International Journal of Studies in Business Management, Economics and Strategies
Volume 3, Issue 12, December - 2024
ISSN (E): 2949-883X
Scholarsdigest.org

FORENSIC ACCOUNTING AND ITS ROLE IN THE PRAISE OF EARNINGS MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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Abstract
This study examines the relationship between forensic accounting and profit management practices. In addition to the role of forensic accounting in reducing earnings management. The importance of research is the novelty of forensic accounting as it is an important topic at the local and international level. Academic researchers and professional organizations should enrich offices to help students know the relationship between accounting and its role in reducing profit management practices. The research is based on the descriptive analytical approach by distributing a questionnaire to employees at the University of Karbala. 112 questionnaires were obtained that were valid for statistical analysis and were analyzed using the advanced statistical program SPSS V. 25. . The research reached several results, the most important of which are: that forensic accounting has an important role in reducing earnings management practices، forensic accounting works to verify that the accounting policies applied are consistent with the professional publications. To ensure the adequacy of disclosure and transparency in financial reports, the accountant is an expert in litigation cases in accounting, finance, and taxation. The research also recommended focusing on the responsibilities and duties of management about accounting estimates when preparing financial reports. To take care of the process of examining and reviewing the report of the board of directors to ensure that the information contained therein conforms to the financial reports, and to provide consultation in the field of litigation in disputes of professional liability.

Keywords: Forensic Accounting, Profit Management.

Introduction

In order to improve the accuracy of financial reporting and reduce corporate fraud, forensic accounting may be crucial. Because management uses their judgment when creating financial reports and structuring operations, either to mislead stakeholders about the company's economic performance or to influence contracts being created on the accounting numbers, some earnings management practices are regarded as illegal financial statement manipulation. In other words, they give financial reporting an image that may differ from reality and truth. Loss of trust in published financial statements resulted from the financial scandals of large corporations, banks, and audit firms, as well as the proliferation and variety of financial statement manipulation through the manipulation of corporate earnings to undermine the credibility of their financial statements.. As a result, forensic accounting is becoming more popular in an effort to stop and identify financial statement fraud. Therefore, an empirical investigation is required to investigate the impact of forensic accounting in detecting and preventing such fraud. That will retrieve the confidence of financial information users in the financial statements, accounting information, and the accounting profession.

Research Problem

The extent to which forensic accounting restricts earnings management methods is the research topic, and these sub-questions flow from it:

1. What is the impact of applying forensic accounting fields in reducing earnings management practices?
2. Do forensic accounting procedures contribute to reducing earnings management practices?
3. To what extent do the financial data and evidence provided by forensic accounting influence the reduction of Practice earnings management?

Research objectives

The research seeks to achieve the following objectives:

1.Identify the concept, objectives, and importance of forensic accounting.
2.Explain the role of applying forensic accounting procedures in reducing earnings management practices.
3.Widespread application for a long time reduces holistic management practices.
4.Knowing the interruption between songs and its role in reducing insurance practice.

Research Hypothesis

To achieve the objectives of the research, the following hypotheses were tested:

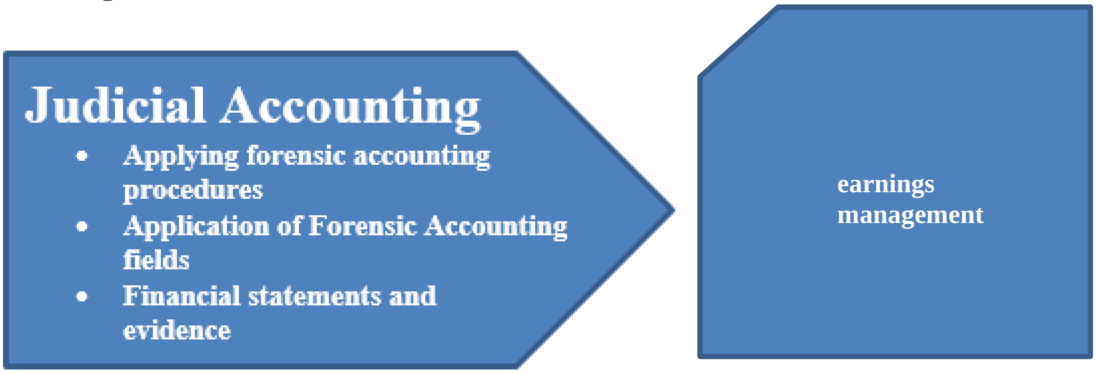
1.There is a statistically significant relationship between the application of the fields of judicial accounting and its role in limiting profit management practices.
2.There is a statistically significant relationship between the application of judicial accounting procedures and their role in limiting profit management practices.
3.There is a statistically significant relationship between the data and the financial evidence provided by judicial accounting in the limit of the practice of profit management.

Research Important

The role of forensic accounting in lowering profits management methods through the application of forensic accounting techniques serves as a summary of the research's significance. In the development of accounting and the confrontation of earnings management techniques, forensic accounting is a crucial topic. The study is to identify the most significant barriers that restrict the use of judicial accountability as well as the forensic accounting techniques that aid in reducing earnings management practices. According to the

study's findings, forensic accounting plays a significant part in exposing fraudulent financial statements pertaining to taxable earnings. The work of oversight organizations, especially the Integrity Commission and external audit offices, is improved by forensic accounting. Through a post-audit that reveals the true revenues and their timing, forensic accounting helps eliminate creative accounting techniques by locating the sources of false revenues, costs, and amounts distributed. By identifying actual income, forensic accounting restricts creative accounting techniques. the lack of accepted principles, legal requirements, and standards governing chartered accountants' employment. universities' lack of interest in include forensic accountants in their programs.
The practical importance lies in the contribution of the study results to the possibility of activating the role of professional Forensic accounting to improve the efficiency of the accounting profession in general, in addition to what It ensures support for lawsuits and benefits management, investors, and lenders By narrowing the trust gap between these parties.

A conceptual framework for the research



Literature Review
The value of forensic accounting in improving the caliber of financial reporting and identifying earnings management has been emphasized by several academics.. For instance, Alkubaisi (2016examined, using the perspectives of forensic and judicial accountants, the use of forensic accounting in Jordan for the equitable resolution of financial disputes. Using a questionnaire to gather respondents' thoughts, the study used the analytical descriptive technique to present, analyze, and draw conclusions from the data. (Abdulhussein & Barrak, 2021). According to the study, from the perspective of the judiciary, forensic accounting and its significance in society, data availability, and the eligibility of those who practice it were at levels of 85%, 80%, and 80%, respectively. From the perspective of forensic accountants, these figures were 74%, 70%, and 81%, respectively. The findings also made it evident that the parties' opinions of their services and apps differed significantly. Notwithstanding the statistically significant findings, the study falls short of the true role that forensic accounting ought to play in combating fraud, preventing fraud, and bringing about social justice. The report included suggestions to raise the standing of this crucial area in Jordan..
Okoye & Gbeg (2013) Examine forensic accounting in relation to Koji State (Nigeria) as a means of identifying and preventing fraud in the public sector.. Data for the study was

gathered using the questionnaire. In addition to identifying the distinctions between forensic accountants and external auditors, the study also found that forensic accounting plays a role in lowering the number of fraud cases in the public sector. As a result, forensic accounting procedures are more effective than external auditors at detecting and preventing fraud in the public sector. According to the research, Koji State should replace its external auditors with forensic auditors and give its forensic accountants the necessary training. Likewise, Hamdan (2012) examined the elements affecting profits quality and confirmed the quality of earnings in the industrial companies listed on the Amman Stock Exchange (ASE). According to the study's findings, Jordanian industrial corporations have high levels of earnings quality. The audit's quality was also evaluated, and recommendations were made. The most significant of these were that a model be developed to measure earnings quality, which primarily depends on the Amman Stock Exchange, and that institutional control mechanisms be activated to improve earnings quality.. Hassan & Morteza (2012explained the significance of forensic accounting and the factors that have led to its recent growth; it aids auditors in identifying fraud or fraud to support claims in ongoing litigation. It also included the legal accountants' knowledge of the financial regulations, their significance, their methods, and their forensic accounting practices, which would lessen financial complaints against businesses. Nevertheless, the outcomes were disappointing; the accountants' knowledge of the forensic accounting trend was inadequate and at its lowest points.

Concept of Forensic Accounting

Forensic accounting is the use of accounting data and data from other sources to objectively identify facts in a way that can support reasonable positions in court. The concept of forensic accounting is related to the skills required of legal accountants to practice forensic accounting. Hopwood, Leiner & Young (4- 3: 2008) and Khalidi (2012: 31) Forensic accounting is described as the use of accounting, auditing, finance, mathematical methods, a specific area of law, research, and the ability and competency to gather, analyze, and evaluate evidence, as well as to clarify and communicate findings. We believe that the definition of forensic accounting emphasizes the abilities required of forensic accountants as well as the connection between accounting and auditing through investigative abilities and any connection between accounting abilities and abilities that result in verification, so that the individual with those abilities is an expert and his opinion is considered evidence and testimony..

All individuals, institutions, and commercial organizations may need the services of forensic accounting in order to gather financial evidence that is used in court to resolve conflicts, substantiate or deny claims for losses, and pursue justice or equity for fraudsters who violate trust. The following are the goals of forensic accounting. (Jubouri and Khalidi, 2013: 461): 1. Related parties' confirmation of purported claims. 2. Fraud investigation and detection. 3. Calculate the prospective or actual losses or economic harm and gather financial data that will be a solid basis for recovery claims in court. 4. Analyzing and confirming that the amount of compensation sought against the corporation in court is accurate.

Earnings management

The practice of using accounting methods to create financial statements that give an unduly optimistic picture of a company's operations and financial status is known as earnings management. The management of a corporation must use judgment in adhering to several accounting regulations and principles. stakeholders on the company's true financial performance or to affect contractual decisions that rely on disclosed accounting data." Healy and Wahlen (1999, p. 368). Divergent interpretations of empirical data in research that aim to identify earnings management or demonstrate earnings management incentives are implied by a lack of agreement on the definition of earnings management. Therefore, comparing the three definitions above is helpful. The activities management performs in relation to financial reporting are covered by all three categories, including the structuring of transactions to apply a preferred accounting treatment (e.g., operating leases, pooling). But according to the second definition, timing actual financing and investment choices also permits earnings management. I see scheduling actual choices as a way to manage earnings if the timing problem either delays or speeds up a discretionary expenditure for a brief period of time within the company's fiscal year. If readers take any actual decisions—including those that suggest managers pass up lucrative opportunities—as earnings management, there is an issue with the second definition. I think it is unrealistic to describe earnings management as a departure from logical investing behavior given the existence of substitute methods for managing earnings. (Abdulhussein & Barrak, 2021). This supports my theory that financial reporting is the root cause of earnings management. The information perspective, initially presented by Holthausen and Leftwich (1983), holds that managers use managerial discretion to disclose to investors their personal expectations regarding the firm's future cash flows. The opportunistic perspective, on the other hand, maintains that managers aim to deceive investors. A lot of earlier research has not examined the information viewpoint and has instead based its findings on an opportunistic view of earnings management. The word "mislead" in the Healy and Wahlen (1999) definition seems to rule out the notion that earnings management can take place to improve the signal in reported earnings, while the other three definitions permit it to occur to conceal declining performance.2 This may be due to the inclusion of contractual incentives in the third definition. To explain, prior work has not been able to distinguish whether managers' exercise of discretion is intended to mislead or to inform, and the typical conclusion in contractual studies is that incentives result in de-facto opportunistic earnings management. Under the third definition, earnings management shares much fraud. That is, fraud is defined as "one or more intentional acts designed to deceive other persons and cause them financial loss." (National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (1993, p. 6)). Thus, the main difference between the third

Earnings management is a tool used by business management to accomplish personal objectives, such as optimizing their benefits or influencing financial data to reflect optimal performance. Although numerous scholars have characterized earnings management, there is no universally accepted definition. For instance, Schipper (1989: 92) contends that earnings management is a purposeful interference with the presentation of financial data for one's own benefit.. Baroudi (2002: 85) describes it as the process by which management adopts accounting rules in order to offer accounting remedies and solutions for current or foreseeable issues, as well as to present an inaccurate picture in financial reports for both legal and illicit reasons. Spiceland, Sepe, & Tomassini, (2007: 164) defined earnings management as "the use of accounting techniques, judgments, and personal estimates by managers to reduce earnings volatility". Abu Ijela and Hamdan (2010: 281) argue that earnings management is "manipulating financial reporting process for personal gain". (Abdulhussein & Barrak, 2021; Neffati, Fred, & Schalck, 2011: 170) defined it as any action taken by the administration to appease interested parties prior to the release of the financial figures.

Earnings Management Detection

Financial analysts or auditors can identify the following steps to examine earnings management in the financial statements: (Mohanram, 2003: 5):

1. Find out the industry the organization is a part of and the main accounting rules.
2. Assessing the entity's accounting flexibility in accordance with recognized accounting rules.
3. An assessment of the entity's accounting approach.
4. Assessing the entity's accounting disclosure's quality.
5. Finding risk indicators in the financial accounts of the organization.

Methodology

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between forensic accounting and earnings management practices. To measure the dependent and independent variables, the researchers created a 31-item questionnaire, with 10 items for the dependent variable and 21 items for each independent variable.

Questionnaire design

The researchers created the study instrument by examining previous research and literature on the impact of forensic accounting on profits management. They also made certain adjustments based on the study's goals. The questionnaire was divided into two sections:

The study's sample characteristics are described in the first part based on demographic data (professional certifications, job title, practical experience, specialization, and scientific qualifications).

Section Two: It has 31 items on the multiple-choice Likert scale, which assigns weights to each item in the following five-way fashion: Five degrees are represented by the choice "strongly agree," four by the option "agree," three by the option "neutral," two by the option "not agree," and one by the option "strongly disagree." As indicated below, items (31) were distributed to encompass the study's independent and dependent variables:

· Items 1–7: The independent variable assesses communication abilities and forensic culture.
· Items 8–14: Accounting abilities are measured by the independent variable..
. The dependent variable, which assesses profits management, is items (22–31).

Population and Sampling

A basic random sample was chosen among the Iraqi auditors, who make up the research population. Out of the 50 auditors who received the questionnaires, only 46 returned them, and two were deemed unfit for statistical analysis. In all, 44 questionnaires were used in this study, resulting in an 88% response rate.

Data Collection

1. **Primary Sources**

A questionnaire that was created and given to a group of professors, auditors, and accountants at the University of Karbala provided the basic data needed for this investigation. In order to evaluate the hypotheses, the research sample was then gathered and examined using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

2. *Secondary Sources :*

To collect secondary data for this study, a variety of sources were explored, including books, university theses, scientific research, reports, and articles in newspapers, magazines, and internet publications.

The applied aspect of research

Section One: Descriptive statistical outputs of the research variables

In this section, the arithmetic means, standard deviations, and level of agreement were calculated for the study paragraphs, the independent variable (accounting), Criminalists dimensions, and the dependent variable (management practices)Profits And its dimensions.

First: The independent variable is forensic accounting.

Table 1: Arithmetic means, standard deviations, and level of agreement for the responses of the research individuals to the forensic accounting paragraphs.

Paragraph	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Level of approval
1.	3.7	1.04	I agree
2.	3.5	1.09	I agree
3.	3.55	0.99	I agree
4.	3.7	0.98	I agree
5.	3.65	1.04	I agree
6.	3.85	1.1	I agree
7.	3.65	1.2	I agree
8.	3.47	1.06	I agree
9.	3.65	1.02	I agree
10.	3.53	1.05	I agree
11.	3.5	0.98	I agree
12.	3.87	1.17	I agree
13.	3.95	0.96	I agree
14.	3.99	1.04	I agree
15.	3.62	1.07	I agree
Total	3.67867	1.05267	I agree

Source: Prepared by researchers according to the program outputs PSS V.29

It is clear from Table (1) that the total arithmetic mean of the sample individuals' responses to the paragraphs of the forensic accounting variable amounted to (3.6475) It falls within the level of (agree) in the judgment criterion, and the standard deviation reached (1.05267This indicates that the answers are not dispersed, as the averages of all the paragraphs of this variable fell within the level of (I agree) in the judgment criterion, which indicates that there is agreement among the sample members on the paragraphs of the forensic accounting variable and its concept of achieving the organization's goals, which was expressed by the phrases of this variable.

Second: The dependent variable (earnings management practices)

Table (2) Arithmetic means, standard deviations, and level of agreement for the responses of the research individuals to the paragraphs of the dependent variable, earnings management practices.

Paragraph	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Level of approval
1.	3.54	1.16	I agree
2.	3.13	1.1	I agree
3.	3.99	1.06	I agree
4.	3.58	1.14	I agree
5.	3.57	1.05	I agree
6.	3.53	1.01	I agree
7.	3.55	0.97	I agree
8.	3.65	1.13	I agree
9.	3.7	0.98	I agree
10.	3.51	0.99	I agree
Total	3.58	1.06	I agree

Source: Prepared by researchers according to the program outputs PSS V.29

The table is the work of the researcher based on the questionnaire data.

It is clear from Table (2) that the total arithmetic mean of the sample members' responses to the paragraphs on profit management practices amounted to (3.58) It falls within the level of (agree) in the judgment criterion, and the standard deviation reached (1.06This indicates that the answers were not dispersed, and that the averages of all the paragraphs of this variable fell within the level of (I agree) in the judgment criterion, which indicates that there is agreement among the sample members on the paragraphs of the variable of profit management practices, its concept, and its practical application within the organization, which was expressed by the phrases of this variable.

The second section: Testing the two main hypotheses of the study and the sub-hypotheses arising from them

In this section, each hypothesis will be verified separately. For this purpose, the correlation between the independent variable and its relationship with the dependent variable was calculated to show the nature of the correlation in terms of value, direction, and significance. Simple linear regression was used to show the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The following is a detailed presentation to verify the two hypotheses of the study:

The first main hypothesis states: "There is a statistically significant correlation between accounting Criminal (As an independent agent) and Reveal Earnings management practices (as a dependent factor) in the organization under study.

To determine whether the hypothesis is acceptable or not, Pearson's correlation coefficient was calculated between accounting and Criminal and detection practices Earnings management in light of testing the following sub-hypotheses:

- First sub-hypothesis: There is a statistically significant correlation between subsequent review and revealed earnings management practices in the organization under investigation.
- Second sub-hypothesis: There is a statistically significant correlation between review and practices management in the organization under consideration.
- Sub-hypothesis 3: There is a statistically significant correlation between investigating Claims and practices management in the organization under consideration.
- Sub-hypothesis Four: There is a statistically significant correlation between the procedures. Analytical and Practical Profit management in the organization under consideration.
- Fifth sub-hypothesis: There is a statistically significant correlation between review Operational and practices management in the organization under consideration.

Table (1 Statistical outputs of the relationship between forensic accounting and earnings management practices

Distance	Correlation coefficient	Significance level
Post Review	**0.764****	**0.01**
Preventive review	**0.731****	**0.01**
Investigating the claim	**0.837****	**0.01**
Analytical procedures	**0.712****	**0.01**
Operational review	**0.732****	**0.01**
Total forensic accounting	**0.755****	**0.01**

Source: Prepared by researchers according to the program outputs PSS V.29

From Table No. (3), the following is clear:

1- Subsequent review is strongly and significantly positively associated with (0.764) at the significance level (0.01) with earnings management practices, which means that the more the organization tends towards subsequent auditing, the higher the indicators of earnings management practices, and in light of that, the first sub-hypothesis arising from the first main hypothesis is achieved, and thus we accept the hypothesis that states “There is a statistically significant correlation between subsequent auditing and earnings management practices in the organization under study.”

2- Preventive review is strongly and significantly positively related to (0.731) at the significance level (0.01) with earnings management practices, which means that the more reliance on preventive auditing methods increases, the higher earnings management practices are. In light of this, the second sub-hypothesis arising from the first main hypothesis is achieved, and thus we accept the hypothesis that states: “There is a statistically significant correlation between preventive auditing and earnings management practices in the organization under study.”

3- Related Claim investigation has a strong positive correlation (0.837) at the significance level (0.01) with earnings management practices, which means that the more the claim investigation, the higher the earnings management practices. In light of this, the third sub-hypothesis arising from the first main hypothesis is achieved, and thus we accept the hypothesis that states: “There is a statistically significant correlation between claim investigation and earnings management practices in the organization under study.”

4- Related Analytical procedures have a strong positive correlation (0.712) at the significance level (0.01) with management practices. Profits, This means that the more analytical procedures The higher your overlearning management practices. In light of this, the third sub-hypothesis arising from the first main hypothesis is achieved. Thus, we accept the hypothesis that states: “There is a statistically significant correlation between investigating...Claim and practice Profit management in the organization under consideration.

5- Review is related Operational related Strongly positive morally0.731) at a significance level of (0.01) with management practices Profits, This means that the more you review, Operational whenever Earnings management practices have increased, and in light of this, the third sub-hypothesis arising from the first main hypothesis is achieved. Thus, we accept the hypothesis that states: “There is a statistically significant correlation between auditing. “Operational and practices Profit management in the organization under consideration.

In order to verify the strength of the correlation between the total independent variable and the dependent variable, the correlation coefficient was measured, which reached a value of (0.843) at a significance level of (0.01), and in light of this and the validity of the four sub-hypotheses, we say that the first main hypothesis is valid, which states: “There is a statistically significant correlation between forensic accounting (as an independent factor) and earnings management practices (as a dependent factor) in the organization under study.”

Second main hypothesis: It states: "There is a statistically significant impact of green human resources on profit management practices in the organization under study."

To determine whether the hypothesis is acceptable or not, a simple linear regression analysis was conducted between the dimensions of accounting. Criminal and Practices Earnings management to test the following sub-hypotheses:

1- First sub-hypothesis: There is a statistically significant effect. Previous review in Reveal Earnings management practices in the organization under investigation.

2- Second sub-hypothesis: There is a significant effect. Preventive review statistics management practices in the organization under investigation.

International Journal of Studies in Business Management, Economics and Strategies
Volume 3, Issue 12, December - 2024
ISSN (E): 2949-883X
Scholarsdigest.org

3- Sub-hypothesis 3: There is a statistically significant effect. Investigating the claiming disclosure of practices Profit management in the organization under consideration.

4- Sub-hypothesis 4: There is a statistically significant effect.For analytical procedures management practices in the organization under investigation.

5- Sub-hypothesis 5: There is a statistically significant effect. For review Operational detection of practices Profit management in the organization under study. Below are the statistical outputs of simple linear regression analysis.

Table (4) Linear regression coefficients for the impact of forensic accounting dimensions on earnings management practices.

Distance	coefficient of determination R2	valueF	Significance level	Constant	valueB	value	Significance level
Post Review	0.614	149,513	0.01	constant slope	0.687	2.783	0.01
				Earnings management practices	0.803	12.228	0.01
Preventive review	0.509	96.173	0.01	constant slope	0.792	2.641	0.01
				Earnings management practices	0.782	9.807	0.01
Investigating the claim	0.667	188,210	0.01	constant slope	0.646	2.990	0.14
				Earnings management practices	0.890	13,719	0.01
Analytical procedures	0.587	96.173	0.01	constant slope	0.776	2.841	0.01
				Earnings management practices	0.759	9.777	0.01
Operational review	0.653	116.173	0.01	constant slope	0.704	2.841	0.01
				Earnings management practices	0.732	9.777	0.01
Total forensic accounting	0.710	230,300	0.01	constant slope	0.882	3.010	0.01
				Earnings management practices	0.825	15.176	0.01

Source: Prepared by researchers according to the program outputs PSS V.29

Table (4) above, shows the statistical analysis of the hypothesis test at the level of the hypothetical dimensions, from which we conclude:

1- The subsequent review had a significant effect on Reveal Earnings management practice as the value reached (B) (0.687) and the independent variable (post-audit) explains (61.0%) of the dependent variable (earnings management practices) as the value of the coefficient of determination reached (R2=0.614).

2- Preventive review has had a significant impact on Reveal Earnings management practices as the value reached (B) (0.792) And the independent variable (preventive audit) explains (50.9%) of the dependent variable (earnings management practices), as the value of the coefficient of the determination reached (R2=0.509).

3- Investigation has been carried out on the Claim effect Morally in Reveal Earnings management practices as the value reached (B) (0.646) and the independent variable (investigation of the claim) explains (64.6%) of the dependent variable (earnings management practices) as the value of the coefficient of the determination reached (R2=0.646).

4- Take action Analytical effect Morally in Disclosure of practices Earnings management if the value reached (B) (0.776) and the independent variable (analytical procedures) explains (58.7%) of the dependent variable (earnings management practices) as the value of the coefficient of determination reached (R2=0.587).

5- Check the review operational impact Morally in Reveal Earnings management practices as the value reached (B) (0.704) and the independent variable (review) Operational) It explains (58.7%) of the dependent variable (earnings management practices), as the value of the coefficient of the determination reached (R2=0.587).

6- Accounting dimensions achieved criminal combined Great moral effects in Reveal Earnings management practices as the value reached (B) (0.882) since the independent variable is accounting. Criminal explains (71%) of the changes in the dependent variable (management practices) Profits The value of the coefficient of the determination reached (R2=0.710).

Have a moral effect on reveal earnings management practices. This indicates that the second main hypothesis and the hypotheses arising from it are not rejected, despite the difference in the strength of the impact between these hypotheses Asleep.

Results

Conclusion and Recommendation

Conclusions Comments

Following the testing of the hypotheses and the illustration of the results, the following conclusions are made.

1.The sample has a thorough awareness of the forensic cultural significance of auditors and the role that improved communication plays in reducing earnings management in publicly traded firms in Jordan.

2.The efficacious involvement of forensic accountants in the organization in selecting the appropriate accounting policies for the preparation of financial reports is a reflection of their accounting expertise, as accounting policies impact the quality of the accounting reports of Jordanian industrial companies that aid in mitigating earnings management.

3.According to the study's sample, forensic accountants can help Jordanian public shareholding companies enhance and support their internal control system and ensure its efficacy and adequacy. They can also confirm that the company's auditor has exposed restricted items and excluded them when calculating ratios and using knowledge related to controlling and auditing.

4. The main cause of the increase in earnings management in businesses is the use of accounting estimates which increases the degree of exposure to fraud and theft accounts and opportunities because they may allow companies to use various accounting techniques and methods to show profits on the wrong reality .

5.Every facet of forensic accounting functions as a sub-hypothesis of the primary hypothesis as it was shown that all of them have an effect on profits management. Every component of the independent variables was statistically significant and described the extent of the influence in the dependent variable , and the computed value of t was established. According to beta values, forensic culture and communication abilities have the least influence, while expertise of controlling and auditing has the most.

Recommendations

1. While attempting to inform financial report users generally and current investors in particular about the effects and implications of these practices on their investment decisions, it is imperative to highlight the provision of an effective and high-quality auditing environment in order to identify and restrict the practices and methods of earnings management .

2. To hold seminars and conferences that show how to limit profits management strategies and the part forensic accountants play in reducing them , efforts must be stepped up to forge strong ties between the accounting, academic, and financial communities. This should be accomplished by creating open lines of communication between academic institutions, universities, specialized institutes, the Association of Chartered Accountants, and each of the securities agencies.

3.Enhancing the financial statements' transparency by providing fair and sufficient disclosure to instill trust in them through a precise and unambiguous explanation of the accounting principles is a step in the right direction.

4.Restricting the accounting modifications that the management of the firm may make by creating more precise implementation standards that restrict acceptable options and treatments would help to lessen the judgmental estimations of corporate governance..

5.In addition to demonstrating their independence and objectivity in applying the law, accounting, and auditing standards, forensic accountants can strengthen their collaborative role with internal and external auditors in businesses. They can also work on reviewing and monitoring the established policies and assessing them to identify any weaknesses and take the appropriate action to fix them.

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