

## FORENSIC ACCOUNTING

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### ABSTRACT

During the following decades, the accounting profession is trying to shirk its responsibility to discover violations, court accounting as a specialized subset of the profession were identified. Recently, at least occasionally on charges of financial crimes in the country's newspapers and news sites, we see that sometimes forever remain as a charge. Of course this is not the country the news nothing new are allocated. In every country and economic system, there is a possibility of this potentially criminal. For example, we witnessed the financial scandals of Enron and WorldCom, such as how to trust investors, the investigation of such cases Accountants in the presence of a court expert in the field of accounting and legal issues, and dominate the other areas which we will cover in this article, would be more effective. In particular, the presence of such expertise can be a deterrent against the opportunists.

### INTRODUCTION

Although the role of the judiciary and official experts (specializing in accounting and auditing) in dealing with financial claims and disputes cannot be denied, but the truth is that cultivation and employ accountants court in the Iranian legal system in the form of a string the individual can observe greater fairness in criminal investigation and financial litigation, and ultimately help protect the rights of the people. The main problem is now official expert's aforementioned public degree accounting acceptability the relevant test and undergoes a brief training period; they have to handle the cases. Many experts, in the case of a part-time activity is to follow them. The courses do not work for specialized content, while the most prestigious universities in the world, produced court accounting period. In order to of students and the profession of the court accounting, business community and the public in this country will be beneficial. We expect demand for ever-increasing interest in the trial and accountancy and competent accountant's potential role of more space in Salem economy and the promotion of justice, ever happen. this paper, an overview of the meaning, significance, background, scope and accounting processes of the court, and Add it to teach accounting Iran.

### Accounting History court

During the following decades, the accounting profession is trying to shirk its responsibility to discover violations, court accounting as a specialized subset of the profession were identified. (Bachelor of accounting fraud and financial (accounting court) - T. Habibullah)

In 1824, a young Scottish accountant in his first propagated in Arbitration. In the late 19th century and the first paper were published 20 articles in 1946, by Morris Pivyt New York City, one of the partners the first time accounting court raised.

The first book was published in 1982. Prison famous American gangster Al Capone for tax evasion famous example is the result of a court accounting. (CPA Magazine - September 1390)

The early twentieth century Hsabrshan expected to pay for fraud. In 1905 and 1909 Dixie Lawrence and Robert Montgomery wrote that the purpose and scope of the audit included the first two cases detected fraud and fraud. In 1918, the University of Lasalle Extension Announced the discovery of fraud is one of the most important tasks of a professional accountant.

A series of embarrassing mistakes during last 50 years accounting change in accounting method. Jane Brown in 1962, the study predicted that in the next accounting auditor to perform tests overall responsibility for the diagnosis of

embezzlement and possible mistakes. The responsibility of auditing as a profession will be added to supplement purpose. (Bachelor of accounting fraud and financial (accounting court) - T. Habibullah)

Following the scandals involving prominent companies in the world, auditors were busy doing something that they cannot do that before the discovery of the violation, what it was a few decades ago, now led Ghymrsvm. Auditors again in the role of accountants the court saw.

Occasional recently on charges of financial crimes, or at least the country can be seen in newspapers and online news sites which sometimes remains as a charge, but are not limited to our country. In each country their economies and There is potential here for accountants court in the fields of accounting and legal issues and views can be seen in other areas. That is deterrent to opportunists.

### **Accounting definition of court**

Forensic, Means the appeal. Accounting branch of accounting is essentially a court connected with a court judgment. In fact, gathering and presenting financial information in a format that is acceptable in court against the accused for economic offenses. Focusing on The analysis shall explain (cause and effect) phenomena, including the discovery of tricks, tricks and effects, if any, in the accounting system.

Accountants but accountant's court oncoming eye to the facts and figures behind the numbers is. ACCOUNTING court is a combination of several disciplines: accounting, auditing, taxation, finance, law, valuation, business operations, psychology and related fields of study and examination. (CPA Magazine - September 1390)

The scope of financial accounting, audit trial so vast that it is a subset.

The financial audit is to assume that everything is correct unless the contrary is proved; the court assumes that the problem is in accounting and the CPA would be evidence of the offender to be discovered and collection.

Accountants court in search of clues, the transaction and may vary slightly open door to truth. Figures importance of Accountant court is very important. They say fraud and other Kzhrftary usually happens slowly. Cheating starts with a small source, because it would be dishonest to beat the benchmark system, when the area is safe, big fraud to occur.

In 1980 and 1990, the difference between the trial and accountancy accounting and accountants increased crime after the act, and while this is very subjective, the accounting profession, the audit court.

### **Accounting purpose court**

One of the main purposes of accounting, court, investigating and exposing fraudulent activities within and outside the organization. When the checks bankruptcy expert, policy research performs during the search for hidden assets in divorce income, or in the case of a public company surveys, fear of fraud because he was recruited to engage in the event of fraud and is expected to find one. (Bachelor of accounting fraud and financial (accounting court) - T. Habibullah)

Jack Bologna, editor of the magazine "The accounting court" 'point out that accounting fraud, court accounting, litigation support, financial analysis, research and evaluation are often used interchangeably. However, the main purpose behind this the search was called cheating.

Robert Montgomery, one of the founders of the accounting profession in the United States stated:

Fraud detection is one of the most important duties of the audit. The audit is no doubt that it can better detect fraud that the auditor cannot do this.

American Accounting Association (AICPA) shows that the economic development business, accounting court as a discipline has been developed for certified public accountants and public accountants estimated 20 to 30 thousand courts engaged in offering accounting services.

Forum in its report titled 'characteristics and skills required of accountants court "in a poll conducted by audit firms and university professors are decisive, analytical ability as the most important feature is an accountant named court.

Some countries have specialized in this field is carried out in universities and many companies are attempting employ such accountants,

The legal environment of the investigation, detection and prosecution of fraud experts in the field of good companies, but the problem is that they spend most of the fraud occurred in the public sector increased to court Accountants, and the effectiveness in the public sector also help detect fraud.

Detect fraud in the private sector, which remains almost intact, according to the scope of fraud deterrent force increases as a result protection and promotion of managers and employees investor confidence in the capital market, including self-preserve the rights of stock and stockholder s government and the general public.

It is time in this field in the university as a branch of accounting academics 'views and in this regard it is necessary' accounting, and the rights of "of people employed in the profession of the accounting, an expert on official Judiciary managers inspectorate and Auditing, accounting and legal expert regarding the syllabus and curricula to be used in a comprehensive study.

### **The increasing importance of accounting court**

AICP Auditing and university professors to teach the skills needed to evaluate and discover the tricks of the financial the report says. a report, A the forum «and skills required features Accountants court" to analyze the results of a survey of lawyers, certified public accountants and academics expert in the field trial was conducted.

AICPA's survey of the views of these groups is essential features Accountants trial.

Association report shows that the economic crisis, accounting court as a discipline has been developed for certified public accountants.

Robert Harris AICPA chairman, said: "The ideal professional accountant in public accounting for the appeal. The basic values such as integrity and impartiality of the audit court audit are essential." All of Three groups participated in this survey is crucial, as the ability to analyze the fundamental characteristics of an accountant named court (78% of lawyers, certified public accountants, 86% and 90% of academics).

However, some differences in the ranking of skills in the three groups were observed. Lawyers believed that verbal communication is the most important skill that seems to be effective for expression and presentation in court is necessary.

On the other hand, critical thinking, strategic thinking and accountants as the most important element in verbal and written communication and knew next level. Academic and certified public accountants critical thinking and strategic thinking skills, critical were agreed that, but skills audit and the ability to search and study skills ranked as second and third respectively.

Accounting courts to include collection, analysis, interpretation and evaluation of evidence and report findings in court, legal and administrative board meeting or other place to be. It seems to be trial lawyers, accountants main customers. AICPA younger accountants will be attracted to this area, so the main goal of the association reports, provide guidance to universities on the accounting curriculum court.

### **Differences between accounting and independent audit court**

<b>Accountants and accounting court</b>	<b>Auditor and the independent auditor</b>
In response to an event.	It is mandatory.
There are questioning spirit.	There are professional skepticism.
Tax considerations is included.	Reporting Standards are standards.
The court is to resolve disputes.	Ensure that the financial statements are free from distortions in importance.
Covering financial and non-financial issues is higher.	Focuses on the financial statements and the related figures.
Commenting on the health of the account or fraud in the	Commenting on the fairness of the financial statements correctly
Find documents confirming a graft	Sample documents
No restriction	Done in a given time period.
Assess the possible frauds and forgers introduced	Comment accepted, conditionally or rejected

### **Accounting Position court**

Some of bankruptcy in the past 5 years due account managers with the purpose of concealing the theft of large sums of public funds, corporations have taken place. The accounting profession should be towards the investigation of fraud change of position of employees and managers a. Applicants must have financial facilities to banks and financial institutions to give more information. Accountant's cooperation with law enforcement is essential.

### **Auditors' responsibility for fraud**

Corporate fraud in recent years has led to great cost millions. Only in the US and the UK billions of dollars of fraud reported to his head, however, is said to be only report 10% of all fraud will be included. The evidence indicates that corporate fraud is a serious problem. This is fraud, especially when senior managers and employees of companies that

are committed, usually the curtain falls out which companies are unexpected problems are acute. In this case, the question arises: Where were the auditors?

Independent auditor's role in detecting and reporting fraud firms is a controversial topic. Comments are professional auditors and the audit function, thus reducing the expectations gap, the highest level of cooperation is necessary. Several studies It is shown that while the politicians, the courts, and many other financial issues, the auditors are expected to detect and report fraud, Hsarsy profession in general, their responsibilities in this area is reduced and emphasized that the responsibilities of directors and auditors for the fraud detection role Atkast unplanned and unpredictable.

### **History of the duties of auditors in detecting and reporting fraud**

Detect fraud prior to 1920 was known as the primary goal of audit. This audit is a review of the literature it is obvious. With the acceptance of fraud detection as an audit objective, the court in to ensure Find out the fact that auditing responsibilities within a reasonable play.

During the years 1920 to 1960, the accounting profession is becoming less important to detect fraud attached to it at the end of this period, it is completely ignored and the detection and prevention of fraud, and the company management responsible the primary objective of the auditor's attestation of financial statements considered.

This change in accounting purposes, mainly as a response to changes in environmental conditions, social audit - Economic interpret. With the growth of the firm in terms of size, organizational complexity and diversity of tasks, during the years 1920 to 1960, this is the data collection and accounting functions and tasks that the employee would be, affected. Corporate management internal control system to control the activities of employees and in order to avoid error in wrong or diagnosis offenses (eg fraud) the accounting and other records and documents, was established. At this time the company has grown and the volume was high operational audit work to control all accounting records within a reasonable time and limited cost, it was impossible. In this way, gradually audit procedures and strict control of all operations, the Company's internal control evaluations and test a sample of transactions was changed. After the First World War and the depression of the 1930s, there was a new class of small investors. This class, unlike shareholders last year, though few in numbers, but they are very close to state-owned companies, the future of the company and more than Qlah shown Aydat shan were due to the amount of investment. If they realize that they could have found somewhere else to earn more income from investments transferred to rate their own capital to be had. Changes in operations by the investment Due to a change in emphasis on the financial statements and the financial statements rather than as documents reflecting the stewardship fund managers and stakeholders to identify the sources of the documents converted to the decision to investment. In consequently, all the attention on the fairness of the financial statements of financial position and performance of the company showed concentrated. The reflection of the changes in environmental conditions - economic, social audit aims to detect fraud and error in the evaluation and fairness of the information contained in the financial statements for the change. At the end of 1960, assumed the responsibilities of auditors to detect fraud were not considered. The issue was raised by professional magazines and journals of the time. Forward of the typically, the evaluation of the financial statement audit is designed primarily to be relied on.

This is more affected by the increase in size and number of frauds at the company's auditors and the increasing criticism of politicians, the Court of, the newspaper of journalist's economic US group auditor responsibility for fraud detection in the case have acknowledged that. Besides, in England, and gradually began to accept the responsibilities of auditors detect fraud (or suspected fraud) over the course of their audit and report it to the authorities. And system companies in the US, Canada and Australia are discussed and the end of our country will be.

### **Duties of auditors to detect and report fraud company in England**

In the financial services sector, In mid-1980, two leaders of successful companies are the Consumers actively complaining about their inability to play the role of auditors in detecting fraud began. They also found that if the auditors are responsible for voluntary further diagnosis and reporting of corporate fraud will not take responsibility, it will be imposed on them by the authorities. The theory is supported by politicians, officials stated their opinion on a range of discovery of the fraud and the cost of the audit, the practical and desirable that public auditors to detect fraud and to accept responsibility. In response to pressure from politicians, members of the audit team assigned to investigate the problem. The group as a whole supports the idea of the auditors of fraud important role in decreasing The company is, however, as the following passage indicates that the group members are strongly opposed to the development tasks of auditing to detect fraud that : " We do not believe that is actually realistic or cost-effective than that of and expand in order to detect fraud "( Association of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, 1985) ; " The responsibility of the

auditor is heavy and we did not think it necessary or practical tasks and present the audit to detect fraud detection increase "( Association of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, 1985) ; " The test detected an increase in the scope of duties of auditing tasks, we believe that in general no clear boundaries, impractical and Ghyrkarast "( Congress of International Accountants, 1985 ).

Opponents of the audit to detect fraud task force, working group chairman of the contents of this description is shown to be: "It is impossible to accept the auditor's responsibility to detect fraud. The cost can be very high. The government does not know how to perform the audit is, what is to be and what is. I do not believe increasing professional responsibility and accepts her. "Report of the audit, auditors is less important than the problem of fraud detection by auditors to report fraud is. Evaluation of them with the purpose of discovering information that is reasonably expected misstatement due to fraud and error in the event of their financing. In any case the auditor cannot be expected that errors, fraud and abuse in operation discover. Has been. Group of professional business development support functions such that Very few reports of this fraud are fraud committed by management or not at all. The situation is expected to be accepted by the public. Auditors are not isolated from society, auditor to the community of which it is a part of the job. The expectations in this regard and should be given sufficient weight. The aim of the British Government imposed a duty Report of the Auditors ( if it rejects his volunteer career ) but idle threats in the fiscal year of 1986 was enacted . This law requires that all capital investment in the UK's commercial capital, security regulations issued by the Board of Investment and the determination to respect the rules. The law is the auditor of capital invested in the business authorized to be concerned about the discovery of fraud or suspected fraud cases to the authorities to report. Of the cases.

In response to social and political pressure on auditors to detect fraud and to take greater responsibility for recommendations of working groups and committees of inquiry, both the draft audit was released. The writer first expressed is that, since together on documents and accounting fraud on the face of the financial impact is generally accepted that "auditors should audit their own work schedule so tiny that they can discover the willful misrepresentation of fraud." The draft further includes a weak claim to the discovery of the fraud was " clearly auditors are responsible for audit work such as program planning, implementation and evaluation to provide a reasonable expectation of false detection in case of financial and, though this is often due to fraud or error counters . " The writer, in breach of a duty of confidentiality concerns due to the effect of: "When the community is in favor of disclosure of information to the competent authority or a person is going to have negative there is no disclosure, auditing, risk violating the principle of confidentiality and stigma are immune."

disclose violations to management or shareholders not to be violated but may be disclosed to other persons. Solicitor noted that in the current law, this is the farthest possible to encourage the disclosure to third parties by the auditors, the There are, however, the auditor is not legally obligated to disclose information to third parties, it is provided. In certain circumstances, other confidential information that may be confidential. If this is the disclosure of such information to justify the benefit of society is consequently, third parties are reported to be. At length, after working as auditors of fraud ( whether real or suspected ) to be informed and believe that it should be reported to authorities in order to comply with the public interests, be it writing The Directors ( with the exception of cases where the perpetrator is her manager ) report .

### **Duties of auditors in the UK than in the US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand**

Auditing standards in the UK compared with other countries shows that the duties of auditors to detect fraud in these countries is similar, i.e., all the audit - with skeptical of - it's so tiny that the reasonable expectations of the detection of fraud If you are not financially, but in America and Australia for the auditors said it should not be assumed management Ghysadq . Accountants in England and New Zealand in the absence of evidence that violate the legal, honest and credible evidence to accept the statements of directors as of Contents. In Canada, the skeptical spirit of this species means that the auditors have evidence to the contrary, the assumption is true, and managers are wise; it is about the same as the UK and New Zealand. In none of the other countries, The precision required to achieve reasonable assurance of auditors to detect fraud during program planning, implementation and evaluation of audit and evaluate the appropriate level of professional skepticism is not.

Reporting duties of the directors and shareholders of the duty of auditors in detecting fraud are also similar in different countries is very similar. When the auditors in this area with a practical approach towards fraud doubt there afflicts them, be appropriate levels of management. (Or the audit committee or board of directors) to inform and impact of fraud on the basis of financial consideration. In cases where proper audit of the financial prejudice of knowing, it is necessary to qualify his report. Aside from The task of the report of the audit differences are mainly in the USA, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and England on the one side and the other. In the United States, Canada and New

Zealand, although the auditor's duty of confidentiality to customers, the public as a matter of top priority and override the public interest is considered to be, in certain circumstances, the auditor may be obliged to report to the authorities. However, in these countries, the duty of the auditor's report of the third parties, limited and Low range is. Conditions are different in Australia and England.

According to the company to third parties, without the need to get permission from the management company for the job they have. In the 28 Australian Business Law stipulates that auditors audit report violations of the law that it is sufficient to not addressed to the National Commission on Security and reporting.

### **The reasons for the differences between countries**

It is clear fraud detection tasks in different countries is largely the same, although the task of discovering the extent specified in the US than in other countries seems to be. In relation to the reporting of fraud, the auditor's duty to report the matter to the directors and shareholders, in all countries similar, but differ in some aspects of the report of the third parties that reported the relative importance of the duty of confidentiality towards the interests of the community or keep secrets firm will accept.

Due to the similarity of different economic and political environment, the question is why the reports of cheating by auditing their differences? The answer may be in the relative importance of corporate fraud is an economic and political issue, the public and political attention to this matter and in particular the amount of pressure the government to audit. The way it was stated, in England, rigging company in the mid 1980's and reached a critical level and serious consideration was given to the public and politicians.

In the United States, criticism of the auditing profession in the decades of 1970 and 1980 were common and attacking the auditors in the mid and late this decade. In any case, unlike the British people and government criticism mainly on short auditors in a more effective role in dealing with fraud was criticized by the auditors in the US and expectations of all intervals are identified, the auditor's role in detecting and reporting of illegal acts ( other than fraud ) cover was.

The US Foreign Corrupt practices Act was passed, leading to the detection results. The Auditing Standard No. 53 as one of the 9 standard distance spread expectations that it embraced a wide range of topics. Moreover, in the United auditors threatened detected statesmen duty Reporting They are legally forced to do (like UK law has entrusted these duties) do not have.

In a political environment - the economic mainstream in the US, the auditor's duty to detect fraud similar to the UK ( but not exactly ) accepted the responsibility for the reporting of fraud to third parties about the discovery or suspected to be denied, however, except in very limited circumstances and identified.

### **Why the responsibilities of auditors in detecting and reporting fraud issue are intrudes remains?**

The duty of the auditors of the company's fraud is a major source of between expectations and performance of the auditors. The main difference between what societies expects from auditors and what auditors received is not clear. It is always a discussion of the audit cycle is passionate. Some members of the profession could be a liability issue that it is limited and some do. The important question is why the auditor's responsibility to detect and report cases of fraud, opinions and expectations is different? In this section we discuss some of the factors in explaining why the subject is still controversial and not easy to resolve it, dealt it. Below are two main groups of factors are:

- Those who are more inclined to independent audits, to a limited range of responsibilities of auditors in the detection and reporting of willingness to show up.
- Those who are more inclined to social expectations, to extend liability of auditors tend to show up. However, during the recent audit although many efforts to restrict the legal capacity to detect fraud audit has shown, however, is increasing.

The subject of many questions related to those audits is performed to be considered slow. In practice, shareholders elected official duties of auditors to the Board of Directors has delegated to the Board of Directors of the fees auditor the determine that. Since the selection and payment of remuneration to the auditor's control managers, auditors are not expected to have greater attention to management shareholders. The importance of the statement of managers for successful and unsuccessful audit is obvious, for example, in UK law any statement of managers (written or oral) that the Company's auditors In areas of deceit or misleading specified clamping is (whether deliberately or through lack of care), the offense is supposed to be. The need to maintain a high level of mutual trust and cooperation between units of auditing and auditors, on a lot of fraud in the audit report to. In relation to the suspected or detected fraud of an individual auditor reports to management, board of directors or audit committee may participate as auditors in mind Knarknan spy or informer appear causing loss of trust and cooperation to be cut. Similarly, if the auditors discover fraud or suspected cases have been reported to legal authorities without the knowledge of the Company, the business entity may have damaged them.

## **Expectations**

Research, the main reason that the auditors are independent individuals who are able to investigate issues occurred in the company. They have no legal authority to access all records, accounts and corporate offices, and we may need information and explanations of officials and employees demand.

Failure to detect fraud in a company may be regarded as providing appropriate services to teachers (assuming your hand managers involved are not cheating). The discovery of fraud by the managers of the audited entity, the auditor's warning about the danger (risk) in The Company is supposed to be. The scope of the auditor's responsibility for detecting fraud is more concerned with choice, control of domestic companies. Professional emphasis is very suitable for the prevention and detection of fraud through the implementation of a system Effective control of the interior. But in the last adopted in this regard is that auditors can play a more effective role.

. Management Companies must participate in the annual report, the effectiveness of the control system of internal auditors to express their opinions about it. In any case, due to the opposition of the great directors and auditors, the report recommends giving principals control the effectiveness of the internal side was made.

## **An inherent conflict**

In the professional literature as well as the satisfaction of needs expressed by the profession. Professional person of his knowledge that enables them to provide a service to other members of society who are not able to do it themselves. The nature of professional expertise in such The reason being is that professionals handled it. The same members as the professional societies are expected to support their own interests. This mutual responsibility to protect the public interest, and members of the contradiction inherent in a profession that is the regulations are enacted to govern their affairs themselves. Society expects auditors to complete their fraud detection and appearance, professional staff strive to meet the expectations that. However, although Comments about the reasonableness and still is being unreasonable, but measures to increases the social obligations of their profession may perform are as follows:

- Auditor's Report to the Board and Audit Committee on the adequacy of the control system in order to prevent and detect fraud and specifically the adequacy of their internal fraud detection by directors and senior staff,
- Regarding professional associations and whether before or after waking up, looking for fraud detection and aspects of personal behavior has been pressed or not;
- Professional members of, regular seminars for managers and auditors to ensure ongoing awareness of the common signs of fraud and hold those who commit status symbols.

## **A summary of the state of the world today**

During the last hundred years, society has always expected fraud auditors and the audit profession to discover and detect fraud in the spectrum, as the basic purpose of the audit, on the other hand, it means denial of responsibility towards the would have changed .

In the past, professional and community leaders in response to stress, again responsible for the fraud was discovered . In practice, auditors and the audit work such as program planning and implementation can be reasonably expected to detect fraud is present. Professional liability adequacy of the control system of the internal detection or prevention of fraud caused by managers is accepted. Besides, in the recent audit report is accepted more responsibility. Beyond the duty to report fraud identified during the audit to management and shareholders, the duty to report fraud to the authorities (since this would be a public benefit) is adopted. In spite of the duties of auditors, fraud, company to continue and is an increasingly important economic and social issues appear to be. It is clear that the duty of auditors and their performance is still much lower than the expectations of society.

In addition, the community consensus about the minimum amount or type of reasonable auditor to detect fraud there the following questions in this regard, it is worthy of study:

- Help increase the ability of auditors to detect fraud is?
- Control environment and assess to what extent the reduction in fraud detection can help the most?
- What needs to address in particular the (detective) further, the auditors are there?

Experience has shown that the auditor's responsibility for detecting and reporting fraud is a serious issue and you simply cannot solve it. It is necessary to clear the nose more than the expectation that auditors will be and obligations of the answers to the detection of expectation of more career in optimally serve the community.

In some cases it has been found to increase accountability. If these steps are taken, the gap between society's expectations of auditors and the extent to which the auditors used to be quite reduced.

## **Looking at the situation in Iran**

In case of fraud, embezzlement and illegal acts have long been discussed and considered by the legislature. The law of trade, be responsible for the accuracy and timeliness of financial responsibility by the board of directors of the company

(Article 232) and to properly comment If the financial and reporting any violation, default or guilty of inspection tasks (Article 148) and illusory profit distribution (Article 258) and the direct or indirect use of the property or reputation of the company (Article 269) is considered a crime. Auditing Standards, which since 1378 it entered into force, the division of 24 and 25 of fraud, error and non-compliance with laws and regulations by the entity paid. Auditing standards, as described above, the two species on the face of the financial impact leaves: direct (impact of fraud, error and illegal acts on the basis of the property) and indirect (assessment of the effectiveness of management's comments in the detection of fraud, illegal acts, and ...). On the other hand, fraud and illegal actions can be classified into two groups: those managers who are involved in the cases that may occur in a subset of the body of any organization. It is obvious that the group is more important, the lead forensic auditors more attempts used to explore it. No doubt, instances of fraud and illegal acts deliberately hidden with the intention of doing it, so do not expect to be in the proceedings of the ordinary is detected . Therefore, it must be entities that are inherently may seek these types of conditions are detected. It is said that, under the conditions of possibility for dealing with cases of fraud and illegal acts more:

There mismanagement

Abnormal pressures inside and outside the organization,

Despite the unusual transactions,

Despite the difficulty in understanding the evidence by the auditor.

Forms of management and the ability to dominate a manager or a small group of managers such as entity, are unnecessarily complex structure and organization, failure to resolve control weaknesses in internal, large shifts in the composition of financial management significant shortages of personnel and financial and legal advisors and auditors pointed frequent replacement.

Abnormal conditions within or outside the organization in areas such as industry weakness, lack of working capital due to lower profitability or excessive speed development, severe loss of profit, profitability, increasing the need for the support of price of its shares capital too short to stress opportunity to be .

Despite the unusual transactions, particularly in the late period that the main effect of the income, the existence of complex transactions or mode of operation of complex accounting transactions with related parties and the existence of no significance and relevance for the services received, the sample Some of the unusual interactions .

Finally, the difficulty in obtaining evidence by the auditor issues such as insufficient evidence ( for example, the case of incomplete registration of compensatory abundant, recorded transactions outside the normal routine and conflict between general and specific offices ) , to inadequate documentation of transactions ( such as not properly licensed, the unavailability or forging documents and making changes in preparation of documentation, especially for large or unusual transactions ) , there are many differences between the accounting records and confirmed received from third parties, audit evidence is inconsistent and unpredictable changes in the ratio operational and response by evading violent or unreasonable managing the press Vjvhay current, and deals.

Moreover, the medium of computer- based information extraction from case to case because of the inability of computers to be updated due to lack or absence of documentation, there are many changes in the program have no documentation, adoption and general equilibrium analysis, operations computers in the database of account information for, is mentioned.

Responsibility to prevent and detect fraud and other unusual actions by the Company's Board of Directors and Auditor ongoing constitutional and whether it is involved in. an attitude stems from a widespread fraud investigation involving the types of fraud, fraudsters damage eyes of fraud, the auditor's responsibility for fraud in the past, the need for audit and fraud detection and special ... system problems on a computer that is outside the scope of this paper. As a starting point to multi-point compare with the audited financial special audit to detect fraud, refer to:

1. Audit of financial audits to detect fraud is similar but the difference is not the way of thinking of.
- 2 Similar auditors to detect fraud auditors involved in the audit of the financial audit are involved in. the emphasis on audit work involved in discovering the fraud exception, the unusual, accounting irregularities and patterns of behavior rather than errors and omissions.
3. Training on special audit to detect fraud experience, not a book of texts and audits. Training in this field such that the auditor is like a thief who thinks poorly of the system of internal control loop is which?
4. From the perspective of financial audit, fraud and intentional misrepresentation of the important financial events. From the perspective of accounting fraud, fraud and intentional misrepresentation of financial events.

5. Fraud motivated by economic, selfish, thinking - ideological, mental do not. In this case, the motivation of the current economy than it is.
6. The fraud involves the theory of structured motivation, opportunity and material benefit.
7. Fraud in computerized accounting environment that can be processed in any of the input or input, output or output Myandad done . Fraud in the input stage (login or fraudulent misrepresentation) of the remaining common than not.
8. Conventional most areas of fraud management at high levels, smoothing (deferring expenses are recorded and evaluated over real early sales data) is .
10. Fraud by type of accounting is often a lack of control is not weakness, it originated there.
11. Fraudulently events not grow exponentially multiplied, but it is their loss.
12. Fraud and accounting are often discovered by chance that it is not based on the audit objectives and design . Over 90 percent of frauds are discovered by chance that finance them.
13. The fraud prevention subject to the control of a suitable work environment in which employees honest and fair relationships among values are used.

In the case of fraud or illegal acts, beginning with the usual Rahym and extremes. On the one hand, the economic movement is viewed with suspicion in the other hand, citing privacy of, any motor can be a positive to be considered in order to achieve the goal. Fsadbrangyz right attitude to the issue of fraud and economic actions needed to correct the problem and consequently finding the solution of it is good. Forefront of efforts to prevent and combat corruption is to reduce motivation of corruption, incentives such as financial need (the subordinate staff), excessive thirst ( management level ) , job creation and sustained economic security and equal and fair administrative and judicial actions at all levels . It is hoped that the scheme is correct, using a range of experts from various authorities - who have a heart to believe in subtlety issue - they can be solved by reduction to find more economic corruption.

#### **As a result of**

Court of friend and foe accounting information is necessary. This is an oral, written testimony of the court, calls, etc. will be.

Accountant's duty to the court and otherwise communicate their knowledge and skills and their application will be useless. Proving objective of the method of accounting used by the court. They understand the reality and the results of prior the tribunal provide that.

Accountants as auditors of the interrogator's court, expert evidence presented at the final court that the judgment of the referee are final.

Accountant court records according to the procedures in the following work done :

1. Meet with customers
2. A preliminary investigation
3. The program is designed to address the
4. The evidence
5. Analysis of data collected documents
6. Set the report and submitted to the relevant authorities

Some consider the audited accounting court, but the court Kzhrftary accountants are facing internal and independent auditors have discovered that they have.

Beyond their skills, knowledge of financial accounting, auditing, and accounting experience in the foundation, but not everything is a court for an accounting.

An accountant is a Chartered Accountant or Certified Accountant court may be used but must mind the spirit of exploration and analysis, the vast experience and innovative thinking.

In the exercise of his functions in relation to potential fraud and other activities of the illegal listening were, they would be able to provide assistance in the areas of prevention, investigation and resolution of issues in the preparation. They are However, inspection of the competent authorities, as well as legal experts in the detection and investigation of fraud in the company of, but the problem there is that they are more likely to cheat and occurred in public sector pay. Of course Accountants The court can also help to increase the effectiveness of detecting fraud in the public sector.

Retain more equity and other stakeholders including the government and the public. Following the development of the news and heard of mentioned in a newspaper of general meetings and the opportunity -seeking individuals and increase economic crime and fraud are necessary There is a court qualified accountants to be trained in the country . In some developed countries have, many of great attempts to hire their own accountant's court. In some countries, such as

separate from professional accountants court of competent as professionals in accounting and have a court there. Given the increasing importance of the work of accountants, courts, universities are offering courses in accounting and associations of professionals and with the cooperation of government, steps are taken in this direction . It seems it is time for the University of Iran, accounting court as a distinct orientation of the field of accounting, the tendency to add another account. It is necessary before this vision of academics and practitioners (experienced auditors, experts and official of the judiciary, and the GAO audit managers and lawyers are ) the method of integration of accounting with the court heading to court in an exhaustive compilation of accounting used . The output of this research is to design a model curriculum for a degree in accounting would be a court.

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