

Money Laundering and Forensic Accountin in Indonesia: Postgraduate Perspective

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Abstract: The objective of this study is to examine and analyze perceive characteristics and skills of forensic accounting and its role in anti money laundering in Indonesia. The questionnaires were conducted on 400 accounting postgraduate students from prominent universities in Indonesia. Returned responses were 289 or 72.25% response rate. The questionnaire responses are analyze based on frequency and five-point Likert scale. ANOVA, robust test of equality of means and correlation test have been implemented. The result showed an agreement on 5 characteristics (detailed oriented, analytical, inquisitive, skepticism and function well under pressure)and 5 relevant skills (auditing skills, investigative ability, investigative intuition, critical/strategic thinker and synthesize result of discovery analysis). Furthermore, forensic accounting is important to be used as tools to deal with financial cases and money laundering. The study provide valuable guidance and information to educators, practitioners, administrators and others relate to money laundering by implementation of forensic accounting.

Key words: Forensic accounting, money laundering, fraud, detail oriented, audit

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia provides a great attention on inter-country organized crime such as money laundering and terrorist financing. At the international level, the effort to fight money laundering activities is done by forming a task force called The Financial Action Task Force (FATF). For the Asia pacific region there is the Asia/Pacific Group on money laundering (APG) The mandate or objective of the FATF is to set standards and promote an effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system. FATF published 40 recommendations and 9 special recommendations on terrorist financing.

Indonesian government has taken a serious concern to comply with FATF and APG recommendations by issuing the passage of Act No 8 year 2010 concerning the prevention and eradication of the crime of money laundering. Previous act No 15 year 2002 concerning money laundering as a criminal offense give mandates the establishment of Financial intelligence unit and known as Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (Hereafter called PPATK). PPATK has a function to be an independent institution in the field of financial intelligence information that play an active role in the prevention and eradication of the crime of money laundering and financing of terrorism (Act no 8 year 2010).

In performing its function PPATK collect, maintain, analyze and evaluate information that are given to them (Rusmin and Brown, 2008).

“ The term ‘money laundering’ refers to the activities and financial transactions that are undertaken with the specific aim of hiding the true source of income”. Money laundering activities allow the perpetrators of the crime to hide or obscure the actual origin of the funds or money on the outcome of criminal acts committed.

To fight money laundering crime, anti money laundering approach was built in order to trace the money derived from criminal acts. One of the known method mentioned by some resources is follow the money trail by rebuilding the scenario from where the money came and what committed crime that create the money. Follow the money trail is a part of forensic accounting (Wechsler, 2001).

The forensic accounting became popular in Indonesia, when the case of Bali Bank emerged where Price water house Coopers as accountants who conducted checks on Bali Bank successfully demonstrated a number of the flow of the funds from certain parties (McBeth, 1999). In 2005, PPATK as Indonesian Financial Intelligence Unit was able to prove to court that a perpetrator was involved in embezzlement BNI’ Letter of Credit worth IDR 1.2 Trillion by using a similar method as in the case of Bali Bank, follow the money trail. As the number of money laundering and terrorist financing increased, it demands accountants to

do accounting practice with a better quality to present financial facts. Forensic accounting skills and techniques could help to investigate fraud occurrence such as money laundering whereas the external auditors do not or may not have the required training to tackle such fraud (Gbegi and Adebisi, 2014). Necessary skills and knowledge other than accounting disciplines are needed by forensic accountants to perform the duties (Prabowo, 2013). Forensic accounting includes the utilization of accounting, auditing and investigative skills in assisting legal matters, it consists of two major services: litigation services that recognize the accountant's role as an expert consultant and investigative services that use a forensic accountant's skills and may become a witness in courtroom (Houck *et al.*, 2006). Forensic accounting is part of accounting discipline that can support accountant to investigate and examine financial cases in legal matters. The need of forensic accounting infacing money laundering that is indistinct or even be undetected in government's institutions, state's own enterprises and private companies.

As the capability of forensic accounting, this study will investigate about the expectation of different group respondents on their prospect and perception toward money laundering and forensic accounting in Indonesia. The suitable respondents from the universities are at postgraduate level as students may have some work experience in accounting and skills that undergraduates majoring in accounting will have instilled (Italia, 2012). The study respondents are accounting postgraduate students from universities in Jakarta. The questionnaire is used as a data collection to find out the perception toward money laundering and forensic accounting.

The questionnaire questions related to perspective of postgraduate students toward forensic accounting and money laundering. The questions have to two considerations; Firstly, is there any difference preference of forensic accounting perspective on its characteristics and relevant skills. Secondly, what are their perception of forensic accounting as a tool in the court to counter money laundering as well as a preventing and detecting fraud like money laundering.

The respondents were scored by frequency and likert scale range, the scale range start from 1 indicates unimportant to 5 for very important. Other statistical instrument also being utilized such as ANOVA, robust test of equality of means and correlation test.

The purpose of the study is to investigate how much of respondents' expectation that requires certain characteristics and skills to be in line with forensic accounting and its function as a tool in court to counter,

prevent and detect money laundering. As a result, this study will be able to identify what are expected by each group from forensic accounting. The next purpose is to conclude the opinion whether forensic accounting service is highly needed in combating money laundering in Indonesia.

The reminder of this research study is arranged as follows. The following section provides empirical study on money laundering and forensic accounting. The third section outlines the research method. The fourth sections render the result and discussions. The fifth sections provide conclusion and limitation of the study.

Literature review: As a number of financial fraud cases that are related to money laundering has increased, some countries develops regulation to counter money laundering and form financial intelligence unit. Financial intelligence unit is progressing in fighting money laundering in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi (Simwayi and Haseed, 2011) in Malaysia, FIU was formed to fight money laundering and make sure personals involved in fighting money laundering in financial institution are equipped with training including forensic accounting to gain necessary skill and expertise (Shanmugam and Thanasegaran, 2008). In Jordan, the anti money laundering law has taken place and training of employees in banking and financial institutions to fight money laundering have been implemented as well as the increasing need to audit bank and financial institution transactions (Khrawish, 2014).

In UK, professional skill accountants and business analysts are regarded as the fundamental law enforcement process (Murray, 2013). In Indonesia, PPATK was formed as Indonesian financial intelligence unit to precede Indonesian anti money laundering and terrorist financing legislation. PPATK and central bank of Indonesia should do an ongoing training session to stakeholders (banks, rural banks, securities companies, money changer, pension funds and finance companies, insurance companies, mutual funds, etc) about anti money laundering (Rusmin and Brown, 2008)

Typologies in money laundering and terrorist financing are broken down into 3 phases. First phase is placement; placement of illegal funds into financial system of one sort or another, second is layering; illicit process from illegal funds through a series of financial transactions to resemble as legitimate financial transactions, last is integration; the process of integrating illegal funds into legal economy the process of transferring illegal funds from financial system into realm or financial assets or purchase (Alasmari, 2012). A study

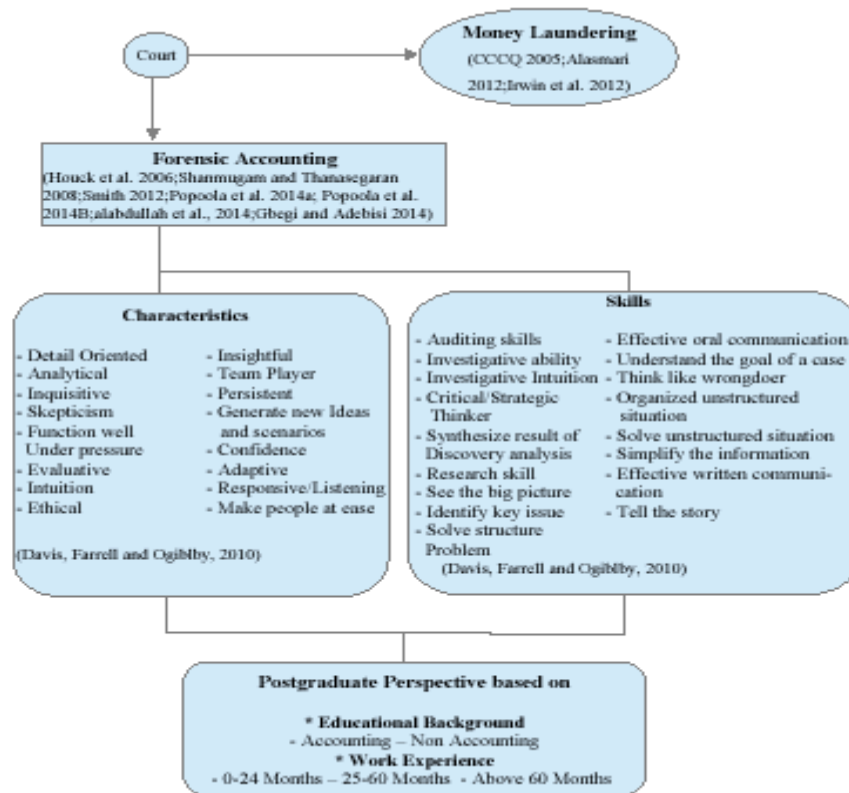


Fig. 1: Conceptual framework

explains popular method related to the typologies on money laundering are smurfing and structuring technique, the use of a shell or front company and real estate acquisition, respectively. Whereas popular methods of typologies on terrorist financing are smurfing techniques and structuring odd deposit, the use of money transfer offices and real estate acquisition, respectively.

Statements from studies arose to state the importance of forensic accounting in fighting frauds such as money laundering. An adoption of forensic accounting mindset and skills are important to prevent, detect and respond to fraud on task performance fraud risk assessment in Malaysian and Nigerian public sector (Popoola *et al.*, 2014a, b). Forensic accounting can prevent and limited the fraud as a result of the study that there is an existence of the effect of forensic accounting methods to detect cases in financial corruption. Forensic accounting has been use to uncover and reduce such crime in countries such as Britain, Canada, Germany and United State (Gbegi and Adebisi, 2014)

As a result of similarity on public perception for forensic accounting and auditing, some studies have differentiated forensic accounting and auditing. The

purpose of auditing is to express an opinion on the accuracy and completeness of financial statements where as forensic accounting is the systematic collection of financial data to analyze and interpret complex financial issues and to respond complaints arising from criminal matters, civil litigation and inquiries arising from corporate investigation (Smith, 2012). Forensic accountants give professional skepticism and analytic an ability to look beyond the presented numbers in order to investigate and uncover the actual intent of the transactions, in contrast, audit focuses on whether a company's financial statements are presented with reasonable assurance where no material misstatement exists. Audit performs to assist management to implement strategies adequately toward goal congruence and also reports the true and fair state of affairs of a business to stakeholders to be a decision maker while forensic accounting performs to investigate deviation conduct and impact measurement (Imoniana *et al.*, 2013). Auditing finds out the deliberate misstatements only and forensic accounting examine the misstatements deliberately (Kushniroff, 2012). Forensic accounting may be engage i the auditor has suspicion on irregularities and intentional misrepresentations in the financial statements (Italia, 2012) (Fig. 1).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study used questionnaire at four universities which are located in Jakarta and surrounding areas. Those universities are University of Indonesia, Trisakti University, Tarumanegara University and Budi Luhur University. The first three mentioned universities were chosen because they have profession accounting education and the last mentioned university was chosen as one of private universities that held only postgraduate degree in accounting. The combinations are expected to give a broad result of the study. Respondents were on postgraduate program in accounting. These questionnaires are meant to gather information regarding the perspective of postgraduate students of accounting toward money laundering and forensic accounting. The questionnaire will include questions and multiple choices. The questionnaire responses were processed using electronic statistical and non statistical software packages such as SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) and spreadsheet.

Questionnaire: The questionnaire has been pre-tested by requesting a review and feedback from 10 lecturers and 10 students. Questionnaire also included questions about characteristics and relevant skills of forensic accounting from previous review of relevant research (Davis *et al.* 2010) and included those questions on pre-tested questionnaire. Revisions had been made with minor corrections and the final version of the questionnaire has been made based on reviews and comments received from lecturers and students. Additionally, other parts of questionnaire requested opinion on the importance of forensic accounting role in court and as preventive and detection attribute for anti money laundering legislation. Lastly, demographic information has been requested to assist in analyzing the result from respondents.

Data collection: Four universities in Jakarta and surrounding area which held a postgraduate program in accounting had been visited to do questionnaire. The questionnaire took place in the classrooms during a lecture break with and without the presence of researcher. The questionnaires were given to 400 accounting postgraduate students. Postgraduate students of accounting had been chosen from selected universities that held profession accounting education that are acknowledged by The Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) and accredited by Indonesian National Accreditation for Higher Education (BAN-PT). The

Table 1: Summary of response rate

Variables	Values
Total questionnaires given	400
Returned responses	289
Non returned responses	111
Response Rates	72.25%

questionnaire had been conducted in the period of two months which caused by the availability of each universities. Some universities did not allow the researcherto enter the classrooms and not all the targeted respondents were answering the questionnaire due to some reasons.

A total of 400 questionnaires were distributed to postgraduate students of accounting at four mention universities. The actual population is unknown because not every university willing to give the number of the students. As a result lemeshow population method is being used with formula $n = Z^2 P(1-P)/d^2$ where $Z = 1.96$, $p = \text{maximum estimation} = 0.5$, $d = \alpha (0.05)$, therefore the result for minimum sampling is 384. Therefore, the study purposely distribute 400 questionnaires. Table 1, shows a total of 289 returned questionnaires, representing a 72.25% respond rate. The remaining of 27.75% is non returned responses, it may due to the fact that questionnaire had been conducted in the classroom with and without the presence of researcher during break time. Higher success rate achieved when the researcher distribute and monitor the questionnaire in classrooms. In contrary lower success rate was caused by the absence of the researcher in distributing and monitoring the questionnaire in classrooms. Few respondents scanned the questionnaire and emailed their answer to a presented email address. The returned responses rate of 72.25% was a reasonable rate to be used to understand the perspective of respondents regarding money laundering and forensic accounting as well as to draw valid conclusions in this study. The result indicates that non returned response is not included for this sample (Table 1).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A full demographic profile of respondents is presented in Table 2. The data for education background for the respondents consist of 83.04% from accounting, 2.08% from taxation, 3.81% from finance and 11.07% from other disciplines. The 83.04% education background is accounting indicate that a profession of accountant is highly regarded by accountants in pursuing additional study. Young professionals learn their professional knowledge through learning that happened in workplaces (Koklarova and Pauknerova, 2013). Also, the data shows

Table 2: Demographic profile of respondents

Education background	Frequency	Percentage
Accounting	240	83.04
Taxation	6	2.08
Finance	11	3.81
Others	32	11.07
Total	289	100
Accounting related working experience		
0-24 months	110	38.06
25-60 months	86	29.76
Above 60 months	93	32.18
Total	289	100

that the respondents have accounting related working experience, 38.06% has working experience of 0-24 months, 29.76% has working experience of 25-60 months, 32.18% has working experience more than 60 months. One hundred and ten (38.06%) indicates that the respondents have an understanding knowledge of accounting and 61.94% explain that respondents have more exposure of accounting knowledge.

Sample data analysis: In this study, respondents were asked to answer the questionnaire consisted of 6 questions which were grouped into three. The first two questions were about education background and working experience. Second, two questions were to rank the characteristics and relevant skills which should possessed by forensic accountants. Third, two questions related to money laundering was determined with Likert scale with a score of 1 indicating “unimportant ” to score of 5 indicating “very important”. Statistic analysis used bounded two-tailed test on 0.05 level for all inferential analysis. The data was reliable as a result form reliability test conducted with cronbach’s alpha 0.652 with F of 19.651 and Sig. 0.000. One way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) would be utilized to compare postgraduate students with their working experience of 0-24 months, 25-60 months and above 60 months in relevancy of the perspective of forensic accounting as one of the tools in court as well as to fight money laundering. Robust tests of equality of means also used to strengthen ANOVA analysis. Finally, correlation test was conducted to look for the relation between two questions.

Descriptive statistics was used to describe each group which consist of frequency and percentage of related answers for characteristics and relevant skills of forensic accountant.

Characteristics and relevant skills of forensic accounting analysis: Postgraduate students of accounting had been asked to answer the questionnaire toward their perceptions of the characteristics and relevant skills’ importance to posses or level of effectiveness in forensic accounting field. The characteristics of forensic accountants was analyzed by the frequency and the most frequent of 16 forensic

Table 3: Full sample (n = 289) rank of forensic accounting characteristics

Variables	Rank	Respon dents	Percentage	
			%	Weighted average(%)
Detail oriented	1	230	79.58	15.92
Analytical	2	215	74.39	14.88
Inquisitive	3	155	53.63	10.73
Skepticism	4	151	52.25	10.45
Function well under pressure	5	130	44.98	9
Evaluative	6	125	43.25	8.65
Intuition	7	90	31.15	6.23
Ethical	8	81	28.03	5.6
Insightful	9	67	23.18	4.63
Team player	10	53	18.34	3.67
Persistent	11	38	13.16	2.63
Generate new ideas and scenarios	12	36	12.46	2.49
Confidence	13	26	9	1.8
Adaptive	14	25	8.65	1.73
Responsive/listening	15	14	4.84	0.97
Make people feel at ease	16	9	3.11	0.62

accountant’s characteristics can be seen as in Table 3. In essence, the characteristics of forensic accounting which were the most relevant had been described by frequency rank and percentages respectively as follows: detailed oriented ranked no 1 with 79.58%; analytical ranked no 2 with 74.39%; inquisitive ranked no 3 with 53.63%; skepticism ranked no 4 with 52.25% and Function well under pressure ranked no 5 with 44.98%. Table 3 show that 79, 58% value for detail oriented means that 79.58% of the respondents ranked “detail oriented ” as the number one of the top 5 characteristics of forensic accountant. The respondents did not rank the characteristics 1-5 but rather chose five of the most important characteristics without ranking it down.

The research found that in the characteristics results was “detail oriented ” rank no 1 in the top 5 as the highest frequency and follow closely with “analytical”. Complementing the detail oriented and analytical characteristics were inquisitive,skepticism and function well under pressure. These highly ranked characteristics suggested the need for forensic accountants to seek out all relevant information from independent sources as well as be able to process the information effectively and solve the problem accurately in any circumstances.

Detail oriented is a characteristic in a forensic accounting criteria which may be the initial and most important overall characteristics. Forensic accountants also may need to acquire other characteristics to develop its strong character of forensic accountant. Inquisitive, skepticism and function well under pressure ranked in top 5, as those perceptions of the forensic accountant may appeared to be the one who was similar to a detective’s or investigators focus on solving their cases. Thus, a forensic accountant may need to have a legal enforcement instinct and able to do its function in any circumstances.

Table 4: Full sample (n = 289) rank of forensic accounting relevant skills

	Rank	Respon dents	Percentage	
			%	Weighted average
Auditing skill	1	253	87.54	17.51
Investigative ability	2	193	66.78	13.36
Investigative Intuition	3	171	59.17	11.83
Critical/strategic thinker	4	166	57.44	11.49
Synthesize result of discovery analysis	5	117	40.48	8.10
Research skill	6	95	32.87	6.57
See the big picture	7	92	31.84	6.37
Identify key issue	8	61	21.11	4.22
Solve structure problem	9	51	17.65	3.53
Effective oral communication	10	50	17.30	3.46
Understand the goal of a case	11	48	16.61	3.32
Think like wrongdoer	12	47	16.26	3.25
Organized unstructured situation	13	31	10.73	2.14
Solve unstructured problem	14	30	10.38	2.08
Simplify the information	15	22	7.61	1.52
Effective written communication	16	13	4.50	0.90
Tell the story	17	5	1.73	0.35

Intuitive, ethical and insightful are characteristics of forensic accounting chosen in the intermediate rank. Possessing these characteristics appeared to be important for forensic accountants in doing its role. Respondents might believe that intuition characteristic will influence the insight of a financial cases and ethical behavior have to be acquired by any profession including forensic accountant, accountant and auditor.

The least frequently chosen characteristics were adaptive, responsive/listening and make people feel at ease related to interpersonal skills. Interpersonal skills may be important, however, the focus on processing and problem solving regarded as a more important factor to help forensic accountants succeed.

The relevant skills of forensic accountants were analyzed by the frequency and the most frequent of 17 forensic accountant's relevant skills can be seen as in Table 4.

Table 4, summarized the percentage and ranked the forensic accounting relevant skills which were described respectively as follows: auditing skills ranked 1 with 87.54%; investigative ability ranked 2 with 66.78%; investigative intuition ranked 3 with 59.17%; critical/strategic thinker ranked 4 with 57.44% and synthesize result of discovery analysis ranked 5 with 40.48%. The same as on characteristics' analysis, respondents did not rank the characteristics 1-5 but rather chose five of the most important characteristics without ranking it down. Table 4, interpreted that 87.54% value for auditing skill meant that 87.54% of the respondents ranked "auditing skill" as the number one of the top 5 relevant skills of forensic accountant.

It might be an indication that auditing skill is the most important skill of the forensic accounting and it should be emphasized as it been chosen 87.54% way greater than the other skills. Accompanying the auditing skill were followed by investigative ability, investigative intuition, critical/strategic thinker and synthesized result of discovery analysis. Auditing skill got the highest rank on forensic accountant's relevant skills which was consistent with the highest frequency of choosing detail oriented as the characteristics of forensic accounting. This is relevant to previous study as detail oriented audit will make auditing process easier (Bangert, 2013). CPA is one of accounting profession body which makes the member as highly valued professionals. CPAs is high skills, detail oriented and organized professionals who have received extensive technical training (Smith, 2014).

Moreover, this study produced different result on previous study held in Indonesia which summarized and agreed on 7 competences, respectively were analysis and synthesized result of discovery, critical thinking, investigation flexibility and legal knowledge and insight as relevant skills. Detail, oral and written communication and skepticism as characteristics. The difference might happen due to different respondents, data collections method and statistical method adopted. However, both studies agree that critical thinking is one of important skill to be possessed by forensic accountant. A strong critical thinking skill is essential to endeavor fraud investigation which is unique for every case (Bawaneh, 2011).

These top 5 relevant skills might implied that forensic accountant must posses specific skills to do forensic accountant engagement with high level of independent examination, investigation and analysis.

In the middle rank of relevant skills were identify key issue, solve structure problem and effective oral communication. These relevant skills were believed by respondents to be important in forensic accounting. It conceives that ability to identify an issue of the case will help a forensic accountant to solve structure problem through analytical skills which was a skill ranked as a top 5. Forensic accountant to be an effective communication skills may induce forensic accountant to do other important skills such as synthesize result of discovery analysis, simplify the information and tell the story.

The relevant skills rated less frequently were simplified information, effective written communication and tell the story. These skills were communication skill that would enable forensic accounting to communicate the result of problem that had been solved. The result is relevant to other study that requires continue practice to strengthen and improve writing skills for accounting professionals (Bawaneh, 2011). Thus, communication skill

Table 5: Mean and std deviation among 3 groups

Description	Working experience	N	Mean	SD	SE
Court	0-24 months	110	4.1909	0.59809	0.05703
	25-60 months	87	4.2299	0.64160	0.06879
	>61 months	92	4.2391	0.90626	0.09448
	Total	289	4.2180	0.71992	0.04235
AML	0-24 months	110	4.0273	0.69677	0.06643
	25-60 months	87	4.1494	0.60094	0.06443
	>61 months	92	4.0870	0.88519	0.09229
	Total	289	4.0830	0.73600	0.04329

had been seen as inferior to audit skills, investigative ability, investigative intuition, critical/strategic thinker and synthesize result of discovery analysis.

Forensic accounting in court and anti money laundering:

In this study, postgraduate students of accounting were asked to rate the relative importance of forensic accounting as a tool in court and to fight money laundering. Table 5 summarized the mean, standard deviation and standard error which were scored on a five-point Likert scale ranging 1 as unimportant to 5 as very important. The scale was based on difference work experience possessed by respondents.

The questions had been portioned into two questions. First, to identify whether respondents perceive an opinion that forensic accounting plays an important role in court to deal with financial cases, this is described in "Court" section on Table 5. Second, to identify whether the respondents perceive an opinion where forensic accounting is one of the important tools to accelerate the process of money laundering prevention and detection, this is described in "AML" section on Table 5.

The result showed in "Court" section that a group with working experience of 0-24 months had a mean of 4.1909 and standard deviation of 0.59809. Another group with working experience of 25-60 months had a mean of 4.2299 and standard deviation of 0.64160. The third group with working experience more than 61 months had a mean of 4.2391 and standard deviation of 0.90626. The results showed that all mean among 3 groups had a mean score above 4, respectively on a five-point Likert scale which was an indication of accounting postgraduate students perceived the importance of forensic accounting role in court to deal with financial cases.

Second result in "AML" or anti money laundering section showed that a group with working experience of 0-24 months have a mean of 4.0273 and standard deviation of 0.69677. Another group with work experience of 25-60 months have a mean of 4.1494 and standard deviation of 0.60094. The third group with work experience more than 61 months had a mean of 4.0870 and standard

Table 6: Analysis of variance ANOVA between groups

Variables	Sum of square	df	Mean square	F-value	Sig.
Court	0.13	2	0.070	0.130	0.880
AML	0.727	2	0.363	0.669	0.513

Table 7: Robust tests of equality of means

		Statistic	df1	df2	Sig
Court	Brown-Forsythe	0.13	2	235.327	0.882
AML	Brown-Forsythe	0.669	2	251.218	0.513

deviation of 0.88519. The results showed that all mean among 3 groups had a mean score above 4, respectively on a five-point Likert scale which was an indication of accounting postgraduate students' perception toward the importance of forensic accounting as one of the important tools to accelerate the process to prevent and detect money laundering.

Overall result in Court and AML sections respectively had a mean of 4.2180 and 4.0830 which means that in broad all three groups had the same perspective which comprehended the importance of forensic accounting implementation to deal with financial cases and is essential in court also has the ability to accelerate the process on preventing and detecting money laundering problem in Indonesia.

Inferential analysis: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is performed to determine if the three groups of working experience (0-24, 25-60 months and above 60 months) have different preferences in their rating of the importance of forensic accounting. Robust tests were applied when the ANOVA is statistically insignificant. Table 6 presents the mean scores on each usage of forensic accounting toward their perspective among groups. Further, Table 7 showed a following test of robust test of equality of mean between groups. The first test on ANOVA performed to the court is statistically not significant with F 0.13 and Sig. 0.88. The further test on robust test of equality of means had been implemented as a result of statistically not significant on ANOVA. The robust tests of equality of means had a score of Sig. 0.882 toward court. The result indicate three groups of different working experience had the same perceptions for the importance of forensic accounting to be used as one of the tools in the court to deal with financial cases. Thus, in any financial cases in the court, forensic accounting should be used.

The second test on ANOVA perform to AML is statistically not significant with F 0.0669 and Sig. 0.513. An advance test on robust test of equality of means on AML had a score of Sig. 0.513. The result indicated three groups of different working experience perceived the equality on perspective of the importance role of forensic accounting to fight and prevent money laundering.

Table 8: Correlation

Variables	Court	AML
Court		
Pearson correlation	1	0.490
Sig. (2 tailed)		0.000
N	289	289
AML		
Pearson correlation	0.49	1
Sig. (2 tailed)	0.000	
N	289	289

An additional set of analysis is performed using Pearson correlation coefficient to measure the linear correlation or dependency between two questionnaire questions on court and AML. Table 8 present the statistical result for correlation between court and AML. Court and AML had a coefficient correlation of 0.490. This coefficient correlation means that the important role of forensic accounting in court have a moderate significant correlation for its role as an attribute to accelerate prevention and detection on anti money laundering preference. In other words, the more forensic accounting implemented in the court to deal with financial cases the more it will be implemented to accelerate the prevention and detection of money laundering.

There were factors which might influence the respondents on their perceptions for the importance of forensic accountant in Indonesia. It was suspected as one of the reason is forensic accounting practice is not widely offer to the public by public accountant companies as it is for audit practice offer in Indonesia.

In general, postgraduate students of accounting believe that forensic accounting is very important to be implemented in Indonesia especially to deal with financial cases including money laundering. Hence, its importance to be improved and developed.

CONCLUSION

The result of this research is based on the questionnaire performed on postgraduate students of accounting concerning forensic accounting and money laundering in Indonesia. The result of overall samples show two general perceptions of postgraduate students of accounting on forensic accounting and money laundering. Firstly, forensic accounting's characteristic and relevant skills should be possessed by forensic accountant. Secondly, the importance of forensic accounting as one of the tools to be used in court for financial cases and anti money laundering tool (Appendix 1).

First, the result shows the most frequent characteristic and relevant skill of forensic accounting that should be possessed by forensic accountant are

detail oriented and audit skill. This result reflects the consistency between two components. In broad understanding that an auditor carries their function must be coupled with detail oriented characteristic. Overall result of frequency for characteristic are detailed oriented ranked no 1 with 79.58%; analytical ranked no 2 with 74.39%; inquisitive ranked no 3 with 53.63%; skepticism ranked no 4 with 52.25% and Function well under pressure ranked no 5 with 44.98%. Moreover, the result of frequency for relevant skills are auditing skill ranked 1 with 87.54%; investigative ability ranked 2 with 66.78%; investigative Intuition ranked 3 with 59.17%; critical/strategic thinker ranked 4 with 57.44% and synthesize result of discovery analysis ranked 5 with 40.48%.

Second, the result show three group work experience (0-24, 25-60 and above 60 months) have the same perceptions that it is important for forensic accounting to be used as a tool to deal with financial cases and to be anti money laundering's essential tool. The mean scores for all three groups related to court are 4.1909 for 0-24 months, 4.2299 for 25-60 months and 4.2391 for above 60 months with the average mean score for all three group of 4.2180. The mean scores for all three groups related to court are 4.0273 for 0-24 months, 4.1494 for 25-60 months and 4.0870 for above 60 months with the average mean score for all three groups of 4.0830. The different perceptions for three groups' respondents are not significantly different. Resulting the respondents' opinion is not affected by how long they have worked in accounting field. Additionally, it is believed that the important role of forensic accounting in court have a moderate significant correlation for its role as an attribute to accelerate prevention and detection on anti money laundering preference. In other words, the more forensic accounting is implemented in the court to deal with financial cases the more it will be implemented to accelerate the prevention and detection of money laundering. In contrary, the more forensic accountant is implemented to accelerate prevention and detection of money laundering, the more it will be implemented in court to deal with financial cases. Accordingly, implementation of forensic accounting will give a positive impact in countering money laundering.

In conclusion, it perceives that forensic accountants who possess 5 characteristics and relevant skills as priority will be able to perform his or her duties as it profusely to be. An increased implementation of forensic accounting is being viewed as an important attribute to be use in court and anti money laundering process.

There were factors which may influence the respondents on their perceptions for the importance of

APPENDIX**Forensic accounting characteristics:**

Characteristics	Description
Detail oriented	Attention to detail, do not miss a piece of information that is relevant and material
Analytical	Examining a case or a thing thoroughly and very carefully
Inquisitive	Curiosity; Eager to acquire information
Skepticism	Is not easily believe on information and always have a doubt on information validity
Function well under pressure	Able to work well under pressure in any circumstances
Evaluative	To judge the value or condition in a careful and thoughtful way
Intuition	Ability to acquire knowledge without inference or any evidence
Ethical	Being in accordance with rules of action that being judged as right or wrong, honest or dishonest, fair or not fair
Insightful	Having a very clear understanding about something or information
Team Player	Able to work in cooperation with others
Persistent	Continue to do something even though it is difficult; do not give up easily
Generate new ideas and scenarios	Ability to generate new ideas and scenario
Confidence	Believe in oneself and one's abilities; the feeling of being certain on oneself
Adaptive	Being adaptive; ability to adjust to another situation
Responsive/Listening	Listen with the intention to understand instead of replying to enhance the ability to obtain information, identify problem, solve problem, etc
Make people feel at ease	Ability to make people feel comfortable
Forensic accounting skills	
Skills	
Auditing skill	Ability to examine and verify the company's accounts, transactions, physical inspection and other related documents
Investigative ability	Ability to find evidence to support the opinion
Investigative Intuition	Ability to find a reason to get the evidence
Critical/strategic thinker	Ability to think the whole picture conceptually, imaginatively, systematically and opportunistically to spot and understand the information in order to solve a problem
Synthesize result of discovery	To bring together results to provide a prospective analysis indicating the discovery
Analysis	
Research skill	Ability to identify problem, determine and gather information of resources needed effectively to respond to the problem and use the information to solve the problem
See the big picture	Ability to see the entire perspective on a situation or issues
Identify key issue	Ability to identify major problem and underlying causes of the problem
Solve structure problem	Ability to solve problem that composing the start and finishing state
Effective oral communication	Capability to deliver effective communication to specific topic, issue or questions
Understand the goal of a case	To understand the objective of a case
Think like wrongdoer	Able to project or think as a criminal
Organized unstructured situation	Ability to be face an unexpected situation or not happening according to the plan
Solve unstructured problem	Ability to solve problem with many possible answers
Simplify the information	Ability to make detail information to be easily understand
Effective written communication	Ability to allows the reader to thoroughly understand everything written on the report
Tell the story	Ability to make the listener believe on the story told

forensic accountant in Indonesia. It is suspected one of the reason is the fact found in Indonesia that forensic accountant practice is not widely offered to the public by public accountant companies as it is for audit practice offer.

The research found out that the agreement of respondents that forensic accountants who possess 5 essential characteristics and 5 relevant skills will become an important tool in court and anti money laundering. Thence, forensic accounting plays an importance role in combating financial fraud.

LIMITATIONS

The result of this research may provide valuable guidance and information to educators, practitioners, administrators, regulators and any other related parties in the process to reduce financial fraud such as money laundering through implementation of forensic accounting.

There are limitation in this research. First, the result of the research is based on responses gathered from questionnaire which may be biased by the subjectivity of postgraduate students of accounting. Second, the respondents were accounting students and may have experience in accounting but it is a possibility that the respondents may not have relevant experience or exposure in forensic accounting. Third, the research include only 6 questionnaire questions which did not include confirmation questions that relate to answers due to a lot of choices on characteristic and relevant skills questions. Therefore, respondents with relevant experience and exposure and inclusion of confirmation questions may generate a different selection of result.

Future research relating to forensic accounting can explore the effectiveness of implementation of forensic accounting in Indonesia or other country in counter fraud. Since, fraud is a world issue especially in developing countries with less implementation of

forensic accounting, future research could examine how to introduce and implement forensic accounting in the society of the country.

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