

FORENSIC ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD CONTROL IN THE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Forensic accounting is quite new in Nigeria, as companies have realized that the service of a forensic accountant is needed as fraud cases have substantially increased in number. This study investigated the impact of Forensic Accounting on fraud control in the manufacturing companies in Nigeria. The objectives of the study were to examine the relationship between forensic accounting and fraud occurrence; and to evaluate the effect of forensic accounting on fraud prevention. Data were collected through primary source which involved the administration of well-constructed questionnaire. It was found out from the study that there was a positive relationship between fraud control and forensic accounting investigation services.

Keywords: Forensic, Fraud, Control, prevention, auditing.

Introduction

In the 21st century, there is a steadily growing demand for sophisticated accounting and auditing techniques as provided by forensic accountants in detecting, correcting and preventing fraud as well as deceptive and creative accounting practices (Abdulrahman et al, 2020). The prevention and control of fraud or white collar crimes were generally thought to be part of the conventional accounting and auditing functions or as something that internal or external auditors were supposed to guard against through their periodic audits (Adu et al, 2013). However, the failure of traditional audit in curtailing the menace of financial corruption and white collar crimes is inflaming passion for forensic accounting techniques (Agu and Okoye, 2018). The growing demand for forensic accounting is a known characteristic of most companies in the world. Forensic accounting arises from the effect and cause of fraud and

technical error made by human. Forensic accounting is quite new in Nigeria, as companies have realized that the service of a forensic accountant is needed as fraud cases have substantially increased in number (Copeland, 2012).

Forensic accounting is different from the old debit and credit accounting as it provides an accounting analysis that is suitable to the organization in resolving any dispute that may arise in such firms (Akindewo, 2020). Manufacturing firms are basically known to integrate accounting processes such as auditing in their internal operations as a means to prevent and control discrepancies in the financial report. However, not all manufacturing firms in Nigeria have been able to include forensic accounting as part of their operations which could be the reason behind the continual perpetration of fraud in manufacturing companies in Nigeria (Dagba et al, 2022).

Fraud investigation occurs when there is suspicious or malpractices within an organization. Fraud investigation is more than the company's books, accounting records and financial statements (Adu, 2016). Organizations take various measures to detect Fraud committed by employees including video surveillance, random audit, cash control, employee reward for reporting fraud, employee background checks, secret shoppers and trash control. Deceitful employees especially in the manufacturing industry usually use a combination of several techniques to commit fraud: theft, fictitious inventory, manipulation of inventory records, non-recording of purchases and fraudulent inventory capitalization (Adu et al, 2015). One of the many ways manufacturing employees engage in Fraud to convert stolen inventory into cash is by selling at the employees own business or at flea markets, at a garage sale to unsuspecting purchasers or co-conspirators. All these elaborate schemes have the same goal of employees illegally engaging in self-enrichment. Many, corporate financial scandal cases where employees have sought to enrich themselves illegally like Enron and WorldCom has invigorated a wake-up call in forensic accounting and has increased the interest in forensic accounting. The Nigerian financial environment has also not been excluded from these scandals. Firms like Lever Brothers, Union Dicon Salt, Cadbury and among others were also affected by these corporate financial scandals. It became very serious when 14 distressed banks were exposed by the audit of the Central Bank of Nigeria. This corporate financial scandal has shown the failure of traditional audit techniques in unraveling corporate fraud and has rejuvenated interest in forensic accounting (Botes and Saadeh, 2018).

Statement of Research Problem

The scope of fraud extends to all in such a way that almost all fully to large size business organizations are exposed to the risk of its current occurrence or future occurrence. Consequently, virtually no form of business can boast of being safe from fraud. As such the concept of forensic accounting has been proposed as solution to tackling the occurrence of fraud organizations (Adu, 2016). However, as of yet many companies especially manufacturing companies in Nigeria are yet to adopt it, to integrate it as part of their accounting operations.

One of the major issues with the integration of forensic accounting into the accounting processes of manufacturing organizations is the affordability of forensic services. According to Akhor and Oseghale (2017) forensic services are costly and therefore a lot of manufacturing

organizations cannot afford it. Furthermore, accessibility to forensic tools such as CCTV cameras and FTK imagers has often proven to be a big challenge as there are only few credible and notable companies that produce these tools which makes them very expensive to procure (Ajekwe and Ibiamkwe, 2017). Similarly, the integration of forensic accounting into the accounting process requires the training and re-training of staffs to have technical knowledge. Akindewo (2020) noted that many manufacturing companies in Nigeria are reluctant to invest in forensic accounting because they do not feel it has any financial benefit or impact in improving the organizations' profitability and do not see much difference between auditing and forensic accounting. Bassey and Ahonkhai (2017) further noted that many manufacturing organizations have feel that forensic accounting is limited in their ability to prevent and control fraud especially when performed by high level employees of the organization. As a result, they do not see the benefit in investing in forensic accounting.

Objective of the study

The general objective was to know the impact of forensic accounting on manufacturing companies in Nigeria while other objectives are to:

- i. determine the effect of forensic accounting on fraud control
- ii. examine the relationship between forensic accounting and fraud occurrence
- iii. evaluate the effect of forensic accounting on fraud prevention

Research questions

- i. To what extent is the effect of forensic accounting on fraud control?
- ii. How is the effect of forensic accounting on fraud occurrence?
- iii. To what extent has forensic accounting prevented fraud?

Research Hypotheses

For the purpose of this study the following hypotheses were tested

Hypothesis 1

H₀: There is no significant relationship between forensic accounting and fraud control

H₁: There is significant relationship between forensic accounting and fraud control

Hypothesis 2

H₀: There is no significant effect of forensic accounting on fraud occurrence

H₁: There is significant effect of forensic accounting on fraud occurrence

Literature Review

Concept of Forensic Accounting

Forensic accounting is the area of accounting which describes engagements that result from actual or anticipated disputes or litigation. Forensic is suitable for use in a court of law, it is to the standard and potential outcome that forensic accountants generally have to work. Forensic accountants also referred to as forensic auditors or investigation auditors. Forensic accounting is a science dealing with the application of accounting facts and concepts gather through auditing methods, techniques, and procedures to resolve legal problems which require the integration of investigative, accounting and auditing skill (Alhusban et al, 2020). Forensic means suitable for use in a court of law and it is to the standard and potential outcome that

forensic accountants generally have to work. Forensic accounting is a legal term. It is in its simplest form application of accounting techniques and concepts in issues concerning legal matters (Agu and Okoye, 2018).

Concept of Fraud

Fraud definitions are not universal, and can only be understood in the cultural context in which they occur. In law, fraud is deliberate deception to secure unfair or unlawful gain, or to deprive a victim of a legal right. Fraud can sometimes be viewed as a victimless crime which does not draw community and political reaction like other crimes (Adu, 2016). Yet, while it can be said to be less dramatic than crimes of violence like murder or rape, many now believe that fraud can be as serious as or even more serious than certain types of street crimes. According to Adu et al. (2015) an act using deceit such as intentional distortion of the truth of misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact to gain an unfair advantage over another in order to secure something of value or deprive another of a right. In simple term, fraud is the art of deception for gain. According to the Canadian criminal code act, a fraud is when anyone who, by deceit, falsehood or other fraudulent means, whether or not it is a false pretence within the meaning of this Act, defrauds the public or any person, whether ascertained or not, of any property, money or valuable security or any service. Fraud consists of being dishonest for the purpose of obtaining an advantage and which results in prejudice or a risk of prejudice to someone's property, money or valuable security (Adu,2016).

Materials and Methods

Population of the Study

Population refers to the total number of individuals, objects or entities from which the researcher ought to collect data. The population for the study comprises of 100 workers

Sampling Design and size

For this study, both the managerial and non-managerial employees of the Accounts department of the manufacturing company were used. To achieve this, a total of sixty (60) workers were randomly selected and copies of questionnaire were administered to them.

Source of Data Collection

The data collection for this research was only primary data which involved the administration of well-constructed questionnaire by the researcher which was done through by the supervisor. The questionnaire was structured to generate the required information for the purpose of analysis.

Model Specification

Models algebraic specification is shown below.

$$Y=\beta_0+\beta_1X_1+\beta_2X_2+\mu$$

$$FP=\beta_0+\beta_1(IV)+\beta_2(LS)+\mu$$

Where:

FP=> Fraud prevention

β_0 => Constant

β_1 => Coefficient of investigation of fraud

β_2 => Coefficient of litigation support

IV=> Investigation

LS=> Litigation support

μ => Error term

Results and Discussion

In this analysis, 60 copies of questionnaire were distributed to people, and 50 copies of questionnaire were returned, to be precise 90% of the questionnaire was returned.

TABLE 4.1: QUESTIONNAIRE

RESPONDENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Questionnaire returned	50	90%
Questionnaire not filled	10	10%
Total	60	100%

Source: Field Survey 2022

The above table shows that out of (60) copies of questionnaire administered and distributed, fifty (50) copies of the questionnaire were returned. This shows that a higher number of the questionnaire was returned, ninety (90%) percentage to be precise.

TABLE4.1.1: Sex of the respondent

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid female	22	44.0	44.0	44.0
Male	28	56.0	56.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

According to table 4.1 above the total number of respondents who completed and returned questionnaires were 50, of which majority were male at 28(56%) and the rest being female at 22(44%). The split was further shown in 4.1. It was clear that the difference in the frequency of male and female respondent is significant. Therefore, the study is balance between males and females.

TABLE4.1.2 Age of the respondent

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 20-30yrs	28	56.0	56.0	56.0
31-45yrs	15	30.0	30.0	86.0
46-60yrs	7	14.0	14.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that there were 28 respondents within the age of 20-30 years, representing 56% of the respondents and 15 respondents within the age of 31-45 year representing 30% of the entire respondents and 7 respondents were within the age of 40-60yrs showing a percentage of 14% of the entire respondents. Simply showing that majority of staff were within the age of 20-30 years.

TABLE 4.1.3: Educational Qualification

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid SSCE	7	14.0	14.0	14.0
OND/NCE	21	42.0	42.0	56.0
BSc	8	16.0	16.0	72.0
MSc/PhD	14	28.0	28.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The statistics shows that out of 50 copies of the questionnaire, that were returned, those who OND/NCE has the highest frequency being 42% of the total respondent,7 respondents were school leaving certificate holders representing 14%,8 respondents are B.Sc. holders representing 16% of the entire respondents, and 14 respondents are M.Sc./Ph.D. holder representing 28% of the total respondents.

TABLE 4.1.4: Professional Qualification

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid ICAN	30	60.0	60.0	60.0
OTHERS	20	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above represents the professional qualification of the respondents in the company. 30 respondent were ICAN qualified which represent 60% of the total respondents, 20 respondent had other qualifications which represents 40% of the entire respondents.

TABLE 4.1.5: Position in the Organization

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid SENIOR LEVEL	21	42.0	42.0	42.0
JUNIOR LEVEL	29	58.0	58.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows 21 out of 50 respondents is senior staff which makes up (42%) of the entire respondent, 29 respondents are junior staff which makes up 58% of the entire respondents.

TABLE 4.1.6: Number of years under employment in the organization

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0-5	16	32.0	32.0	32.0
6-10	24	48.0	48.0	80.0
11-ABOVE	10	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

Table 4.3 indicated that 16(32%) of the respondent have 0-5years work experience and 24(48%) had 6-10years work experience, 10(20%), had 11-above work experience, the numbers indicated that most workers had 0-5years work experience 24(48).

SECTION B

Presentation of Respondents’ responses

TABLE 4.2.1: Fraud includes all the dubious and calculated action by an individual to gain an upper hand over another by false suggestions and hiding the truth.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid SD	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
A	20	40.0	40.0	42.0
SA	29	58.0	58.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table indicated that 2% of the respondents strongly disagreed and 98% of the respondent agreed, it implies that fraud includes all the dubious and calculated action by an individual to gain an upper hand over another by false suggestions and hiding the truth.

TABLE 4.2.2: Fraud are committed by businesses, by individuals as well as corporations Agents of fraud

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid U	6	12.0	12.0	12.0
A	21	42.0	42.0	54.0
SA	23	46.0	46.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

With reference to the above table, the percentage of respondent’s opinion is statistically represented. It shows that 6% of respondent responded undecided and 88% agreed, this implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Fraud are committed by businesses, by individuals as well as corporations.

TABLE 4.2.3: Fraud can be done deliberately or in deliberate

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SD	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
	D	1	2.0	2.0	8.0
	U	2	4.0	4.0	12.0
	A	23	46.0	46.0	58.0
	SA	21	42.0	42.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

With reference to the above table, the percentage of respondent's opinion is statistically represented. It shows that 8% of respondent responded disagreed and 4% undecided, 88% agreed this implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Fraud can be do deliberately or in deliberate.

TABLE 4.2.4: Fraud investigation occurs when there is suspicion of Fraud or malpractices within an organizations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	D	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
	U	3	6.0	6.0	8.0
	A	22	44.0	44.0	52.0
	SA	24	48.0	48.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that 2% of respondent responded disagreed and 6% undecided, 92% agreed this implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Fraud investigation occurs when there is suspicion of Fraud or malpractices within an organization.

TABLE 4.2.5: Fraud cases involve complicated financial transactions conducted by white collar criminals such as business professionals with specialized knowledge

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid SD	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
D	2	4.0	4.0	8.0
U	7	14.0	14.0	22.0
A	20	40.0	40.0	62.0
SA	19	38.0	38.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that 8% of respondent responded disagreed and 14% undecided, 78% agreed this implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Fraud cases involve complicated financial transactions conducted by white collar criminals such as business professionals with specialized knowledge.

TABLE 4.2.6: Forensic accountant need to ask staff questions regarding each number of reported.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid SD	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
A	26	52.0	52.0	54.0
SA	23	46.0	46.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that 2% of respondent responded disagreed and 98% agreed. This implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Forensic accountant need to ask staff questions regarding each number of reported.

TABLE 4.2.7: Deceitful employees especially in the manufacturing industry usually use a combination of several techniques to commit Fraud.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid SD	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
U	4	8.0	8.0	10.0
A	23	46.0	46.0	56.0
SA	22	44.0	44.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that 2% of respondent responded disagreed and 8% undecided, 90% agreed, this implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Deceitful employees especially in the manufacturing industry usually use a combination of several techniques to commit Fraud.

TABLE 4.2.8: Forensic accountant could be said to have special tools for conducting investigation as to detect and prevent fraudulent activities thereby combating financial fraud.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid SD	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
D	1	2.0	2.0	4.0
U	2	4.0	4.0	8.0
A	25	50.0	50.0	58.0
SA	21	42.0	42.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that 4% of respondent responded disagreed and 4% undecided, 92% agreed, this implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Forensic accountant could be said to have special tools for conducting investigation as to detect and prevent fraudulent activities thereby combating financial fraud.

TABLE 4.2.9: Forensic accountant goes beyond the normal audit as to unveil fraudulent activities by using Forensic software tools in conducting and investigating transactions and events.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid SD	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
D	1	2.0	2.0	4.0
U	3	6.0	6.0	10.0
A	21	42.0	42.0	52.0
SA	24	48.0	48.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that 4% of respondent responded disagreed and 6% undecided, 92% agreed, this implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Forensic accountant goes beyond the normal audit as to unveil fraudulent activities by using Forensic software tools in conducting and investigating transactions and events.

TABLE 4.2.10: Fraud response must be put in place

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid D	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
U	3	6.0	6.0	8.0
A	24	48.0	48.0	56.0
SA	22	44.0	44.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that 2% of respondent responded disagreed and 6% undecided, 92% agreed, this implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Fraud response must be put in place

TABLE 4.2.11: adopting forensic accounting will help to increase the financial standard of the company

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid D	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
U	2	4.0	4.0	6.0
A	25	50.0	50.0	56.0
SA	22	44.0	44.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that 2% of respondent responded disagreed and 4% undecided, 94% agreed, this implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Adopting forensic accounting will help to increase the financial standard of the company.

TABLE 4.2.12: Forensic accountant is responsible for analyzing and identifying the kinds of Fraud that occurs and their symptoms.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid SD	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
U	6	12.0	12.0	14.0
A	22	44.0	44.0	58.0
SA	21	42.0	42.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that 2% of respondent responded disagreed and 12% undecided, 86% agreed, this implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Forensic accountant is responsible for analyzing and identifying the kinds of Fraud that occurs and their symptoms.

TABLE 4.2.13: Fraud skills training should be conducted for employees.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid D	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
U	3	6.0	6.0	12.0
A	23	46.0	46.0	58.0
SA	21	42.0	42.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that 6% of respondent responded disagreed and 3% undecided, 88% agreed, this implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Fraud skills training should be conducted for employees.

TABLE 4.2.14: There should be a policy on suspected misconduct must be issued

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid SD	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
D	2	4.0	4.0	8.0
U	5	10.0	10.0	18.0
A	22	44.0	44.0	62.0
SA	19	38.0	38.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that 8% of respondent responded disagreed and 10% undecided, 82% agreed, this implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that there should be a policy on suspected misconduct must be issued

TABLE 4.2.15: Forensic accounting skills are becoming increasingly relied upon within a corporate reporting system that emphasizes its accountability to stakeholders.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid U	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
A	26	52.0	52.0	62.0
SA	19	38.0	38.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that 10% undecided, 90% agreed, this implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Forensic accounting skills are becoming increasingly relied upon within a corporate reporting system that emphasizes its accountability to stakeholders.

TABLE 4.2.16: Forensic Financial reporting system through use of proactive method of Fraud detection has strengthened external auditor’s independence.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid D	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
U	3	6.0	6.0	12.0
A	28	56.0	56.0	68.0
SA	16	32.0	32.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that 6% of respondent responded disagreed and 6% undecided, 88% agreed, this implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Forensic Financial reporting system through use of proactive method of Fraud detection have strengthened external auditor’s independence.

TABLE 4.2.17: Forensic accountant is helping to detect and prevent fraudulent activities in an organization in reducing financial fraud which most time led to corporate collapse.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid U	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
A	29	58.0	58.0	68.0
SA	16	32.0	32.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that 10% undecided, 90% agreed. This implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Forensic accountant is helping to detect and prevent fraudulent activities in an organization in reducing financial fraud which most time led to corporate collapse.

TABLE 4.2.18: Forensic accountant need to analyze where the numbers on reports came from and whether the company accurately reported those numbers.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid U	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
A	27	54.0	54.0	64.0
SA	18	36.0	36.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that 10% responded undecided, 86% agreed. This implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Forensic accountant need to analyze where the numbers on reports came from and whether the company accurately reported those numbers.

TABLE 4.2.19: Incentive should be done from time to time to disabuse corruption in the mind of the staff.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid SD	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
D	3	6.0	6.0	8.0
U	2	4.0	4.0	12.0
A	26	52.0	52.0	64.0
SA	17	34.0	34.0	98.0
54	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2022

The table above shows that 8% of respondent responded disagreed and 4% undecided, 86% agreed this implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Incentive should be done from time to time to disabuse corruption in the mind of the staff.

TABLE 4.2.20: Forensic accounting need to be detail oriented

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid U	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
A	26	52.0	52.0	60.0
SA	20	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2019

The table above shows that 4% undecided, 92% agreed. This implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Forensic accounting need to be detail oriented.

TABLE 4.2.21: Forensic accountant need to be persistence to request for the documents and other financial report.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid D	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
U	2	4.0	4.0	6.0
A	21	42.0	42.0	48.0
SA	26	52.0	52.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey 2019

The table above shows that 2% of respondent responded disagreed and 4% undecided, 94% agreed this implies that greater portion of the respondent agreed that Forensic accountant need to be persistence to request for the documents and other financial report.

DATA ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATION

This focuses on restating the hypothesis, analysis of data presented in previous sections and the interpretation of tested hypothesis.

4.3.1 Restatement of Hypotheses

HYPOTHESIS ONE

H₀: There is no significant relationship between adoption of forensic accounting, fraud prevention and control in manufacturing company.

H₁: There is significant relationship between adoption of forensic accounting fraud prevention and control in manufacturing company.

ANALYSIS USING CORRELATION

		Fraud prevention and control
Fraud prevention and control	Pearson Correlation	1
	Sig.(2-tailed)	
	N	
Detection services	Pearson Correlation	0.37
	Sig.(2-tailed)	0.48
	N	47
Investigation services	Pearson Correlation	0.27
	Sig.(2-tailed)	0.46
	N	47

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The analysis shows that fraud detection has a positive correlation with coefficient of 0.37; p-value is 0.26 influences on fraud reduction in manufacturing companies in Nigeria. Investigation service has a correlation of 0.27; p-value is 0.16 influences on fraud reduction. ($r=.37$, $r=.27$, $n=47$, $p<0.48$, $p<0.46$). This implies that there is a positive relationship between detection services and investigation services and fraud prevention with $r=.31$, $r=.27$ and $p<0.48$, $p<0.46$ respectively. Decision rule: reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis stating there is a significant relationship between forensic accounting adoption fraud prevention and control.

HYPOTHESIS TWO

H₀: There is no significant effect of the adoption of forensic accounting on the occurrence of fraud in manufacturing company.

H₁: There is significant effect of forensic accounting adoption on the occurrence of fraud in manufacturing company.

TABLE 4.2.22:

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.346 ^a	.126	-.084	2.4114

a. Predictors: (Constant), fraud detection, fraud investigation

Interpretation (Model Summary)

The above table shows a summary of the models generated to show the relationship between the variables measured, the independent variable (fraud detection and fraud investigation)

And the dependent variable (fraud prevention and control) Adjust R-Square shows that 8.4% of the variance of fraud prevention and control in manufacturing companies was explained by the model; the remaining 91.6 % of variation was outside the model. R-Square coefficient determination shows the percentage of the overall variation of the dependent variable that can be explained by the variation in the independent variable. The above model table shows the R-Square opposed the final model derived 0.126 indicates 12.6% change in fraud prevention and control in manufacturing companies in Nigeria caused by the independent variable forensic accounting R-coefficient which shows strength and directive in relationship between the independent variable and dependent variable in model was (0.346) which implies a positive relationship.

TABLE 4.2.23:
ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.434	1	18.217	10.424	.003 ^b .
	Residual	246.046	47	5.512		
	Total	294.480	49			

a. Predictors: (Constant), fraud detection, fraud investigation

b. Dependent Variable prevention and control

Decision rule: The above regression result shows that, the p sig of 0.003 ($p < 0.05$) implies that there is a significant impact of forensic accounting on fraud prevention and control, which shows the goodness of fit of the model. Due to the p-value been lower that 0.05% level of significance (0.003 % < 0.005%) hence, reject the null hypothesis accept the alternate hypothesis and conclude that, forensic accounting services has significant impact on fraud prevention and control in manufacturing companies in Nigeria. The model explains the change in dependent variable.

TABLE4.2.24
Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	5.155	2.700		2.370	.045
Fraud investigation	.347	.151	-.305	2.707	.183
Fraud detection	.242	.202	-.161	1.408	.199

a. Dependent Variable: prevention and control

From the above table, the coefficient for investigation 0.347, so for every unit increase or decrease in fraud prevention and control, a 0.347 increases or decrease in forensic accounting service is surmise, also the coefficient for detection is 0.242, there for every unit increase of decrease in fraud prevention, a 0.242 increase or decrease in forensic accounting is predicted

Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations

The chapter presents the summary of research findings with respect to the research topic “Impact of forensic accounting on fraud prevention and control”. It also concentrates on the conclusion drawn from carrying out this study and various recommendations put forward by the researcher for concerned organizations to implement. Based on the findings, conclusion and recommendation are subsequently drawn. These recommendations are to assist manufacturing companies to whom the study is relevant in intensifying the effort of the forensic accountants towards the prevention and control of manufacturing Fraud. Understanding the relationship between the forensic accounting services on prevention and control of manufacturing company.

Summary of Findings

The study objective was to establish the Impact of forensic accounting on Fraud prevention and control in manufacturing companies in Nigeria. Primary data were collected from the Finance, Audit, and Technical department of Nestle Plc. Regression and correlation analyses were used to determine the effect and relationship of forensic accounting and manufacturing Fraud prevention and control. It was found out from the study that there is a positive relationship between fraud prevention / control and forensic accounting investigation services.

The study discovered that corruption, bill fraud, inventory theft, ghost employee, check tampering, was one of the major forensic accounting investigative techniques which have affected Fraud prevention and control in manufacturing companies. Forensic accounting services is a major tool has seen in the above analysis. Fraud cases involve complicated financial transactions conducted by white collar criminals such as business professionals with specialized knowledge. Deceitful employees especially in the manufacturing industry use a combination of several techniques to commit Fraud.

Conclusion

The role of forensic accounting in Fraud prevention and control cannot be over emphasized especially in manufacturing company. Forensic accountants help the courts and other regulatory bodies through investigation, application of accounting principles in solving legal problems which input corruption, bill fraud etc., through the help of forensic accountant who possess skills and experience in Accounting, Auditing, Taxation, Internal Control. Fraud prevention and control should be the major focus of most organizations through the help of the forensic accountant. Most manufacturing companies having noticed the cost of Fraud prevention and control they often run away from engaging a forensic accountant, hence, jeopardizing the financial health of the organization or company.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

Manufacturing company should stop relying on whistleblowers for Fraud prevention and control but they should look at other method that they can use to prevent Fraud for instances Forensic accounting like " CCTV" camera closed circuit television and "FKT" Fastest Known Time. For manufacturing companies to realize the full potential of forensic accounting services, organization needs to have distinct structures within their department separating the roles of forensic accountant from that of the auditor because the roles are completely different with different objectives. It will enhance the two department and while at the same time avoiding any conflict between them.

Manufacturing companies in Nigeria should introduce forensic accounting to increase the quality of accountants and there should be more forensic accounting involvement in fraud prevention and control in manufacturing companies.

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