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Ratio Analysis and Business Failure Prediction

Marcus Holloway-Reed

Center for Urban Anthropology, McGill University (Canada)

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***Abstract*—**This paper examines forensic accounting and its relationship with accountability in public institutions and citizens. It considers how accounting processes convert transactions, estimates, and operational evidence into information used for decisions and accountability. The discussion focuses on implementation conditions, measurement choices, control weaknesses, and the needs of users who depend on the resulting reports. Using a case-study framework for use with verified organisational records, the paper develops a conceptual framework rather than claiming results from an unreported survey. It argues that improvements are most credible when responsibilities are clear, source evidence is traceable, assumptions are disclosed, and outcomes can be independently reviewed. The analysis offers implications for practitioners and directions for future research.

***Keywords*—**forensic accounting; accountability; accounting information; internal control; governance; professional judgement; reporting quality

Introduction

Forensic accounting matters because organisations must explain economic activity in ways that are understandable, consistent, and useful to their stakeholders. In public institutions and citizens, accounting decisions can affect resource allocation, risk assessment, compliance, and confidence in organisational performance. A key difficulty is that formal procedures do not guarantee reliable outcomes if the underlying data are incomplete, incentives are poorly aligned, or staff do not understand the purpose of a measure. This paper therefore considers how forensic accounting can support accountability, with attention to stakeholder confidence. The analysis is organised around concepts, stakeholders, measurement, implementation, controls, decision use, ethics, and research opportunities. It uses established accounting and governance literature as a conceptual foundation and does not invent numerical findings or claim that a proposed framework has already been empirically validated (FASB, 2010; IASB, 2018).

1. Conceptual Foundations

The first analytical task is to define the accounting objective and identify the users who rely on the resulting information. A measure should not be selected only because it is easy to calculate; its relevance depends on the decision it is intended to support. Faithful representation also requires clear definitions, adequate evidence, and transparent treatment of uncertainty. In the case of forensic accounting, this means the objective and intended users should be identified before procedures are chosen. The organisation should explain what the information can establish and what remains outside its scope. This prevents technical precision from being mistaken for decision relevance. For this topic, the central question is how forensic accounting can contribute to accountability without weakening transparency or professional accountability (COSO, 2013; IFAC, 2023).

2. Organisational Context and Stakeholders

Organisational incentives influence how accounting information is prepared and interpreted. Managers, investors, lenders, regulators, employees, and communities may have different priorities, so stakeholder mapping helps clarify which omissions or distortions could be consequential. Responsibility for preparation, review, approval, and use should be assigned rather than left implicit. For public institutions and citizens, stakeholders may value

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different aspects of the information. A process that meets management's needs may not automatically satisfy lenders, regulators, or external reviewers. Clear responsibility and documented review points help balance these requirements without obscuring accountability. For this topic, the central question is how forensic accounting can contribute to accountability without weakening transparency or professional accountability (COSO, 2013; IFAC, 2023).

3. Processes, Data, and Measurement

Reliable measurement depends on a traceable path from source event to reported result. Definitions, units, cut-off dates, classification rules, reconciliation procedures, and exception handling should be documented. When data originate in different systems, the organisation needs a consistent method for matching records and resolving discrepancies. The practical test is reproducibility: a competent reviewer should be able to follow the evidence, understand the assumptions, and arrive at a consistent interpretation. Definitions should remain stable across reporting periods, while necessary changes should be explained rather than silently incorporated. For this topic, the central question is how forensic accounting can contribute to accountability without weakening transparency or professional accountability (COSO, 2013; IFAC, 2023).

4. Technology and Implementation

Technology may increase speed and consistency, but automation can also repeat an incorrect rule or distribute incomplete data at scale. Implementation should therefore follow process mapping and risk assessment. Staff training, access permissions, system integration, vendor oversight, and continuity arrangements are part of accounting design rather than separate technical concerns. Implementation should include staff capability, system access, exception escalation, and a timetable for evaluating results. Adoption alone is not proof of success; the process should be assessed against baseline conditions and the quality of outputs it produces. For this topic, the central question is how forensic accounting can contribute to accountability without weakening transparency or professional accountability (COSO, 2013; IFAC, 2023).

5. Internal Controls and Risk Management

Controls should respond to identifiable risks, including error, fraud, unauthorised access, biased estimates, and management override. Preventive controls can restrict access or require approval; detective controls can include reconciliations and exception reviews; corrective controls ensure that discovered problems are resolved and documented. Periodic testing determines whether controls operate in practice. Risk assessment should be refreshed when transactions, regulations, systems, or business models change. Control owners should preserve evidence that checks were completed and that exceptions were resolved. Policies that are not tested can create a false sense of security. For this topic, the central question is how forensic accounting can contribute to accountability without weakening transparency or professional accountability (COSO, 2013; IFAC, 2023).

6. Performance Evaluation and Decision Use

Accounting information becomes useful when decision-makers understand its assumptions and limits. Trends, ratios, and dashboards should be interpreted alongside business context, changes in policy, and external conditions. A single indicator rarely captures every relevant dimension, so managers should compare alternative explanations and distinguish controllable performance from environmental effects. Decision-makers should interpret indicators with contextual evidence and recognise that correlation does not by itself demonstrate causation. Where estimates or provisional values are used, their status should be clear so that users do not treat uncertain information as final. For this topic, the central question is how forensic accounting can contribute to accountability without weakening transparency or professional accountability (COSO, 2013; IFAC, 2023).

7. Ethics, Regulation, and Accountability

Ethical accounting requires objectivity, due care, confidentiality, professional scepticism, and transparent documentation. Pressure to meet targets can create incentives to delay recognition, selectively present measures, or ignore weak evidence. Governance should provide routes for raising concerns and should make responsibility for decisions visible. Ethical safeguards are stronger when staff can challenge unsupported assumptions and raise concerns through known channels. Documentation should show not only what decision was made but also the evidence and reasoning that supported it. For this topic, the central question is how forensic accounting can contribute to accountability without weakening transparency or

professional accountability (COSO, 2013; IFAC, 2023).

8. Challenges and Future Research

Further research should test whether practices are associated with observable outcomes such as error rates, processing time, decision quality, compliance costs, or stakeholder confidence. Researchers should define measures in advance, explain sampling and data limitations, and avoid generalising findings beyond the settings studied. Comparative and mixed-methods designs can clarify why a practice works in one context but not another. Future studies could compare organisations by size, sector, regulatory exposure, and digital maturity. Research should define its outcome measures in advance, acknowledge limitations, and report results that contradict expectations as well as those that support them. For this topic, the central question is how forensic accounting can contribute to accountability without weakening transparency or professional accountability (COSO, 2013; IFAC, 2023).

Conclusion

This paper has considered forensic accounting in relation to accountability in public institutions and citizens. The discussion suggests that reliable accounting depends on a connected set of practices: clear objectives, consistent measurement, traceable data, appropriate controls, informed judgement, and communication of limitations. Technology and formal standards can strengthen these practices, but they cannot substitute for competent people or responsible governance. The proposed analysis is conceptual and should be tested using verified organisational evidence before broad conclusions are drawn. Organisations applying these ideas should define success measures, establish accountability for implementation, and periodically review whether the process improves the decisions and reporting outcomes it was designed to support.

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