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The Role of the Chartered Accountant in the Phenomenon of Money Laundering and Its Impact on Financial Sustainability Studying the Laws in the Iraqi Government Banks: A Model

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Abstract. The study aimed to demonstrate the role of the chartered accountant in studying the laws relating to the phenomenon of money laundering and its application in Iraqi government banks, which is reflected in financial sustainability. With a review of the Iraqi laws enacted to combat money laundering and the mechanism for their application through the existence of sound and good accounting and control systems, especially after the expansion of this phenomenon globally in the context of globalization, the escalation of the information revolution, telecommunications technology, the lack of transparency in commercial transactions and the weakness of laws and regulations established by the State to reduce them. The research proceeded from a problem of knowing the role of the chartered accountant in studying the laws relating to the phenomenon of money laundering and the extent of their application in Iraqi government banks to achieve financial sustainability in (Rafidain Bank Right Side 217) Sample Search, Based Search to Basic Hypothesis, The chartered accountant has a role in studying the laws on the phenomenon of money laundering and its application in Iraqi banks to achieve financial sustainability. The research has reached a number of conclusions, the most important of which are, although many regulators are involved in the fight against money laundering, the accountant and the legal auditor have a role to play in studying laws and legislation relating to the fight against money laundering, because in the list of those who discover the anomalies in the movement of money and that is the nature of their profession and their good qualification to achieve financial sustainability in banks. There are no legislation and laws that preserve the rights of banks that report suspicious money-laundering that relates to the confidentiality of data and information they send to those entities even if the data are preserved, because the suspicion of money-laundering is not established. The research recommended the need to seek a mechanism binding on all banks and financial institutions. by establishing specialized anti-money laundering teams, following up on the sale and purchase of securities and introducing employees into banking institutions in international courses to identify modern methods used by perpetrators when committing money-laundering, as well as to develop banking secrecy laws, To establish an effective and robust oversight mechanism to monitor banking companies deployed in Iraq for the purpose of regulating their operations and removing them from money-laundering operations. Monitoring the movement of liquidity and researchers used a tool for this study a questionnaire form (questionnaire) designed on the basis of a quinquennial Licert scale and analyzed by the statistical program (SPSS).

Keywords: (money laundering operations, chartered accountant, money laundering operation laws, financial sustainability).

INTRODUCTION

Money laundering is an offence punishable under Iraqi law due to its negative effects on the national economy. Since banking and financial institutions are among the most targeted by money launderers and terrorists, In order to conceal their identity and sources of funds, supervisory authorities must recognize the risks associated with money laundering and terrorist financing operations in order to preserve the financial sustainability of Iraqi banks. Anti-money laundering methods have evolved and International Financial Action Group (GAFI)¹ has been established (FATF)² which imposed specific rules and standards to combat money laundering operations and required states to install them to ensure the preservation of the state's reputation and banking and financial apparatus. The State of Iraq

has enacted anti-money laundering laws to reduce them, and can only be controlled by a good and effective regulatory system.

1(General Authority For Investment)2(Financial Action Task Force)

METHODOLOGY

Problem Study

The problem of research is that money-laundering is a complex issue that affects the Iraqi economy in general. Within this context, the problem of this study lies with the following questions:

1-What is the role of a chartered accountant to study the laws relating to the money laundering phenomenon and its application in Iraqi banks to achieve financial sustainability?

2. A chartered accountant must be sufficiently qualified to be able to detect the phenomenon of money laundering at first sight. How do laws on money laundering prove to be effective?

Hypotheses Study

The research is based on a key premise that the study and application of laws on money laundering to achieve financial sustainability in Iraqi government banks is at the heart of the chartered accountant's work .

1-The chartered accountant has a role to study the laws relating to the money laundering phenomenon and its application in Iraqi government banks to achieve financial sustainability.

2- The chartered accountant is sufficiently qualified to detect money laundering operations in government banks to achieve financial sustainability.

Importance Study

The importance of the study lies in the importance and seriousness of money laundering operations due to its negative effects on the national economy .

Objectives Study

The research aims to:

.Highlight the phenomenon of money laundering.1-

.Identify Iraqi laws related to the money laundering phenomenon 2-

3- Describe the role of the chartered accountant in studying the laws relating to the money laundering phenomenon and ensure their application in Iraqi banks in order to achieve financial sustainability.

Sample and Research Tools

Researchers used a tool for this study questionnaire form (questionnaire) designed by using a study (Ali, 2008). It has been adjusted to suit this study and its requirements, as it is designed on the basis of a quinquennial Licert scale (totally agreed, "agreed, neutral, disagree, disagree) These terms were given weight "ranging from five (5) fully agreed" to one (1) Do not agree fully "Until you give objective results, this form has been distributed in reality (20 forms), on sample study (group of external auditors and accountants at Rafidain Bank/right side 217) To learn about the role of the chartered accountant in the phenomenon of money laundering and its impact on financial sustainability, it was analyzed by the statistical program (SPSS).

LECTURER REVIEW

1- Ali Study, 2008 (The role of the chartered accountant in reducing the phenomenon of money laundering: an applied analytical study on some banking institutions in the Sudan) The study aimed to clarify the role of the legal accountant in reducing the phenomenon of money laundering in some banking institutions in the Sudan. The study found that the increase in these illicit activities and the availability of factors contributing to the growth of the money laundering phenomenon have led to increased rates of economic crime, the spread of credit cards and ATM cards, as well as encouraging many countries to accept and invest in these funds. The study recommended the need to emphasize banks and other financial institutions to warn customers of anti-money laundering measures and non-disclosure of information and the obligation to report suspicious transactions to the competent authorities.

2- Al-Hashimi study, 2017 (banking capital according to the requirements of the Basel Committee and its role in achieving financial sustainability - applied studies on the Iraqi banking sector) .

The study showed that banks are constantly seeking to achieve financial sustainability. This requires them to raise capital, which gives banks great capacity to grant credit during crises. In this spirit, the study aimed to restrict capital according to the decisions of the Basel Committee in order to achieve financial sustainability in crises. The study found many conclusions, notably that banks that rely on traditional deposits as a source of financing are more stable and have the ability to be sustainable and compete in granting credit in crises from banks that rely on other sources, such as borrowing, because borrowing money fades rapidly when markets are under pressure and crises.

3- A study of Ahlam, Halima, 2019 (The role of banks in combating the crime of money laundering - Algeria as a model)

The study examined the phenomenon of money laundering the role of banks in combating money laundering by examining the various obligations imposed on banks to achieve the desired goal of reducing the prevalence of money laundering crimes in Algeria. The study found the weakness of the Algerian banking system, the lack of efficiency and the failure of bank staff to keep pace with developments in the technological fields. The study recommended the establishment of a specialized directorate of the State to investigate and monitor money laundering activities and that governments develop an anti-money laundering system.

What distinguishes the current study from previous studies.

This study is distinguished by the fact that it is one of the studies looking at the role of the legal accountant by the phenomenon of money laundering and its impact on financial sustainability by studying the special laws in the fight against money laundering operations and the mechanism for their application in Iraqi government banks. Previous studies have addressed the role of banks in combating money laundering by examining various obligations imposed on banks to achieve their intended goal of reducing the prevalence of money laundering offences in Algeria. Other studies have clarified the role of the chartered accountant in reducing the phenomenon of money laundering in some banking institutions in the Sudan. Banks are constantly seeking to achieve financial sustainability. This requires them to raise capital, thus giving banks considerable capacity to grant credit during crises. In this spirit, the study tended to regulate capital according to the decisions of the Basel Committee in order to achieve financial sustainability in crises.

THEORETICAL SIDE

Theoretical Framework for the Phenomenon of Money Laundering

1-The concept of money laundering. Funds are the recycling of funds resulting from illicit business in legitimate areas and channels of investment to hide the true source of these funds and to look as if they were generated from a legitimate source. Money laundering operations are largely linked to illicit activities that are usually out of the hands of the law against financial and administrative corruption in an attempt to return again legally recognized by the same laws that criminalized them and within the territorial limits to which these laws apply. Money laundering operations are defined as all operations and actions taken with a view to changing the profile of illegally acquired funds to eventually appear as if they were acquired from legitimate sources. (Al-Erian, 2005) As a custom of money laundering, it is an organized international crime whereby a person or financial or non-financial institutions or organizations conducts a series of subsequent financial transactions on illicit funds resulting from the commission of an offence punishable by law, using intermediaries as a front to deal with financial and administrative corruption and the secrecy of bank accounts in order to secure the proceeds of their dirty funds from supervisory and security prosecution (Rashid and Abdul-Qadir, 2019)

2- Sources of money laundering operations. Money-laundering activities are linked to illegal activities that generate money that are usually fugitive outside the bounds of the laws against financial corruption, and then attempt to return again as legitimately recognized by the same laws that criminalized them. These activities include: (Al-Tayeb,2010)

1-Drug trafficking: The Executive Director of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention reports that the economic imbalance between the North and the South has contributed to the development of the drug phenomenon in the countries of the South. The drug trade in these countries represents an economic

alternative to trade. The Office estimated the funds used in drug trafficking at between \$ 350 million and \$ 450 million.

2-Arms trafficking: These weapons are intended here to be traded in complete secrecy and beyond the supervision and control of the relevant authorities, so that international gangs and brokers deal in them in pursuit of earning in contravention of domestic and international laws and legislation regulating arms trade and its aftermath.

3-Trafficking in human beings is one of the most profit-generating forms of organized crime. It is practised either for the purpose of illegal migration, for the purpose of sexual exploitation or for other exploitative purposes and is also associated with the trafficking of human organs.

4-Political and financial corruption: Administrative corruption is the acquisition of illegitimate incomes and wealth from public office by granting licenses and extraordinary approvals by circumventing regulations and laws and other manifestations of abuse of power and influence.

5-Fraud and counterfeiting: This is the trafficking of corrupt goods, theft of knowledge rights, copyright, printing, copies, artistic works, imitation of world brands, counterfeiting and smuggling of currencies by criminal organizations

6. Terrorism: What is meant here is the activity of criminal gangs aimed at the investigation of certain crimes by the use of numerous means. In connection with the world of money laundering, we find that mafia gangs and organized crime use this method against those who stand in the face of achieving their ends such as security fighters, judges, politicians and chief bankers.

3 - The stages of money laundering operations.

1-The replacement or cash deposit phase begins with money laundering attempting to bring into the banking system cash derived from an illegal activity such as (drug trade, fraud, theft, tax evasion)

2-The coverage phase is to blur the mark of such funds with their illicit sources through financial and banking operations, the aim of which is to make the process of linking funds to their criminal sources as difficult as possible

3-The integration or merger phase represents, in fact, the ultimate goals of money laundering Through which laundered funds are incorporated into the economy so that it becomes difficult to distinguish them from funds from legitimate sources, namely to achieve the legitimate cover of financial wealth consisting of illegal operations. If the financing process is successful, the project to integrate funds into the economy and the local as legitimate funds appears as legitimate businesses (Al-Arabi Community of Chartered Accountants, 2004)

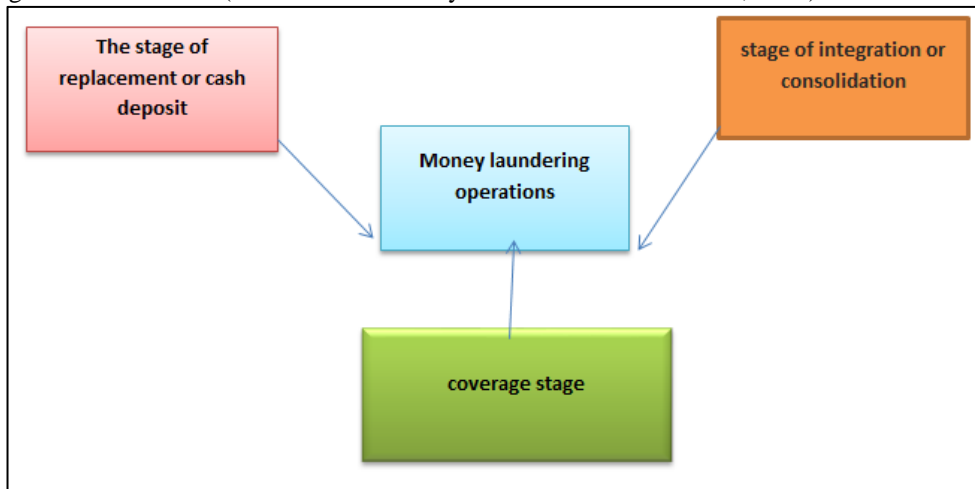


FIGURE 1. Stages of the money laundering process

Figure prepared by researchers

4 -The effects of money laundering.

First: economic risks

- ✓ Influence on fiscal and monetary policy.
- ✓ Influence the banking system.
- ✓ Damaging the reputation of the banking sector.
- ✓ Contributing to inflation.

- ✓ Deterioration of the value of the national currency.
- ✓ Increase taxes.
- ✓ Denying society access to a portion of its funds.
- ✓ Breach of equitable investor competition.
- ✓ Influence the status and reputation of the state.

Second: social risks

Money laundering concentrates wealth in the hands of members of organized crime, increasing the gap between rich and poor, leading to a disintegration of the social structure social values such as the values of work, production and belonging to the homeland and create desires harmful to economic construction, Money launderers purchase or incorporate in an economic sector institution, remove it from its objectives for which it was established, and engage in actions consistent with the nature of the criminal group's activities.

POLITICAL RISKS

Laundered funds may be used to finance and support terrorist activities aimed at forcibly altering a State's governance systems, which is a serious harm to that State

The Dangers Of The Judicial And Law Enforcement Agencies

The perpetrators of economic crimes such as money-laundering seek to break with the law s bodies and decision-making centres to influence them with money and power, which may weaken them, diminish their ability to combat money-laundering and, with the power of money-laundering, may go unpunished, and commit new crimes.. (https://aml.iq/?page_id=8552)

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

1-The concept of financial sustainability.

Fiscal sustainability means the ability to service public debt in the medium and long term without financial crises or severe pressures on public fiscal conditions such as having to reduce spending by a significant proportion or interrupting public spending on certain government activities .

(OECD Department of Economic and Statistics, 1990), also defined fiscal sustainability that the Government is financially capable of continuing to pay its current and future public debt burdens with minimal damage and that it can create wealth and thus increase public revenues in society. (Ahmed Galal and Nadeem,2006) fiscal sustainability is linked to two basic concepts: taxation and public debt, each having an impact on sustainability, and the Government should not consistently resort to raising tax rates to solve its fiscal problems in order to address the problem of budget deficits because high tax rates discourage savings and encourage consumption. The problem of sustainability is not the level of debt In addition, if borrowing helps to develop the economy and increase productivity, debt remains sustainable even if the ratio of public debt to GDP is high and as in developed countries (Ales krejdl, 2006)

2- Characteristics of financial sustainability

Recent years have seen companies' need for sustainability reports as part of normal business to meet Expectations of stakeholders, investors and society due to growing public concerns

about these issues For the purpose of achieving their goals and wishes, companies should meet the needs and wishes of stakeholders There are four characteristics that determine an enterprise's. financial sustainability and are called financial sustainability indicators.:

1. Income diversification
2. .Strategic and financial planning
3. .Sound and financial management
4. .Generating private income

Income Diversification

Refers to the number of different options for which the organization must earn or raise funds, where relying on a single income channel is dangerous for institutions and must address this by securing financial stability by creating a large donor base and using other means to raise resources.

Strategic and Financial Planning

What is important to ascertain when running a nonprofit is to obtain a source of cash resources with no restrictions. In other words, you have to have some income that you can use to achieve any of your goals and usually donations or donations are made for a particular reason or project so that you don't have much flexibility with regard to its use of regulatory management and we mean overhead costs like rent, electricity bills, etc. You may have to pay out of pocket so make sure you have the required amount.

Sound and Financial Management

Non-profit organizations have key stakeholders, i.e. people interested in or affected by their work, including philanthropists, volunteers, staff, etc. Building a positive relationship with them will help you achieve a strong attitude and ensure a secure future for your organization, not only getting financial support from these organizations, but also potentially helping you in the long term or during the crisis you may face in the future.

Private Income Generation

Although donations are necessary, full financial sustainability means you can rely on your organization's ability if needed, and to achieve this you must allocate additional funds or retain some cash reserves that will help you through rainy days. Late grants or withdrawn payments are critical situations in which nonprofits may fall, so you must have resources to keep running smoothly even during these times. (<https://3bank.org/articals/232#>)

The third topic: the role of the chartered accountant in studying the laws related to money laundering operations in Iraqi banks to achieve financial sustainability.

Banking and financial institutions are among the most targeted by money launderers and terrorists to conceal their identity and sources of funds. Therefore, auditors must recognize the risks associated with money laundering operations by studying the laws on combating money laundering operations and the mechanism for their application to maintain sustainability in banks and financial institutions. Although there are many watchdogs involved in combating money laundering, the accountant and legal auditor are on the list of those who discover the anomalies in the movement of money and this is because of the nature of their profession and their good qualification to study various laws that combat and limit money laundering operations. Iraq has enacted several laws to combat the crime of money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, following the aggravation of this type of crime in Iraq, and to combat it to protect its economy and financial sustainability. These laws include:

1- Law of the Central Bank of Iraq No. (56) of 2004 amended

The Central Bank of Iraq plays a role in Iraq's economic life. With regard to the crime of money-laundering and its economic impact, the Bank was established on the basis of the Anti-Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act AML/CFT-, an office named the Office for Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing within the Central Bank's organizational structure. It is an Office Money Laundering Offences Reporting Office, Instructing Banks and Companies to Transfer Money and Money Exchange, on the application of the Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act. In analysing the provisions of the Central Bank of Iraq Act, it authorized the Bank to take all measures to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. The Bank was granted only the necessary procedures for licensing, regulating and supervising banks' operations and their branches. in order to comply with the controls of the Central Bank Act and the Banking Act. Such as the Banks Act No. 94 of 2004 and the Islamic Banks Act No. 43 of 2015, the statutory provisions of which are applied under the supervision of the Central Bank, in connection with questionable transaction procedures. These include measures to combat money-laundering in Iraq.

The researchers believe that the legal accountant has an important role to play in combating money laundering in financial institutions by studying the laws on these financial crimes and the mechanism for their application in

banks. A good and sound legal accounting system for financial institutions will reduce the chances of manipulation and errors and take care of financial institutions' internal control systems and, on the other hand, will result in more efficient external oversight.

2-Anti-Money Laundering Law No. (93) of 2004:

The Act was enacted as a legal framework for the programme to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and gave the Central Bank of Iraq the duty to monitor financial institutions' legal obligations to combat this crime. Article 1 governs Iraqi financial institutions in relation to money-laundering and terrorist financing and urges them to monitor financial transactions. mutual administrative assistance and clarification of financial institutions' obligations. By giving extensive procedural instructions to banks, the prevalence of money-laundering in Iraq □ دف be curbed and combated, and banking institutions are not used to liberalize these illegitimate acts. These obligations include, for example, verifying the opening of a client's account or performing a transaction on behalf of a person whose name there is no account, knowing the reasons for the transaction, and matching the client's name with the lists issued by the CBI with the names of individuals and institutions who must report to the Government, as stated in the section (1) The purpose of the Anti-Money Laundering Act is to secure financial institutions, and to combat volatility by criminalizing money laundering, financing crime, financing terrorism, and regulating certain transactions, Section (5) Financial institutions' obligations Article (15) as follows:

- 1-When opening an account or because of a transaction or a series of related transactions which is worth equal to or greater than IQD 5 million to a customer whether he is an individual or a legal person, The financial institution shall receive and register where the customer's legal name is in force. And any other used names, and the correct permanent address including the full street address, telephone number, fax number, email address, date and place of birth, In the case of a legal person as well as any other constituent instrument, Nationality, location, control of public office, employee's name and official identity number or any other single definition contained in an official document in force (such as passport, ID, permanent residence, driver's license) Bearing a customer's photo, account type and nature of banking relationship and signature. The financial institution shall verify all information collected. The financial institution shall take the necessary action in this article retroactively, in respect of any account established prior to the date of entry into force of this Law, unless the financial institution reasonably believes that it knows the customer's true identity.
- 2-When the financial institution does not open a customer account or the total value of the transaction or the chain of related transactions is less than IQD 1 million, the financial institution will only need to obtain the customer's name and address.
- 3-financial institution with reason to know that the transaction is suspected shall collect the information described in paragraph 1 even if the amount does not exceed the specified amount.
- 4-The Company shall check the Customer's name on the list of individuals and institutions supplied by the Central Bank of Iraq pursuant to Article (7 para. 1-a) of this Law and specified by the Central Bank of Iraq to inform the Iraqi Government. The Institution shall immediately report any similar transactions to the relevant Government Authority
- 5- The financial institution shall take the necessary action in this article retroactively, in respect of any account originating prior to the date of entry into force of this Law, unless the financial institution reasonably believes that it knows the customer's true identity.

3 – Law No. 39 of 2015 on combating money laundering and combating terrorism.

This Act is amended by the Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act No. 93 of 2004. He defined the crime of money-laundering, the terrorist organization and the terrorist act. It should be noted that one of the most important things in this Act is the establishment of the Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Council in the Central Bank of Iraq, which carries out 17 of the tasks provided for in article 7 of the Act, for example:

- 1-Development, development and follow-up of policies and programmes to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism
- 2-Proposing draft laws, regulations and instructions relating to combating money-laundering and terrorist financing;
- 3- Developing means and criteria for detecting methods of money laundering and financing terrorism.

- 4-Issuance of controls containing the limits of cash and negotiable instruments, for the purpose of covering the control of money-laundering, terrorist financing and published in the Official Gazette
- 5-Develop and develop appropriate training programmes for personnel involved in combating money-laundering and terrorist financing.
- 6-To identify and continuously update the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing in the Republic of Iraq.
- 7- Facilitate the exchange of information and coordination between the competent authorities
- 8-Examination of reports submitted by the Office on anti-money-laundering activities in the Republic of Iraq.

Furthermore, article 8 (I) of the Act provides for the establishment of the Office for Combating Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing at the level of a public service and enjoys moral personality in the Central Bank of Iraq. (9) undertakes duties established by law for it, which contribute to reducing and combating the crime of money-laundering in Iraq. The law also refers to the obligations of financial institutions, in particular banking procedures to verify identity and verify documents, records, data and the source of funds, and subject them to constant control and scrutiny. Specific non-financial jobs and occupations. He explained the functions of the oversight committees and noted that although there were shortcomings and some legislative gaps, particularly with regard to keeping abreast of the electronic aspect, to follow up and accurately detect the sources of funds, the law was an advanced step in combating of crime, taking into account Iraq's circumstances over the past decade.

METHOD AND PROCEDURES

Analyzing the Results of the Study and Testing the Hypothesis

Description of the Respondents

First: - Description and characteristics of the study sample

1-Description of sample study

Rafidain Bank was established on the right side of 217 in June 1981, Since then, he has been carrying out his banking business, which is mainly involved in the provision of banking services to his customers, which falls under this title as direct services such as withdrawals, deposits and non-digital transfers, as he is divided into several sections, starting with the accounting division responsible for the application of balances in the main accounts, depending on the preparation of balances that are extracted to know the bank's financial conditions. (Current, Clearing, Credit, Credit Queries, Money Laundering, Bank-Drawn Bills, Sales Instruments, Secured Savings (Iraqi and Dollar) Manual and electronic retirement, funds that deposit and withdraw funds to customers ending with the Accounting Division as above) Above all management in both administrative and accounting sectors, the bank is linked to a higher administration in Baghdad. It is not linked to the local government when a manager is removed or inaugurated. The bank has two systems of first-class officials. (b) This is responsible for the preparation of reports and direct adhesionCustomer and the second system authorized (a) It shall be in direct contact with the Director and shall be responsible for signing amounts exceeding 5 million dinars.

STUDY SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

The results of table 1 indicate that the majority of law dealers in Iraqi government banks are male (18) individuals representing (90%) of employees in government banks, and that 10% of the study sample is female. Table 1 results show that 30% of the study sample was aged 30 to 40, 40% of the study sample was aged 41 to 50, and 30% of the study sample was aged 51 and above.

Table 1 results indicate that (15%) of the study sample their scientific qualification (Ph.D.) and (25%) of the study sample their scientific qualification (MA), and (60%) of the study sample their scientific qualification BA, which gives an indication that the study community is qualified with a good scientific degree.

Table 1 shows the number of years of experience of people involved in filling out the questionnaire. The above table indicates that the most frequent percentage is experience from (2. 5) and (10.20) years indicating that members of the school community have many experiences in their field of work, and therefore have sufficient professional

practices to judge the role of internal health audit in improving the performance of health institutions to achieve sustainable development.

TABLE 1. Study Sample Characteristics

sex	F	%
Male	18	90.0
Female	2	1.0
Total	20	100
old	F	%
40 – 30	6	30.0
50 – 41	8	40.0
51and above	6	30.0
Total	20	100
academic qualification	F	%
Ph.D.	3	15.0
Master's degree	5	25.0
Bachelor's degree	12	60.0
Total	20	100
number of years of experience	F	%
less than a year	1	5.0
2-1	3	15.0
5-2	6	30.0
10-5	4	20.0
20-10	6	30.0
Total	20	100

Second- Descriptive Analysis

1-The role of the chartered accountant in studying the laws relating to the phenomenon of money laundering and its application in Iraqi government banks to achieve financial sustainability.

Table 2 shows that the computational medium of the chartered accountant's role variable by studying the laws relating to the money laundering phenomenon and its application in Iraqi government banks to achieve financial sustainability. It's 3.85, higher than the hypothetical middle. (3) With a standard deviation (0.792), paragraph B (Financial and banking institutions are obliged to implement the laws, instructions and controls issued by the Central Bank on combating money-laundering and legal sanctions procedures against these institutions and their employees when they violate these regulations and regulations to achieve financial sustainability) At the highest averages (4.35) and with a standard deviation (0.872), the paragraph for (There are legislations and laws that preserve the rights of banks that report suspicious money-laundering that relates to the confidentiality of data and information they send to those entities even if the data are kept for lack of proof of suspicion of money-laundering) It has the lowest arithmetic averages of 3.5 and a standard deviation of 0.921.

TABLE 2. Statistical description of the chartered accountant to study the laws on money laundering phenomenon and its application in Iraqi government banks to achieve financial sustainability

NO.	strongly agree		agreed		neutral		disagree		strongly disagree with		mean	standard deviation
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
1	6	20	7	23.333	5	16.666	1	3.333	1	3.333	3.8	1.077
2	11	36.66	5	16.666	4	13.333	0	0	0	0	4.35	0.792
3	2	6.66	9	30	7	23.333	1	3.333	1	3.333	3.5	0.921
4	5	16.666	8	26.66	5	16.666	1	3.333	1	3.333	3.75	1.042
5	5	16.666	10	3.333	1	3.333	2	6.66	2	6.66	3.7	1.228
6	5	16.666	11	23.333	2	6.66	2	6.66	0	0	3.95	0.864
chartered Accountant Rate to Study Laws on Money Laundering Phenomenon and its Application in Iraqi Government Banks to Achieve Financial Sustainability											3.8	0.987

2- The chartered accountant is sufficiently qualified to the degree that enables him to detect money laundering operations in government banks to achieve financial sustainability.

Table (3) showed that the arithmetic mean of the certified public accountant is sufficiently qualified to the degree that enables him to detect money laundering operations in government banks to achieve financial sustainability reached (3.68), which is higher than the hypothetical mean (3) and with a standard deviation of (1.020). Paragraph B got (The chartered accountant is qualified to a degree that enables him to discover money laundering operations in banks and financial institutions to ascertain the effectiveness of laws and the mechanism of their application to achieve financial sustainability) on the highest averages it reached (3.95) and with a standard deviation (0.739) As for the paragraph related to (suggestions are taken And the observations of the legal accountant regarding the study of laws related to money laundering operations in banks and financial institutions and their application in order to preserve financial sustainability) obtained the lowest arithmetic mean of (3.2) and a standard deviation of (1.568).

TABLE 3. Statistical description of the chartered accountant as sufficiently qualified to the degree that enables him to detect money laundering operations in government banks to achieve financial sustainability

NO.	strongly agree		agreed		neutral		disagree		strongly disagree with		mean	standard deviation
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
1	5	16.666	7	23.333	0	0	3	10	5	16.666	3.2	1.568
2	3	10	12	40	3	10	2	6.66	0	0	3.8	0.812
3	4	13.333	7	23.333	6	20	2	6.66	1	3.333	3.55	1.071
4	6	20	6	20	8	26.66	0	0	0	0	3.9	0.830
5	4	13.333	12	40	3	10	1	3.333	0	0	3.95	0.739
6	5	16.666	8	26.66	4	13.333	2	6.66	1	3.333	3.7	1.1
The rate of chartered accountant is sufficiently qualified to detect money laundering in government banks to achieve financial sustainability											3.68	1.020

Test search hypotheses.

The first main hypothesis: there is a correlation between the role of a chartered accountant and the phenomenon of money laundering and its impact on financial sustainability

The results of table (4) show a correlation between the role of the chartered accountant to the phenomenon of money laundering and its impact on financial sustainability, which is a very strong expulsive correlation under a moral level (0.05), reaching (89%). This means that government banks recognize the importance of legal accounting in improving financial sustainability.

TABLE 4. Association matrix

Variables	Legal Accountant	The role of the chartered accountant in studying the laws relating to the phenomenon of money laundering and its application in Iraqi government banks to achieve financial sustainability.	A chartered accountant is sufficiently qualified to detect money laundering in government banks for financial sustainability.	Financial sustainability
chartered Accountant	1			
The role of the chartered accountant in studying the laws relating to the phenomenon of money laundering and its application in Iraqi government banks to achieve financial sustainability.	0.769**	1		
A chartered accountant is sufficiently qualified to detect money laundering in government banks for financial sustainability.	0.913**	0.847**	1	
Financial sustainability	0.890**	0.930**	0.880**	1

* *Moral at morale level (0.01)

Several Sub-Hypotheses Emerge from This Hypothesis

The first sub-hypothesis: there is a moral correlation between the role of the chartered accountant by studying the laws relating to the money laundering phenomenon and its application in Iraqi government banks to achieve financial sustainability.

We note the proof of the first sub-hypothesis there is a positive statistical relationship between the role of the chartered accountant by studying the laws on money laundering phenomenon and its application in Iraqi government banks to achieve financial sustainability, at a moral level (0.01) and the coefficient of association (93%).(

Sub-hypothesis II: A chartered accountant is sufficiently qualified to detect money laundering in government banks for financial sustainability.

The second sub-hypothesis has a statistically positive relationship between the chartered accountant who is sufficiently qualified to detect money laundering in government banks for financial sustainability, at a moral level (0.01) and has reached the correlation factor (88%).(

Main hypothesis II: There is a moral impact on the role of the legal accountant in the money-laundering phenomenon and its impact on financial sustainability

The results of table 5 show that an increase in the role of the legal accountant in money laundering phenomenon by one standard weight leads to an improvement in the amount (0.861) in financial sustainability. The results also show that the chartered accountant in money laundering phenomenon contributed to the interpretation (0.792) of the financial sustainability variability box.

TABLE 5. Impact of the chartered accountant's role on the phenomenon of money laundering and its impact on financial sustainability

Standard Weight	Standard error	T value	R²	Sig.
IG.	0.019	45.316	0.762	0.001

CONCLUSIONS

The researchers found a number of findings, including :

- 1-The results showed despite the multiple regulators involved in the fight against money laundering, the accountant and his legal auditor played an important role in studying anti-money laundering laws and legislation because he is in the list of those who discover the anomalies in the movement of money and that is the nature of their profession and their good qualification to achieve financial sustainability in banks
- 2-The results showed that financial and banking institutions are obliged to implement the laws, instructions and controls issued by the Central Bank on combating money laundering and legal sanctions procedures against these institutions and their employees when they violate these instructions and controls to achieve financial sustainability
- 3-The results showed that the existence of a sound legal accounting system for financial institutions with anti-money laundering laws will reduce the chances of mistakes or manipulation in the movement of funds in order to preserve financial sustainability
- 4-The results showed that the legal accountant is qualified so that he can detect money laundering operations in banks and financial institutions to ensure the effectiveness of the laws and the mechanism of their application to achieve financial sustainability
- 5-The bank does not have a legal control unit that includes the appointment of a coordinating officer and supervision of the anti-money laundering framework
- 6-Customers' data are not updated periodically to ensure that changes in their activities and financial conditions are verified, which facilitates the process of manipulating the movement of funds
- 7-There are no legislation and laws that preserve the rights of banks that report suspicious money laundering that relates to the confidentiality of the data and information they send to those entities even if the data are kept without proving suspicion of money laundering
- 8-Bankers are not admitted to international courses to identify modern methods used by perpetrators when committing money-laundering operations
- 9-Banks are not obliged to establish specialized anti-money laundering teams and follow up on the sale and purchase of securities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, the researchers reached some recommendations, including:

- 1-The need to enact legislation and laws that preserve the rights of banks that report suspicious money-laundering in relation to the confidentiality of data and information sent to them even if the data are preserved, so that money-laundering is not proven Operationalizing legislation and laws on remittances and ways of making such funds in Iraq
- 2- Through the adoption of the Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act .
- 3- To develop an effective and robust oversight mechanism to monitor banking companies deployed in Iraq for the purpose of regulating their operations and removing them from money-laundering operations. and control the movement of liquidity
- 4- The need for a legal control unit at the bank, including the appointment of a coordinating officer and supervision of the anti-money laundering framework.
- 5- To seek a mechanism obliging all banks and financial institutions to establish specialized anti money laundering teams and to follow up on the sale and purchase of securities.
- 6 - The introduction of workers in banking institutions, in international courses to identify modern methods used by perpetrators when committing money-laundering operations. as well as developing banking secrecy laws.

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