The Role of Judicial Review in Reducing Manipulation in the Financial Statements of Institutions and Increasing the Credibility of Accounting Information / Viewpoint of Accountants, Auditors and Academics

Dr. Nadjia Salhi[1] Dr.Warda chenaker [2] Dr.khaldi farah[3] Dr.Abdelhalim Lassoued[4] Dr. Asma Adaika[5]

1- University of El Oued- Algeria, salhi-nadjia@univ-eloued.dz

2- University of Mohamed khider-Biskra warda.chenaker@univ-biskra.dz

3- Larbi Ben M'aidi university oum El boueghi- Algeria, farah.khaldi@univ-oeb.dz

4-University of El Oued- Algeria, lassouedabdelhalim@univ-eloued.dz

5- University of El Oued- Algeria, Adaika-asma@univ-eloued.dz

Received: 01-05-2023 **Accepted:** 01-11-2023 **Published:** 15-12-2023

Abstract:

The study aims to define the role of judicial review in limiting manipulation in the financial statements of institutions and increasing the reliability of accounting information. A questionnaire was distributed to a group of accountants, auditors and academics (50 employees), and we have reached a set of field results, the most important of which are That the judicial review explains 72% of the changes in the reduction of manipulations in the financial statements of institutions and the increase in the reliability of accounting information.

Keywords: judicial review; Financial Statements ; Institutional manipulations of the financial statements; The reliability of accounting information.

TobRegul Sci. ™ 2023; 9(2): 3807 - 3824

DOI: doi.org/10.18001 /TRS.9.2.243

Jel Classification Codes : G11 ; M42

1-Introduction:

God Almighty said: "...Corruption has appeared on land and sea because of what the hands of people have earned so that He may make them taste some of what they have done that perhaps they will return." Man has been and still is the main cause of many social, environmental, economic, and moral problems. Among the problems that may cause great harm to state institutions and their economies and development are theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and manipulation of the financial statements of these institutions. Therefore, the latter resort to using many means to discover these problems, perhaps the most important of which is auditing.

Although auditing, especially external auditing, has shown its effectiveness in uncovering errors and cases of fraud that appear in the reports and financial statements of the institution, it has become helpless in the face of cases of fraud and financial corruption that cannot be easily uncovered, due to the lack of experience and knowledge of the external or internal auditor in these cases, especially from a legal perspective.

Accordingly, auditors of financial manipulations from deliberate fraud to various types of financial corruption must be familiar with the nature of these manipulations, not only from an audit perspective because it is not enough to reveal these cases, but also from a legal perspective, as well as experience in the field of accounting, which is what judicial review provides.

From this standpoint, the problem of this study was as follows:

What is the role of judicial review in reducing manipulation in the financial statements of institutions and increasing the credibility of accounting information from the point of view of accountants, auditors and academics?

This problem branches into the following questions:

-What is the level of application of judicial review from the point of view of accountants, auditors and academics?

-What is the level of manipulation of financial statements by institutions from the point of view of accountants, auditors and academics?

-What is the level of credibility of accounting information in financial statements from the point of view of accountants, auditors and academics?

-Is there a statistically significant role for judicial review in reducing manipulation of financial statements from the perspective of accountants, auditors and academics at the level of significance?

-Is there a statistically significant role for judicial review in increasing the credibility of accounting information from the perspective of accountants, auditors and academics at the level of significance?

2-Study hypotheses: To answer the problem of the study and its questions, we formulated hypotheses

The following:

The first hypothesis: "There is no statistically significant role for judicial review in reducing manipulation of financial statements from the perspective of accountants, auditors and academics at the level of significance"

The second hypothesis: "There is no statistically significant role for judicial review in increasing the credibility of accounting information from the perspective of accountants, auditors and academics at the level of significance."

3-Importance of the topic: The importance of the topic stems from:

-The spread of the phenomenon of manipulation of financial statements of institutions such as fraud and creative accounting in recent times.

-The need of the competent judicial authorities for a tool that enables them to deter and reduce the rates of financial crimes such as theft, embezzlement and corruption in societies.

-The important role played by judicial review in resolving disputes and uncovering fraud by providing the competent authorities with accurate information.

-The weakness of internal and external audit in uncovering violations that greatly affect the credibility of financial statements due to the lack of necessary qualifications among internal and external auditors.

4-Study objectives: This study seeks to achieve several objectives, the most important of which are:

-Defining judicial review.

-Knowing the reality of applying judicial review in Algerian institutions from the point of view of accountants, auditors and academics in the state of Biskra.

-Highlighting the importance of applying judicial review to reduce manipulation in the financial statements of institutions.

-Showing the importance of applying judicial review to reduce violations that occur at the level of the financial statements of institutions, which achieves the credibility of the accounting information contained therein.

5-Study method: In order to test the hypotheses proposed in the study, we relied in our study on the hypothetical deductive method, which makes us move from the whole to the part, and we also relied on the quantitative approach through statistical analysis of the questionnaire data distributed in a sample of accountants, auditors and academics, as we relied on analyzing its results using the SPSS statistical program, and we showed the nature of the relationship between the variables.

The first axis: The theoretical framework of the study

Judicial review represents the function of verifying and confirming numbers and dealing with the skills of both accounting and law. It is no longer a means of making legal advances in lawsuits, but rather a mechanism in the field of discovering and limiting illegal financial and administrative practices.

First: Judicial review

1-The concept of judicial review: The development of the auditing profession in general coincided with the development of accounting. In the beginning, the review was a session in which the auditor listened to the reading of the institution's accounts aloud, and then submitted his report on them (Siddiqi, 2003, p. 06). It is originally a Latin term derived from the word "audire", which means listening. With the development of the accounting system as a result of the separation of the institution's ownership from the management and the emergence of the double-entry theory, the idea of applying the review appeared more, especially after the use of the internal control system, which became a reference or the basis on which auditors, whether internal or external, rely in performing their tasks.

Auditing is "a systematic process of objectively collecting and evaluating evidence related to assertions of economic actions and events with the aim of providing assurance of the accuracy of conformity between those assertions with established standards, and communicating those results to the relevant users" (Lotfi, 2006, p. 18). It is a critical examination that allows for the scrutiny of the institution's information, and the judgment of the credibility of the processes and systems that produced that information. (Butin, 2008, p. 11) Judicial auditing is a type of auditing, also called forensic accounting, judicial investigative auditing, forensic auditing, criminal auditing, etc., defined as a set of processes of recording, sorting, settlement, verification of accounting data and preparation of reports in order to settle legal disputes or it is the art and science of investigating funds and people and expressing a neutral technical opinion to various parties in order to achieve justice in various financial cases (Al-Rawazek, 2018, p. 204). It is a combination of traditional accounting, auditing and the work of the financial investigator, i.e. applying auditing skills to situations that have legal consequences and repercussions (Lotfi, (Readings in Accounting and Judicial Auditing, 2014, p. 68), where the judicial auditor's report is evidence in lawsuits and judicial disputes, and a basis for discussion and dispute resolution. (Dergham, 2012, p. 12)

It is also known as the review in which the auditor or judicial auditors use the tools of law, examination, and investigation in financial and accounting operations in order to combat fraud and financial crimes, with the assistance of the internal and external auditor of the institution and other parties related to the subject. (Hamed, 2017, p. 383)

It is worth noting that judicial review can be applied as a periodic or non-periodic procedure as a full or partial review, at the request of the management or the audit committee, and here it is called independent judicial review, and it can also be applied as part of a regular review, where the judicial auditor is used within the audit team to discover fraud in the financial statements due to his special qualifications, and here it is called judicial review as a procedure of the traditional regular audit procedures. (Hamed, 2017, pp. 391-392)

From the above, it can be said that Judicial Audit:

-A type of audit that examines and audits the accounts and operations of institutions.

-It is carried out by an individual or individuals as a team or audit committee, and the external auditor can also use them as part of the regular periodic audit.

-It is a process that combines accounting, auditing and judiciary, in order to give a neutral technical opinion to the specialized authorities.

-The auditor or judicial auditors have auditing or examination skills, in addition to investigation and legal skills.

-It aims to provide important and accurate information to detect fraud and financial corruption, and for judicial purposes.

Therefore, judicial review achieves many advantages, the most important of which are: (Lotfi, Readings in Accounting and Judicial Review, 2014, pp. 69-70(

-Strengthening and enhancing control mechanisms in order to protect business organizations from financial crimes, whether catastrophic or on a large scale that threatens the continuity of those organizations, or are merely embezzlement and theft of the institution's assets.

-Judicial review plays an important role in ensuring the integrity of the control procedures taken by the institution to confront types of fraud and corruption, such as money laundering, for example.

-Protecting the institution from long-term damage, providing a sound basis for real information that helps resolve disputes.

-Helping improve organizational efficiency by identifying areas of waste and extravagance, and thus protecting public or private money.

-Discovering the extent of conflicts and conflicts of interest between management officials by improving transparency and integrity.

-Providing specialized judicial auditors with skills in accounting and law, to be judicial experts who help the law in resolving disputes, resolving differences and establishing justice.

2- Motives for applying judicial review: The spread of the phenomenon of fraud and financial corruption is considered one of the most important motives for the emergence and application of judicial review, and these motives vary in: (Jamil, 2012, p. 84)

-The multiplicity of functions and operations in institutions, which provided the opportunity for fraud, embezzlement, theft and various other financial crimes.

-The large and complex financial operations of institutions among themselves.

-The rapid economic development and the limited internal and external auditing operations led to the request for judicial review services to support the performance of the courts.

-The lack of qualified accountants to perform the profession of judicial review.

-The abundance and spread of fraudulent methods in institutions and societies.

In addition, the flexibility of accounting systems and rules allowed for the existence of space for analysis and falsification of facts, and thus their inability to reduce fraud and financial corruption.

Despite the responsibilities of the external auditor, especially in discovering distortions, errors and fraud, by conducting the audit in the appropriate manner and according to the standards, he is unable to discover manipulations that could affect the credibility of accounting information, due to his lack of qualifications, or his leniency with the perpetrators of these crimes, and thus the need for specialized judicial auditors, so that the judiciary can benefit from their expertise in disputes and reduce the increase in financial crime rates.

Second: Manipulating the financial statements: Before addressing the manipulation of the financial statements of the institution, we must address these statements.

1-The financial statements of the institution: The financial statements of the institution or accounting statements represent a set of mutual relationships between the elements or indicators they contain, which express the financial position of the institution in a specific period, and describe its various activities during that period (Al-Jabali, 2007, page 22). They are the final and basic product of the accounting system of any institution, which is obtained as a result of several accounting procedures related to the activities and events carried out by the institution, with the aim of obtaining information that various parties benefit from in making their decisions (Yahya, 2011, page 25). Therefore, the financial statements of the institution seek first and last to provide the necessary data and information to the parties that need them, in addition to: (Yahya, 2011, page 25(

-Clarifying the results of the operations and activities carried out by the institution during a specific period.

-Clarifying the strength of the financial position of the institution at the end of the financial period.

-Determine the value of changes in assets and liabilities and balance between them.

-Express the assets of the institution and represent them with cash, current and prevailing assets.

As stipulated in Article 25 of Law 11/07, the institutions that fall within the scope of application of this article are obligated to prepare financial statements at least annually, where the financial statements for institutions except small ones include the budget, the results accounts table, the treasury liquidity table, the private funds change table, in addition to an appendix explaining the rules and methods used and including information supplementary to the budget and the results accounts table (Article 25 of Law 11/07, dated 15 Dhu al-Qi'dah 1428 corresponding to 25/11/2007, page 05), where they represent:

-The budget (statement of financial position): It is the mirror reflecting the financial position of the institution for a specific period of time, as it includes the balances that are still open after closing the fictitious accounts in the income summary account on a specific date, with a detailed description of the elements of the assets or assets of the institution and the elements of its liabilities on that date. (Ibrahim, 1999, page 278(

-The results accounts table (income statement): It represents an explanatory statement of all operations, i.e. a statement of the burdens and revenues incurred by the institution during the financial period To determine the result, it aims to determine how to reach the institution's result of profit or loss.

-Schedule of changes in private funds (list of changes in equity): The schedule of changes in private funds represents an analysis of the movements that affect each of the chapters that constitute the private capital of the subject institution during the fiscal year. It shows the changes that occur to equity and its amount, identifying the items of losses and revenues related to the sale of investments available for sale, distributing the result and the allocations decided during the fiscal year, etc.

-Treasury liquidity table (cash flow statement): This table represents the flows, funds or revenues generated from the institution's activities, whether operational, investment or financing, and also shows the institution's ability to generate funds in the present and predict the future (Haddad, 2009, p. 40). It is a mandatory list that complements other financial statements, showing receipts and payments, and is prepared according to a cash basis, i.e. it determines the cash results of the institution's previous activities while determining the impact of these results on activities of a similar or shared nature (Qurayshi, 2006, p. 123). - Appendices: They are part of the financial statements that provide information and explanations necessary to understand the budget and the results of accounts table. They include explanations of the accounting rules and methods adopted in preparing the previous tables, and they also disclose information about the parent company and its branches, or the transactions that take place between them in the case of consolidated or joint companies. 2- Forms of manipulation in financial statements: The manipulation of the management or institution in general in the financial statements and showing them in a form other than their true form appears in several forms or shapes, including:

-Error and fraud: Error refers to unintentional errors that are committed based on a previous design, but rather occur due to the employee's ignorance or lack of knowledge of accounting principles and rules, or due to his negligence and failure to perform his duties (Amin, 2007, p. 56). The International Accounting Standard on Auditing No. 240 also indicated that error means unintended distortions such as an error in collecting or processing data or in an incorrect accounting estimate, resulting from an oversight or misinterpretation of facts, or an error in applying accounting principles related to measurement, recognition, classification, presentation or disclosure. As for fraud, as indicated by the International Accounting Standard on Auditing No. 240, it is an intentional act by one or more employees in the administration or those charged with oversight or from external parties, which involves the use of deception in order to obtain illegal benefits, which leads to distortion or Forgery in the financial reports of the institution.

So fraud as a deliberate act appears in several forms, such as tampering with records or documents or forging and changing them, deleting or canceling the effects of operations in records or documents, recording fictitious operations, misapplication of accounting policies, misallocation of assets, etc. (Ghali, 2003, p. 24)

Therefore, the difference between error and fraud is the intention, as the first is not intentional for the act, such as a mistake in writing the amounts, or a mistake in applying accounting principles, deletion and oversight, etc., while fraud is intentional or deliberate by the employee.

-Earnings management: It can be said that there is management of the company's profits in a good or normal way, and management of profits in a bad way or the goal behind it is fraud and distortion in financial reports, and since we are about to present images of manipulation in the financial statements, we will focus on managing profits in a fraudulent way that misleads the parties benefiting from the financial statements or accounting information of the company, and it is part of creative accounting, which is defined as the processes of manipulating accounting results in order to fabricate a modified effect regarding the performance of business (Ahmed, 2009, p. 5), it is an intentional intervention in the process of preparing financial statements with the intention of achieving a private benefit. (Sarsour, 2009, p. 30)

Earnings management is achieved when managers use personal judgment in preparing financial statements and restructuring operations with the aim of modifying financial reports, either to mislead stakeholders about the economic performance of the company, or to influence the conclusion of deals or contracts whose construction depends on accounting numbers. (J-M.Wahlem, 1999, p. 365(

Thus, earnings management is the accounting practices carried out by The management of the institution to distort its true financial performance, whether negatively, which is the first type of profit management, i.e. hiding the true profits and reducing them and showing that the institution does not make profits or that it only makes a small part of them, in order to achieve several interests such as evading taxes, benefiting from subsidies provided by the state, etc., or positively, which is the second type, i.e. inflating profits or showing that the institution makes profits when in fact it makes a loss, in order to achieve several interests as well such as attracting investors, beautifying the image of the institution in front of shareholders and external parties, etc.

Therefore, any practice by the institution's management to change its facts, especially financial ones, by using profit management, whether by increasing or decreasing, will greatly affect the degree of reliability of its published accounting data. Third: Activating judicial review and manipulation of financial statements: The review is a strict technical test by a qualified and independent professional with the aim of giving a neutral opinion on the credibility of financial information, and that it represents the true financial position of the institution, and the extent of compliance with the applicable accounting rules and principles. (Siddiqi, 2003, page 9)

Therefore, the Auditing Standards Board of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (ASB) issued in 2002 Standard (SAS No. 99), which focused on describing manipulation and fraud in financial reports, and that the auditor must seek the assistance of a judicial expert when suspecting the existence of fraud and trying to discover it. The International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) also issued the ISA Standard in 2004, which provided a set of guidelines that clarify the auditor's responsibility when discovering a case of fraud and the guidelines that he must take, including seeking the assistance of a judicial expert. It is noted that judicial review must be integrated with external review, the latter and when there is suspicion of manipulation in the financial statements of the institution, it must seek the assistance of judicial review through an expert or judicial auditor who is familiar with accounting, auditing and the judiciary.

1-Qualities that must be available in the judicial auditor: Considering that judicial review is a function that includes many functions such as accounting, auditing and law, and it also has a wide range of tasks that are characterized by privacy or non-routine such as revealing violations that occur at the level of institutions, the person responsible for it, which is the judicial auditor, must have skills that enable him to perform his duties with full effectiveness, the most important of these skills are: (Hamed, 2017, pages 388-389)

-Personal qualities and abilities: The most important of which are perseverance, love of learning and exploration, innovation in methods and means to reach the discovery of facts, confidentiality in work, sound ethical and professional judgment, etc.

-Knowledge: The most important knowledge acquired or that a forensic auditor must learn is numerous, the most important of which is related to:

-Principles, rules and standards governing the accounting profession.

-Types and methods of fraud and illegal manipulations.

-Laws, rules and characteristics of evidence that must be available.

-Civil and criminal legislation and laws and procedures governing judicial bodies.

-Review, investigation and fact-finding.

-Skills: The most important of which are the skill of communication and contact with others, skills of controlling information technology, obtaining and evaluating information properly, the skill of memorizing names and information, continuous learning and training...etc.

Therefore, the judicial auditor must be familiar with the capabilities, knowledge and skills related to technology, methods of collecting information, analysis and investigation, and accounting and auditing systems on the one hand, and on the other hand, be familiar with the methods and techniques used for fraud and corruption and how to detect them.

2-The relationship between judicial audit and combating manipulation of financial statements: Manipulating the financial statements of an institution is considered one of the types of illegal violations used by employees or management in order to obtain a private benefit, by using fraud and misleading facts, such as: (Al-Rawazek, 2018, p. 206)

-Intentional errors.

-Manipulating records and reports in order to embezzle or cover a deficit.

-Manipulating financial statements and showing them in a way that is not true to influence certain parties or entities.

-Poor distribution of assets and application of accounting policies.

In addition, judicial audit can be applied in other areas, including: (Jamil, 2012, p. 50)

-Analysis and evaluation of commercial transactions.

-Support for lawsuits and judicial disputes.

-Assisting the government in investigations into suspicious persons and institutions, by examining accounting and banking records.

-Investigating fraud and deception.

-Providing advice in the field of damage assessment.

One of the most important areas of application of judicial review is increasing confidence in financial statements, by detecting fraud and deception, combating money laundering, theft, bankruptcy and liquidation procedures, tax evasion, in addition to supporting the judiciary in resolving disputes, and assisting in corporate governance, etc., with the knowledge and skills possessed by the judicial auditor. (Hamed, 2017, p. 387)

To detect previous manipulations, the judicial auditor uses several methods, the most important of which are: (Hamed, 2017, pp. 392-393(

-Data mining method: This method aims to collect data to discover relationships between models, events and trends, which provides information about the extent of weakness in internal control controls.

-Data analysis method: It aims to discover weaknesses in internal control procedures and correct them.

-Critical Points Method: It aims to detect fraud in the regular financial operations of the institution that are hidden, by examining and analyzing the accounting records, books and financial statements.

3- The impact of judicial review on the credibility of financial statements: In order for the financial structure of the institution to gain the confidence of interested parties such as shareholders, investors, employees, etc., it must be characterized by quality and transparency, and be honest, i.e. express the true situation of the institution.

Therefore, judicial review, by revealing violations or manipulations that may occur at the level of financial statements, greatly helps in deterring or limiting these violations and others, and thus increasing confidence in the prepared financial statements.

Therefore, the application of judicial review and the possession of the judicial auditor of the knowledge and skills required to perform his duties contributes effectively to improving the quality of accounting information, and thus the credibility of financial statements.

The second axis: The applied framework of the study

Judicial review is a tool for solving many financial and judicial problems. The high rates of financial corruption are due to the absence of forensic accounting experts and taking their role in this field. Therefore, we decided to conduct this field study based on the opinions of a sample of accountants, auditors and academics, which we analyzed with different statistical tools using the SPSS statistical program, in order to clarify the importance of judicial review in reducing manipulation and fraud in financial statements and obtaining real financial statements.

First: Field study procedures: The field study methodology is a set of methods and procedures, the aim of which is to determine the level of connection between what is theoretical and what is on the ground, where theoretical knowledge can be applied in it, by conducting selective tests of the intended sample.

1-Study community and study sample: It is the group that the researcher is interested in, and to which he wants to generalize the results he reaches from the sample, which is represented by accountants, auditors and academics in the field of accounting. As for the sample, it is a segment (part) of the study community, which carries the characteristics and qualities of this community and represents it with regard to the phenomenon that is the subject of the research. Its components were chosen from the research community in a random manner, and it is one of the non-probability samples that the researcher needs from the study community. 2- Study tool: We relied on the questionnaire as an important tool for obtaining information and data from the individuals of the study sample. Based on that, a questionnaire was designed that was distributed to the sample consisting of (accountants, auditors and academics) via the Internet via the Google Drive application; by distributing it to the largest possible number of the intended groups via social networking sites, where 50 valid forms were collected for statistical analysis, which is an appropriate number for the study. The questionnaire was divided into three parts, where the first axis included the personal data of the study sample, and the second axis included the judicial review (independent variable) and consisted of (15), while the third axis dealt with the manipulation of financial statements and the credibility of accounting information (dependent variable) and was distributed into two dimensions: manipulation of financial statements and the credibility of accounting information and consisted of (11) statements. The five-point Likert scale was used, and the gradation in the scale used was taken into account:

Strongly disagree	Disagree	neutral	agree	Strongly agree
01	02	03	04	05

- Validity and reliability of the tool: The stability of the study tool means consistency in the results of the tool and the possibility of obtaining the same results and not changing them significantly if they were redistributed to the sample members several times during a specific period of time. The stability of the study questionnaire was verified based on the Cronbach's alpha coefficient. In order to know the stability and reliability of the data included in the questionnaire, the Cronbach test was used. The latter measures the degree of stability and reliability of the study tool through the Cronbach's alpha coefficient. The following table shows the results of the test as follows:

Table No. (01): Results of the stability and reliability test of the study tool

Axes	reliability coefficient	stability coefficient	Number of paragraphs
Independent variable: judicial review	0,790	0,715	15
Dependent Variable: Financial Statement Manipulation and the Reliability of Accounting Information	0,894	0,751	11
First dimension: Manipulation of financial statements	0,871	0,637	07
The second dimension: the credibility of accounting information	0,271	0,701	04
The questionnaire as a whole	0,842	0,733	26

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the outputs of the SPSS statistical program .

We note from the table that the Cronbach's alpha coefficient is 73.3%, which is a good percentage compared to the statistically acceptable percentage of 60%, while the validity coefficient reached 84.2%, which indicates the existence of a good consistency and correlation relationship between the questionnaire paragraphs.

4- Analysis of the characteristics of the sample members: The following table shows the characteristics of the study sample members:

Table No. (02): Distribution of sample items according to personal and organizational characteristics (sample size 50)

ratio	number	the age	ratio	number	Sex
%20	10	Under 30 years old	%40	20	male
%22	11	39-30years old	%60	30	female
%32	16	49-40years old	ratio	number	Professional experience
%26	13	+50			
ratio	number	Academic qualification	%20	10	Less than 5 years
%20	10	Master and Bachelor	%50	25	10-5years
%24	12	Master's	%30"	15	10years and

					above
%56	28	PhD	ratio	number	Job
			%30	15	accountant
			%30	15	auditor
			%40	20	academic
%100	50	the total	%100	50	the total

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the outputs of the SPSS statistical program

We note that the majority of the sample members are females, as their percentage reached 60%, and we also note that most of them are academics, as their percentage reached 40%, followed by accountants and auditors with an equal degree at 30%, and we also note that most of them are in the age group between 40-49 years, as their percentage was estimated at 32%, followed by those in the age group over 50 years at 26%, followed by the age group from 30-39 years at 22%, and it was almost equal to those in the age group under 30 years at 20%, and it is also noted that the majority of the sample members hold a doctorate degree, as their percentage came in the highest percentage at 56%, while those who obtained a master's degree were in second place at 24%, which is almost equal to those in the sample who obtained a bachelor's and master's degree at 20%, which is natural considering that Their jobs are important, from accountant to auditor to academic. As for the job experience characteristic, we note that the majority of the sample members have professional experience of 5-10 years at a rate of 50%, followed by those with more than 10 years of professional experience at a rate of 30%, while in the last place were those with less than 5 years of professional experience at a rate of 20%.

Second: Analysis and interpretation of the results

1- Analysis of the respondents' attitudes towards manipulation of financial statements and the credibility of accounting information

The results showed that manipulation of financial statements came in first place with an arithmetic mean (3.75) and a standard deviation (1.217), and the credibility of accounting information came in second place with an arithmetic mean (3.73) and a standard deviation (1.14), which explains that manipulation of financial statements and the credibility of accounting information are at a high level from the point of view of the researched sample. The table also shows that there is no significant dispersion between the sample's opinions, which reflects the convergence of the researchers' points of view. It also explains the interest of accountants, auditors and academics in judicial review and their consideration of it as a good way to uncover incorrect accounting policies such as embezzlement, covering the deficit, and uncovering manipulations in the financial statements, thus ensuring the quality of the financial statements and accounting financial disclosure of accounting information and gaining confidence in financial reports.

-3Hypothesis testing: We will rely on simple regression analysis and correlation coefficients between variables in testing the hypotheses.

-Testing the first hypothesis:

Table No. (03): Simple regression results for the role of judicial review in manipulating financial statements

Sig Significance level	Calculated F value	Mean squares	Degree of freedom	sum of squares	Source of variance
,000[b]	36,091	12,697	1	12,697	Descent
		14,503	48	14,503	Error
			50	27,200	Total

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the outputs of the SPSS statistical program

We note from the previous table that the tabular F value (D) is estimated at 36.091 at a significance level of (0.05) and degrees of freedom (1 and 48), and since (sig=0.000) is less than the significance level of 0.05 adopted in the study, we accept the alternative hypothesis that there is a statistically significant role for judicial review in reducing manipulation of financial statements at a significance level from the point of view of accountants, auditors and academics, and thus the first sub-hypothesis is acceptable, and this is what the researched sample confirmed that the judicial reviewer has a major role in exposing the fictitious operations carried out by the institution and discovering the misallocation of assets, which are essential points to show the true financial statements.

As for the quality of the correlation, it is evident through the coefficient of determination (R2), which expresses an indicator that measures the explanatory power of the regression model, i.e. the percentage of variance in the dependent variable by the variables or the independent variable, and the following table shows the intensity of the relationship between judicial review and manipulation of financial statements.

Table 4: Correlation coefficients

decision	B	Correlation coefficient R2	coefficient of determination R	Sig F	F
The hypothesis is rejected.	0.731-	0.534	0.731-	0.000	36,091

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the outputs of the SPSS statistical program.

From the table it is clear that the value of (R=-0.731) is less than one, and therefore we say that there is an inverse relationship between judicial review and manipulation of statements from the point of view of accountants and academics, and the coefficient of determination (R2) reached 0.534, which means that 53.4% of the variables occurring in the dependent variable (manipulation of financial statements) are due to the change occurring in the independent variable (judicial review). This is sufficient to confirm and explain the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

-Testing the second sub-hypothesis:

Table No. (05): Simple regression results for the role of judicial review in increasing the credibility of accounting information

Sig Significance level	Calculated F value	Mean squares	Degree of freedom	sum of squares	Source of variance
0,001b	28,232	13,116	1	13,116	Descent
		15,623	48	15,623	Error

Total 28,739 50

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the outputs of the statistical program SPSS

We note from the previous table that the tabular F value (D) is estimated at: 28.232 at a significance level of (0.05) and degrees of freedom (1 and 48), and since (sig=0.001) we accept the alternative hypothesis that there is a statistically significant role for judicial review in increasing the credibility of accounting information from the point of view of accountants, auditors and academics at a significance level, and therefore the second sub-hypothesis is acceptable, and this effect was explained by the fact that judicial review works to improve the financial statements and increase their objectivity by disclosing all accounting information, thus gaining confidence in the published financial reports.

As for the quality of the association, it is evident through the coefficient of determination (R2), which expresses an indicator that measures the explanatory power of the regression model, i.e. the percentage of variance in the dependent variable by the variables or the independent variable, and the following table shows the intensity of the relationship between judicial review and the credibility of accounting information.

Table 6: Correlation coefficients

decision	B	Mean squares	Degree of freedom	F Sig	F
The hypothesis is rejected.	0.750	0.5625	0.750	0.000	36,091

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the outputs of the SPSS statistical program

From the table, it is clear that the value (R=0.750) is less than one, and therefore we say that there is a positive relationship between judicial review and the credibility of accounting information from the point of view of accountants and academics, and the coefficient of determination (R2) reached 0.5625, which means that 56.25% of the variables in the dependent variable (the credibility of accounting information) are due to the change in the independent variable (judicial review). This is sufficient to confirm and explain the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

Conclusion:

Any improper or illegal dealing or action by the management of the institution or those in senior positions in it, whether the act is by one person or several persons, will lead to the emergence of cases of fraud or deception, and thus distorting the facts and information related to the institution, and then distorting or changing the financial statements and losing their quality and transparency, and thus their credibility with those interested in them.

Therefore, the application and activation of judicial review will lead to the detection of any violations or manipulations in the financial statements from On the one hand, it will also save time and effort, and increase the quality of accounting information and confidence in it on the other hand.

Study results: Through the field study, we reached the following results:

-The respondents' perceptions about the level of the variable: Judicial review tended towards the high level according to the research scale.

-The respondents' perceptions about the level of the variable: Manipulations in financial statements and the credibility of accounting information tended towards the high level according to the research scale.

-The existence of a role for judicial review in reducing institutions' manipulations of financial statements according to the point of view of accountants, auditors and academics.

-The existence of a role for judicial review in increasing the credibility of accounting information according to the point of view of accountants, auditors and academics.

The study recommended:

-Intensifying the training of judges and workers in the judicial and legal field on judicial review and its importance in its fields in reducing fraud and financial corruption and ensuring the quality of the institution's financial statements;

-Establishing a separate entity for judicial auditors in Algeria to assist them in understanding and ensuring the credibility of accounting information for financial statements;

-Training and qualifying auditors who have a desire to become judicial auditors in the fields of legal investigation and inquiry and other related fields.

-Expanding the scope of application of judicial review to include governmental and private fields and institutions due to its many benefits for the state and its institutions.

-Making judicial review periodic and mandatory for the institution to protect rights and property.

References:

[1]J-M.Wahlem. (1999). A Review of the Earning Management Literature and its Implications Standard Setting.Accoumting Horizons.

[2]Article 25 of Law 11/07. (Dated 15 Dhu al-Qi'dah 1428 corresponding to 25/11/2007). Concerning the Financial Accounting System. Algeria: Official Gazette.

[3]Al-Miliji Abdul Raouf Saleh Ahmed, Ibrahim Jaber Al-Sayed Ahmed. (2009). Earnings Management. Algeria: Dar Al-Ilm Wal-Iman for Publishing and Distribution, Dar Al-Jadeed for Publishing and Distribution.

[4]Elias Bin Sassi, Youssef Quraishi. (2006). Financial Management Financial Administration. Amman: Wael Publishing House.

[5]Amin Al-Sayed Ahmed Lotfi. (2006). Review between Theory and Application. Algeria: Office of University Publications.,

[6]Amin Al-Sayed Ahmed Lotfi. (2014). Readings in Accounting and Forensic Auditing. Alexandria: University House.

[7]George Daniel Ghali. (2003). Developing the Auditing Profession to Confront Contemporary Problems and Challenges of the Third Millennium. Alexandria: University House.

[8]Abdullah Khaled Amin. (2007). The Science of Auditing: Theoretical and Scientific Aspects. Amman: Wael Publishing House.

[9]Abdel Nasser Ibrahim. (1999). Principles of Financial Accounting. Amman: Dar Al-Masirah for Publishing and Distribution.

[10]Faiza Salim Haddad. (2009). Financial Management. Amman: Dar Al-Hamed Publishing House.

[11]Qasim Mohsen Al-Hubaiti, Ziad Hashem Yahya. (2011). Analysis and Discussion of Financial Statements. Jordan: Al-Namuthajiyah Printing and Publishing House.

[12]Maher Morsi Dargham. (2012). Forensic Accounting. Palestinian Accountant Magazine, Palestinian Accountants and Auditors Association, 12.

[13]Mahjoub Abdullah Hamed. (2017). The extent of application of judicial review in resolving lawsuits and disputes related to financial violations in Sudanese courts. Journal of Al-Aqsa University, 383.

[14]Muhammad Al-Tahami Tawahri, Masoud Siddiqi. (2003). Auditing and auditing, the theoretical framework and applied practice. Algeria: Office of University Publications.

[15]Muhammad Butin. (2008). Auditing and auditing between theory and practice. Algeria: Office of University Publications, 3rd ed.

[16]Maan Noman Sarsour. (2009). Earnings management in financial sector companies. Amman: Dar Al-Jalis Al-Zaman.

[17]Muqdad Ahmed Al-Jalili, Nizar Radi Jamil. (2012). The role of forensic accounting in detecting and combating money laundering operations. Journal of Administration and Economics, Al-Mustansiriya University, Baghdad, Volume 35, Issue 93, 84.

[18]Haitham Malik Radi, Abdul Zahra Salman Al-Rawazeq. (2018). The necessity of activating the role of forensic accounting and developing it in Iraq. Al-Muthanna Journal of Administrative and Economic Sciences, Iraq, 204. 19. Walid Naji Al-Jabali. (2007). Financial Analysis Notes in Commercial Establishments. Denmark: Arab Open Academy.