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The proceedings are the papers of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and young researchers on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities.

В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

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supporting small and medium-sized businesses, and stimulating the innovative activity of enterprises.

4. Development of human capital: One cannot ignore such an important aspect as the development of human capital. In 2023, Kazakhstan needs to pay increased attention to the education and training of qualified personnel for industry, including in the field of high technology and innovation.

5. Supporting innovation and technological development: In a rapidly changing world and constant technological progress, supporting innovation and developing high-tech industries becomes a critical task. In 2023, Kazakhstan needs to actively introduce new technologies, stimulate research activities and create conditions for the growth of innovative enterprises.

Thus, in 2023, Kazakhstan faces the task of not only maintaining the achieved stability of the tenge, but also using it as the basis for further economic growth and industrial development. This requires an integrated approach, including both macroeconomic regulation and stimulation of the domestic market, investment and innovation. All these steps together will ensure the creation of a sustainable economic base for the prosperity of Kazakhstan's industrial sector.

In conclusion, the stability of the national currency, the tenge, plays a key role in the economic development of Kazakhstan, especially in the context of industry. In the conditions of 2023, when the world economy is experiencing a number of challenges and uncertainties, the issue of maintaining the stability of the tenge comes to the fore. We reviewed the historical context, studied the current state and prospects for the impact of tenge stability on the development of the industrial sector.

It has been determined that strengthening and stabilizing the national currency helps create a favorable investment climate, stimulates domestic demand and leads to increased competitiveness of domestic industry. Kazakhstan faces a number of tasks and strategic directions ahead, including monetary policy, attracting foreign investment, stimulating domestic demand, developing human capital and supporting innovation. The implementation of these directions will ensure further economic growth and industrial development in the country.

Thus, the stability of the tenge remains the most important factor on which the successful economic future of Kazakhstan depends. Investments in the stability of the national currency and the development of the country's economic potential are the key to the prosperity and well-being of the nation.

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ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT MANIPULATIONS: A STUDY IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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Financial statement manipulations have long been a concern in the corporate world, posing significant ethical challenges in corporate governance. The manipulation of financial statements, often referred to as "earnings management" or "creative accounting," involves the deliberate distortion of financial records to present a more favorable picture of a company's financial position or performance. This practice raises fundamental ethical questions about transparency, accountability,

and fairness in financial reporting.

The ethical landscape of financial statement manipulations is a complex and evolving field. Earnings management, the practice of manipulating financial statements to present a more favorable view of a company's financial position or performance, raises significant ethical concerns. While some forms of earnings management may be considered acceptable for legitimate business purposes, others can be deceptive and harm stakeholders' interests.

Recent studies, such as that by Almubarak, Chebbi, and Ammer (2023), have explored the connection between environmental, social, and governance (ESG) practices and earnings management [1]. Their research suggests that companies may engage in ESG activities as a means to cover up manipulative practices, indicating a need for a deeper understanding of the ethical implications of financial reporting. These authors delve deeper into the ethical conundrums of financial reporting by examining the nuanced relationship between ESG practices and earnings management. Their investigation reveals a potential ethical quandary, suggesting that ESG activities, often lauded for their positive impact, may also serve as a veil for deceptive financial practices. This revelation calls into question the genuine commitment of firms to sustainability and social responsibility, challenging stakeholders to critically assess the motivations behind ESG disclosures. The study highlights the importance of transparency and ethical integrity in the evolving landscape of corporate governance and financial reporting.

The role of technology in financial reporting has also introduced new ethical challenges. Advances in artificial intelligence and blockchain, for instance, offer opportunities for improving the accuracy and transparency of financial statements. However, they also raise concerns related to data privacy and the potential for new forms of financial manipulation.

Overall, the ethical landscape of financial statement manipulations is shaped by a combination of regulatory responses, technological advancements, and cultural and institutional factors. It is crucial for corporations to navigate these complexities responsibly, ensuring transparency and accountability in their financial reporting practices.

As corporations navigate the complexities of financial reporting, the interplay between external pressures, such as the need for short-term gains, and internal values, like ethical integrity, becomes increasingly apparent. This dynamic underscores the importance of a holistic approach to corporate governance that not only addresses immediate financial targets but also upholds long-term ethical standards.

Motivations behind financial statement manipulations are multifaceted and complex. Recent studies have emphasized the role of short-term incentives, such as the pressure to meet quarterly earnings forecasts, in driving earnings management. Managers may engage in these practices to maintain a positive market reputation, secure executive bonuses, or avoid stock price declines.

Belgasem-Hussain and Hussaien (2021) challenge the traditional understanding of earnings management by applying Kohlberg's theory of moral reasoning [2]. They argue that the ethical evaluation of earnings management should consider the moral development stage of the individuals involved. This perspective raises questions about the effectiveness of regulatory frameworks and corporate governance mechanisms in curbing unethical financial practices. The study suggests that addressing earnings management requires a deeper understanding of the moral reasoning behind managers' decisions, which could lead to more targeted and effective interventions.

Table 1 - The motivations behind financial statement manipulation

Motivation	Examples	Ethical Concerns
Short-term Incentives	Meeting quarterly earnings targets, securing bonuses	Prioritizing short-term gains over long-term stability, misleading investors
Long-term Strategic Goals	Signaling future growth, managing stakeholders' expectations	Manipulating financials to present an overly optimistic outlook
Corporate Culture	Pressure to conform to	Creating an environment where

	aggressive accounting practices	unethical behavior is normalized
Regulatory Environment	Avoiding penalties, exploiting loopholes	Undermining the purpose of regulations, eroding public trust
Technological Advancements	Using big data analytics to alter financials	Misusing technology for deceptive purposes, data privacy issues

However, motivations extend beyond short-term incentives. Managers may also manipulate financial statements to signal future growth prospects or manage stakeholders' expectations about the company's long-term performance. While these actions may be driven by strategic considerations, they raise ethical concerns if they involve misleading financial reporting.

The corporate culture and ethical climate within an organization significantly influence the likelihood of financial statement manipulations. Companies with a strong ethical culture are less likely to engage in aggressive earnings management practices. This underscores the importance of fostering an environment where ethical behavior is valued and reinforced.

The regulatory environment and enforcement mechanisms play a crucial role in shaping motivations behind earnings management. Stricter regulatory oversight and higher penalties for financial misconduct can deter managers from engaging in earnings manipulation.

Technological advancements, such as the increasing use of big data analytics in financial reporting, have introduced new dimensions to the motivations behind financial statement manipulations. While technology can enhance the accuracy and transparency of financial statements, it also provides new tools for manipulating financial information.

Overall, understanding the motivations behind financial statement manipulations is essential for addressing the ethical challenges in financial reporting and promoting transparency and accountability in corporate governance.

As we delve into the complexities of managerial incentives and ethical considerations, it becomes evident that these actions can significantly erode trust among investors, creditors, and employees, leading to broader financial and organizational repercussions. This connection underscores the importance of ethical leadership and robust corporate governance in fostering transparency and accountability, which are essential for maintaining investor confidence and ensuring the stability of financial markets.

The impact of financial statement manipulations on stakeholders is a multifaceted issue with far-reaching consequences. Accurate financial reporting is vital for maintaining investor confidence and ensuring market efficiency. Manipulations can erode trust, leading to increased costs of capital and diminished market efficiency. For creditors, the perception of heightened risk due to financial statement manipulation can result in more stringent lending conditions and higher borrowing costs for companies, which in turn affects their ability to finance operations and growth.

Furthermore, earnings management practices can have a detrimental effect on employee morale and organizational performance. When employees perceive that financial reporting is being manipulated for managerial self-interest, it can lead to reduced job satisfaction, decreased productivity, and higher turnover rates. This not only impacts the individual employees but can also have a cascading effect on the overall performance and reputation of the organization.

Atabay and Dinç (2020) reveal that financial statement manipulations do not significantly impact investor decisions, suggesting a complex relationship between financial reporting and investor behavior [3]. This finding challenges the conventional wisdom that manipulations lead to a direct loss of investor trust and highlights the need for a deeper understanding of the factors influencing investment decisions. The study's implications raise questions about the effectiveness of regulatory efforts aimed solely at improving financial transparency and call for a more nuanced approach to addressing the root causes of financial manipulation.

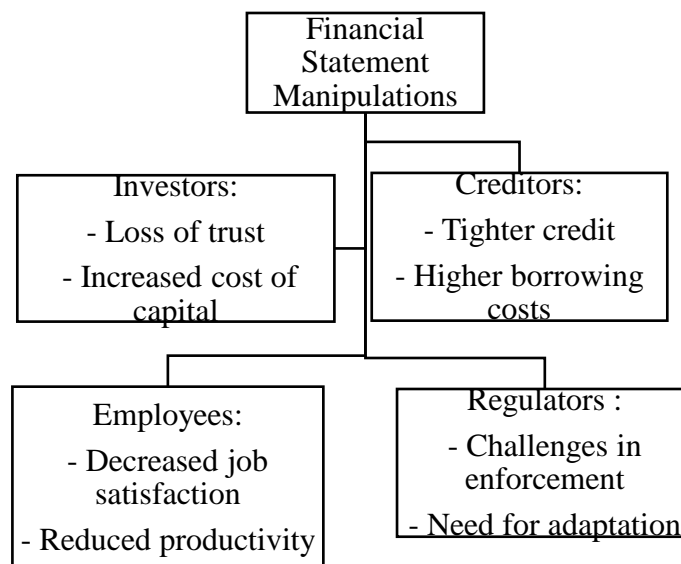


Figure 1 – The impact of financial statement manipulations on different stakeholders

Regulators face significant challenges in detecting and preventing financial statement manipulations. The evolving tactics employed by companies to engage in earnings management necessitate continuous adaptation of regulatory approaches. Robust enforcement mechanisms and international cooperation are crucial for combating financial reporting fraud and maintaining the integrity of financial markets.

The broader implications of widespread financial statement manipulations include systemic risk and financial stability concerns. Aggressive financial reporting practices in one firm or sector can have contagion effects, potentially impacting the overall financial system. Regulatory authorities must therefore monitor and address systemic risks to ensure the stability and resilience of financial markets.

As financial manipulations erode trust and impact market efficiency, the responsibility of corporate governance mechanisms, particularly audit committees and internal controls, becomes more pronounced. These governance structures serve as the frontline defense against unethical financial practices, underscoring their significance in maintaining the integrity of financial reporting and, by extension, the stability of markets.

Corporate governance plays a pivotal role in the integrity of financial reporting. Audit committees, with their financial expertise and independence, are crucial in overseeing financial reporting processes. Studies have shown that audit committees that possess these qualities are more effective in detecting and preventing earnings management. Enhancing the quality and oversight capabilities of these committees is therefore essential for safeguarding the integrity of financial statements.

Baker and Persson (2021) argue that an effective system of corporate governance relies on a well-ordered financial reporting system, challenging the traditional view of audited financial statements [4]. They suggest that the future of financial reporting may shift towards electronic information systems, potentially rendering traditional financial statements obsolete. This perspective raises questions about the ongoing need for financial reports as currently constituted and the role they play in corporate governance.

Internal controls are another key aspect of corporate governance that helps mitigate financial reporting risks. Strong internal control systems can significantly reduce the likelihood of financial statement manipulations. Continuous monitoring and improvement of these controls are necessary to address evolving risks and challenges.

The quality of external audits is also a vital factor in ensuring the reliability of financial information. Firms audited by reputable audit firms are less likely to engage in earnings management practices. High-quality audits enhance investor confidence and play a critical role in the overall

integrity of financial reporting.

Furthermore, the ethical culture and leadership within an organization have a significant impact on financial reporting practices. Ethical leadership and a strong culture of integrity can greatly reduce the propensity for financial statement manipulations. Top management plays a crucial role in setting the tone for ethical behavior and fostering a culture of accountability.

The evolution of regulatory frameworks and corporate governance codes is also an important consideration. Effective regulations and adherence to best practices in corporate governance are essential for promoting transparency and mitigating the risks of financial statement manipulations. The ongoing development of these frameworks is crucial for maintaining the integrity of financial reporting in a changing business environment.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the ethical landscape of financial statement manipulations is influenced by a variety of factors, including the role of ESG practices, the motivations behind earnings management, the impact on stakeholders, and the importance of corporate governance. Studies have highlighted the potential for ESG activities to be used as a cover for deceptive financial practices, the complex motivations behind financial statement manipulations, and the varying effects on investor decisions. Effective corporate governance, including strong audit committees and internal controls, is essential for maintaining the integrity of financial reporting. Future research should continue to explore these dynamics to enhance transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

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POSSIBILITIES OF USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING IN THE ERA OF BIG DATA

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This annotation dives into how the digital shift is changing the way businesses operate today, with a close look at how managerial accounting is adapting to handle the massive amounts of data being generated. It talks about the challenges of dealing with big data and how Artificial Intelligence (AI) is stepping in to help tackle them. AI tools are making decision-making faster, operations smoother, and even helping find better ways to estimate costs. The article gives real examples of how