

Auditors' Challenges in Distinguishing Between Creative Accounting and Financial Manipulation

Bassam Mohammed Qaid Naji¹, S. N. Waghule²

¹Accounting Department, Taiz University, Taiz, Yemen, and Department of Commerce, B. A. M. University, Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar, India;

bassamnaji25@gmail.com

²Department of Commerce, Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College, B. A. M. University, Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar, India;

Abstract

This research examines the challenges auditors face in distinguishing between creative accounting and financial manipulation. The study aims to define the concepts of both creative accounting and financial manipulation and to identify the challenges external auditors encounter in differentiating between them. The significance of the research stems from the vital role of external auditors in enhancing the credibility and reliability of financial information.

The findings revealed that reliance on accounting estimates, the complexity of standards and the availability of multiple alternatives, time and cost pressures, as well as the auditor-client relationship, represent the main challenges facing auditors. Moreover, the limited use of modern technologies in financial analysis reduces their ability to detect fraudulent practices. The research concluded with several recommendations, most notably strengthening auditors' independence, adopting digital analytical tools, providing continuous training programs, applying extended audit procedures in high-risk cases, and developing clear guiding standards in collaboration with regulatory and professional bodies.

Keywords

Creative Accounting, Financial Manipulation, Financial Auditing, Auditing Challenges

Introduction

In light of the rapid transformations in the financial and business environment, the complexity of financial transactions has increased significantly. Many companies now seek to enhance their financial image through various methods, some of which fall within the framework of accounting standards but remain subject to controversy. Among these methods is creative accounting, a practice that employs accounting techniques within the permissible boundaries to serve managerial interests. However, it may sometimes mislead users of financial statements (Ageeva et al., 2020).

In contrast, financial manipulation is an explicit and illegitimate approach that exceeds accounting standards, aiming to achieve personal gains and mislead external users of financial information, such as investors and suppliers. This underscores the importance of auditors' role in examining and verifying the fairness and credibility of financial statements, as well as detecting unethical and non-compliant practices (Saleh et al., 2023). Yet, this responsibility is fraught with challenges, due to the flexible application of accounting methods, which makes it difficult to distinguish between creative accounting and financial manipulation. At times, the former may be confused with the latter, despite the fact that financial

manipulation is unequivocally unlawful and ultimately designed to achieve private benefits at the expense of financial information users (Alghofaili et al., 2020).

Both creative accounting and financial manipulation have a negative and direct impact on the quality and credibility of accounting information presented in financial reports, by distorting business results and corporate financial positions, thereby concealing their true financial reality. The severity of this phenomenon intensifies with the growing volume and diversity of financial and commercial transactions (Maallala & Bouakkaz, 2024).

The auditor's responsibility in detecting practices of creative accounting and financial manipulation is among the most debated issues in the auditing profession. The auditor's task is to express an impartial technical opinion based on evaluating the fairness and completeness of financial statements. This debate becomes even more complex given the ambiguity surrounding the concept of creative accounting, and whether it should be considered a legitimate practice within accounting standards or a tool for concealment and deception (Bourouis & Othman, 2024).

Creative accounting typically seeks to exploit available opportunities within the accepted accounting framework to influence financial results and enhance a company's financial position. Financial manipulation, however, is based on the deliberate misrepresentation of data with the intent to deceive (Bala et al., 2024).

Accordingly, distinguishing between creative accounting and financial manipulation is primarily an ethical and professional matter. It relies on the auditor's ability to identify legitimate versus prohibited practices, and to analyze the use of accounting estimates or the alteration of accounting policies. The auditing profession becomes increasingly challenging due to the existence of gray areas between what is legitimate and what is prohibited, creating genuine challenges, elevating financial risks, and ultimately undermining audit quality and the credibility of financial reports (Sanad & Al-Sartawi, 2021).

Within this context, creative accounting is considered one of the most prominent modern techniques employed to manipulate accounting outputs. Some institutions exploit the margins of flexibility provided by accounting standards and policies to select accounting alternatives that present an enhanced financial image. These practices directly affect the reliability of accounting information, as they may present misleading or inaccurate figures. This contributes to the difficulty of distinguishing between what is legal and what is illegal. Although certain creative accounting methods may be accepted within the standard framework, their use to achieve unethical objectives constitutes a violation of the principle of financial reporting credibility (Moulay, 2025).

Research Problem

Creative accounting is one of the accounting practices that fall within the legal boundaries and the adopted accounting standards, while financial manipulation represents an explicit violation of those standards with the intent to mislead (Imo, 2022). With the increasing pressures on companies to achieve satisfactory financial results, the distinction between creative accounting and financial manipulation has become unclear, which poses a major challenge for external auditors in performing their duties efficiently (Marcuță et al., 2024).

The essence of the problem lies in the difficulty of distinguishing between the legitimate use of accounting methods and the use of fraudulent practices intended to conceal or distort financial facts. Consequently, these difficulties arise due to gaps

in accounting standards, accounting complexity, and the use of advanced financial instruments (Dixit & Shukla, 2023).

Although accounting and auditing standards aim to enhance transparency and reliability in preparing financial reports, practical application reveals the possibility of passing creative accounting practices without detection, due to their formal similarity to permissible accounting treatments. This poses a significant challenge for auditors, especially in environments characterized by weak control systems, internal managerial pressures, and increasing financial complexities. Accordingly, the research problem can be formulated in the following question: What are the main challenges that auditors face in distinguishing between creative accounting and financial manipulation, and what is the impact of these challenges on the quality and efficiency of the auditing process?

Significance of the Study

The significance of this study lies in the role played by external auditors in enhancing the credibility and reliability of financial information, and in protecting the interests of financial statement users. With the increasing use of creative accounting methods by companies, which may sometimes resemble financial manipulation practices, the need has arisen to enable auditors to distinguish between legitimate and illegitimate methods, in order to avoid and reduce professional errors that may affect the quality of financial reports.

This study discusses the professional and technical challenges faced by auditors when assessing the legitimacy of accounting treatments, and provides a framework that helps in understanding the dimensions and causes of the problem. It also contributes to raising awareness of the necessity of developing standards, regulatory procedures, and professional practices to support the work of auditors, which in turn helps in enhancing the credibility of financial reports and reducing the risks of financial manipulation.

Moreover, this study represents an essential academic and professional response to addressing contemporary challenges in the auditing environment. The accurate distinction between creative accounting and financial manipulation is not merely an academic issue but a practical necessity that directly touches on financial integrity and the protection of public interests.

Research Objectives

This study aims to define the concept of both creative accounting and financial manipulation, clarify the similarities and differences between them, identify the challenges faced by external auditors in distinguishing between creative accounting and financial manipulation, and explore the impact of these challenges on audit quality and the credibility of financial statements. In addition, it seeks to provide recommendations that support auditors and enhance their professional competence in light of the complex financial environmental changes, thereby contributing to strengthening transparency and trust in financial reports.

Research Objectives

This study aims to define the concept of both creative accounting and financial manipulation, clarify the differences between them, identify the challenges faced by external auditors in distinguishing between creative accounting and financial manipulation, and examine the impact of these challenges on audit quality and the credibility of financial statements. In addition, it seeks to provide recommendations that support auditors and enhance their professional competence in the context of

complex financial environmental changes, thereby contributing to strengthening transparency and trust in financial reporting.

literature review

Creative accounting is a modern approach that uses regulation and creativity to achieve reliability in accounting information, through manipulation and fraud in financial statements, especially in the absence of adherence by accountants to the ethics of the accounting profession and particularly under international accounting standards (Zawawi & Fadila, 2022). The external auditor's compliance with auditing standards, represented by fieldwork standards and reporting standards, increases the efficiency of confronting creative accounting methods. The more auditing procedures increase, the higher the quality of financial reports (Farahat & Ben Youssef, 2023).

Creative accounting aims at falsifying company facts and misleading users, and it is considered an art of manipulating financial statements. The conflict of interests between owners and management is one of the underlying motives for using creative accounting. The information resulting from creative accounting practices is often biased in favor of or serving some parties at the expense of others (Saffahlo & Rashid, 2024).

Creative accounting practices have become more advanced, diverse, and complex due to practitioners' exploitation of weaknesses in financial systems, the large size of big data, the complexity of financial transactions, and advances in technology. As such, it represents a threat that may lead to the collapse of many companies, which necessitates limiting it and protecting the integrity of financial information (Abu Al-Ela & Mohammed, 2025).

Creative accounting methods may sometimes be positive practices, and not always negative, depending on the objective. The greater the ethical awareness of accounting practitioners, the fewer negative aspects of creative accounting. The more accounting and auditing procedures increase, the less creative accounting practices are observed (Amal & Marwa, 2021).

The basic variables, advanced attributes and skills, and ethical values of accountants have a positive effect on detecting financial manipulation. Thus, the ability to distinguish between creative accounting and financial manipulation improves (Khalili et al., 2023). Auditors play a major role in preventing and detecting financial manipulations, especially in the public banking sector. External pressures and financial stability significantly affect manipulation in financial reports (Lukman & Chariri, 2023). The more external auditors pay attention to evaluating the internal control system in accordance with the latest international financial auditing standards, the greater their ability to distinguish between creative accounting and financial manipulation (Al-Qurrawi, 2022).

The application of forensic accounting contributes to reducing financial manipulation practices, and requires acquiring multiple skills that enable auditors to perform auditing professionally, thereby improving the level of services related to forensic accounting (Abdel-Razzaq & Amin, 2023).

Al Astal et al. (2024) indicated that auditor independence, the strictness of the regulatory environment, and the application of international standards play a pivotal role in enhancing the effectiveness of external auditing in limiting creative accounting, which requires strong oversight and professional and ethical commitment.

The effectiveness of corporate governance mechanisms and organizational structures contributes to limiting creative accounting practices and continuously reduces fraudulent practices. This confirms the importance of the role of regulatory bodies and corporate governance mechanisms (Olojede & Erin, 2021).

External problems, individual motives, creative accounting, and financial settlements are key components or underlying factors behind creative accounting practices, also known as aggressive accounting or earnings management, which involve manipulating financial information with the aim of making financial data appear more positive than it is under normal accounting standards (Dixit & Shukla, 2023). Creative accounting practices and financial manipulation are considered serious crimes, and strict measures must be taken to stop these practices and punish perpetrators by accounting bodies, courts, and other regulatory authorities (Imo, 2022).

To reduce financial manipulation and creative accounting practices and distinguish between them, audit committees must be given full independence, and they must have high competence and extensive financial expertise (Ziani & Abdelhaq, 2023). Financial auditing plays an important role in reducing creative and manipulative practices and in improving the quality of financial reports by following modern techniques and accounting control procedures that help regulate financial transactions (Bala et al., 2024).

Creative accounting practices also affect financial indicators by exploiting accounting knowledge and standards in a way that violates explicit accounting laws and policies, aiming to portray a desirable financial position for the company's management, which does not reflect the actual reality (Abed et al., 2022).

Manipulation in financial statements still constitutes a fundamental ethical and regulatory challenge in the framework of corporate governance, due to its negative effects on stakeholders, financial markets, and economic stability. This behavior contradicts the principles of honesty, integrity, and transparency, and is often driven by pressures to meet earnings expectations (Adejumo & Ogburie, 2025). Detecting tools of manipulation in accounting information is sometimes extremely difficult, and solutions must be developed to identify the risks of manipulating accounting information. These risks can be determined through financial auditing (Marcuță et al., 2024).

The increasing complexity of fraudulent methods has led to the need to develop forensic accounting, as a field that combines financial expertise with investigative methods to detect manipulation of financial data, since financial manipulation represents an ongoing global challenge (Adejumo & Ogburie, 2025). Creative accounting is considered a form of financial manipulation practiced within the limits of laws and standards, which makes its detection difficult. These methods aim to inflate company profits and improve its image before financial statement users (Al-Natsheh & Al-Okdeh, 2020).

Creative Accounting

Creative accounting refers to practices used by financial statement preparers to exploit loopholes in the accounting system with the aim of misleading its users and achieving the institution's objectives at the expense of other parties' interests (Belhiani & Khadija, 2021). It denotes the use of accounting rules and procedures in selective or unconventional ways to present financial results or positions that differ from reality, thereby serving certain parties' interests at the expense of others. These practices are often based on exploiting gaps in accounting standards or following

complex methods to re-present financial operations, which affects the economic decisions of financial statement users (Afifi, Abdel-Maqsoud & Ayman, 2020).

At its core, it involves manipulating accounts in ways that violate Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). This may result in presenting a misleading picture of the company's financial performance, leading to misguided decisions based on distorted information (ALShanti et al., 2024). It is also considered the use of the flexibility allowed in accounting standards within the regulatory framework for measuring and presenting accounts, to serve the interests of preparers of financial statements at the expense of users (Goto & Yamamoto, 2023).

Saluja (2016) argues that investors' funds are often at risk when companies attract them through presenting misleading financial statements. While accounting manipulation cannot be completely eliminated, it can be reduced. Its methods vary, such as inventory manipulation, delaying expense recognition, exaggerating acquisition costs, reducing provisions, manipulating contingent liabilities, changing accounting policies, or inflating revenues through fictitious sales (Gupta & Kumar, 2020).

To limit these practices, the literature recommends adherence to accounting standards, strengthening the role of internal and external auditing, applying early warning indicators, disclosing unfair practices, ensuring consistency in accounting policies, appointing independent directors on audit committees, encouraging whistleblowers, and reinforcing professional ethics (Rossetto & Chapple, 2019; Bala et al., 2024).

Financial Manipulation

Financial manipulation is the deliberate exploitation of accounting loopholes with the aim of presenting misleading financial results or positions that do not reflect actual reality (Mutschmann et al., 2022). It is a deliberate practice intended to hide or distort the truth to achieve personal interests at the expense of others (Gupta & Kumar, 2020). It misleads investors and shareholders, leads to wrong investment decisions, grants undeserved rewards to management, and undermines market and economic confidence in financial statements, thereby increasing risks for auditors and the accounting system as a whole (Nkemjika et al., 2025).

Companies adopt such behavior to improve their financial image, particularly when struggling, either to boost credibility or reduce costs. This manipulation can be detected through methods such as analyzing impaired assets and comparing them to profits, where gaps between them reveal the likelihood of fraudulent data (Sattar, 2023). Management also resorts to it to enhance the company's image before investors and creditors, obtain undeserved financing and rewards, or conceal losses and poor management (Afifi et al., 2020).

Its impacts include misleading investment decisions, loss of confidence in financial statements and markets, and the possibility of financial crises or the collapse of major companies (ALShanti et al., 2024). Financial manipulation is not merely a "legal/economic" issue, but also an ethical and social one, as it often occurs to achieve private gains while harming the public interest at society's expense. Despite laws and oversight, scandals have shown that motivations are not only financial but also behavioral, making prevention through laws alone insufficient. Thus, a combined approach of regulation and ethical-behavioral understanding of individual conduct is required (Batten et al., 2022).

To prevent financial manipulation, stricter laws, financial education, whistleblower protection, and internal control within institutions are necessary, in addition to transparency, independent auditing, and technological oversight (Neri et al., 2023).

Financial Auditing

Financial auditing is a professional process aimed at examining and analyzing financial statements and records to ensure their accuracy and compliance with accounting standards and laws. It is usually carried out by internal or external auditors to guarantee neutrality and transparency (Al-Ma'aytah, 2023). The objectives of financial auditing are to verify that the financial data reflect the economic reality of the entity, to detect errors or cases of manipulation, to enhance trust among investors and stakeholders, to evaluate the efficiency of internal control systems, and to support management with accurate information that helps in decision-making (Sharifa & Turkiya, 2022).

Forms of auditing vary to include internal auditing, which focuses on improving performance and control within the organization; external auditing, which is performed by an independent party to provide an impartial opinion on the financial statements; governmental auditing, which ensures compliance with regulations and laws; and forensic auditing, which focuses on uncovering fraud and manipulation in legal cases (Knechel et al., 2020).

The importance of financial auditing lies in its role as a tool to protect shareholders' funds, combat financial corruption, and enhance transparency and credibility. It also contributes to improving the reputation of institutions, increasing their chances of obtaining financing, and ensuring compliance with tax and financial regulations (Hay & Cordery, 2021). This process is carried out through steps that begin with audit planning, followed by collecting evidence and documents, then evaluation and analysis, and finally preparing the report, which includes the auditor's opinion on the fairness and accuracy of the financial statements (Grigoras-Ichim et al., 2024).

Financial auditing is not merely a review of numbers; it is a tool to achieve transparency and good governance, safeguard the rights of shareholders and investors, and serve as an effective means of monitoring financial and administrative performance (Antipova, 2023).

The Difference Between Creative Accounting and Financial Manipulation

Accounting practices vary between creative accounting, which exploits the flexibility allowed within standards, and financial manipulation, which is based on the unlawful falsification and distortion of data (Batten et al., 2022). The following table highlights the key differences between creative accounting and financial manipulation:

Item	Creative Accounting	Financial Manipulation
Procedure	Legal and smart exploitation within the boundaries of standards to present financial statements more attractively without direct violation, but considered unethical	Deliberate falsification and distortion conducted illegally for the purpose of deception

Objective	Improve the image of financial performance and gain market confidence or attract investors	Deceive investors/financiers, evade taxes, or conceal losses
Legitimacy	Legally apparent (falls within a gray area), but often unethical	Completely illegal and considered a financial crime
Methods	Exploiting depreciation methods Exploiting inventory valuation methods Exploiting revenue recognition methods	Recording fictitious revenues Concealing expenses and losses Forging invoices or contracts Creating fictitious companies
Impact	May affect the credibility of reports in the long term	Exposes the company to legal liability, loss of trust, financial collapse
Risks	Gradual erosion of investor confidence, with the possibility of practices being exposed later	Severe financial losses, legal accountability, financial collapses, loss of trust, potential bankruptcy

Challenges of the Auditing Profession

Distinguishing between creative accounting and financial manipulation represents a major challenge for auditors due to the similarity of tools and methods used. The auditor needs precise knowledge of the standards (Al-Qurrawi, 2022). There are many challenges auditors face in distinguishing between creative accounting and financial manipulation, the most prominent of which are the following:

1. **Legal vs. Illegal Practices** The flexibility allowed in accounting standards poses a challenge for auditors, as it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between legitimate creative practices and violations that represent financial manipulation.
2. **Accounting Estimates** Many items depend on management's estimates, such as useful life and provisions, which open the door to exaggerations that may be difficult for the auditor to assess for legitimacy (Sanad & Al-Sartawi, 2021).
3. **Management Objectives** Management may make decisions that appear legal but are intended to mislead external parties, making it difficult for the auditor to judge their true intentions.
4. **Similarity of Tools** Both creative accounting and financial manipulation use similar tools, such as revenue timing or depreciation methods, which makes distinguishing between them complex (Ziani & Abdelhaq, 2023).
5. **Complexity of Standards** The multiplicity of alternatives in accounting standards such as IFRS and GAAP gives management wide room for choice, which poses a challenge for auditors in assessing the objectivity of these decisions.

6. **Time and Cost Pressure** Time and cost constraints limit the auditor's ability to thoroughly examine all items, which sometimes allows misleading practices to pass without detection (Al Astal et al., 2024).
7. **Client Relationship Pressures** related to maintaining the business relationship with the client may affect the auditor's objectivity and increase the likelihood of overlooking controversial practices.
8. **Deliberate Deception** In cases of explicit financial manipulation, management may resort to falsifying documents or creating fictitious entities, which requires auditors to take extensive measures beyond traditional auditing (ALShanti et al., 2024).

The auditing profession faces significant challenges in distinguishing between creative accounting and financial manipulation due to tool similarity, standard complexity, and reliance on subjective estimates. To overcome these issues, auditors need to strengthen their professional independence to ensure neutrality and objectivity (Moulay, 2025). In addition, the use of digital analysis techniques and big data has become essential to detect unusual patterns. Continuous training on accounting and technological developments is also a cornerstone for enhancing auditor competence. Adopting these practices contributes to reducing risks, achieving greater transparency, and protecting the interests of financial statement users (Al-Natsheh & Al-Okdeh, 2020).

Findings

The study revealed that creative accounting and financial manipulation share certain tools and methods, which makes it difficult for auditors to accurately distinguish between them.

It is evident that accounting estimates and subjective assumptions represent a primary entry point for manipulation, especially in the absence of sufficient controls and transparency.

The results confirmed that the complexity of accounting standards and the multiplicity of alternatives provide management with wide scope to exploit them in serving its interests.

It was shown that time and cost pressures, along with the client relationship, limit the auditor's ability to delve deeply into auditing tasks and uncover suspicious practices.

The research concluded that the weak use of modern techniques in financial analysis reduces auditors' ability to detect abnormal patterns that may indicate manipulation.

Recommendations

The necessity of strengthening auditor independence through legislation and policies that reduce administrative and commercial pressures which may affect their objectivity.

Adopting digital analysis tools and artificial intelligence in auditing processes, given their effective role in detecting unusual indicators and fraudulent activities. Providing continuous training programs for auditors to keep pace with developments in accounting standards and modern fraud techniques.

Encouraging audit firms to apply extended audit procedures in high-risk cases, going beyond traditional testing.

Enhancing cooperation between regulatory and professional bodies to develop guiding standards that clearly distinguish between creative accounting and fraudulent practices.

References

1. Mutschmann, M., Hasso, T., & Pelster, M. (2022). Dark triad managerial personality and financial reporting manipulation. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 181(3), 763-788.
2. Nkemjika, O. M., Nwamaka, O. C., Onyemazuwa, O., & Onowho, I. J. (2025). The impact of financial statement manipulation on investor confidence. *International Journal of Science and Research Archive*, 14(3), 1117-1123.
3. Sattar, G. (2023). Financial Statement Manipulation of Listed Companies and Prevention. *Academic Journal of Business & Management*, 5(20), 119-124.
4. Batten, J. A., Lončarski, I., & Szilagyi, P. G. (2022). Financial market manipulation, whistleblowing, and the common good: Evidence from the LIBOR scandal. *Abacus*, 58(1), 1-23.
5. Neri, L., Russo, A., Di Domizio, M., & Rossi, G. (2023). Football players and asset manipulation: the management of football transfers in Italian Serie A. *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 23(4), 942-962.
6. Belhiani, & Khadija. (2021). Creative accounting and its practices in financial statements. *Algerian Journal of Economics and Finance*, 8(1), 7-17.
7. Afifi, A., Abdel-Maqoud, & Ayman, M. (2020). The relationship between audit quality and creative accounting. *Journal of Commercial Research*, 42(3), 113-140.
8. ALShanti, A. M., Al-Azab, H. A. H., Humeedat, M. M., & AlQudah, M. Z. (2024). Exploring the evolution of creative accounting and external auditors: Bibliometric analysis. *Cogent Business & Management*, 11(1), 2300500.
9. Bala, H., Sani, A. U. A., Al-Absy, M. S. M., Khatoon, G., Nusrathunnisa, & Benbelgacem, S. (2024). Gauging the Act of Female Board and Audit Committee Attributes on Creative Accounting Practice: The Moderating Effect of Board Age Diversity. In *Business Sustainability with Artificial Intelligence (AI): Challenges and Opportunities: Volume 1* (pp. 1141-1163). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.
10. Goto, T., & Yamamoto, G. (2023). Debt issuance incentives and creative accounting: Evidence from municipal mergers in Japan. *Journal of the Japanese and International Economies*, 68, 101259.
11. Gupta, C. M., & Kumar, D. (2020). Creative accounting a tool for financial crime: a review of the techniques and its effects. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 27(2), 397-411.
12. Rossetto, C., & Chapple, S. (2019). Creative accounting? The critical and creative voice of students. *Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education*, 44(2), 216-232.
13. Ageeva, O., Karp, M., & Sidorov, A. (2020, March). The application of digital technologies in financial reporting and auditing. In *Institute of Scientific Communications Conference* (pp. 1526-1534). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
14. Alghofaili, Y., Albattah, A., & Rassam, M. A. (2020). A financial fraud detection model based on LSTM deep learning technique. *Journal of Applied Security Research*, 15(4), 498-516.
15. Saleh, M. M. A., Jawabreh, O., & Abu-Eker, E. F. M. (2023). Factors of applying creative accounting and its impact on the quality of financial statements in Jordanian hotels, sustainable practices. *Journal of Sustainable Finance & Investment*, 13(1), 499-515.
16. Bala, H., Sani, A. U. A., Al-Absy, M. S. M., Khatoon, G., Nusrathunnisa, & Benbelgacem, S. (2024). Gauging the Act of Female Board and Audit Committee Attributes on Creative Accounting Practice: The Moderating Effect of Board Age Diversity. In *Business Sustainability with Artificial Intelligence (AI): Challenges and Opportunities: Volume 1* (pp. 1141-1163). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.
17. Sanad, Z., & Al-Sartawi, A. (2021, March). Financial statements fraud and data mining: a review. In *European, Asian, Middle Eastern, North African Conference on Management & Information Systems* (pp. 407-414). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
18. Maallala, T., & Bouakkaz, T. (2024). The effect of creative accounting on tax revenue (Master's thesis)

19. Moulay, N. (2025). The effect of practicing creative accounting on the quality of accounting information: A field study on a sample of professionals and academics in the field of accounting (Master's thesis, University of Ain Temouchent).
20. Bourouis, & Othman.(2024). The effect of creative accounting on the quality of accounting information in financial statements: A field study at Sonelgaz–Ouargla (Master's thesis, Kasdi Merbah University, Ouargla).
21. Al-Qarrawi, A. (2022). The role of the external auditor in reducing accounting fraud methods. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, (40), 113–124.
22. Zawawi, F. (2022). The impact of creative accounting on the quality of financial information from the perspective of international accounting standards. *Journal of Development and Foresight for Research and Studies*, 7(1), 184–197.
23. Farahat, K., & Ben Youssef. (2023). The role of external auditing in reducing creative accounting practices under corporate governance. *Tabnah Journal of Academic Scientific Studies*, 6(2), 438–463.
24. Sefahlo, R. (2024). Motives for using creative accounting practices and ways to reduce them: A field study. *Contemporary Economic Research*, 7(2), 241–260.
25. Abu Al-Ula, M. (2025). The effect of artificial intelligence technology capability on enhancing the effectiveness of the integrative role of forensic accounting and corporate governance in detecting and reducing creative accounting practices: A field study. *Scientific Journal of Financial and Commercial Studies and Research*, 6(1), 655–708.
26. Amal, S., & Marwa. (2021). The role of external auditing in reducing creative accounting practices: A case study of a sample of auditors in Ouargla (Master's thesis, Kasdi Merbah University, Ouargla).
27. Khalili S, F., Khalilpour, M., & Ramezani, J. (2023). Factors affecting the detection of fraud in financial statements using structural equation modeling. *International Journal of Nonlinear Analysis and Applications*, 14(1), 919-926
28. Lukman, R. P., & Chariri, A. (2023). THE ROLE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS IN FRAUD PREVENTION AND DETECTION: EMPIRICAL FINDINGS FROM GENERAL BANKING, *Diponegoro Journal of Accounting*, 12(1).
29. Al Astal, A. Y. M., Ateeq, A., Milhem, M., Alzoraiki, M., Ali, S. A., & Ali, R. (2024). Navigating Financial Integrity: The Role of External Audits in Mitigating Creative Accounting Practices. In *Innovative and Intelligent Digital Technologies; Towards an Increased Efficiency: Volume 1* (pp. 423-430). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.
30. Abdel-Razzaq, M. A. J., & Amin, O. A. H. (2023). The possibility of using forensic accounting to reduce manipulation and financial fraud. *Journal of University of Human Development*, 9(1), 123-134
31. Olojede, P., & Erin, O. (2021). Corporate governance mechanisms and creative accounting practices: the role of accounting regulation. *International Journal of Disclosure and Governance*, 18(3), 207-222.
32. Dixit, A., & Shukla, A. (2023). Identifying the Latent Factors Stimulating Creative Accounting Practices. *Pacific Business Review International*, 16(4).
33. Imo, T. O. P. (2022). Creative accounting and financial performance of food and beverages companies in Nigeria. *International Journal of Academic Research*.
34. Ziani, & Abdelhaq. (2023). The role of financial auditing in improving the quality of financial reports – A case study of a sample of account auditors in Algeria. *Journal of Economics and Finance*, 9(1), 125-135.
35. Bala, H., Sani, A. U. A., Al-Absy, M. S. M., Khatoon, G., Nusrathunnisa, & Benbelgacem, S. (2024). Gauging the Act of Female Board and Audit Committee Attributes on Creative Accounting Practice: The Moderating Effect of Board Age Diversity. In *Business Sustainability with Artificial Intelligence (AI): Challenges and Opportunities: Volume 1* (pp. 1141-1163). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.
36. Abed, I. A., Hussin, N., Ali, M. A., Haddad, H., Shehadeh, M., & Hasan, E. F. (2022). Creative accounting determinants and financial reporting quality: systematic literature review. *Risks*, 10(4), 76.
37. Adejumo, A., & Ogburie, C. (2025). Financial statement manipulation: Ethical and regulatory perspectives. *GSC Advanced Research and Reviews*, 22(03), 252-264.
38. MARCUTA, A., NUTA, A. C., NUTA, F. M., TINDECHE, C., TUDOR, V. C., & MARCUTA, L. (2024). STUDY ON ESTIMATING THE RISK OF MANIPULATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION BY ECONOMIC ENTITIES. *Scientific Papers Series Management, Economic Engineering in Agriculture & Rural Development*, 24(3).

39. Adejumo, A. P., & Ogburie, C. P. (2025). Forensic accounting in financial fraud detection: Trends and challenges. *International Journal of Science and Research Archive*, 14(3), 1219-1232.
40. Al-Natsheh, N., & Al-Okdeh, S. (2020). The impact of creative accounting methods on earnings per share. *Management Science Letters*, 10(4), 831-840.
41. Al-Ma'aytah, L. (2023). Financial auditing and its role in controlling the financial performance of municipalities in Jordan 2023. *Journal of Human and Natural Sciences*, 4(2), 968-985.
42. Sharifa, L., & Turkiya, M. (2022). The contribution of financial auditing in analyzing financial statements: A case study of the Agriculture and Rural Development Bank, Biskra Branch and Directorate (Master's thesis, University of Biskra, Algeria).
43. Knechel, W. R., Thomas, E., & Driskill, M. (2020). Understanding financial auditing from a service perspective. *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, 81, 101080.
44. Grigoras-Ichim, C. E., Bordeianu, O. M., & Morosan-Danila, L. (2024). The importance of the financial audit in the identification of fraud and errors recorded by companies. *Management*, 43(2), 225-240.
45. Antipova, T. (2023). Auditing for financial reporting. In *Global Encyclopedia of Public Administration, Public Policy, and Governance* (pp. 656-664). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
46. Hay, D., & Cordery, C. J. (2021). Evidence about the value of financial statement audit in the public sector. *Public Money & Management*, 41(4), 304-314.

Received: Aug 05, 2025**Accepted:** Sep 05, 2025**Published:** Sep 06, 2025