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Effect Application Accounting Judicial Statement Her Role in Activation Governance Principles Companies

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Abstract

This research aims to examine the impact of Judicial accounting on activating corporate governance principles. The relationship between the application of forensic accounting and its role in enhancing transparency, improving the role of the board of directors, and protecting the rights of shareholders and stakeholders was analyzed. Data was collected using a questionnaire distributed to 105 participants and analyzed using statistical methods such as Pearson's correlation coefficient and simple linear regression. The results showed that forensic accounting plays a fundamental role in achieving financial compliance, strengthening internal control, and reducing financial corruption, which contributes to achieving effective corporate governance. It was also found that there is a strong significant relationship between the application of forensic accounting and activating the role of the board of directors (impact coefficient = 0.917), achieving the interests of stakeholders (impact coefficient = 0.872), and protecting the rights of shareholders (impact coefficient = 0.904). Based on these results, the research recommends strengthening the role of forensic accounting by developing legislation, improving the level of professional training, and activating the role of regulatory bodies to ensure compliance with governance standards.

Keywords: Governance Principles, Accounting Judicial.

Introduction

Large companies play a crucial role in ensuring exclusive insurance, credibility, and reliability in financial stocks, serving as fundamental tools for addressing financial challenges (Blessing & Sakouvogui, 2023; Wang, 2024). The importance of this topic lies in its ability to provide a structured approach to resolving financial disputes, offering clear evidence for fair rulings and fostering financial trust among stakeholders (Mahmudnia et al., 2022; Nanayakkara et al., 2021). By committing to the principles of corporate governance—transparency, accountability, and fairness, companies can effectively serve the interests of management, the board of directors, shareholders, and other regulatory entities (Abbas et al., 2021; Olagunju & Owolabi, 2021; Sebrina et al., 2023).

This research aimed to examine the role of judicial accounting in reinforcing corporate governance principles to benefit all involved parties. The study was divided into two sections: the first section explored the theoretical framework of judicial accounting, including its concept, significance, and the services it provides. Additionally, it examined the principles and objectives of corporate governance. The second section focused on the practical aspects, presenting

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findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

The study found that the emergence of judicial accounting was driven by the need to resolve disputes among partners in commercial companies and the increasing complexity of global business transactions. Judicial accounting integrates accounting, auditing, and legal principles, making it an essential mechanism for ensuring fair resolutions among shareholders.

The study recommends appointing experienced and specialized university professors to conduct lectures, workshops, and training courses on corporate governance mechanisms and judicial accounting. These initiatives are crucial in combating financial corruption and promoting ethical financial practices. Additionally, there is a pressing need to enact laws and regulations mandating the application of judicial accounting in cases involving financial irregularities, including money laundering (Schweitzer, 2024; Shbeilat & Alqatamin, 2022a). In such cases, it is essential to reconsider the principle of confidentiality for certified public accountants to ensure transparency and accountability. Accordingly, the main hypothesis was developed, which contributes to the existence of a good contribution to activating the characteristics of shareholders. This hypothesis is divided into three sub-hypotheses: activating the role of the board of directors, protecting its rights, and distinguishing shareholders' rights. Data was collected using a questionnaire distributed to 105 participants from the academics and accountants at the National Authority for the Municipality of Zubair and the General Company for Petrochemical Industries, and analyzed using basic principles, such as Pearson's cross-correlation and simple linear reduction. There is a strong relationship between financial services, as they contribute to improving the quality of financial reports, the presence of many financial elements, their accuracy, and their investment in the company. I thank these results, and the research has presented an effective contribution to Iraqi companies, through the development of accounting legislation, training health workers, and activating the role of oversight committees and shareholders' standards. The research emphasizes the importance of relying on contribution to enhance financial contribution in companies, including contributing to achieving financial sustainability and financial excellence.

By implementing these recommendations, companies can strengthen their governance structures, enhance financial credibility, and contribute to a more transparent and fairer corporate environment.

Previous Studies

Corporate governance and accounting standards play a crucial role in maintaining financial transparency, preventing fraud, and ensuring compliance with statutory regulations. This section reviews key studies that examine the role of accounting principles, corporate governance mechanisms, and financial accountability in enhancing corporate integrity and mitigating financial misconduct (Manginte, 2024; Md Nasir & Hashim, 2021).

Radcliffe (1990) analyzed the legal weight of Statements of Standard Accounting Practice (SSAPs) in judicial decisions, emphasizing that while SSAPs hold persuasive value in court cases, they are not considered conclusive evidence. His study, which examined 38 court cases, found that courts generally treat accounting principles as matters of fact rather than law. Additionally, statutory accounting rules tend to take precedence over SSAP provisions, reinforcing the notion that accounting standards serve as guidelines rather than legally binding frameworks.

Several studies highlight the importance of corporate governance in preventing financial

statement fraud (FSF). Nindito et al. (2025) conducted a panel data regression analysis on 144 corporate data units and found that audit committee meetings and institutional ownership play a significant role in reducing fraud indications. Their findings further revealed substantial differences in governance practices between fraud-committed and non-committed companies, suggesting that stronger governance structures are essential in mitigating financial misconduct.

Rochendi and Soesanto (2023) reinforced the importance of corporate governance in ensuring business integrity and resource efficiency. Their study found that accounting accountability is a vital mechanism for maintaining effective internal control systems within companies. These findings indicate that well-structured corporate governance frameworks serve as preventive mechanisms against fraudulent financial activities by ensuring transparency and accountability.

Hormozi (2024) further emphasized the necessity of corporate governance principles in enhancing transparency and attracting investors to capital markets. The study argued that implementing governance frameworks as a mandatory process significantly reduces investor risks while increasing market confidence. The findings suggest that corporate governance is not merely an advantage but a necessity for fostering a transparent and trustworthy financial environment.

The reviewed literature highlights the essential role of corporate governance and accounting accountability in preventing financial fraud, ensuring compliance with statutory regulations, and enhancing transparency. Key takeaways from the studies include:

- Judicial treatment of accounting standards: SSAPs are influential but not legally binding, with statutory rules taking precedence (Radcliffe, 1990).
- Fraud prevention mechanisms: Audit committees and institutional ownership significantly reduce financial fraud risks (Nindito et al., 2025).
- Accountability and internal control: Good corporate governance frameworks improve resource efficiency and integrity (Rochendi & Soesanto, 2023).
- Capital market confidence: Implementing governance principles enhances investor trust and reduces financial risks (Hormozi, 2024).

These findings collectively reinforce the importance of robust corporate governance mechanisms and standardized financial practices in fostering a transparent and fraud-resistant business environment.

Contributions of the Current Study

This research is distinguished by the fact that it was applied in an environment completely different from previous studies, as the researcher tried to link the mechanisms of corporate governance and the role of judicial accounting in activating them as an independent body, which contributed to enriching the practical research with a modern study in the Iraqi environment.

Research Problem

The research problem is represented in the difficulties faced by companies operating in Iraq in the lack of accounting and supervisory cadres who possess scientific and practical expertise in practicing their work, and here comes the role of judicial accounting in activating the role of corporate governance.

Research Hypotheses

There are statistically significant differences in the application of judicial accounting and the activation of the role of corporate governance, from which the following sub-hypotheses branch out:

There are statistically significant differences between the application of judicial accounting and the activation of the role of the Board of Directors.

There are statistically significant differences between the application of judicial accounting and the preservation shareholders' rights.

There are statistically significant differences between the application of judicial accounting and the preservation of stakeholders' rights.

Research Objectives

1. Highlighting the concept of judicial accounting as a new field in accounting.
2. Statement of the concept, methods and mechanisms of corporate governance.

Data Collection Process

Is defined in inductive application using research and periodicals found on the Internet that are rich in the field of research, but on the practical side, the data was analyzed using a questionnaire and distributed to the community of Iraqi academics for a sample of 40 people. 40 questionnaires were distributed and only 27 were approved, with 13 questionnaires being excluded that were not suitable for analysis due to defects in the answers.

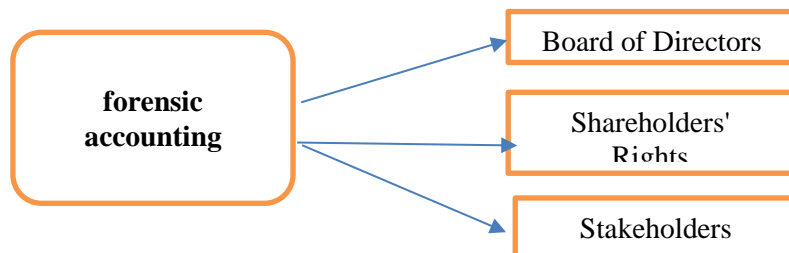


Figure 1. Search Variables.

First: The Concept and Definition of Judicial Accounting

The emergence of financial crises, accounting problems and banking collapses that many global institutions and banks have been exposed to has led to the necessity of finding a solution to these crises so that users of accounting information do not lose confidence in the outputs of these institutions. Therefore, researchers have found that one of the important means of reducing fraud and financial corruption is the existence of judicial accounting. It specializes in a wide range of information and consists of elements of judicial accounting inputs, accounting outputs, and feedback (Hajjat et al., 2024; Yusuf & Harefa, 2022). The need for accounting and its deficiency is due to the failure of external auditors to detect drugs, as well as the result of eliminating the presence of distinguished persons with expertise in the field of accounting and auditing and to hold teams accountable. Forensic accounting is a sophisticated combination of accounting and auditing tools that seek to serve the five elements of governance and make companies grow and

develop effectively to the standards of efficiency, effectiveness, ease, empowerment and equality Controlling the fraudulent financial statements using experience and adhering (Alzoubi, 2025; Rehman & Hashim, 2021). The need has emerged for the forensic accountant to restore confidence to investors and shareholders in the field of accounting and supervisory work. Judicial accounting is also a means of reducing the gap in the auditing and accounting systems because of the evidentiary evidence it possesses that it obtains in a scientific and legal manner. It is also known as a tool for resolving disputes between shareholders so that they can contribute through their experience in assisting the judiciary to achieve justice (Abdul-Baki, 2021; Navarrete & Gallego, 2022).

Second: The Importance of Judicial Accounting and the Justifications for its Use

Interest in judicial accounting emerged because of financial corruption and the need to support the confidence of users of accounting information the importance of judicial accounting is due to many reasons (Pilonato, 2022).

1. Judicial accounting integrates accounting and law and will therefore help provide deeper investigations into the legal case and financial corruption.
2. It contributes to raising the efficiency and effectiveness of the accounting and auditing profession and thus reassures stakeholders about the doubts that arise in their minds about the existence of fraud or financial corruption by those preparing the financial statements.
3. It contributes to the presence of a forensic accountant who is considered a consultant or an accurate examiner with a broader scope in investigating the causes of financial corruption than the external auditor.
4. Judicial accounting helps reduce the gap in expectations between what accountants do to control fraud and what is expected of them.
5. Due to the shortcomings in the traditional audit process, it has become unable to detect cases of fraud and financial corruption on the financial statements.

Third: Responsibilities of a Forensic Accountant

Forensic accountants have a range of key responsibilities including (Ozili, 2025; Tekavčič & Damijan, 2021):

1. Strengthening internal control.
2. Conduct a comprehensive review of financial records: This includes checking the background of customers, vendors, and stakeholders to identify potential risks.
3. Fraud detection through data analysis to detect fraudulent and suspicious transactions.
4. Verification and analysis: By conducting comprehensive investigations to uncover any occupation by collecting financial evidence and interviewing witnesses.
5. Digital analysis and blockchain analysis: Digital analysis is used to analyze and extract electronic data and employ blockchain analysis to enhance the transparency of financial operations and detect fraud.

Fourth: Services Provided by Judicial Accounting

1. Supporting litigation: This is done by presenting the economic case, where the forensic

accountant brings together the parties involved in legal disputes and helps resolve this dispute. Here comes the role of the forensic accountant as of expert witness for example, fraud in securities that include financial settlement, identifying theft, forgery and insurance. The accountant, which is my requirement, uses the skills of auditing and investigation because he provides the litigation service, which represents a course as an expert accountant. At the same time, he provides the service of an investigator using the skills of an accountant and rules that he must possess skills in the accounting and financial aspects and legal auditing (Aksoy & Uzay, 2021; Shbeilat & Alqatamin, 2022b).

2. Investigating and discovering fraud and discovering the patent of electronic liabilities Great works of art you have committed by playing in the logs Accounting. (Al Shehab, 2022)

3. Providing consultations: by developing a strategy to prevent fraud in companies.

4. Advisory services: These are the advisory services provided in the context of work as a financial advisor, arbitrator, and mediator who detects manipulation of the value of assets and settles commercial disputes between partners and employees within the business. (Mishra & Kushwaha, 2023)

The accounting edu.org website shows that forensic accounting procedures consist of two steps: (Singh, 2022)

Litigation support services: Forensic accountants act as expert witnesses or consultants for the parties involved in a lawsuit often involves determining financial damages or evaluating companies or assets. The services provided by the forensic accountant during the lawsuit include the following:

- Auditing documents to evaluate the case and determine the financial loss

- Obtaining documents related to the case to support or deny it.

- Assisting the lawyer in putting questions in an understandable financial context before and during the trial.

- Assisting in resolving discussions between the disputing parties.

Investigation: Here, the forensic accountant uses auditing skills and quantitative methods to restructure the financial statements and determine whether there is fraud or illegal financial activities, so they are sometimes called investigative accountants. It is expected that the forensic accountant will help in preparing the data and testify as an experienced expert in his field of work and assist in criminal and civil investigations.

Corporate Governance

First: The concept of corporate governance

Mechanisms and companies work mainly to protect their employees and owners by managing the company's management. Therefore, the goal of the mechanisms and companies is to push managers to maximize the company's value by improving performance (Battilana et al., 2022).

Second: Corporate Governance Principles

The principles of corporate governance are as follows:

1. Ensuring the existence of effective foundations for corporate governance that distribute tasks

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between supervisory, regulatory and executive bodies.

2. Shareholders' rights: The framework for practicing corporate governance methods ensures the protection of shareholders' rights. Shareholders must have full knowledge of what is happening within the company and have an understanding and awareness of financial matters.
3. Equality among shareholders, whether local, foreign or minority
4. The corporate governance framework should respect the legal rights of stakeholders and compensate them for the violation of those rights.
5. Disclosure and transparency: timely disclosure, especially of important information such the company's financial or operational performance.
6. Board of Directors and responsibilities: The corporate governance framework must ensure the strategic direction of the company, the structure of the Board of Directors, its legal duties and its role in supervising executive management.

Third: Corporate Governance of Objectives

There are many accounting and control objectives of governance, including:

1. By following ethical principles, commitment can enhance the mental image and positive impression of the organization.
2. Establishing appropriate oversight systems for the company's management and board members is the key to improving leadership skills.
3. It improves companies' competitiveness and increases their value.
4. Maximizing corporate profits.
5. Imposing effective oversight on companies' performance
6. Work to limit the abuse of power for purposes other than the public interest
7. Attracting investments, whether foreign or local, and reducing capital flight
8. Fighting corruption, whether it is financial, accounting, or political corruption
9. Working to ensure transparency in all operations carried out by the institution.

The role of forensic accounting in enhancing corporate governance

The forensic accountant has a role in designing the corporate governance system because he has strong knowledge of the legal and institutional requirements of governance, which helps in formulating a governance system represented by the following (Singh, 2022)

- Ensuring the formation of an appropriate board of directors
- Defining the appropriate responsibilities of the owner, the board of directors, and the audit committee, as well as improving the accountability system
- Fair distribution of power among all parties to better implement duties
- Developing a draft definition of the professional conduct of the company and employees to enhance ethical behavior through which it is possible to reduce overlooking any suspicious work. Fraudulent accountants have ways to hide fraud in financial statements, such as using accounting

policies that suit them, using modified financial statements, or using fraudulent electronic files.

Descriptive Analytics

First: Demographic Variables

The table provides a detailed analysis of the distribution of demographic variables for the study sample, covering age groups, academic qualifications, academic specialization, and job title. It also includes the results of a chi-square test to determine statistical differences between the different groups.

Regarding age group, the sample was divided into four categories. The most representative category was individuals aged 30-40 years, representing 33.33%, followed by the 41-50 age group, representing 29.52%, then those under 30 years, representing 27.62%, and finally those over 50 years, representing 9.52% of the sample. The chi-square test revealed significant differences between the different age groups at a significance level ($p = 0.0281$), indicating a potential influence of age on the other study variables.

Regarding academic qualifications, the largest percentage of the sample were those with a bachelor's degree, representing 69.52% of the sample held a master's degree, while 16.19% of the sample held a master's degree, and 14.29% held a diploma. The results of the chi-square test showed significant differences between the different levels of education at a significance level ($p = 0.0171$), reflecting fundamental differences in the academic distribution of participants, which may have impacted the study results.

With regard to scientific specialization, accounting was the most common among the sample, accounting for 41.90%, followed by accounting and auditing at 37.14%, and accounting and financial control at 20.95%. According to the chi-square test, significant differences were found between the different specializations at a significance level ($p = 0.0324$), indicating a clear disparity in the distribution of specialists across different accounting fields. This may have implications for the nature of the data collected and analyzed in the study. As for job titles, the results showed that the majority of participants held the position of financial accountant, representing 65.71%, while 32.38% of the sample worked as auditors. The lowest percentage was for general managers, representing 1.90%. The chi-square test revealed significant differences between the different job groups at a significance level ($p = 0.0264$), indicating clear differences in the distribution of positions among sample members.

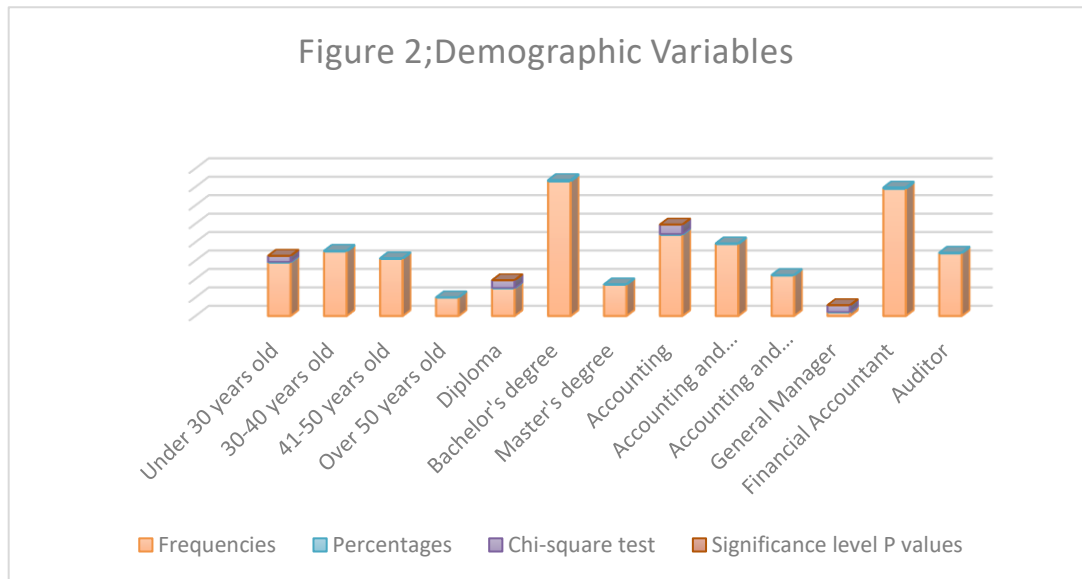
Significance level P values	Chi-square test	Percentages	Frequencies	Details	Variables
0.0281 ^s	3.343	%27.62	29	Under 30 years old	Age Group
		%33.33	35	30-40 years old	
		%29.52	31	41-50 years old	
		%9.52	10	Over 50 years old	
0.0171 ^s	4.238	%14.29	15	Diploma	Academic Qualification
		%69.52	73	Bachelor's degree	

		%16.19	17	Master's degree	Scientific Specialization
0.0324 ^s	5.147	%41.90	44	Accounting	
		%37.14	39	Accounting and Auditing	
		%20.95	22	Accounting and Financial Control	
0.0264 ^s	3.824	%1.90	2	General Manager	Job Title
		%65.71	69	Financial Accountant	
		%32.38	34	Auditor	

Table 1: Demographic Variables

Source: The table was prepared using the SPSS statistical program.

s: There is a significant difference between the groups ($p \text{ value} \leq 0.05$)



Second: Analysis of validity, reliability, and sample adequacy for the independent and dependent variables

The table provides an analysis of the validity and reliability of the study variables, as well as an assessment of the adequacy of the sample size and the extent to which the variables explain the components of the phenomenon under study. The analysis relies on Cronbach's alpha coefficient to measure reliability, the sample size adequacy metric (KMO), and the chi-square test to verify the suitability of the data for statistical analysis. It also uses the latent root and explained variance for each variable.

The independent variable, forensic accounting, contained seven items and achieved a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.905, indicating a high level of internal consistency. The sample size adequacy was 0.830, a value that indicates the quality of the sample for factor analysis. The chi-

square test yielded a result of 5.392 with a degree of freedom of 6 and a probability value of ($p = 0.028$), indicating statistical significance that enhances the reliability of the model. The latent root was 3.46, and the explained variance was 93.28%, indicating that the independent variable explains a significant proportion of the total variance in the data. As for the dependent variable, corporate governance principles, it was analyzed across three main dimensions: activating the role of the board of directors, stakeholder objectives, and preserving shareholder rights. The first dimension, activating the role of the board of directors, contained three items and recorded a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.917, indicating very high reliability. The sample adequacy was 0.818, and the chi-square test showed a value of 7.094 with a degree of freedom of 2, with statistical significance at the ($p = 0.019$) level, enhancing the reliability of this dimension. The latent root was 3.31, and the explained variance was 81.43%, indicating that this dimension explains a significant proportion of the phenomenon studied.

The second dimension, stakeholder objectives, contained four items and recorded a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.884, indicating a high level of internal consistency. The sample adequacy was 0.820, while the chi-square test result was 8.932 with a degree of freedom of 3, with statistical significance at the ($p = 0.027$) level, indicating the suitability of the data for analysis. The latent root was 6.27, and the explained variance was 84.39%, reflecting the strength of this dimension's explanation of the dependent variable.

The third dimension, preserving shareholders' rights, contained five items, and the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.872, indicating a very good level of internal consistency. The sample adequacy was 0.914, indicating the sample's suitability for analysis. The chi-square test result was 5.028 with a degree of freedom of 4, with statistical significance at ($p = 0.015$), enhancing the credibility of the results. The latent root was 5.35, and the explained variance was 91.38%, indicating that this dimension explains a significant portion of the dependent variable. Overall, these results indicate that all variables included in the study possess a high level of stability and statistical validity, making them suitable for analysis and research conclusions. The high levels of explained variance also demonstrate the variables' ability to significantly explain the phenomenon under study, enhancing the reliability of the results and providing a solid basis for future research conclusions.

explained variance	latent root,	probability value	Degree of freedom	Chi-square	Sample size adequacy	Cronbach's alpha	Number of items	Variables	
93.28 %	3.46	0.028	6	5.392	0.830	0.905	7	Independent Variable	
81.43 %	3.31	0.019	2	7.094	0.818	0.917	3	Activating the Role of the Board of Directors	Dependent Variable) Corporate Governance

84.39 %	6.2 7	0.027	3	8.9 32	0.820	0.884	4	Stakeholder Goals	Principles
91.38 %	5.3 5	0.015	4	5.0 28	0.914	0.872	5	Preserving Shareholder Rights	

Table 2: Validity, Reliability, and Sample Adequacy of the Independent and Dependent Variables

The Table Was Prepared Using the SPSS Statistical Program

Third: The Independent Variable (Forensic Accounting)

The table provides a detailed analysis of the paragraphs of the independent variable (forensic accounting) by examining the relative importance, coefficient of variation, standard deviation, and arithmetic mean for each paragraph, in addition to the frequency distribution according to the different levels of agreement. This analysis helps identify the extent of participants' agreement on the role of forensic accounting in supporting governance principles and enhancing transparency and financial control within companies.

The results indicate that the paragraph with the highest relative importance rating was "The more a company relies on the application of corporate governance principles and the oversight of a forensic accountant, the more this leads to increased shareholder confidence in the company." It obtained a relative importance of 95.238%, a coefficient of variation of 7.546%, a standard deviation of 0.359, and an arithmetic mean of 4.762. This reflects a strong consensus among participants that forensic accounting plays a pivotal role in enhancing shareholder confidence by monitoring the implementation of governance principles. Coming in second place was the item "Forensic accounting enhances the work of audit committees," with a relative importance of 93.524%, a coefficient of variation of 6.822%, a standard deviation of 0.319, and an arithmetic mean of 4.676. This result indicates participants' awareness of the importance of forensic accounting in supporting audit committees and enhancing their efficiency, which contributes to improving the quality of financial reporting and internal control.

The item "Internal corporate governance mechanisms adopted by management are a tool that leads to increasing the accuracy of accounting information" received a relative importance of 90.476%, a coefficient of variation of 5.951%, a standard deviation of 0.269, and an arithmetic mean of 4.524. This indicates a high level of agreement among sample members regarding the role of these mechanisms in improving the quality of financial statements and reducing accounting errors. Regarding the extent to which forensic accounting affects financial and administrative corruption, the item "Forensic accounting contributes to reducing financial and administrative corruption" received a relative importance of 90.095%, a coefficient of variation of 6.056%, a standard deviation of 0.273, and an arithmetic mean of 4.505. This reflects participants' awareness of the important role of forensic accounting in reducing corruption and promoting integrity in financial practices.

The item with the lowest relative importance was "The application of forensic accounting in the presence of corporate governance principles contributes to the explicit recognition of shareholders' rights." It received a relative importance of 81.905%, a coefficient of variation of 4.539%, a standard deviation of 0.186, and an arithmetic mean of 4.095. This indicates that some

participants may have different views on the extent to which forensic accounting affects the explicit recognition of shareholders' rights, despite general agreement on its importance in other contexts. Overall, the results reflect a strong consensus among participants regarding the effective role of forensic accounting in promoting governance principles, improving financial oversight, and reducing corruption, with slight variations in levels of agreement on some items. The high relative importance values indicate that forensic accounting is an essential component of building an effective governance system that enhances transparency and trust among stakeholders within companies.

Paragraph	relative importance	coefficient of variation (C.V.)	standard deviation	Average of 5	Repetitions					Paragraph	T
					Disagree	Disagree	neutral	agree	Strongly		
6	83.238	5.147	0.214	4.162	5	9	1	39	51	The application of accounting laws and legal regulations reflects the extent of a company's commitment to corporate governance mechanisms.	1
2	93.524	6.822	0.319	4.676	1	1	3	21	79	Forensic accounting enhances the work of audit committees.	2
5	86.095	5.303	0.228	4.305	1	4	18	21	61	Forensic accounting plays a role in activating corporate governance principles, which contribute to monitoring disputes between shareholders and management.	3
7	81.905	4.539	0.186	4.095	4	9	12	28	52	The application of forensic accounting, coupled with corporate governance	4

										principles, contributes to the explicit recognition of shareholders' rights.	
3	90.476	5.951	0.269	4.524	1	2	4	32	66	The internal corporate governance mechanisms adopted by management are a tool that leads to increased accuracy of accounting information.	5
1	95.238	7.546	0.359	4.762	1	1	3	12	88	The more a company relies on the application of corporate governance principles and the oversight of a forensic accountant, the more shareholders' confidence in the company increases.	6
4	90.095	6.056	0.273	4.505	2	3	3	29	68	Forensic accounting contributes to reducing financial and administrative corruption.	7

Table 3: Analysis of Paragraphs of the Independent Variable (Forensic Accounting)

The table was prepared using the SPSS statistical program

Third: Dependent Variable (Corporate Governance Principles)

The table provides a detailed analysis of the items in the dependent variable (Corporate Governance Principles) by assessing the relative importance, coefficient of variation, standard deviation, and mean for each item, in addition to the frequency distribution across different levels of agreement. The analysis addresses three main themes: activating the role of the board of directors, stakeholder objectives, and preserving shareholder rights. This helps determine the extent to which forensic accounting impacts the application of corporate governance principles.

The results indicate that the item with the highest relative importance was "Forensic accounting

plays a significant role in the decision to distribute shares among shareholders, as it covers legal, accounting, and auditing aspects." It received a relative importance of 94.857%, a coefficient of variation of 7.377%, a standard deviation of 0.350, and a mean of 4.743. This result reflects participants' awareness of the pivotal role that forensic accounting plays in regulating the share distribution process and ensuring compliance with legal and accounting standards. Regarding the stakeholder objectives axis, the paragraph "Forensic accounting has a role in reducing the flight of domestic capital abroad" received a relative importance of 94.476%, a coefficient of variation of 7.293%, a standard deviation of 0.345, and an arithmetic mean of 4.724. This result demonstrates participants' awareness of the role of forensic accounting in promoting a stable investment environment that reduces financial risks and maintains the flow of domestic capital.

The paragraph "Forensic accounting has a role in ensuring that stakeholders obtain their financial rights" also received a high relative importance of 93.905%, indicating participants' consensus on the importance of forensic accounting in achieving financial justice and transparency for shareholders and stakeholders.

Regarding the axis of preserving shareholders' rights, the paragraph "Forensic accounting provides shareholders with the right to obtain financial information relevant to the institution" was among the most highly rated paragraphs, receiving a relative importance of 86.667%, demonstrating the importance of financial disclosure in building trust among shareholders and enhancing corporate transparency. On the other hand, items related to shareholder participation in meetings and decision-making, such as "Forensic accounting plays a role in participation and voting in general shareholders' meetings" and "Forensic accounting facilitates effective shareholder participation in important decisions such as the election and nomination of board members", recorded lower relative importance, reaching 71.619% and 70.476%, respectively. This indicates a disparity in views regarding the extent to which forensic accounting influences shareholder participation in critical decision-making within companies.

In general, the focus on the important findings clearly indicates a consensus on the role of accounting in supporting the principles of solidarity, particularly with regard to Nissan's distribution, the enjoyment of local investments, and fairness to investors. However, there are some differences in assessing the extent to which it contributes to promoting the manufacturing innovation movement, which may require further research on the factors influencing this aspect.

Paragraph rank	relative importance	coefficient of variation (C.V.)	standard deviation	Average of 5	repetitions					Paragraph	Variables
					Disagree	Disagree	neutral	agree	Strongly agree		
6	88.381	5.446	0.241	4.419	1	1	8	38	57	Forensic accounting plays a role in disclosing board members' remuneration and how they are selected.	Activating the role of

8	86.857	5.306	0.230	4.343	2	2	7	4 1	53	Forensic accounting plays a role in ensuring the board of directors' compliance with the laws and regulations related to the institution.	Stakeholder objectives
1 0	75.429	3.809	0.144	3.771	5	1 9	8	3 6	37	Forensic accounting plays a role in ensuring the continued formation of an appropriate board of directors.	
5	92.000	6.712	0.309	4.600	1	2	8	1 6	78	Forensic accounting plays a role in creating wealth, job opportunities, and the financial sustainability of companies.	
2	94.476	7.293	0.345	4.724	1	1	4	1 4	85	Forensic accounting plays a role in reducing the flight of domestic capital abroad.	
3	93.905	7.530	0.354	4.695	1	5	1	1 1	87	Forensic accounting plays a role in ensuring that stakeholders receive their financial rights.	
4	93.333	7.438	0.347	4.667	1	3	7	8	86	Forensic accounting provides stakeholders with sufficient reassurance, such as regarding the company's ability to pay.	

9	86.667	5.208	0.226	4.333	1	2	9	4 2	51	Forensic accounting provides shareholders with the right to access financial information relevant to the institution.	Preserving shareholders' rights
1 1	71.619	2.871	0.103	3.581	3	1 9	2 6	2 8	29	Forensic accounting plays a role in participating in and voting at general assembly meetings.	
7	87.619	5.675	0.249	4.381	1	4	1	4 7	52	Forensic accounting provides shareholders with the opportunity to ask questions of the board of directors with complete transparency.	
1 2	70.476	2.911	0.103	3.524	2	2 4	2 4	2 7	28	Forensic accounting facilitates effective participation of shareholders in important decisions, such as the election and nomination of board members.	
1	94.857	7.377	0.350	4.743	1	1	3	1 4	86	Forensic accounting plays a significant role in the decision to distribute shares among shareholders, as it covers legal, accounting, and auditing aspects.	

Table 4: Analysis of the Limited Variable Paragraphs (Principles of Corporate Contribution)

The table was prepared using the SPSS statistical program

The table presents an analysis of the Pearson correlation coefficient between the independent variable (forensic accounting) and the dependent variable (corporate governance principles), aiming to measure the relationship, its strength, and its direction. The values listed indicate the correlation coefficient and the statistical significance value (P value) for each axis of the dependent variable.

The results indicate a strong positive relationship between forensic accounting and the activation of the role of the board of directors. The correlation coefficient was 0.9028, with a significance value of 0.0172. This indicates that enhancing the application of forensic accounting is associated with increased effectiveness of the board of directors in performing its oversight and administrative duties in accordance with governance principles.

As for the stakeholder objectives axis, it showed a correlation coefficient of 0.8731, with a significance value of 0.0306. This reflects a strong relationship between forensic accounting and ensuring the interests of all stakeholders in the company are met. This indicates that the application of forensic accounting contributes to enhancing stakeholder confidence and leading to a more transparent and fair financial environment. Regarding the preservation of shareholder rights axis, the correlation coefficient was (0.8202) with a significance value of (P = 0.0257), indicating a clear positive relationship between forensic accounting and the protection of shareholder rights. This reflects the role of forensic accounting in ensuring fair financial disclosure, reducing risk, and enhancing shareholder confidence in the company's financial and administrative decisions.

In general, the results indicate that all correlations were positive and strong, and the P-values were less than 0.05, confirming that these relationships are statistically significant. Thus, it can be concluded that forensic accounting plays a fundamental role in promoting corporate governance principles by activating the role of the board of directors, achieving the interests of stakeholders, and ensuring shareholder rights. These results support the importance of promoting forensic accounting practices as a means of improving governance efficiency in financial and administrative institutions.

forensic accounting		independent variable dependent variable	
P value	Pearson correlation		
0.0172*	0.9028	Activating the Role of the Board of Directors	Corporate Governance Principles
0.0306*	0.8731	Stakeholder Goals	
0.0257*	0.8202	Preserving Shareholder Rights	

Table 5: Pearson's Correlation Coefficient Between the Independent Variable (Forensic Accounting) and the Dependent Variable (Corporate Governance Principles)

The table was prepared using the SPSS statistical program

The table presents an analysis of the extent of the influence of the independent variable (forensic accounting) on the dependent variable (corporate governance principles) using simple linear regression to measure the causal relationship between the two variables and determine the strength of the impact.

The results indicate that the coefficient of determination (R^2) reached 0.895, indicating that 89.5% of the changes in corporate governance principles are explained by the independent variable (forensic accounting).** This value is considered high, reflecting the strong impact of forensic accounting on improving governance principles.

As for the calculated F value (4.041), it exceeded the tabular F value (3.940) at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 104.1, indicating significant significance for the model used in the analysis. This indicates that the statistical model is appropriate and provides reliable results in explaining the relationship between the two variables. Regarding the t-test, the calculated t-value was 2.028, which is higher than the tabulated t-value (1.983). This indicates that the impact of forensic accounting on corporate governance principles is significant at the significance level ($P = 0.0194$), i.e., less than 0.05. This reinforces the hypothesis that forensic accounting plays a significant role in improving governance principles.

On the other hand, the value of the constant B_0 was 0.984, while the regression coefficient B_1 for forensic accounting was 1.967. This means that for every unit increase in forensic accounting, corporate governance principles increase by 1.967 units, reflecting the strong positive relationship between the two variables.

Overall, these results confirm that forensic accounting has a positive and significant impact on the implementation of corporate governance principles, highlighting the importance of enhancing forensic accounting practices to ensure transparency, financial disclosure, and strengthen the role of boards of directors in companies.

Dependent variable (corporate governance principles)					Variables	
P value	T	F	R^2	constant		
				B1	B0	
0.0194*	2.028	4.041	0.895	1.967	0.984	(Forensic Accounting) Independent Variable
N = 105	Tabular F value at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of (104,1) = 3.940 Tabular t value at a degree of freedom of (104,1) = 1.983					

Table 6: The Effect of the Independent Variable (Forensic Accounting) on the Dependent Variable (Corporate Governance Principles) Using Simple Linear Regression

The table was prepared using the SPSS statistical program

Figure 1 illustrates the relationship between the independent variable (forensic accounting) and the dependent variable (corporate governance principles). Statistical analysis shows a clear impact of forensic accounting on promoting governance principles, which are divided into three main axes: activating the role of the board of directors, achieving stakeholder objectives, and

preserving shareholder rights. The validity of the main hypothesis is confirmed by the strength of the impact coefficient between these variables, indicating a strong positive impact of forensic accounting on the implementation of governance principles.

Proof of the Main Hypothesis

The main hypothesis states that the application of forensic accounting has an impact on the implementation of corporate governance principles. According to the figure, the impact coefficient between the independent and dependent variables as a whole is 0.893, a high impact coefficient indicating a strong, positive relationship between forensic accounting and governance principles. This result demonstrates that forensic accounting directly contributes to promoting governance by improving financial disclosure, increasing transparency, and strengthening internal control mechanisms in companies. Sub-hypotheses Sub-hypotheses:

.The impact of applying forensic accounting on activating the role of the board of directors 1

The analysis results indicate a strong correlation between forensic accounting and activating the role of the board of directors, with an impact coefficient of 0.917, the highest impact coefficient among the three axes. This demonstrates that forensic accounting significantly contributes to strengthening the role of the board of directors by improving financial oversight procedures, ensuring compliance with accounting and legal standards, and enhancing the independence of audit committees within companies. The application of forensic accounting standards also contributes to reducing conflicts of interest within the board and promoting sound financial decisions based on accurate information.

.The impact of applying forensic accounting on achieving stakeholder objectives 2

The results show that the impact coefficient between forensic accounting and stakeholder objectives reached 0.872, indicating a strong, positive impact. Forensic accounting plays an important role in ensuring the rights of all stakeholders, such as investors, creditors, employees, and regulatory authorities, by achieving fair financial disclosure, reducing financial risks, and enhancing the integrity of accounting reports. An effective forensic accounting system also contributes to building trust among stakeholders and reducing fraudulent practices within companies, leading to sustainable economic activities and increased investment attraction.

.The Impact of Implementing Forensic Accounting on Preserving Shareholder Rights 3

Regarding the relationship between forensic accounting and preserving shareholder rights, the impact coefficient reached 0.904, indicating a significant and positive impact. This analysis confirms that the application of forensic accounting enhances shareholder rights by ensuring transparent financial disclosure, protecting investor funds from manipulation, and ensuring a fair distribution of profits. Forensic accounting also helps reduce instances of financial and administrative corruption that may negatively impact shareholder rights, leading to increased confidence in the company's performance and its ability to achieve stable investment returns .

In general, the results of the analysis confirm the validity of the main hypothesis, which states that the application of forensic accounting has a direct impact on the implementation of corporate governance principles. They also confirm the sub-hypotheses, which confirm that forensic accounting contributes to strengthening the role of the board of directors, protecting shareholder rights, and ensuring the achievement of stakeholder objectives. These results reflect the pivotal role that forensic accounting plays in enhancing transparency, reducing financial corruption, and achieving a more sustainable business environment, making it a key tool for ensuring adherence

to effective governance principles within institutions and companies.

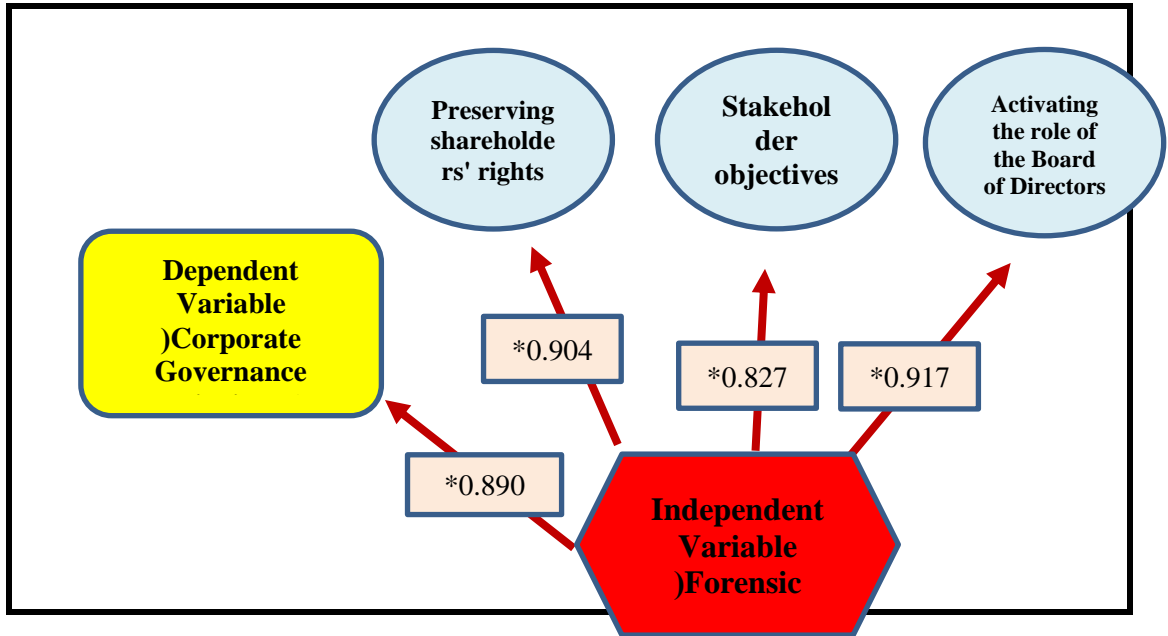


Figure 3

The effect of the independent variable (forensic accounting) on the axes of the dependent variable (corporate governance principles)

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

1. Forensic accounting significantly impacts the implementation of corporate governance principles, contributing to enhancing financial transparency and reducing financial risks through improved financial disclosure and internal auditing.
2. The results showed that the effectiveness of the board of directors' role relies heavily on forensic accounting, as it helps ensure compliance with legal regulations and improve financial decision-making.
3. Forensic accounting contributes to achieving stakeholder objectives by enhancing the confidence of investors, creditors, and regulators in companies' financial reports and accounting practices.
4. Protecting shareholder rights is directly linked to the implementation of forensic accounting, as it works to ensure fair profit distribution, limit conflicts of interest, and reduce financial corruption within companies.
5. The study demonstrated that forensic accounting plays a fundamental role in reducing domestic capital flight by providing a stable and reliable financial environment that promotes investments within the country.

Recommendations

1. Strengthen accounting legislation in Iraq to ensure the adoption of forensic accounting as a fundamental tool in corporate governance, and implement international accounting standards to ensure compliance.
2. Develop training programs for accountants and financial auditors to raise awareness of the importance of forensic accounting and its impact on achieving governance principles.
3. Activate the role of regulatory bodies and accounting institutions in monitoring companies to ensure compliance with forensic accounting standards and enhance confidence in the financial market.
4. Require companies to submit periodic financial reports audited by certified forensic accountants to ensure enhanced financial disclosure and protect the rights of shareholders and stakeholders.
5. Encourage research and studies on forensic accounting to develop innovative strategies that enhance its application in various business environments, especially in emerging markets such as Iraq.

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