



The Role of Forensic Accounting in Detecting Financial Fraud in Emerging Markets

Dr. Chetana Asbe ^{1*}, Dr. Anita Sahoo ², Dr. P. Hameem Khan ³, Aravindan Munusamy Kalidhas ⁴,
Ish Kapila ⁵, Prateek Aggarwal ⁶, Dr. Neha Agrawal ⁷

¹ Associate Professor, ISME, ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai, India.

² Associate Professor, Department of Management, Siksha 'O' Anusandhan (Deemed to be University), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India.

³ Assistant Professor, Master of Business Administration, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

⁴ Associate Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), Ramanagara District, Karnataka, India.

⁵ Centre of Research Impact and Outcome, Chitkara University, Rajpura, Punjab, India.

⁶ Chitkara Centre for Research and Development, Chitkara University, Himachal Pradesh, India.

⁷ Assistant Professor, Business Management, Maharishi University of Information Technology, Uttar Pradesh, India.

*Corresponding author E-mail: chetana.asbe@atlasuniversity.edu.in

Received: May 15, 2025, Accepted: May 31, 2025, Published: August 28 2025

Abstract

We address the role of forensic accounting through a thorough analysis of financial documents, the identification of anomalous patterns of activity, collaboration with law enforcement and security agencies, and the prevention of fraud through the installation of financial controls, all of which are accomplished through a systematic literature review approach. The results demonstrate that forensic accounting is not just a preventive measure to lessen the probability of future financial fraud but also a poor post-event strategy. This is an attempt to provide a broad overview of the critical role that forensic accounting plays in preserving a company's financial integrity by summarizing these findings. The purpose of this study is to examine the important role that forensic accounting plays in identifying and looking into financial wrongdoing. The method of research employed is literature. Forensic accountants utilize evidence-gathering tools and techniques of special investigation to identify anomalous patterns that can indicate fraud. Their experience and training in evidence examination and preparation of investigative reports are of vital support during legal proceedings. The results also affirm that forensic accountants have a crucial role as expert witnesses in the courtroom, and in making recommendations for the improvement of internal control systems to mitigate the risk of future fraud.

Keywords: Forensic Accounting; Financial Frauds; Fraud Prevention; Forensic Technique; Security, Future Fraud.

1. Introduction

Forensic accounting in the modern digital era has changed immensely, responding to the sophistication of contemporary financial settings and the complexities presented by highly developed digital financial scams (Zhang, 2024). The development is distinguished by the application of cutting-edge techniques and technologies in forensic accounting procedures, which revolutionize the process of identifying and looking into financial wrongdoing. The conventional function of forensic accounting, that is, analyzing financial documents for evidence of fraud or embezzlement, has been revolutionized by the digital era. Forensic accounting techniques must adapt as a result of the emergence of new forms of digital financial fraud brought about by the growth of complex digital financial systems (EWA, 2022). Among the major shifts in forensic accounting practices is embracing big data methods (Kamalavathi & Radhakrishnan, 2015). Big data analytics enables forensic accountants to examine large volumes of financial information more effectively and efficiently, improving their capacity to identify anomalies and patterns that are typical of fraudulent activity (Saemi & Honarvar, 2017). This method has been especially helpful in detecting fraudulent financial reporting, which can profoundly interfere with the reliability and effectiveness of financial markets (Free, 2015; Al-wajid, 2023).

The majority of businesses are acknowledged to have an increasing requirement for forensic accounting. The causes and effects of fraud and human-made technical errors lead to forensic accounting. Since commercial entities have realized that such a service is necessary in recent years due to the sharp increase in fraud instances, it is relatively new in Malaysia (Hsu et al., 2019). In the framework of the evidentiary rules, forensic and investigative accounting refers to the use of accounting skills and a detective's mind to unresolved issues. As a vocation, it requires accounting savvy, fraud abilities, and a thorough comprehension of commercial realities and the functioning of the judicial system (Nurcahya, 2022; Darapour, 2016).



1.1 Research Problem

Financial crimes and financial corruption among junior and senior employees pose a serious threat to the accounting system for businesses, providing business accountants with the necessary training and tools (Sushma et al., 2024). In order to decrease the gap between courts and accountants and achieve the maximum level of justice when handling financial and administrative conflicts, financial officials should also facilitate and assure financial disclosure and correct financial information. Because of past crimes, the accounting and financial environment is distrusted when stringent controls are not put in place. Even for successful businesses, this translates to low revenues and few investors because of the transgressions of businesses without monitoring (Sushma et al., 2024).

1.2 Objectives

To fully understand the significance of forensic accounting's involvement in identifying financial fraud, research aims to achieve a number of goals in a brief amount of time. These goals include the following:

1. To investigate the field of forensic accounting.
2. To investigate how forensic accounting can be used to identify financial fraud.
3. To identify the elements that improve forensic accounting's ability to identify financial fraud.

2. Literature Review

In contrast to the traditional approach, which concentrates solely on the findings without mentioning the study's country, methodology, scope, period, suggestions, limitations, etc., the literature review addresses the earlier research independently. The author therefore went into great length about the previous studies, especially how forensic accounting may be approached from a variety of perspectives, including education, technology use, internal control, the regulatory environment, governance, profession, and awareness.

The effect of the professional theory elements of the theory developed on the use of forensic accounting was examined by Almashaqbeh et al. in 2023. There were 154 participants in the sample who were certified public accountants (Almashaqbeh et al., 2023). The findings indicated that the utility of forensic accounting services is heavily influenced by the code of ethics notion, commitment, intellectual technique, motivation, training, and relevance of social value. Nevertheless, independence and sense of belongingness had no influence. Barriers to the utilization of information technology in forensic accounting and information technology use in forensic accounting for detection of financial fraud were studied by (Alrawashdeh et al., 2020). The survey technique was applied in the research to collect data. There were three sections to the questionnaire: the first part inquired about the demographic details of the survey participants. Conversely, details about the challenges in implementing information technology in forensic accounting were incorporated in the second section. Moreover, data on the part that information (Balakrishnan et al., 2024) technology takes in applying forensic accounting to detect fraud were added in the third section. The findings confirmed that the two largest hindrances to applying information technology to forensic accounting are the cost of high-tech infrastructure and a lack of training. The findings also illustrate that the application of information technology triggers forensic accounting to detect financial misconduct. The pros and cons of forensic accounting from a professional and academic perspective were comprehensively addressed by (Alshurafat et al., 2021). The value of forensic accounting to accountants and students was demonstrated by its ability to enhance anti-fraud processes and unlock new career pathways. Among the weaknesses of forensic accounting were the fact that it was unregulated, no rules existed dictating entry restrictions into the field, and it was incompatible as far as methodology was concerned: an understanding of the main goal of the survey methodology employed in the gathering of required data and utilizing descriptive analysis in summarizing gathered data. The study sample consisted of (126) Saudi faculty members in Saudi universities out of (150) accounting questionnaires, representing (84 %) (Elzain, 2021; Ibrahim, 2022).

3. Research Methods

First, identify the key phrases that include "forensic accounting," "financial frauds," "detection," and "position." To broaden the search, other keywords like "investigation," "prevention of fraud," and "forensic measures" were used. The relevant academic databases, such as Google Scholar, IEEE Xplore, ScienceDirect, and JSTOR, have been used in the article search. Two stages of screening were carried out: first, the abstract and title were examined to assess their applicability to the field of study, and then the articles that passed the first screening were carefully reviewed. The total number of articles covered in the systematic review was documented for future reference. Qualitative analysis was carried out on all articles to reveal emerging patterns, findings and concepts, taking into consideration the limitations and strengths of each study. The findings of the chosen papers are methodically displayed to show how forensic accounting aids in the identification of financial fraud. The main ideas, research techniques, and conclusions drawn from each publication are then elaborated upon in a literature review. Therefore, a thorough and evidence-based examination of the relevant literature is made possible by this systematic review approach for literature research, which offers a strong foundation for proficiency in using forensic accounting to detect financial fraud.

4. Statistical Measures

As so far, the problem of fraud and forensic accounting is still an ongoing debate in the last couple of years due to the fact that corporations of developed nations like Enron Corp, WorldCom Inc, and Kmart Corp have been discovered and established as engaging in fraudulent activities.

These issues still need to be addressed in the business sector because fraud instances are only identified when substantial sums of money have vanished from the coffers. One of the greatest and most effective ways to prevent and reduce accounting fraud is through forensic accounting (Odia & Akpata, 2021). As forensic accounting has gained popularity in recent years, several educational institutions in their respective countries have started offering it as a course.

Table 1: Result of Chi-square Distribution

Factors	p-Values	ChiSquareTest(X ²) PearsonChi Square	Likelihood Ratio	Linear By Linear- Ass.
Cultural and Linguistic Factors	Values	15.096	14.536	4.812
	p-value	0.001	0.001	0.028
Healthcare Provider Factors become Regulatory and Legal Factors	Values	2.248	2.027	2.233
	p-value	0.134	0.155	0.135
Community Resources and Support becomes Organizational and Infrastructure Factors	Values	4.527	4.572	4.497
	p-value	0.033	0.032	0.034
Economic and Market Factors	Values	3.565	3.552	3.541
	p-value	0.059	0.059	0.06

Table 2: Result of Chi-square Distribution

Factors	Symmetric Measures	
	Phi	Crammer's V
1. What are the most common types of financial fraud in emerging markets, and how can forensic accounting help detect them?	0.317	0.317
2. How can forensically accounting techniques be adapted to accommodate the unique challenges of emerging markets?	0.001	0.001
3. What is the impact of forensic accounting on financial statement accuracy in emerging markets?	-0.122	0.122
4. Can forensic accounting help reduce the incidence of financial fraud in emerging markets?	0.134	0.134
5. What skills and expertise are required for forensic accountants to operate effectively in emerging markets?	-0.174	0.174
6. How can forensic accounting be integrated into the auditing process in emerging markets?	0.033	0.033
7. What are the challenges faced by forensic accountants investigating financial fraud in emerging markets?	-0.154	0.154
8. How can technology be leveraged to enhance forensic accounting capabilities in emerging markets?	0.059	0.059
9. What is the role of forensic accounting in supporting anti-corruption efforts in emerging markets?	0.001	0.001
10. Can forensic accounting help identify early warning signs of financial fraud in emerging markets?	-0.122	0.122
11. How can forensic accounting be used to investigate cyber-enabled financial fraud in emerging markets?	0.134	0.134
12. What are the implications of forensic accounting for corporate governance in emerging markets?	0.001	0.001
13. How can forensic accounting contribute to the development of more effective anti-fraud regulations in emerging markets?	-0.154	0.154
14. What are the benefits and challenges of using data analytics in forensic accounting investigations in emerging markets?	0.059	0.059
15. How can forensic accounting help protect investors from financial fraud in emerging markets?	-0.154	0.154
16. What is the impact of forensic accounting on the cost of capital in emerging markets?	0.001	0.001
Can forensic accounting help reduce the risk of financial instability in emerging markets?	-0.122	0.122

The study of applying accounting data gathered through auditing techniques and procedures to resolve legal disputes is known as forensic accounting. Additionally, it requires the integration of auditing, accounting, and investigative skills. By carefully examining the financial data, these forensic accountants draw inferences, calculate values, and identify odd trends or questionable transactions. It provides the court with an accounting study for the purpose of resolving certain disputes and also explains the fraud that was committed.

5. Conclusion

All things considered, it is envisaged that forensic accounting can help the apparently weak traditional accounting and auditing systems to separate out financial crime perpetrated by the various parties. By utilizing sophisticated methodologies and forensic computing software programs in examining and digging into transactions and occurrences emanating from the firm, a forensic accountant exceeds a general audit level to reveal acts of fraudulence. Forensic accounting has a promising but challenging future. Fraud detection capacities will undoubtedly be significantly enhanced by the growing use of technology like artificial intelligence and predictive analytics. However, this also presents difficulties, such as the requirement for forensic accountants to learn new skills and stay up to date with rapidly evolving technical settings. Forensic accounting techniques will require constant attention to detail and creativity due to the dynamic nature of digital financial fraud. A forensic accountant investigates certain claims. Therefore, one could argue that corporations use forensic accountants to resolve complaints or charges and to find or stop suspected or anticipated wrongdoing within the company. His brief is an anticipatory audit that goes above and beyond standard audit procedures in order to lower the risk of misuse, abuse, exploitation, or manipulation.

References

- [1] Almashaqbeh, R. N., Alshurafat, H., & Al Amosh, H. (2023). The impact of professionalism theory constructs on the applicability of forensic accounting services: Evidence from Jordan. *International Journal of Financial Studies*, 11, 141. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijfs11040141>
- [2] Alrawashdeh, B., Afaneh, M. K., & Alfawwreh, N. (2020). The role of technology for activating the use of forensic accounting in financial fraud. *Academy of Strategic Management Journal*, 20(Special Issue 2), 1–10.
- [3] Ali, K. S., Aljuhishi, B. I. M., & Alaraji, F. A. A. S. (2025). Impact of Applying Administrative Auditing On the Effectiveness of Government Units Analytical Study at Mustansiriyah University. *Quality-Access to Success*, 26(205).
- [4] Alshurafat, H., Al Shbail, M. O., & Mansour, E. (2021). Strengths and weaknesses of forensic accounting: An implication on the socio-economic development. *Journal of Business and Socio-economic Development*, 1(2), 135–148.
- [5] Alwajid, A. F. K. (2023). The Impact of Accounting Disclosure through Social Media on Reducing Information Gap: A Field Study in Companies on the Iraqi Stock Exchange. *International Academic Journal of Social Sciences*, 10(1), 37–48. <https://doi.org/10.9756/IAJSS/V10I1/IAJSS1005>
- [6] Madhanraj. (2025). Blockchain-Assisted Peer-to-Peer EV Energy Trading in Vehicle-to-Grid Networks. *National Journal of Intelligent Power Systems and Technology*, 1(1), 48–56.
- [7] Balakrishnan, R., Khadouri, S. S. S. A., Arokiasamy, A. R. A., Louis, S. A., & Raman, A. (2024). A machine learning-based secured and energy-efficient data transmission in mobile ad-hoc networks (MANET). *Journal of Wireless Mobile Networks, Ubiquitous Computing, and Dependable Applications*, 15(3), 253–261. <https://doi.org/10.58346/JOWUA.2024.13.017>
- [8] Darapour, M. (2016). The role of toxic assets in the formation of financial crisis (Case study: Iran central bank's monetary system). *International Academic Journal of Organizational Behavior and Human Resource Management*, 3(2), 1–7.

- [9] Sadulla, S. (2025). Next-Generation Perovskite Solar Cells: Stability Challenges and Scalable Manufacturing. *National Journal of Renewable Energy Systems and Innovation*, 47-60.
- [10] Elzain, E. O. (2021). Should forensic accounting be included in curricula of accounting departments: The case of Saudi Arabia? *International Journal of Higher Education*, 10(4), 258–267. <https://doi.org/10.5430/ijhe.v10n4p258>
- [11] Ewa, U. E. (2022). Forensic accounting and fraud management in Nigeria. *Journal of Accounting, Business and Finance Research*, 14(1), 19–29. <https://dx.doi.org/10.55217/102.v14i1.505>
- [12] Karthika, J. (2025). Wireless Control Of Industrial Servo Drives Using Industrial IOT And 5g Technologies. *National Journal of Electric Drives and Control Systems*, 49-58.
- [13] Free, C. (2015). Looking through the fraud triangle: A review and call for new directions. *Meditari Accountancy Research*, 23(2), 175–196. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2590952>
- [14] Hsu, P., Tian, F., & Yi, L. (2019). The impact of financial fraud on technological innovation: Myopia, job security, and loss of trust. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3562829>
- [15] Poornimadarshini, S. (2025). Topology Optimization of Brushless DC Machines for Low-Noise and High-Torque Applications. *National Journal of Electrical Machines & Power Conversion*, 45-51.
- [16] İbrahim, M. E. R. T. (2022). Investigation techniques, methods, types, and increasing impact of forensic accounting in digital period. *MaliyeveFinansYazıları*, (118), 13–32.
- [17] Kamalavathi, E., & Radhakrishnan, R. (2015). Transferring a secure message through efficient and reliable dynamic clustered MAC protocol for VANET (VER-DCMAC). *International Journal of Advances in Engineering and Emerging Technology*, 6(4), 1–15.
- [18] Vishnupriya, T. (2025). Grid-Connected Inverter Topologies for High-Penetration Solar PV Systems: A Comparative Study. *Transactions on Power Electronics and Renewable Energy Systems*, 44-50.
- [19] Nurcahya, Y. A. (2022). Mitigation of the potential fraud in the era of business digitalization in the COVID-19 pandemic: Exploration of accountant's role and challenges. *Fair Value: JurnalIlmiahAkuntansidanKeuangan*, 4(11), 5117–5123.
- [20] Odia, J. O., & Akpata, O. T. (2021). Role of data science and data analytics in forensic accounting and fraud detection. In *Handbook of research on engineering, business, and healthcare applications of data science and analytics* (pp. 203–227).
- [21] Saemi, A., & Honarvar, A. R. (2017). Evaluation of macro and parallel data processing tools affecting the improvement of performance to extract user interests. *International Academic Journal of Science and Engineering*, 4(1), 39–52.
- [22] Sushma, S., Mani, R., Perumalraja, R., Vasanthan, R., & Mohamed, A. (2024). Accounting information systems for strategic management: The role of intellectual capital in mediating the relationship between customer, company, and performance. *Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services*, 14(2), 160–166. <https://doi.org/10.51983/ijiss-2024.14.2.23>
- [23] Veerappan, S. (2025). Integration of Hydrogen Storage with PV Systems for Off-Grid Power Supply. *Transactions on Energy Storage Systems and Innovation*, 1(1), 41-49.
- [24] Zhang, S. (2024). Consumer attitudes towards AI-based financial advice: Insights for decision support systems (DSS) and technology integration. *Journal of Internet Services and Information Security*, 14(4), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.58346/JISIS.2024.14.001>