follow Benford's Law, are replicas of real transactions, are outliers because they are too big, or are rounded up or down too much. (Nigrini, 2019) The research found that Serbian auditors were more likely to encounter irrational revenue overstatements than their counterparts in other nations, while Serbian auditors also had the highest mean and median values for manipulatively represented inventory (Dimitrijevic, 2021) .

## 2.3 Importance of Morality of the employees

By conducting the necessary tests, we learn that when bank insiders collaborate with criminals from outside the institution, the bank ultimately fails; that forensic accountants and traditional accountants are distinct professions; and that the acceptance of FA in India will help governmental authorities do their jobs more effectively Gangwani (2020) .

## 2.4 Information Technology in Forensic Accounting

Usefulness, ease and trialability of using IT in forensic accounting as a tool will ultimately decide the intention of adopting this. This research has provided theoretical foundation of using IT in forensic accounting (Alshurafat et al., 2024). These findings suggest that internal check review and enhancement, virus protection, password protection, firewalls, and other similar measures are employed often to prevent fraud. Lack of internal resources inside the company could make it hard to use these very successful strategies (Bierstaker, 2006) . The research used a sample of cases from the Securities and Futures Institute of Taiwan that had been involved in litigation at some point from 1993 to 2002. There were 74 situations in which legal action was taken and 148 in which no action was taken. Based on the results, it's clear that a neural network is better at finding problems and has lower costs for making mistakes than a logit model and human auditors (Chen et al., 2009).

## 2.5 Intention of the Institutional Support

The findings revealed that the effectiveness of Zakat institutions is substantially influenced by the quality of their administration and the measures they take to avoid fraud. Still, neither direct nor indirect links between the "honesty" idea of good governance and the performance of Zakat in terms of keeping fraud

from happening led to any results that were worth noticing (Wahyuni-TD, 2021). The study used questionnaires and phone interviews to get the answers to the survey questions, and the sample size was 36 (9 state government agencies, 12 regulatory organizations, and 15 local municipalities) in 2006. As shown in this research, ineffective management is a major risk factor for fraud (Ghazali et al., 2014).

## 2.6 Exemplification of Fraudulent Activities

The approach described in this paper is based on finding fraud early by using reliable detection methods and stock controls in the distribution chain, strong compliance and real customs inspections, and more consumer knowledge of basic forensic accounting tools (Peltier-Rivest, 2019). A cross-sectional research methodology was adopted, and 400 questionnaires were collected. The current study's findings corroborate previous research showing a beneficial effect of Knowledge Requirement on Task Performance Fraud Risk Assessment and Fraud-Related Problem Representation, as well as a positive effect of Fraud-Related Problem Representation on Task Performance Fraud Risk Assessment (Popoola, 2015). This study traces the development of CFS, now the most prevalent subset of fraud investigations in the UK. Using survey results, we can see that this sector is far less dominated by males than police bureaus' investigators (Button et al., 2007).

## 2.7 Importance of Government Support

The results of this research showed that forensic accounting was not being adequately covered in accounting curricula at Saudi institutions. Most students are unsatisfied with this degree of integration because they anticipate an increase in the requirement for forensic accountants in the future and would benefit from a more robust treatment of forensic account-

ing within the accounting program (Ebaid, 2022). In this research, the author examined 255 fish items from 29 different commercial fish species that were seized by government officials from fish markets, supermarkets, and other retail outlets in 14 different Brazilian states. Rates of mislabeling are uniformly high throughout Brazil's many administrative divisions. Additional monetary and regulatory penalties are imposed on noncompliant items (Carvalho et al., 2017).

## 2.8 Complexity Implementation of Forensic Accounting

According to the results of the examination of expert opinions, forensic accounting has not been widely used in Bangladesh outside of a small number of international firms. The study also found that forensic accounting might be a useful tool in the fight against corruption and fraud in Bangladesh (Islam et al., 2011). This comment analysis is used by the writers. The main goal of the commentary paper is to show how complicated fraud is and how it might affect studies of fraud based on forensic accounting (Ozili, 2020). This article analyzes the weaknesses in the current system in Bangladesh and shows how these weaknesses may be closed using forensic accounting to crack down on financial fraud (Ahmed and Ali, 2019).

## 2.9 Improvement of Monitoring in the Company

The difficulties raised above are quantitatively investigated in this work. Seventy-three percent of respondents said their companies have improved their fraud detection systems in the last three years (Othman et al., 2015). This article concludes "without reservations" that an internal audit is necessary for all businesses to be efficient in the sense of having a solid handle on their assets, keeping expenses low while increasing profits, and meeting their intermediate and long-term goals (He et al., 1997). This study's findings provide credence

to the idea that sound company governance practices mitigate the risk of fraudulent accounting. These results show how important an effective corporate governance system is for making financial statements more reliable (MohdRazali and Arshad, 2014).

## 2.10 Litigation Support of the Country

This report sets out to assess the viability of potential responses to issues plaguing the forensic accounting field and the certification business as a whole. After looking at the pros and cons of each option, it was decided that state laws that give the government control were the best way to go (Huber, 2013).

## 2.11 Forensic Accounting's Opportunity in Bangladesh

This study collects empirical data from those professionals who work for listed firms in Bangladesh to find out how to get accountants and auditors to use creative accounting methods. National organizations may take action by enforcing penalties; adopting forensic accounting practice and a forensic department to oversee practices and compliance; putting a focus on the accounting profession's ethical code; and raising investor knowledge of the problem (Asif, 2016).

## 2.12 Research Gap

Review of literature has found out gap in the literature as there is no study related to forensic accounting in the context of Bangladesh. There is a big gap in the literature about this.

# 3 Methodology

## 3.1 Population

This study has taken the students of accounting, practitioners of accounting, bankers of different commercial banks and teachers of accounting as the population. This group is involved and knowledgeable about the topic.

They have keen knowledge about detecting fraud.

## 3.2 Sample Method

Convenience sampling is used in this study (Chen et al., 2009). Some data are collected by online survey method, and some are collected from offline by providing questionnaire. 300 data is collected from the population. Most of the samples are students so easily accessible samples are taken. There was no random selection. This is a type of purposive sample. This is a non-probabilistic sampling method.

## 3.3 Hypothesis of the Study

The primary Hypothesis of the study: There is a significant relationship between the implementation of forensic accounting and the prevention and detection of fraud in the present circumstances of Bangladesh.

## 3.4 Model of the Study

The model of this study is dependent on the Hypothesis taken above. The model is:

$$FP = \beta_0 + \beta_1 EXC + \beta_2 LS + \beta_3 GS + \beta_4 IS + \beta_5 IMP + \beta_6 IM + \beta_7 Mor + \beta_8 BS + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

Here, the model is taken from Okoye and Ndah (2019) and as per the hypothesis from this study. Where:

*FP* = If forensic accounting can be used for the prevention of fraud in the present circumstances of Bangladesh, or not,

*EXC* = Is there enough consultancy of experts for forensic accounting in Bangladesh or not,

*LS* = Is there enough Litigation support for forensic accounting or not in Bangladesh,

*GS* = Is there enough government support to prevent fraud or not in Bangladesh,

*IS* = Is there enough Institutional support to prevent fraud or not in Bangladesh,

*IMP* = If forensic accounting can be easily implemented in Bangladesh or not,

*IM* = If forensic accounting can be used for the improvement of monitoring in the company or not,

*Mor* = If forensic accounting can be used for the improvement of the morale of the company or not,

*BS* = If forensic accounting can be used for the benefit of the shareholders of the company or not

and  $\varepsilon$  = error terms

### 3.5 Research Method

This study has used Stata for the analysis. This study has used descriptive statistics, correlation, and regression for the analysis. Collinearity and heteroskedasticity are used for checking the robustness of the data (Wooldridge, 2020).

## 4 Findings and Analysis

### 4.1 Analysis of the Study

**Table 1:** Descriptive Statistics

Var	Obs	Mean	SD	Min	Max
FP	300	3.05	1.381138	1	5
EXC	300	2.82	1.371326	1	5
LS	300	3.01	1.431805	1	5
GS	300	2.78	1.399331	1	5
IS	300	2.863333	1.315456	1	5
IMP	300	2.98	1.442174	1	5
IM	300	2.766667	1.320873	1	5
Mor	300	2.93	1.404162	1	5
BS	300	3.05	1.409772	1	5

From Table 1, it can be explained that this study has taken 300 respondents. The input scale is 1 to 5. The dependent variable, explaining the importance of the study, has got 3.05 on average. It means most of the respondents think that forensic accounting can be a solution for fraud detection and prevention in the context of Bangladesh. The standard de-

viation of 1.38 in the scale of 1 to 5 where the mean is 3.05 indicates that the respondents of the sample have answered dispersedly about the dependent variable. Therefore, it refers disagreement among the respondents. Also the value of standard deviation of independent variables denotes the same.

From Table 2, it can be elucidated that correlation is executed in this study. However, the correlation with the dependent variable is the most important one. The correlation of the independent variables with other independent variables could be counted as multicollinearity. For that reason, the test of collinearity should be done. The dependent variable has a positive correlation with EXC, GS, IS, and BS. It has a negative correlation with LS, IMP, and Mor.

From Table 3, it can be said that there are two variables that have a significant correlation with the dependent variable. The variables are EXC and BS. Both variables have a positive correlation with the dependent variable. So, this table explains that there is enough consultancy practice to support forensic accounting in Bangladesh. Also, the implementation of forensic accounting has positive correlation with the benefit of the shareholders. From Table 4 it can be said that all the values of VIF are close to one. Therefore, there is almost no correlation among the independent variables, which means, there is no multicollinearity in this data.

**Table 4:** Collinearity Diagnostics

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
EXC	1.02	0.981082
Mor	1.02	0.98213
LS	1.02	0.984648
IMP	1.02	0.984804
IM	1.02	0.984916
IS	1.01	0.9863
BS	1.01	0.991666
GS	1.01	0.994809
Mean VIF	1.01	

From Table 5, it can be elucidated that the

**Table 2:** Correlations

	FP	EXC	LS	GS	IS	IMP	IM	Mor	BS
FP	1								
EXC	0.6973	1							
LS	-0.05	-0.0621	1						
GS	0.0449	-0.005	-0.0189	1					
IS	0.009	0.029	0.0274	-0.0019	1				
IMP	-0.0668	-0.0323	0.0163	-0.0635	0.0708	1			
IM	-0.1043	-0.075	0.0508	-0.0043	-0.0569	0.0485	1		
Mor	-0.0163	-0.076	-0.0862	0.0245	-0.036	-0.0255	-0.0287	1	
BS	0.0576	-0.0334	0.0196	-0.0215	0.0542	0.0498	-0.0242	-0.0303	1

**Table 3:** Regression Analysis

	Coefficient	Std. Err.	t	$p >  t $	[95% Conf. Interval]
EXC	0.6830865	0.0408866	16.71	0.000	0.6026155 – 0.7635574
LS	-0.0008142	0.0390886	-0.02	0.983	-0.0777463 – 0.0761179
GS	0.0445356	0.0397909	1.12	0.264	-0.0337789 – 0.12285
IS	-0.0144568	0.0425102	-0.34	0.734	-0.0981233 – 0.0692097
IMP	-0.0384051	0.0388044	-0.99	0.323	-0.1147781 – 0.0379678
IM	-0.0481427	0.0423656	-1.14	0.257	-0.1315246 – 0.0352391
Mor	0.0336772	0.0399091	0.84	0.399	-0.04487 – 0.1122243
BS	0.080541	0.0395587	2.04	0.043	0.0026835 – 0.1583985
Constant	0.7937173	0.3479671	2.28	0.023	0.108866 – 1.478569

OLS results are dependable, the p-value, t-value, and standard errors are effective. There is no need for robust standard errors' usage. Since p-value  $> 0.05$ , this analysis fails to reject the null hypothesis. This analysis has no heteroskedasticity, and the variance of the terms of errors is constant across observations. Therefore, a robust check is not needed in this study.

**Table 5:** Heteroskedasticity Test

Test Details	Results
Assumption	Normal error terms
Variable	Fitted values of FP
H0	Constant variance
$\chi^2(1)$	0.05
Prob $\chi^2$	0.8226

## 4.2 Discussion of the Study

Consultancy of experts is available to implement forensic accounting in the present circumstances of Bangladesh. To prevent and detect fraud, forensic accounting is vital. However, it is equally important to have a consultancy service in the country. There are several

chartered accountancy firms in Bangladesh that practice auditing all over the country. They also can also provide forensic accounting services if needed. This result is similar with the result of the study of (Akinbowale, 2020). Also, the shareholders will be the core beneficiary if forensic accounting can be implemented in Bangladesh. This result reflects the result of the study of Serbia (Dimitrijevic, 2021).

In the above analysis, it is lucid that the implementation of forensic accounting is very necessary for the benefit of the shareholders and it is possible in the context of Bangladesh.

## 5 Conclusion

The result of this study states that there is enough scope to implement forensic accounting in the present circumstances of Bangladesh. Because there are sufficient consultancy services in Bangladesh. This study also finds out that the implementation of forensic accounting can be very beneficial to the shareholders of the companies of

Bangladesh.

This study is one of the very few studies in the context of Bangladesh to prevent and detect fraud with the help of forensic accounting. This study has focused mainly on the implementation of forensic accounting and how it can be implemented in the present circumstances of Bangladesh.

This study recommends that forensic accounting should be implemented in Bangladesh to detect and prevent fraud more accurately. This study suggests the stakeholders that the implementation of forensic accounting can improve the level of profitability of the company. This study suggests the government to take steps to implement forensic accounting.

This study recommends that future researchers to take more samples to run a similar model. Also, this study suggests that it would be better if only the experts of accounting can be included as the sample of this study.

## Disclosure Statement

Views expressed in this paper are the authors' own and do not necessarily reflect the views of institutions they are affiliated with.

## References

- Ahmed, S. and Ali, M. (2019). Forensic accounting: a case in point for combating financial crimes of bangladesh. *International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business*, 4(23):1–8.
- Akinbowale, O. K. (2020). An innovative approach in combating economic crime using forensic accounting techniques. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 27(4):1253–1271.
- Alshurafat, H., Shbail, M. O. A., and Almuet, M. (2024). Factors affecting the intention to adopt it forensic accounting tools to detect financial cybercrimes. *International Journal of Business Excellence*, 33(2):169–190.
- Alshurafat, H. A. (2021). Strengths and weaknesses of forensic accounting: an implication on the socio-economic development. *Journal of Business and Socio-economic Development*, 2(1):135–148.
- Asif, M. K. (2016). Solution of adapting creative accounting practices: An in depth perception gap analysis among accountants and auditors of listed companies. *Australian Academy of Accounting and Finance Review*, 2(2):166–188.
- Bierstaker, J. B. (2006). Accountants' perceptions regarding fraud detection and prevention methods. *Managerial Auditing Journal*, 21(5):520–535.
- Botes, V. (2018). Exploring evidence to develop a nomenclature for forensic accounting. *Pacific Accounting Review*, 30(2):135–154.
- Button, M. (2011). Fraud investigation and the 'flawed architecture' of counter fraud entities in the united kingdom. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 39(4):249–265.
- Button, M., Johnston, L., Frimpong, K., and Smith, G. (2007). New directions in policing fraud: The emergence of the counter fraud specialist in the united kingdom. *International Journal of the Sociology of Law*, 35(4):192–208.
- Carvalho, D. C., Guedes, D., Trindade, M. G., Coelho, e. M., and Araujo, P. H. (2017). Nationwide brazilian governmental forensic programme reveals seafood mislabelling trends and rates using dna barcoding. *Fisheries Research*, 191(1):30–35.
- Chen, H.-J., Huang, S.-Y., and Kuo, C.-L. (2009). Using the artificial neural network to predict fraud litigation: Some empirical evidence from emerging markets. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 36(2):1478–1484.
- DiGabriele, J. (2009). Implications of regulatory prescriptions and audit standards on the evolution of forensic accounting in the audit process. *Journal of Applied Accounting Research*, 10(2):109–121.
- Dimitrijevic, D. J. (2021). The scope and limitations of external audit in detecting frauds in company's operations. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 28(3):632–646.
- Ebaid, I.-S. (2022). An exploration of accounting students' attitudes toward integrating forensic accounting in accounting education. *International Journal of Law and Management*, 64(4):337–357.
- Gangwani, M. (2020). Suitability of forensic accounting in uncovering bank frauds in india: an opinion survey. *Journal of Financial Crime*,

- 28(1):284–299.
- Ghazali, M. Z., Rahim, M. S., Ali, A., and Abidin, S. (2014). A preliminary study on fraud prevention and detection at the state and local government entities in malaysia. *Procedia-Social and behavioral sciences*, 164(1):437–444.
- He, H., Wang, J., Graco, W., and Hawkins, S. (1997). Application of neural networks to detection of medical fraud. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 13(4):329–336.
- Huber, W. D. (2013). Should the forensic accounting profession be regulated? *Research in Accounting Regulation*, 25(1):123–132.
- Islam, M. J., Rahman, M. H., and Hossan, M. T. (2011). Forensic accounting as a tool for detecting fraud and corruption: An empirical study in bangladesh. *ASA University Review*, 5(2):1–9.
- Karim, D. A. (2017). Forensic accounting importance and concepts: evaluating its. *Elk Asia pacific journal of finance and risk management*, 8(1):2349–2325.
- Kaur, B., Sood, K., and Grima, S. (2022). A systematic review on forensic accounting and its contribution towards fraud detection and prevention. *Journal of Financial Regulation and Compliance*, 31(1):60–95.
- Machen, M. (2004). The use of fraud examiners in the battle against occupational fraud and abuse. *Journal of Investment Compliance*, 5(3):67–71.
- MohdRazali, W. A. and Arshad, R. (2014). Disclosure of corporate governance structure and the likelihood of fraudulent financial reporting. *Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 145:243–253.
- Okoye, E. I. and Ndah, C. O. (2019). Forensic accounting in developing economies: Problems and prospects. *The University Advanced Research Journal*, 1:1–13.
- Othman, R., Aris, N. A., Mardziah, A., Zainan, N., and Amin, N. M. (2015). Fraud detection and prevention methods in the malaysian public sector: Accountants’ and internal auditors’ perceptions. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 28(1):59–67.
- Ozili, P. (2020). Advances and issues in fraud research: a commentary. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 27(1):92–103.
- Peltier-Rivest, D. (2019). Detecting counterfeit pharmaceutical drugs: A multi-stakeholder forensic accounting strategy. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 26(4):1027–1047.
- Popoola, O. C.-A. (2015). An empirical investigation of fraud risk assessment and knowledge requirement on fraud related problem representation in nigeria. *Accounting Research Journal*, 28(1).
- Wahyuni-TD, I. H. (2021). The effects of good governance and fraud prevention on performance of the zakat institutions in indonesia: a shariah forensic accounting perspective. *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management*, 14(4):692–712.
- Wooldridge, J. M. (2020). *Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach*. Cengage Learning, Boston, MA, 7th edition.