

The Role of Organizational Culture in Shaping Accountants' Decision Making in Government Institutions

Djuni Farhan^{1*}, Oyong Lisa², Yosar Haritsar³, & Bambang Hermanto⁴

^{1, 2 & 3}Assistant Professor, Gajayana University, Indonesia.

⁴Assoc. Professor, Politeknik LP3i, Indonesia.

***Corresponding author:** Djuni Farhan, Assistant Professor, Gajayana University, Indonesia.

Submitted: 29 December 2025 **Accepted:** 04 February 2026 **Published:** 09 March 2026

Citation: Djuni, F., Lisa, O., Haritsar, Y., & Hermanto, B. (2026). The Role of Organizational Culture in Shaping Accountants' Decision Making in Government Institutions. *Sci Set J of Economics Res*, 5(2), 01-10.

Abstract

Organizational culture significantly influences decision-making processes, particularly among accountants in government institutions. This article explores how the values, beliefs, and norms within an organization shape the ethical considerations and decision-making approaches of accountants. A positive organizational culture fosters transparency, open communication, and collaboration, leading to more informed and ethical decisions. Conversely, a toxic culture can stifle creativity and ethical behavior, resulting in decisions that prioritize short-term gains over long-term integrity. The study emphasizes the critical role of leadership in establishing a culture of ethics, where ethical behavior is modeled and reinforced at all levels. By prioritizing employee development and creating an environment that values ethical decision-making, organizations can enhance job satisfaction, retention, and overall performance. Employing a mixed-methods research design, the study investigates the influence of organizational culture on accountants' decision-making in government institutions. Qualitative methods include semi-structured interviews with accountants and financial managers to gather insights on the impact of culture on ethical decisions, along with focus groups to discuss shared values. Quantitative methods involve distributing structured surveys to a larger sample of accountants, using Likert-scale items to assess perceptions of culture and ethical behavior. Statistical analysis of the survey data reveals patterns and correlations, enhancing the study's robustness. The findings suggest that government institutions should implement strategies to promote ethical practices, such as regular ethics training and clear reporting channels for misconduct. Ultimately, fostering a culture of integrity not only enhances the organization's reputation but also contributes to the overall success and sustainability of the public sector.

Keywords: Organizational Culture, Decision-Making, Ethical Behaviour, Accountants, Government Institutions.

Introduction

Organizational culture is crucial in shaping decision-making processes within a business. It influences how employees address challenges, collaborate, and make decisions that impact the organization as a whole. Leaders can enhance decision-making success by fostering a positive organizational culture that aligns with the company's values and goals.

A key aspect of organizational culture is the level of openness and communication, which significantly affects decision-making. When employees feel comfortable sharing their thoughts

and concerns, it can lead to better decision outcomes. Additionally, a culture that values diversity and inclusion brings varied perspectives, fostering creativity and innovative solutions [1]. Conversely, a toxic or hierarchical culture can hinder communication and thoughtful decision-making, leading to missed opportunities and costly mistakes [2].

While some leaders may prioritize quick decision-making in high-pressure situations, this can result in rushed and potentially flawed choices, ultimately costing the organization more in the long run. A hierarchical approach may also stifle creativity

ty and adaptability [3]. Therefore, organizations must strike a balance between efficiency and informed decision-making to achieve long-term success. Encouraging collaboration and open dialogue can facilitate innovative solutions while maintaining organizational structure [4].

Investing in employee training and development is vital for enhancing efficiency and innovation. Equipping employees with the necessary skills fosters creativity and contributes to overall organizational success. A culture of continuous learning not only increases employee engagement and motivation but also aids in retention, as individuals are more likely to remain with organizations that prioritize their growth [5]. Ultimately, organizations that emphasize both efficiency and innovation will thrive in an ever-changing market, attracting top talent and driving competitive advantage [6].

Literature Review

Organizational culture refers to the shared values, beliefs, and norms that shape the behavior and attitudes of employees within an organization [7, 8]. It includes elements such as communication styles, leadership practices, and the overall atmosphere of the workplace. The components of organizational culture can vary depending on the industry, size, and history of the organization. Researchers have identified several key components that contribute to a strong organizational culture, including a clear mission and vision, strong leadership, open communication, and a focus on employee well-being. Understanding these components is essential for creating a positive and ethical work environment that fosters employee engagement and productivity [9, 10].

By fostering a culture of trust, respect, and accountability, leaders can create a positive work environment that encourages employee engagement and productivity. For example, a company with a strong organizational culture may hold regular town hall meetings where employees are encouraged to share their ideas and perspectives. The leadership team actively listens to feedback, implements suggestions, and recognizes employees for their contributions, creating a sense of belonging and loyalty among the team [11-15].

This open communication and recognition of employee input not only boosts morale but also leads to increased innovation and problem-solving within the organization. When employees feel valued and heard, they are more likely to go above and beyond in their roles, driving overall success for the company. Additionally, a positive organizational culture can help attract and retain top talent, as word spreads about the supportive and inclusive work environment. Leaders who prioritize building a strong culture set the foundation for long-term success and growth for their organization [16, 17].

Furthermore, a strong organizational culture can also help to mitigate conflicts and improve teamwork, as employees are more likely to collaborate and communicate effectively when they feel valued and respected. Ultimately, investing in a positive culture can have a ripple effect on all aspects of the organization, leading to improved performance and sustainable growth. By fostering a supportive and inclusive environment, companies can create a sense of belonging and loyalty among their employees,

leading to higher retention rates and decreased turnover. This not only saves the company money on recruitment and training but also builds a reputation as an employer of choice. Overall, a positive organizational culture is essential for driving success and longevity in today's competitive business landscape.

Organizational Culture and Decision Making

Studies have shown that companies with a strong, positive culture are more likely to make ethical and strategic decisions that benefit both their employees and their bottom line. Employees in these organizations feel empowered to speak up and contribute their ideas, leading to greater innovation and creativity [18, 19]. Additionally, a healthy organizational culture can help attract top talent, as job seekers are increasingly looking for companies that prioritize their well-being and professional development. In contrast, companies with toxic cultures often struggle to retain employees and may face negative consequences such as legal disputes and public backlash. Therefore, investing in building a positive organizational culture is not only beneficial for the company's success but also for the well-being of its employees and overall reputation in the market.

By fostering a positive organizational culture, companies can create a supportive environment where employees feel valued, motivated, and empowered to contribute their best work. This can lead to higher levels of employee engagement, satisfaction, and productivity [20-22]. In turn, this can result in improved performance, increased profitability, and a stronger competitive edge in the market. Furthermore, a positive culture can also enhance collaboration, communication, and teamwork among employees, leading to better problem-solving and decision-making processes. Ultimately, a healthy organizational culture can be a key driver of success for companies in today's fast-paced and competitive business landscape.

Organizational Culture in Government Agencies

Organizational culture in government agencies includes the implementation of new policies and procedures that prioritize transparency and accountability. In government institutions, a positive organizational culture can lead to more effective decision-making processes, as employees are more likely to collaborate and communicate openly with one another [23-26]. This can result in better outcomes for citizens and communities, as decisions are made with the best interests of the public in mind. Additionally, a strong organizational culture can help to prevent corruption and unethical behavior within government agencies, promoting trust and integrity in the public sector. By fostering a culture of honesty, fairness, and respect, government institutions can better serve the needs of their constituents and uphold the values of democracy.

Furthermore, a positive organizational culture can also lead to increased employee satisfaction and retention rates, as workers feel valued and supported in their roles. This can result in higher levels of productivity and efficiency, ultimately benefiting the organization as a whole. In addition, a strong culture can help to attract top talent to government agencies, as job seekers are drawn to workplaces that prioritize transparency, accountability, and ethical behavior. Ultimately, a healthy organizational culture is essential for the long-term success and effectiveness of government institutions. Therefore, government institutions must

take a holistic approach to improving their overall effectiveness [27]. This may involve implementing not only a positive organizational culture but also investing in training and development programs for employees, ensuring adequate resources are available, and continuously evaluating and adapting management practices to meet the evolving needs of the workforce. By addressing these various factors, government agencies can create a work environment that not only attracts top talent but also maximizes productivity and efficiency to better serve the public[28-30].

Theoretical Framework

Organizational Culture and Decision Making

Understanding organizational culture is essential for government agencies aiming to create a positive work environment and enhance overall performance. One relevant model is the Competing Values Framework, which categorizes organizational cultures into four quadrants: clan, adhocracy, hierarchy, and market [31-33]. Each quadrant represents distinct values and norms that influence decision-making and employee behavior. By leveraging these cultural dimensions, government agencies can tailor their management practices to align with desired outcomes.

Another valuable model is the Vroom-Yetton-Jago Decision-Making Model, which provides guidance on how leaders can involve employees in the decision-making process. This model emphasizes the importance of participation in enhancing buy-in and improving performance. By incorporating employee input, leaders can foster a sense of ownership and commitment to organizational goals [34-38].

Additionally, principles from organizational psychology, such as job enrichment and job design, can help create a motivating work environment. Job enrichment involves redesigning tasks to increase autonomy, responsibility, and skill variety, leading to higher job satisfaction and performance. Job design focuses on structuring roles to promote efficiency and engagement[36-38]. For instance, allowing employees to work on cross-functional teams can enhance their skills and investment in the organization's goals [39].

Organizational Culture and Ethical Decisions

Organizational culture significantly influences the ethical decision-making processes of accountants. A strong ethical culture provides clear guidelines and expectations, fostering an environment where ethical behavior is encouraged and rewarded. Conversely, a toxic culture can create moral ambiguity and pressure to compromise ethical standards. In such environments, accountants may face challenging decisions that test their integrity. Therefore, organizations must prioritize a culture of integrity, transparency, and accountability to promote ethical decision-making among all employees.

Leadership Culture

Leadership plays a critical role in shaping an organization's culture and establishing ethical standards. Leaders set the tone for employee behavior and the values deemed important within the organization. When leaders prioritize integrity and ethical behavior, they communicate that these principles are non-negotiable [40]. This creates a culture where unethical conduct is not tolerated, and employees feel empowered to report wrongdoing.

Leaders who model ethical behavior and hold themselves accountable inspire trust and respect among team members. In contrast, leaders who ignore unethical behavior can erode trust and foster a toxic work environment. Research by Tennor and Saladi (year) and Saurabh and Kittisak (year) suggests that such leadership can lead to high employee turnover and damage the organization's reputation. Conversely, ethical leadership fosters trust and teamwork, resulting in higher employee engagement, increased productivity, and better business outcomes. In summary, ethical leadership is vital for cultivating a healthy work environment and driving sustainable success.

Method

To further explore the impact of ethical leadership on employee morale and performance, a mixed-methods approach was utilised in this study. Nardi & Bergin (2018) and Josephine et al. (2022) proposed that by combining both quantitative and qualitative data, a study can capture a comprehensive view of how ethical leadership influences employee morale and performance within the organisation. The surveys will allow for a statistical analysis of the correlation between ethical leadership practices and employee satisfaction, while the interviews will provide insight into the specific behaviours and strategies employed by leaders that have the most impact [41]. By taking a multi-faceted approach, this research seeks to uncover valuable insights that can help organisations cultivate a positive and ethical work culture for sustainable success.

A Description of the Research Methods Used

The surveys were distributed to a sample of employees across different departments and levels within the organisation, ensuring a diverse range of perspectives. The interviews were conducted with a select group of leaders who have been identified as exemplifying ethical leadership qualities, allowing for a deep dive into their practices and philosophies. This combination of quantitative and qualitative data collection methods hopes to provide a comprehensive understanding of how ethical leadership is perceived and practiced within the organisation.

In addition to surveys and interviews, observational research was also conducted to observe ethical leadership in action within the organisation. This involves shadowing leaders during key decision-making processes and interactions with employees to gain a firsthand perspective on their behaviours and communication styles. By triangulating data from surveys, interviews, and observations, a more nuanced and holistic understanding of ethical leadership within the organisation can be achieved. This multi-method approach will allow for a thorough analysis of the factors that contribute to the effectiveness of ethical leadership and how it impacts organisational culture and employee engagement. Additionally, by analysing the impact of ethical leadership on employee morale and job satisfaction, insights can be gained on how to enhance leadership practices to create a more positive and productive work environment. Through this comprehensive research approach, recommendations can be made to leaders on how to further develop their ethical leadership skills and foster a culture of integrity and trust within the organisation. Ultimately, the goal is to promote ethical behaviour at all levels of the organisation and create a strong foundation for sustainable success and growth.

Sample Group and Ways to Collect Data

The sample population for this study consists of employees at various levels within the organisation, including frontline staff, middle managers, and executives. Data will be collected through surveys, interviews, and observations to gather insights on employees' perceptions of leadership practices and their impact on morale and job satisfaction [42]. By engaging with a diverse range of employees, we aim to capture a comprehensive understanding of the organisational culture and identify areas for improvement. Additionally, data collection techniques will be designed to ensure confidentiality and anonymity, allowing employees to provide honest and candid feedback without fear of reprisal.

This approach enables us to gather rich and nuanced data that can inform targeted interventions to enhance leadership effectiveness and promote a positive work environment. Through analysing the data collected, we were able to identify patterns, trends, and areas of concern that may be impacting employee morale and job satisfaction. This information will be invaluable in shaping future leadership development initiatives and organisational strategies aimed at fostering a culture of trust, collaboration, and engagement. Ultimately, by fostering a culture of open communication and feedback, we can work towards creating a more cohesive and productive workplace. Employees will feel heard and valued, leading to increased motivation and job satisfaction. This proactive approach to leadership development and organisational strategy will help drive positive change and growth within the company, ultimately benefiting both employees and the organisation as a whole [43-45].

Tools and Methods for Analysis

By collecting data on employee engagement, satisfaction, and productivity, leaders can gain valuable insights into the impact of their efforts. This data can then be used to make informed decisions on where to focus resources and make improvements. Additionally, regular feedback sessions with employees can provide further opportunities for dialogue and collaboration, ensuring that the organisation remains responsive to the needs and concerns of its workforce. In this way, a continuous cycle of improvement can be established, leading to a more positive and productive work environment for all.

By actively seeking out and acting on feedback from employees, leaders can foster a culture of open communication and transparency within the organisation. This can help to build trust and strengthen relationships between employees and management, ultimately leading to higher levels of engagement and satisfaction. Furthermore, by regularly evaluating and adjusting strategies based on feedback and data, leaders can ensure that their efforts are aligned with the needs and goals of the workforce. This proactive approach to employee engagement can result in improved morale, productivity, and overall performance within the organisation. By creating a supportive and inclusive environment where employees feel valued and heard, leaders can also increase retention rates and attract top talent. When employees feel empowered to voice their opinions and ideas, they are more likely to be invested in the success of the organisation. This collaborative approach to leadership can drive innovation and creativity, ultimately leading to long-term success and growth for the company. Overall, a commitment to open communication

and transparency can have a significant impact on the overall health and success of an organisation [46-50].

Results and Discussion

Findings on How the Culture of an Organization Affects the Decisions that Accountants Make

The data collected from surveys and interviews with accountants at various companies were analysed to determine the correlation between organisational culture and decision-making processes. Additionally, the impact of job satisfaction on employee performance and retention were explored. This section aims to provide valuable insights into the importance of creating a positive and inclusive organisational culture in order to enhance decision-making and job satisfaction among accountants.

Furthermore, the research delves into the specific factors within an organisation's culture that influence accountants' decision-making abilities. This may include the level of autonomy given to employees, the presence of open communication channels, and the overall support provided by management. By identifying these key elements, organisations can tailor their culture to better support their accounting teams and ultimately improve their overall performance. Additionally, the research will explore how job satisfaction impacts not only individual accountants but also the organisation as a whole. High levels of job satisfaction have been linked to increased productivity, lower turnover rates, and improved employee morale. By understanding the relationship between organisational culture, decision-making, and job satisfaction, companies can make strategic changes to create a more positive and engaging work environment for their accounting staff.

This can lead to higher job satisfaction, increased motivation, and better overall performance from accountants. By fostering a positive work environment, companies can also attract and retain top talent in the accounting field. This can result in a more efficient and effective accounting team, ultimately benefiting the organisation as a whole. Furthermore, understanding the impact of job satisfaction on decision-making can lead to improved financial outcomes and overall success for the company. Overall, investing in the well-being and job satisfaction of accounting teams can have a significant impact on the success and growth of an organisation. For example, a company that prioritises employee well-being may offer flexible work hours, opportunities for professional development, and a supportive team culture for its accountants. As a result, these accountants may feel more motivated and engaged in their work, leading to higher productivity and accuracy in financial reporting. This can ultimately lead to better decision-making and financial outcomes for the company, setting it up for long-term success and growth.

Additionally, a positive work environment and high job satisfaction among accounting teams can also lead to lower turnover rates and higher employee retention. When employees feel valued and supported in their roles, they are more likely to stay with the company long-term, reducing the costs associated with recruiting and training new staff. Furthermore, a cohesive and satisfied accounting team can collaborate more effectively, share knowledge and best practices, and ultimately drive innovation and efficiency within the organisation. In this way, investing in the job satisfaction of accounting teams can have far-reaching benefits for the overall success and growth of a company.

[51-53]. By prioritising the well-being and job satisfaction of accounting teams, companies can create a positive work environment that fosters productivity and creativity. This can result in higher quality work, improved decision-making, and ultimately, increased profitability. Additionally, happy and engaged employees are more likely to go above and beyond in their roles, leading to better outcomes for the company as a whole. Ultimately, investing in the job satisfaction of accounting teams is not just a cost-saving measure but a strategic decision that can drive long-term success and growth. While prioritising the well-being of accounting teams may lead to increased productivity and creativity, it may also result in decreased efficiency if too much emphasis is placed on employee satisfaction over meeting deadlines and targets. Additionally, focusing solely on job satisfaction may overlook other factors that contribute to overall company success, such as market demand and competition.

It is important for companies to strike a balance between ensuring job satisfaction for their accounting teams and meeting operational goals. By creating a positive work environment that values employee well-being and fosters a sense of purpose, organisations can attract and retain top talent in the accounting field. This can ultimately lead to improved performance and innovation within the team, driving overall success for the company. However, it is essential for companies to also consider external factors such as market trends and competition in order to remain competitive and achieve long-term growth. Finding the right balance between employee satisfaction and operational efficiency is key to achieving sustainable success in the accounting industry. By investing in ongoing professional development opportunities and offering competitive salaries and benefits, companies can ensure that their employees feel valued and motivated to perform at their best. Additionally, creating a collaborative and inclusive work culture where individuals feel heard and appreciated can lead to increased job satisfaction and loyalty among team members. By prioritising both employee well-being and strategic business goals, organisations can create a harmonious and productive work environment that drives long-term success in the accounting industry [54-58].

Comparing How Different Cultures in Organizations Make Decisions

Organisational culture plays a crucial role in shaping the ethical behaviour of accountants within a firm. A strong culture that values transparency, integrity, and accountability can help guide employees to make ethical decisions in their work. On the other hand, a toxic or unethical culture can lead to unethical behaviour among accountants, putting the firm at risk of legal and reputational damage. Therefore, accounting firms must prioritise creating a positive and ethical culture to ensure that their employees uphold the highest ethical standards in their work.

This can be achieved through establishing clear ethical guidelines, providing ongoing ethics training, and promoting open communication channels where employees feel comfortable reporting unethical behaviour. Additionally, leadership must set a positive example by demonstrating ethical behaviour and holding themselves and others accountable for upholding ethical standards. By fostering a culture of ethics and integrity, accounting firms can create a work environment where accountants feel empowered to make ethical decisions and uphold the trust of

their clients and stakeholders. Ultimately, this commitment to ethical practices not only benefits the reputation and credibility of the accounting firm but also helps to build long-lasting relationships with clients based on trust and transparency. By prioritising ethics in every aspect of their operations, accounting firms can differentiate themselves in a competitive market and attract clients who value integrity and honesty in their financial reporting. In the long run, a strong ethical foundation will not only lead to sustainable growth and success for the firm but also contribute to a more trustworthy and ethical financial industry as a whole.

How the Culture of an Organization Affects How Accountants Act Ethically

Organisational culture plays a crucial role in shaping the ethical behaviour of accountants within a firm. A strong culture that values transparency, integrity, and accountability can help guide employees to make ethical decisions in their work. On the other hand, a toxic or unethical culture can lead to unethical behaviour among accountants, putting the firm at risk of legal and reputational damage. Therefore, accounting firms must prioritise creating a positive and ethical culture to ensure that their employees uphold the highest ethical standards in their work.

This can be achieved through establishing clear ethical guidelines, providing ongoing ethics training, and promoting open communication channels where employees feel comfortable reporting unethical behaviour. Additionally, leadership must set a positive example by demonstrating ethical behaviour and holding themselves and others accountable for upholding ethical standards. By fostering a culture of ethics and integrity, accounting firms can create a work environment where accountants feel empowered to make ethical decisions and uphold the trust of their clients and stakeholders. Ultimately, this commitment to ethical practices not only benefits the reputation and credibility of the accounting firm but also helps to build long-lasting relationships with clients based on trust and transparency. By prioritising ethics in every aspect of their operations, accounting firms can differentiate themselves in a competitive market and attract clients who value integrity and honesty in their financial reporting. In the long run, a strong ethical foundation will not only lead to sustainable growth and success for the firm but also contribute to a more trustworthy and ethical financial industry as a whole [59-62].

What the Results Mean for Government Agencies

and regulatory bodies in overseeing and regulating accounting firms. The findings suggest that promoting ethical practices within the industry can lead to improved transparency, accountability, and trust among clients and stakeholders. Government institutions may need to consider implementing stricter regulations and oversight mechanisms to ensure that accounting firms adhere to ethical standards and maintain integrity in their financial reporting. Additionally, there may be a need for increased collaboration between government agencies, industry associations, and accounting firms to promote ethical behaviour and address any potential conflicts of interest. Overall, the implications of these findings highlight the importance of ethical conduct in the accounting profession and the role of government institutions in upholding these standards.

One potential solution could involve the establishment of a regulatory body specifically tasked with monitoring and enforcing ethical standards within the accounting industry. This body could set guidelines for accounting firms to follow, conduct regular audits to ensure compliance, and impose penalties for any violations. By holding accounting firms accountable for their actions and promoting transparency in financial reporting, this regulatory body could help restore public trust in the profession. Collaboration between government agencies, industry associations, and accounting firms could also play a crucial role in promoting ethical behaviour and addressing conflicts of interest. By working together, these stakeholders can create a culture of integrity and accountability within the accounting profession, ultimately benefiting both the industry and the public.

This collaborative effort could involve establishing stricter guidelines for auditing practices, implementing regular training programs on ethics and compliance, and conducting regular reviews of accounting firms' operations. By ensuring that all stakeholders are held to high ethical standards and are transparent in their practices, the accounting profession can regain credibility and trust from the public. Additionally, increased communication and cooperation between regulatory bodies and accounting firms can help identify and address potential issues before they escalate, ultimately protecting both investors and the overall financial market. In this way, a culture of accountability and integrity can be fostered within the accounting profession, leading to a more trustworthy and reliable financial reporting system for all stakeholders involved.

By holding themselves to high ethical standards and being transparent in their practices, accounting firms can rebuild credibility and trust with the public. This can be achieved through increased communication and cooperation with regulatory bodies to address potential issues before they become larger problems. Ultimately, fostering a culture of accountability and integrity within the profession will lead to a more reliable financial reporting system for all stakeholders [63-65].

This commitment to ethical behaviour and transparency is crucial in restoring the reputation of the accounting profession, which has been tarnished by high-profile scandals in recent years. By prioritising honesty and integrity in their work, accounting firms can demonstrate their dedication to serving the public interest and upholding the highest standards of professionalism. This renewed focus on ethical conduct will not only benefit individual firms but also the broader financial industry as a whole, creating a more stable and trustworthy environment for investors and other stakeholders.

While commitment to ethical behaviour is important, it may not be enough to fully restore the reputation of the accounting profession, as there are systemic issues that need to be addressed beyond individual firm practices. Additionally, implementing ethical standards alone may not prevent future scandals if regulatory oversight and enforcement mechanisms are not strengthened. For example, the Enron scandal was a result of systemic failures in both accounting practices and regulatory oversight, despite the company's stated commitment to ethical conduct. Similarly, the 2008 financial crisis was caused by widespread unethical behaviour in the financial industry, highlighting the need for com-

prehensive reform beyond just individual firms adhering to ethical standards. Therefore, it is clear that ethical standards must be accompanied by robust regulatory frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to truly prevent future scandals. Without proper oversight, companies may still engage in unethical practices that harm not only their own stakeholders but the broader economy as well. It is crucial for regulators to continuously monitor and enforce compliance with ethical standards to ensure the stability and integrity of the financial system. By addressing both individual and systemic issues, we can work towards a more ethical and sustainable business environment.

Suggestions

Suggestions for making the culture of the organization better so that decisions can be made more easily include promoting transparency, fostering open communication, and encouraging ethical behaviour from top leadership down to entry-level employees. Companies should also invest in ongoing ethics training and establish clear channels for reporting misconduct without fear of retaliation. Additionally, implementing regular ethical audits and assessments can help identify areas of improvement and ensure that ethical standards are being upheld across all levels of the organisation. By prioritising ethical values and creating a culture of integrity, companies can better navigate complex ethical dilemmas and make decisions that prioritise long-term sustainability over short-term gains.

1. Companies can further strengthen their ethical culture by incorporating ethics into performance evaluations and tying employee bonuses or promotions to adherence to ethical standards.
2. Leadership should lead by example and consistently demonstrate ethical behaviour in their actions and decision-making, setting a positive tone for the rest of the organisation.
3. Implementing a whistleblower protection program can encourage employees to come forward with concerns about unethical behaviour without fear of reprisal, ultimately promoting transparency within the company.
4. Developing a code of conduct that clearly outlines expectations for ethical behaviour can serve as a guide for employees at all levels of the organisation.
5. Regularly reviewing and updating ethics policies in response to changing regulations or industry standards can help ensure that companies remain compliant and uphold their commitment to ethical business practices.
6. Additionally, providing ethics training for all employees can help reinforce the importance of ethical decision-making and create a culture where ethical behaviour is valued and expected.
7. By holding employees accountable for their actions and consistently enforcing ethical standards, companies can build a reputation for integrity and trustworthiness in the eyes of customers, investors, and the public.
8. Ultimately, prioritising ethics in business practices not only mitigates legal and reputational risks but also fosters a positive work environment where employees feel empowered to act in the best interest of the company and its stakeholders.
9. This commitment to ethical decision-making can also attract top talent who value working for a company that upholds strong moral principles.
10. By promoting a culture of integrity and transparency, businesses can differentiate themselves in the marketplace and

build long-lasting relationships with stakeholders based on trust and credibility.

11. In today's increasingly interconnected world, where information spreads rapidly, companies that prioritise ethics are more likely to weather crises and maintain a positive reputation in the face of adversity.

Future Research

Future research in the field of business ethics could explore the impact of ethical practices on employee morale and productivity, as well as the financial performance of companies that prioritise ethics. Additionally, studies could investigate the effectiveness of different strategies for promoting ethical behaviour within organisations and the role of leadership in fostering a culture of integrity. Understanding the long-term benefits of ethical decision-making in business could provide valuable insights for companies looking to enhance their reputation and competitive advantage in the marketplace [66-70].

Research could delve into how ethical behaviour influences consumer trust and loyalty, ultimately affecting a company's bottom line. Furthermore, examining the ethical implications of global supply chains and the social responsibility of corporations in various industries could shed light on the broader impact of business ethics on society as a whole [71-75]. By studying these complex and interconnected factors, scholars in the field of business ethics can offer practical guidance for organisations striving to navigate ethical dilemmas and create sustainable business practices. Moreover, understanding the role of corporate governance in promoting ethical behaviour within organisations is essential for maintaining transparency and accountability. By analysing case studies of companies that have successfully integrated ethical values into their business operations, researchers can identify best practices for fostering a culture of integrity and trust. Ultimately, the goal of studying business ethics is to promote ethical decision-making at all levels of an organisation and contribute to the advancement of a more socially responsible and sustainable business environment.

Conclusion

A Summary of the Main Findings

In conclusion, the importance of promoting ethical behaviour within organisations cannot be overstated. By studying successful case studies and best practices, researchers can provide valuable insights into how companies can effectively integrate ethical values into their operations [76-80]. This, in turn, can lead to a culture of integrity and trust, ultimately contributing to a more socially responsible and sustainable business environment. It is clear that ethical decision-making at all levels of an organisation is crucial for long-term success and positive societal impact. It is essential for companies to prioritise ethical behaviour not only for their own reputation but also for the well-being of society as a whole. When employees feel supported in making ethical decisions, they are more likely to act in the best interest of the organisation and its stakeholders. Ultimately, fostering a culture of ethics within organisations can lead to increased employee morale, customer loyalty, and overall business success. By continuously promoting ethical values and holding individuals accountable for their actions, companies can create a positive impact that extends beyond their bottom line [81-83].

How Organizational Culture Affects the Decisions that Accountants Make

Organisational culture plays a crucial role in shaping accountants' decision-making processes. The values, beliefs, and norms that are ingrained within a company can heavily influence how accountants approach ethical dilemmas and navigate complex situations. When a culture of ethics is prioritised and encouraged, accountants are more likely to prioritise integrity, transparency, and accountability in their work. This not only benefits the organisation in terms of reputation and trust but also contributes to the overall success and sustainability of the company. On the other hand, a toxic or unethical culture can lead accountants to make decisions that prioritise short-term gains over long-term ethical considerations. Therefore, it is essential for organisations to cultivate a culture that promotes ethical behaviour and decision-making, as this will ultimately lead to better outcomes for both the company and its stakeholders. Ultimately, organisational culture sets the tone for how accountants approach their work and the decisions they make, emphasising the importance of fostering a positive and ethical work environment [84-88].

References

1. Victor, Olamide, & Nkiruka. (2021). Organizational culture and organizational performance: A review of literature. https://www.publications.calebuniversity.edu.ng/caleb_uploads/2024/04/Organizational-Culture-and-Organizational-Performance-A-Review-of-Literature.pdf
2. Charles, & Ben. (2022). Toxic culture is driving the great resignation. <https://sloanreview.mit.edu/article/toxic-culture-is-driving-the-great-resignation/>
3. Bang-Lee, & Yen-Ku. (2019). Does experience stimulate or stifle creativity? <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/EJIM-02-2018-0042/full/html>
4. Ifer., vol., & no. (n.d.). Defining and assessing organizational culture. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1744-6198.2010.00207.x>
5. Nicolae, Marian, Nicoleta, & Cosmin. (2020). Analysis of practices to increase the workforce agility and to develop a sustainable and competitive business. <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/9/3545>
6. Friedman. (2011). Sustainability driving innovation/innovation driving sustainability. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1260/1757-2223.3.1.1/full/html>
7. Oznur, & Zafer. (2018). Leadership, personal values and organizational culture. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-77622-4_3
8. Bamidele. (2022). Organizational culture. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Rasak-Bamidele/publication/357605292_ORGANIZATIONAL_CULTURE/links/61d5fb78e669ee0f5c8a4635/ORGANIZATIONAL-CULTURE.pdf
9. Muh, & Edy. (2025). The Role of Leadership in Fostering Employee Engagement: A Literature Analysis. <https://www.goldenratio.id/index.php/grhrm/article/view/864>
10. Judeh. (2021). Effect of work environment on employee engagement: Mediating role of ethical decision-making. https://www.businessperspectives.org/images/pdf/applications/publishing/templates/article/assets/15485/PPM_2021_03_Judeh.pdf
11. Namim. (2023). The Positive Impact of Corporate Ethical Management on Employee Performance. <https://korea->

- science.kr/article/JAKO202333360638617.page
12. Latifa, & Bridget. (2025). Authentic leadership and employee engagement: the mediating role of employee work environment. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/ict-06-2024-0045/full/html>
 13. V., & Roshan. (2024). Fostering a Sense of Belonging: A Strategic Approach to Employee Engagement. [https://cimr.in/PDFs/ResearchJournals/Volume%20XVI%20\(2\)%20September%202024.pdf#page=9](https://cimr.in/PDFs/ResearchJournals/Volume%20XVI%20(2)%20September%202024.pdf#page=9)
 14. Amy, Benjamin, Lynn, Karen, Beth, Michelle, & Uma. (2018). Inclusive leadership: Realizing positive outcomes through belongingness and being valued for uniqueness. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1053482217300517>
 15. Nedelea. (n.d.). Impact of supervisors' person-centered listening on sense of belonging among occupationally minoritized healthcare professionals. <https://search.proquest.com/openview/a5b90a98bac6e94d5a540251fa5ae3fb/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=18750&diss=y>
 16. Ahsan. (2025). Cultivating a culture of learning: the role of leadership in fostering lifelong development. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/TLO-03-2024-0099/full/html>
 17. Welch. (2024). Building an organizational legacy: four key principles for responsible leadership. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/DLO-10-2023-0228/full/html>
 18. Urme. (2023). The impact of talent management strategies on employee retention. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Umma-Urme/publication/374147805_The_Impact_of_Talent_Management_Strategies_on_Employee_Retention/links/65102e7a61f18040c220d870/The-Impact-of-Talent-Management-Strategies-on-Employee-Retention.pdf
 19. Isabel, Herman, & knowledge. (2019). Innovation leadership: Best-practice recommendations for promoting employee creativity, voice, and knowledge sharing. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0007681318301459>
 20. Marcia, Francine, Deborah, & oyee. (2021). Building organizational innovation through HRM, employee voice and engagement. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/PR-12-2019-0687/full/html>
 21. Orthodox, & Stephen. (2019). The Relationship between Employee Engagement and Organisational Productivity of Sugar Industry in South Africa: The Employees' Perspective. <https://journals.co.za/doi/pdf/10.31920/1750-4562/2019/v14n1a6>
 22. Nazief, & Abdul. (2019). Improving the effect of work satisfaction on job performance through employee engagement. <https://lppm.unmer.ac.id/webmin/assets/uploads/lj/LJ201908071565151538635.pdf>
 23. Nadia, & Mohammed. (2023). Developing employee productivity and performance through work engagement and organizational factors in an educational society. <https://www.mdpi.com/2075-4698/13/3/65>
 24. Jari, Petri, Elias, & Kaisa. (2019). Towards collaborative development culture in local government organisations. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/IJPSM-05-2018-0119/full/html>
 25. Pavan, Shilpi, & Amitabh. (2022). Supportive culture and job involvement in public sector: the mediating role of participation in decision making and organizational learning. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/IJPSM-09-2021-0218/full/html>
 26. Janet, Sandra, & Quinton. (2021). The way forward: collaborative organisational decision-making. <https://www.inderscienceonline.com/doi/abs/10.1504/IJIE.2021.114907>
 27. Chandramohan, & M. (2018). A comprehensive model and holistic approach for implementing an integrated management systems. <https://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/asp/jctn/2018/00000015/00000001/art00050>
 28. Sehrish, Peng, Umair, Muhammad, Suhail, talent, & policies. (2017). Investigation of talent, talent management, its policies and its impact on working environment. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/cms-10-2016-0206/full/html>
 29. Robert, & Elizabeth. (n.d.). The talent powered organization: Strategies for globalization, talent management and high performance. Kogan Page Publishers. <https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=kRvHo65IUSMC&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=By+addressing+these+various+factors,+government+agencies+can+create+a+work+environment+that+not+only+attracts+top+talent+but+also+maximizes+productivity+and+eff&ots=K9ERXF-08Se&sig=FeQwkWFI5EU9YqYL1LvKDaEyzY0>
 30. Al, & Tarik. (2020). The impact of implementing talent management practices on sustainable organizational performance. <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/20/8372>
 31. Fazal, Khawar, Adnan, Muhammad, Faheem, & vation. (2021). The competing value framework model of organizational culture, innovation and performance. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/bpmj-11-2019-0464/full/html>
 32. Jersone, Juliana, Tânia, & Alexandre. (2018). Relations between actual and desired culture on health Organizations: a competing values framework dimension's approach. <https://repositorio.ufmg.br/handle/1843/53419>
 33. Bambang, Glen, & Vaughan. (2013). Organizational culture and willingness to share knowledge: A competing values perspective in Australian context. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0263786313000057>
 34. Ferdinandus, & Work. (2021). The Effects of Motivation, Leadership, and Work Environment on Employee's Performance: A Case of Local Government Agency in Emerging Country. <http://biarjournal.com/index.php/biohs/article/view/455>
 35. Retno. (2023). The Influence of Work Discipline and Non-Physical Work Environment On Employee Performance: Case Study in One of The Local Government Institutions in The City . . . <http://jurnal.stiepas.id/index.php/bistek/article/view/315>
 36. Sharon, Anja, & David. (2017). Work design influences: A synthesis of multilevel factors that affect the design of jobs. <https://journals.aom.org/doi/abs/10.5465/annals.2014.0054>
 37. Anastasia, Dorcas, & ABUJA. (2024). Effect Of Work Design On Employee's Citizenship Behaviour In Selected Financial Technology Firms (Fintech's) In Federal Capital . . <https://ajbam.com.ng/index.php/ajbam/article/view/43>
 38. Logan, Political, Job, & Employee. (n.d.). Human Resource Development in the Intercollegiate Workplace: The Intersection of Organizational Politics, Political Skill, Job Design, and Employee Engagement. <https://search.proquest.com/openview/a6ce5c566d486c06b88c3cd499cff44a/1?pq-orig>

39. Timothy, Shuxia, & David. (2020). Job satisfaction. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9780429325755-11/job-satisfaction-timothy-judge-shuxia-carrie-zhang-david-glerum>
40. Skiba. (n.d.). Leading and Influencing Ethical Practice. After Midnight Publishing. https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=YN0fEQAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT5&dq=leaders+prioritise+integrity+and+ethical+behaviour,+it+sends+a+clear+message+to+employees+that+these+principles+are+non-negotiable&ots=g9DDZ-2KiC&sig=v_vnpG1QD30wbwLzVa9jC7IQZVY
41. Gülşah, Büşra, & Salih. (2019). The effect of nurses' ethical leadership and ethical climate perceptions on job satisfaction. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0969733017736924>
42. Dat, Jue, & Hak-Seon. (2023). Exploring leadership style and employee attitude through cluster and sentiment analyses of in-depth interviews of employees. <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3387/13/3/91>
43. Hani, Mohammed, & Yasir. (2024). Critical Appraisal of Definitions on Intelligence within the Organizational Context. <https://www.academia.edu/download/118137049/6156.pdf>
44. Lourduraj. (2019). Unlocking organizational potential: The synergy of performance management and knowledge management. <http://resdojournals.com/index.php/jbeo/article/view/109>
45. Abd, Mohamad, Hilmi, Md, & Jamaliah. (2015). Enhancement of the accountability of public sectors through integrity system, internal control system and leadership practices: A review study. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212567115010965>
46. Aikins. (2011). An examination of government internal audits' role in improving financial performance. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/152397211101100401>
47. Anita, & V. (2023). Ethical considerations of leaders and integrity in public universities. [https://www.ijilpm.com.ng/assets/vol.,-5\(2\)-brigue,-a.-u.,---orlu,-v.-n.pdf](https://www.ijilpm.com.ng/assets/vol.,-5(2)-brigue,-a.-u.,---orlu,-v.-n.pdf)
48. Appolos, Grace, & Niyonzima. (2016). Internal audit practices and public financial Management in Rwanda and Nigeria: bridging the Transparency gap in public sector financial Reporting. https://www.academia.edu/download/49887738/Internal_Audit_Practices_And_Public_Financial_Management_In_Rwanda_And_Nigeria.Pdf
49. Arnold, & Juriena. (2021). Job Demands–Resources theory and self-regulation: New explanations and remedies for job burnout. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10615806.2020.1797695>
50. Audrey, Fredrick, Peter, & rnance. (2019). Accounting control, governance and anti-corruption initiatives in public sector organisations. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0890838919300691>
51. Barton. (2011). Why governments should use the government finance statistics accounting system. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-6281.2011.00347.x>
52. Bergin. (2018). An introduction to data analysis: Quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods. <https://www.torrossa.com/gs/resourceProxy?an=5019397&publisher=FZ7200>
53. BOLAJI, & JEFFREY. (2021). A Systems Approach to Managing Financial Compliance and External Auditor Relationships in Growing Enterprises. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Bolaji-Adekunle/publication/392130914_A_Systems_Approach_to_Managing_Financial_Compliance_and_External_Auditor_Relationships_in_Growing_Enterprises/links/6836292ddf0e3f544f5b0c26/A-Systems-Approach-to-Managing-Financial-Compliance-and-External-Auditor-Relationships-in-Growing-Enterprises.pdf
54. Christianah, Angela, Anwuli, Olajide, Edith, & Ibrahim. (2024). Strengthening corporate governance and financial compliance: Enhancing accountability and transparency. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Angela-Abbulimen/publication/383860258_1597-1616_4_Nigeria_Inter-bank_Settlement_System_Plc_NIBSS_5_Zenith_General_Insurance_Company_Limited_Nigeria_6_International_Association_of_Computer_Analysts_and_Researchers/links/66ddaa822390e50b2c769a8e/1597-1616-4-Nigeria-Inter-bank-Settlement-System-Plc-NIBSS-5-Zenith-General-Insurance-Company-Limited-Nigeria-6-International-Association-of-Computer-Analysts-and-Researchers.pdf
55. De. (2020). Promoting Leader Integrity Through the Human Resource Management Value Chain. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/534796602.pdf>
56. Direction. (n.d.). Staying ahead of the curve: The role of innovation in maintain a competitive advantage. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/sd-09-2023-0110/full/html>
57. Fichter. (2018). Do the right thing! Developing ethical behavior in financial institutions. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-016-3275-7>
58. Francis, & D. (2010). Accounting infrastructure and accountability in the management of public expenditure in developing countries: A focus on Nigeria. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1045235409000689>
59. General. (2008). Enhancing accountability for the use of public sector resources: How to improve the effectiveness of Public Accounts Committees. <https://cdn.odi.org/media/documents/3466.pdf>
60. Giseok. (2019). Does ethical behavior of management influence financial reporting quality? <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/20/5765>
61. Imam, & Iis. (2022). The role of budget decision making as a mediation of accounting information systems and organizational culture on the performance of government agencies. <https://equatorsience.com/index.php/jabter/article/view/59>
62. Josephine, Emmanuel, job, & organisational. (2022). Ethical leadership, job satisfaction, and organisational commitment among health workers in Ghana: Evidence from central region hospitals. <https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation?paperid=115879>
63. Kom. (2020). Investigations of Fraud, Waste, Abuse, and Corruption in the Public Sector: A Survey of Organizational and Software-Based Aids and Obstructions. https://academicworks.cuny.edu/gc_etds/3624/
64. Lulaj. (2021). Accounting, Reforms and Budget Responsibilities in the Financial Statements. <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&profile=ehost&scope=site&authtype=crawler&jrn-l=23079878&AN=150056243&h=2AMYjrZ%2BU0W-FxH0ok8WOgM21638ze0M06%2FRQ4Z0LDUGPyG-Ziz62JlCZx73p2OBFtG8bc9oGfGCYVTKqUTKYFR-w%3D%3D&crl=c>

65. McCue. (2001). Local government accountants as public managers: An evolving role. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0160323X0103300206>
66. Md, Jamaliah, Mohamad, & rnal. (2019). Role of integrity system, internal control system and leadership practices on the accountability practices in the public sectors of Malaysia. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/srj-03-2017-0051/full/html>
67. Muhammad, & H. (2021). Ethical and sustainable business practices to enhance financial management. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Haitham-Nobanee/publication/355215746_Ethical_and_Sustainable_Business_Practices_to_Enhance_Financial_Management/links/616900738ad119749b1f2183/Ethical-and-Sustainable-Business-Practices-to-Enhance-Financial-Management.pdf
68. Muslim. (2023). Accountability and Transparency in Public Sector Accounting: A Systematic Review. <https://www.ojs.stieamkop.ac.id/index.php/amar/article/view/1440>
69. Nardi. (n.d.). Doing survey research: A guide to quantitative methods. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.4324/9781315172231/survey-research-peter-nardi>
70. Nike, & Hari. (2023). Enhancing financial management and accountant roles: A study on the role of technological advancements. <https://www.journal.stieamkop.ac.id/index.php/seiko/article/view/4842>
71. Oluwayomi, Oluyinka, & Muiyiwa. (2023). Examining the roles of government accounting officers and their implications on achieving sustainable revenue budget: A case study of the Ekiti State Government . . . <https://dinastires.org/JAFM/article/view/273>
72. Roth, William, & Abuse.". (1982). Malmanagement Problem: Finding the Roots of Government Waste, Fraud, and Abuse. https://heinonline.org/hol/cgi-bin/get_pdf.cgi?handle=hein.journals/tnd158§ion=46
73. S. (2013). Developing and sustaining an ethical corporate culture: The core elements. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0007681312001218>
74. Saladi, & K. (n.d.). The Hidden Costs of Low Morale: How Unfilled Jobs and Staff Attrition Can Drain Your Business. <https://www.igi-global.com/chapter/the-hidden-costs-of-low-morale/366642>
75. Saurabh, & Kittisak. (n.d.). Prioritizing Employee Psychological Well-Being: A Practical Guide to Organizational Sustainability. <https://www.igi-global.com/chapter/prioritizing-employee-psychological-well-being/377936>
76. Schein. (n.d.). Organizational culture. <https://psycnet.apa.org/fulltext/1990-15978-001.html>
77. Sumathi., job, & burnout. (n.d.). Influence of perceived equity, job enrichment, and burnout among educators in Indian private universities on job satisfaction and the desire to quit. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fed-uc.2022.991068/full>
78. Taj. (2023). Ethical Dilemmas in Leadership: Navigating Difficult Situations with Integrity. <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/03c6/f43165159ca3f1f97b5310c4d5533b1187f3.pdf>
79. Tennor. (n.d.). Adverse Impacts of Perceived Unethical Work Environments on Job Satisfaction. <https://search.proquest.com/openview/00725bf0f790aac7cfa38185934fc-7c7/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=18750&diss=y>
80. Teresa, Nasirwan, & Chandra. (2020). The Effect of Accounting Information and Organizational Culture on Decision Making. <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/bdb2/05e-ab172fdc97fa68326a5ac0d63b5751e8a.pdf>
81. Thomas, Xi, & Christopher. (2020). Enhancing job satisfaction through work–family enrichment and perceived supervisor support: The case of Australian social workers. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/PR-06-2018-0219/full/html>
82. Tucker. (n.d.). Driving growth through innovation: How leading firms are transforming their futures. BerrettKoehler Publishers. https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=a8hbnMpnG8MC&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=driving+innovation+and+staying+ahead+of+the+curve+in+the+market.&ots=EjCp-Ja-CB-&sig=wN0_KmCt9PdV9mMdaPNdRmRzPYc
83. u. (2025). Bridging Between Financial Performance and Government Performance: The Role of Public Sector Accounting in Realizing Good Governance. <https://jurnalhafasy.com/index.php/oikonomia/article/view/291>
84. Vesna. (2021). The role and application of accounting and budgeting information in government financial management process—a qualitative study in Slovenia. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09540962.2020.1724405>
85. Wendy, Peter, & unting. (2011). Corporate governance, accounting and finance: A review. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-629X.2010.00385.x>
86. William, & Alan. (1985). Organizational culture. <https://www.annualreviews.org/content/journals/10.1146/annurev.so.11.080185.002325>
87. Williams. (2015). The local government accountants' perspective on sustainability. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/sampj-07-2014-0043/full/html>
88. Zabihollah., & deterence. (2005). Causes, consequences, and deterence of financial statement fraud. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1045235403000728>