

# **Key Strategies for Enhancing Professional Accounting Value through Effective Talent Development**

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## **Abstract**

This study aims to incorporate accounting practice values into the training of legal accounting professionals through several proposed methods: emphasizing theoretical guidance, innovating teaching methodologies, fostering interdisciplinary integration, and conducting thorough teaching research. By integrating these values, a robust legal accounting practice evaluation system can be established, optimizing the training pathways for legal accounting talents and enhancing their professional skills and practical value. This approach will ultimately cultivate high-quality legal accounting professionals. The study employs the Decision-Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (DEMATEL) analysis method combined with the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) to calculate weights. This combination is used to analyze the interactions between selection criteria and standards, simulating the most appropriate decision-making processes for the formation of accounting professional values and the successful training of professionals in legal accounting. Additionally, the study posits that concurrently studying the rule of law and accounting is akin to drawing a square with one hand and a circle with the other. This dual focus can significantly contribute to the profession's amalgamation of legal principles and accounting practices, enhancing the industry's resilience and relevance in society.

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## 1. Introduction

Fraud can be exposed through several key strategies, especially in environments where the same person manages both funds and accounts, maintains multiple sets of internal and external accounts, lacks relevant audits or third-party verification, or operates with weak values regarding legitimate accounting practices. Aggressive employee behavior often breeds fraud, with accountants, cashiers, and financial personnel using their authority and various means to embezzle and misappropriate public funds. This environment provides an opportunity for ghost accountants to exploit the system. In many accounting cases, fraudsters manage money and accounts, collude with cronies, and engage in other deceptive practices.

However, many instances of fraud remain undetected. Companies where employees manage both "money" and "accounts," maintain separate internal and external accounts, or lack understanding of local accounting internal control systems, such as foreign investors in Taiwan, are particularly vulnerable. An unsound internal control system significantly increases financial risk. To address these risks and prevent fraud, it is crucial to implement the following measures: separation of duties, regular audits, and third-party verification, strengthening internal controls, prioritizing ethics and compliance, providing anonymous reporting mechanisms, and enhancing monitoring and supervision (Roszkowska, 2021). By putting these strategies into place, companies can establish a more transparent and accountable environment, thereby decreasing the likelihood of fraud and upholding the integrity of their financial practices.

The objective of legal accounting is to modernize the operational framework of accounting in the legal field, covering legislation, judiciary, law enforcement, compliance, and legal supervision. The ultimate goal is to establish an ideal order and legitimacy in accounting practices. Adherence to the principles of the rule of law in the accounting sector is crucial in societal and economic contexts. Legal accounting primarily involves employing legal methods to administer, regulate, and synchronize accounting matters, allowing the country to efficiently oversee accounting functions. This approach ensures that accounting practices adhere to the highest standards, with the Constitution as the cornerstone and the legal system as the basis. Legal accounting seeks to create an effective and systematic framework for accounting, reflecting the highest standards for managing accounting affairs and standardizing accounting conduct. By upholding these principles, legal accounting guarantees that accounting practices are transparent, responsible, and in compliance with the law, ultimately attaining the desired state of legal accounting.

Since 2001, a series of financial scandals in the United States have resulted in the collapse of major companies like Enron and WorldCom (Perri and Teague, 2022). These scandals also led to the demise of Arthur Andersen, a reputable accounting firm with a history spanning over 90 years, which withdrew from the audit market. Similarly, the audit failure in the Kangyou case that emerged in Taiwan in August 2020 raises concerns about its potential impact on accounting firms and individual accountants (Kim et al., 2023). Audit failures can substantially increase information

risks, affecting creditors' assessments of companies and necessitating greater compensation. Consequently, this situation can elevate the cost of debt funding for other clients of the implicated accounting firms. Following the Kangyou incident, other clients of Kangyou Visa Accountants may encounter higher debt funding costs due to the perceived increase in financial risk. It is crucial to address the issue of financial audit fairness, especially in the aftermath of financial scandals involving major corporations.

The objective of this research is to investigate and propose methods to prevent and uncover fraud in the accounting industry. The study seeks to pinpoint circumstances that are vulnerable to fraud, such as situations where the same individual oversees both funds and accounts, where there is a lack of audits or third-party verification, or when weak accounting practices are employed. It emphasizes the necessity of employing key strategies such as dividing responsibilities, conducting regular audits, third-party verification, fortifying internal controls, promoting ethical behavior and compliance, establishing confidential reporting mechanisms, and improving monitoring and oversight.

Furthermore, the research underscores the goal of legal accounting in modernizing the operational framework of accounting within the legal sector. This encompasses various aspects such as legislation, the judiciary, law enforcement, compliance, and legal oversight. The ultimate aim is to establish a transparent, accountable, and legally compliant accounting practice, thereby ensuring the integrity of financial practices. The study also underscores the impact of financial scandals, such as those involving Enron, WorldCom, and the Kangyou case in Taiwan, on the accounting profession. It highlights the need to address the fairness of financial audits and to enhance accountants' legal awareness to prevent accounting firms from becoming involved in fraudulent activities. By implementing these measures, the accounting profession can better navigate the challenges of globalization, prevent the recurrence of financial scandals, and restore trust in financial audits.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1 Overview of the value of legal accounting practices**

The accounting profession is guided by significant professional values, particularly legal accounting practices encompassing accounting laws, commercial accounting systems, corporate accounting standards, government accounting standards, and associated regulations. These are rooted in a framework of psychological assessments and evaluations based on professional ethics, identity, and goals within the accounting profession (Cates, 1999). The professional value of legal accounting can be categorized into three main components: (1) Providing essential professional courses for judicial personnel, accountants, and auditors in Taiwan; (2) Organizing legal accounting exchange forums and releasing journals to consolidate professional viewpoints and proposing policy recommendations for the advancement of the capital market; (3) Establishing the institute as an influential platform for sustained communication and exchange between legal and accounting circles in Taiwan,

paving the way for the development of an independent, professional, and comprehensive forensic accounting system (Chang, 2017).

The value of the legal accounting profession is influenced not only by its intrinsic value factors but also by its defining characteristics. The characteristic attributes of legal accounting practice include legal, professional, ethical, social, technical, and cultural attributes. Looking ahead, professionals in the accounting industry and judicial personnel responsible for financial cases must undergo specific legal and accounting education and training to enhance the quality and efficiency of handling such cases. This will contribute to advancing the legal acumen and professionalism of those presiding over such matters, reinforcing the concept of the rule of law.

## **2.2 Problems existing in the training of legal accounting professionals**

### **2.2.1 The cultivation of legal accounting professional value**

Colleges and universities in Taiwan need to go beyond teaching basic accounting courses and focus on cultivating well-rounded accounting professionals with a strong foundation in both theoretical knowledge and professional values (Wu, 2023). In addition to mastering accounting theory and skills, students should also receive education on legal and moral values, including courses on accounting professional ethics and international standards. This will help ensure that students not only have the technical knowledge but also understand the importance of legal accounting practice values and professional ethics. By incorporating these values into their education, students can develop a strong foundation for ethical and professional accounting practices.

Both theory and practice are emphasized in the rule of law and accounting majors, nurturing students' independent thinking and problem-solving skills. The focus is on interdisciplinary learning, aiming to develop legal accounting professionals with global mobility. It is crucial to proactively address the strengthening of professional ethics education in legal accounting majors. This is an essential endeavor in preparing future legal accounting professionals. Looking ahead, legal accounting professionals must be prepared to adapt to change and continuously elevate their professional standards. Through comprehensive talent training and development strategies, we aim to cultivate a robust professional workforce in legal accounting to tackle upcoming tax and fraud challenges.

### **2.2.2 Weak foundation in the rule of law and accounting practice**

The prevalence of the rule of law combined with accounting and the lack of a strong practical foundation are recurring issues in many colleges and universities in Taiwan. This is primarily evidenced by the fact that, due to traditional teaching methods, some educational institutions prioritize theory over practical learning. Consequently, they may have weak theoretical foundations and a tendency to hastily transition students into internship programs. As a result, the primary focus for these schools is merely to fulfill the "internship" requirement (Beard, 2007), leading to students with inadequate accounting skills across the board. Moreover, educators

often fail to properly structure students' exercises, neglecting to provide essential professional skills training and proficiency in digital accounting systems. Consequently, students struggle to grasp the intricacies of the legal accounting profession.

In evaluating practical training outcomes, teachers' inquiries tend to be overly simplistic and lack rigorous professional assessment criteria. Furthermore, due to limited funding and inadequate on-campus internship resources, some colleges and universities are unable to ensure that every student can participate in internship programs, and may even exclude students who lack a solid foundation in theoretical knowledge. Additionally, the computer courses offered in schools often lack specialized digital accounting and auditing systems, and the accounting simulation environment is subpar. Finally, professional accounting internships play a crucial role in connecting theoretical knowledge with practical experience. However, in some institutions, the internships for accounting students are overly formal and standardized due to various constraints. As a result, upon entering the workforce, students may struggle to adapt and find themselves marginalized by the accounting industry or enterprises. This hampers the authentic improvement of students' legal and accounting skills.

## **2.3 Discussions on training methods for accounting professionals**

### **2.3.1 Establishing legal accounting professional courses**

The curriculum elements of courses on the rule of law and accounting professions encompass both the general content of traditional accounting courses and the specialized content pertinent to legal accounting. The job market exhibits a higher demand for accounting and financial professionals compared to legal professionals (Li, 2023). Consequently, most business school graduates prioritize gaining practical work experience immediately after graduation, in contrast to some law school graduates who may continue to focus on examinations post-graduation. In the field of auditing, professionals must go beyond theoretical knowledge to understand the actual operations of companies and the realities of the business world. This experiential learning is essential for auditors who are responsible for providing accurate assessments of corporate practices. At the intersection of the rule of law and accounting, domains such as corporate securities, capital markets, and taxation represent a digital integration of legal and accounting principles. This intersection underscores the importance of combining legal acumen with accounting expertise to address complex financial and regulatory challenges effectively.

In the realm of accounting and financial expertise, accounting professionals need to master the art of addressing current accounting, financial, and tax issues with their clients, especially given the dynamic changes in market conditions and regulations. The comprehensive scope of the legal accounting course encompasses four key areas: accounting professional theory, ethical instruction, legal accounting, and technological proficiency (Tsiligiris and Bowyer, 2021). Character development and adherence to legal principles involve personal ethics, social ethics,

professional ethics, family ethics, emotional intelligence, social values, critical thinking, observational skills, reasoning, and logical aptitude, all essential components of professionalism. Upholding the rule of law in accounting necessitates a solid grasp of theoretical and practical aspects including conduct, expertise, professional identity, and practice.

### **2.3.2 Focusing on the rule of law and accounting practice**

The curriculum aims to enhance accounting students' practical skills by incorporating real-world activities such as work simulations, data analysis experiments, and practical case studies. This approach enables students to apply theoretical knowledge to practical scenarios, fostering their ability to solve real accounting problems. Additionally, the integration of digital financial accounting systems enhances productivity and prepares students for the demands of modern accounting practices. By immersing students in practical experiences, we also aim to instill professional ethics and core values such as responsibility and moral awareness.

Numerous scholars have conducted valuable research on the integration of legal accounting professional values into the training of accounting talents in the new era (Han et al, 2023). They have put forward various integration models and measures to facilitate the high-quality integration of legal accounting professional ethics education and moral vocational education. Some scholars have also suggested strategies such as transforming corporate accounting ethics, raising awareness of corporate accounting standards, and enhancing the professional quality of accounting personnel. Furthermore, scholars recommend reinforcing education and training to cultivate a deeper understanding of the importance of ethical supervision in the legal accounting profession. Additionally, they emphasize the need to intensify professional ethics education and bolster the sense of mission among accounting personnel, as well as to establish a supervision mechanism for effective financial management.

The research has established a solid theoretical groundwork for developing the professional ethics of accounting personnel. Nonetheless, incorporating the values of legal accounting professionals into the training of legal accounting talents is a more intricate and comprehensive process with higher training objectives. It is imperative to continually educate on the professional ethics of legal accounting, effectively showcase the exemplary professional values of legal accounting within the industry, promote the assimilation of these professional values into legal accounting practices, and achieve significant outcomes as a fundamental strategic support for modernization. As a vital component of the synergistic blend of education, ethics, and talent, higher education institutions must thoroughly grasp the essence of legal accounting professional values in the new era, optimize the paths for training accounting talent, and comprehensively enhance the quality of training for legal accounting professionals, contributing to the cultivation of strong legal accounting professional values.

## **2.4 Integrating training programs for legal accounting professional value**

Incorporating the professional values of legal accounting that safeguard investors and public interests into the educational objectives of legal accounting professionalism is essential (Shapiro and Naughton, 2013). Service to the investing public at all critical junctures must be a central focus in the training of accounting professionals. Additionally, the accounting profession can truly excel through case studies and hands-on training. Professional activities and judgments should always start and culminate with investors' and public interests in mind. The ethical principles of honesty, integrity, and responsibility should be integral to the cultivation of professional values in legal accounting. It is imperative to train accounting professionals to consistently act with honesty, truthfulness, and responsibility. Emphasizing the significance of integrity and ethical principles to accounting practitioners, highlighting the importance of due diligence, and using real-world fraud cases as cautionary examples are all crucial aspects of training in the accounting profession.

The principle of lifelong learning, as advocated by the legal accounting industry, should be thoroughly integrated into the professional theoretical framework of legal accounting. This includes embedding the core values of the accounting profession into educational and training objectives to cultivate accounting professionals equipped for contemporary challenges. It is imperative that the learning outcomes of accounting practitioners be rigorously assessed, with a mandate for unqualified personnel to undergo further training. This ensures that all accounting professionals recognize and internalize the importance of lifelong learning. Furthermore, it is essential to incorporate the values of the rule of law and accounting—maintaining independence, objectivity, realism, fairness, and impartiality—into both the training objectives and professional ethos (Helmke and Rosenbluth, 2009). This integration has a positive impact on both pre-service education and on-the-job training. The accounting profession continually faces the challenge of maintaining high standards and performing effectively in dynamic environments. Professionals are expected to execute their duties with fairness and impartiality, avoiding undue influence from leadership and preventing any form of misdirection. By embedding these principles into the professional development framework, the accounting field can ensure that its practitioners are not only technically proficient but also ethically grounded, thereby enhancing the overall integrity and reliability of the profession.

The current focus of human resources development in the accounting profession is to nurture individuals with a blend of technical accounting skills and ethical professional values. This involves integrating the values of legal accounting into the training of accounting professionals, encouraging the practice of these values, and fostering talent in the field of legal accounting. The professional value of legal accounting emphasizes leveraging modern legal accounting values and policies, honing the skills and values of accounting professionals, and applying these personal values across various accounting sectors. This aims to achieve a harmonious integration of accounting professionals, combining legal and

accounting professional values with societal values, and nurturing exemplary legal and accounting professionals.

To achieve this goal, it is imperative to conduct a comprehensive analysis and enhancement of training methods for high-quality accounting professionals through the lens of legal accounting professional values. This initiative aims to elevate the professional value of accounting practitioners and to develop an elite accounting talent training program. Guiding legal accounting professional values involves the deep implementation of national professional accounting standards and the refinement of value policies. This process integrates these professional values into the training regimen for accounting talents, ensuring that the training process is standardized, institutionalized, and grounded in ethical principles. Concurrently, it is crucial for companies to continuously reinforce professional accounting competencies in the workplace, thereby enhancing the professional value of accounting personnel and providing specialized value training for individuals in leadership positions. By systematically analyzing the outcomes of integrating legal accounting professional values into the career trajectories of accounting professionals, a robust framework can be established. This framework connects educational institutions, enterprises, policy-makers, and professional values, thereby fostering a cohesive and comprehensive approach to accounting education and professional development. Through these efforts, the accounting profession can achieve a higher standard of excellence, integrity, and ethical accountability.

## **2.5 The training process of accounting professionals**

### **2.5.1 Focusing on theory-guided learning**

The rapid advancement of the economy and technology has a profound impact on all facets of human society, presenting both new opportunities and challenges for higher education. In light of these developments, it is paramount to contemplate how universities can adapt to cultivate talents that align with the needs of society. The demand for high-quality accounting professional training has escalated, driven by the increasingly prominent role of the accounting industry and the growing need for top-tier legal accounting experts. Simultaneously, the pace of updates to accounting knowledge and methodologies is accelerating, necessitating innovative training models to bolster students' adaptability, ability to integrate theory with practical analysis, problem-solving skills, and proficiency in accounting practices (Wu et al., 2017). To address the challenges posed by new formats and environments, it is recommended that colleges and universities enhance the following areas and implement corresponding measures.

To enhance learning and develop advanced legal accounting education teaching and talent cultivation concepts, we will align our efforts to the needs of the current era, national education development plans, professional legal and accounting education standards, and talent development requirements. This will involve strengthening theoretical learning, organizing regular discussions and exchanges with experienced educators, aligning moral concepts and teaching objectives, and establishing an



advanced education and teaching system. We will be guided by advanced concepts, reforming our talent cultivation model, teaching methods, and curriculum design, as well as setting clear quality standards for professional talent development. This will lay the groundwork for moral education as we deepen education and teaching reform and talent cultivation model reform.

### **2.5.2 Strengthening legal accounting value for professional teachers**

Teachers' words, actions, knowledge, and abilities exert a direct and profound influence on students and the overall standards of teaching. Within the realm of higher education and the training of professional talents, it is imperative for the institution to fortify the development of a faculty composed of individuals possessing strong ideals and convictions (Rodgers and Scott, 2008). This can be achieved through the implementation of systematic activities such as continuous learning, lectures, seminars, and multimedia engagement. The foundational values of education are instrumental in aiding students to construct, pursue, and realize their aspirations.

Furthermore, enhancing the ethical and moral framework within which teachers operate is essential. The institution must place a significant emphasis on the ethical conduct of teachers, reinforcing this through rigorous assessment protocols in the processes of promotion and evaluation. This ensures that educators remain steadfast in their commitment to moral instruction, establishing themselves as paragons of virtue. They should embody respect for the teaching profession, demonstrate perseverance in the educational mission, and lead by example in fostering moral development among students. The aim is to cultivate educators who are not only academically proficient but also serve as moral guides, steering the direction of students' lives.

Enhancing the development of teachers with a robust knowledge base is essential. A comprehensive legal accounting foundation, exceptional teaching abilities, a diligent attitude toward teaching, and the implementation of scientific teaching methodologies constitute an educator's fundamental qualities. In the realm of daily teaching management, it is crucial to reinforce the training of teachers' foundational skills continually. This includes the augmentation of their business knowledge and teaching skills in response to evolving circumstances, new environments, and emerging technologies. Particular emphasis should be placed on the acquisition and application of advanced teaching software, pedagogical technologies, and the integration of sophisticated technical tools. These elements must be seamlessly incorporated into teaching practices to meet the contemporary demands placed upon educators by the progression of the times.

Moreover, it is imperative to bolster the professional study of legal accounting among educators. Faculty members should regularly engage in activities centered around the rule of law and accounting education. These initiatives aim to deepen teachers' understanding of the rule of law and equip them to deliver impactful education in accounting ethics. Such efforts will result in significant enhancements

to the ethical and legal education provided to students, ensuring that they receive a substantial and meaningful learning experience in the realm of legal accounting ethics.

### **2.5.3 Enhancing the establishment of a legal accounting curriculum system**

The curriculum system plays a pivotal role in achieving the objectives of talent training (Li and Wang, 2023). Strengthening the construction of the rule of law and accounting curriculum system necessitates a clear articulation of the foundational principles for establishing such a system. In alignment with the training objectives for accounting professionals, a comprehensive graduate student competency structure is developed. This framework, grounded in competency-based education, includes a basic quality module, a professional foundational module, a professional knowledge module, a professional skills module, and a professional ability module. This curriculum system emphasizes the holistic development of students, integrating knowledge, skills, abilities, and ethical literacy.

In response to societal needs and the evolving landscape of accounting, rule of law courses and curricula closely aligned with corporate legal and accounting practices are offered. Concurrently, existing course content undergoes regular review and integration to ensure its relevance and currency. This process of updating and integrating the rule of law accounting courses and content allows for the continuous refinement and enhancement of the talent training program. By fine-tuning the curriculum each academic year, the program can better meet the dynamic requirements of professional talent development in the context of social advancement.

### **2.5.4 Corporate accounting internship and practical teaching**

When it comes to teaching accounting, we should prioritize theoretical teaching as the foundation, rather than focusing solely on practical application. In practical teaching, our focus should be on logic, diversity, applicability, and operability, aligning with students' understanding and learning. We can follow a progressive model of "elementary → intermediate → advanced internship" to enhance the internship practice teaching system, encompassing various levels such as cognitive internship, junior accounting internship, intermediate accounting internship, senior accounting internship, cost accounting internship, accounting informatization, financial management practice, management accounting practice, corporate decision-making simulation, rule of law accounting fraud case analysis, and college students' quality development and innovation and entrepreneurship. Additionally, we can establish "internship during school" and "pre-graduation internship" systems to integrate classroom and extracurricular activities.

The teaching system has been enhanced to improve and perfect various aspects, including teaching content, methodologies, techniques, and assessment methods (Pang, Yuan, and Li, 2023). However, educational institutions should avoid the indiscriminate placement of students in internships at offices or companies without

first establishing fundamental goals within the students' professional fields. Such practices can place undue burdens on students and may even yield counterproductive outcomes. In the classroom, we promptly integrate both theoretical and practical aspects of accounting, innovate teaching methodologies, monitor the application of advanced teaching software and technical tools, and employ diversified teaching strategies. These include appropriate evaluation methods and practical teaching activities that emphasize both veracity and robustness. Additionally, we are committed to the vigorous development of off-campus internship practice bases, reinforcing collaborations with enterprises and the accounting industry. This approach leverages the full potential of internship practices in the cultivation of applied accounting talents.

### **2.5.5 Vigorously carrying out innovation and entrepreneurship education**

In the context of widespread entrepreneurship and innovation, innovation and entrepreneurship education hold substantial practical significance and exerts a profound influence. These educational activities not only cultivate and enhance students' comprehensive abilities and alleviate employment pressures, but also significantly contribute to economic development. The primary focus of innovation and entrepreneurship education for accounting majors encompasses the following aspects (Jones and English, 2004):

#### **1. Integration into professional talent development plans**

Embedding the concepts and courses of innovation and entrepreneurship education within the overarching professional talent cultivation frameworks is essential. Clearly defining the training needs and objectives for innovative and entrepreneurial talents in professional training plans ensures that the educational strategies are aligned with the desired outcomes. Establishing and optimizing theoretical courses that address innovation and entrepreneurship concepts, alongside practical courses focused on skill development, creates a balanced and comprehensive curriculum. Additionally, ensuring robust support mechanisms fosters the cultivation of innovative and entrepreneurial talents, providing students with the resources and guidance needed to excel in their entrepreneurial endeavors.

#### **2. Extracurricular engagement and practical application**

We follow the "6S" framework, which includes technical training (ST), social practice (SP), social work (SW), lecture series (SL), and special activities (SA) to guide extracurricular activities (Österlind and Henoeh, 2021). By using different competitions as opportunities, the company encourages innovation and entrepreneurship activities. It also organizes a wide range of social and professional practical activities to enhance students' capabilities in innovation and entrepreneurship comprehensively.

#### **3. Strengthening research in innovation and entrepreneurship education**

We advocate for the organization and application of relevant teaching topics related to innovation and entrepreneurship while developing detailed plans for conducting in-depth research in this field. Implementing dynamic teaching plans allows for

continuous adaptation and improvement of educational strategies. By promoting pertinent teaching topics, crafting comprehensive research plans, and applying adaptive teaching methods, we can ensure that our educational approaches remain cutting-edge and effective in cultivating innovative and entrepreneurial talents.

### **2.5.6 Improving the evaluation mechanism**

We have implemented a course evaluation system that fulfills the requirements for developing talent. This system employs various evaluation methods, including student self-evaluation, peer evaluation, teacher evaluation, enterprise evaluation, and training summary, to assess the course effectiveness through a mix of quantitative and qualitative measures. Furthermore, we regularly conduct graduate tracking surveys to enhance the survey mechanism, providing prompt feedback to facilitate continual improvement of talent training programs. We have introduced a social evaluation mechanism that utilizes indicators such as first-choice admission rate, graduate employment rate, acquisition of accounting professional qualifications, and employer satisfaction to evaluate the quality of professional teaching and talent training. This has led to the development of an enterprise and industry evaluation, forming a talent training quality evaluation system that integrates both institutional and social assessments.

Educational management plays a crucial role in enhancing students' humanistic qualities, professional ethics, and professional abilities. The professional value of legal accounting warrants further exploration, as it requires both theoretical support and practical application. It is essential to actively investigate interdisciplinary theoretical research methods and systematically summarize the fundamental theoretical framework and scope of legal accounting professional ethics, including the behavioral subjects, objects, and environments within professional values. By conducting theoretical research on the professional values of legal accounting in the new era, we can broaden the research field and innovate research methods. Focusing on the professional ethics of legal accounting as the core, we aim to explore and analyze the professional values associated with legal accounting. Using practical issues as a guide, we will actively apply the research findings to reinforce the professional value requirements for accountants' legal accounting capabilities.

### **2.6 Changes in innovative teaching methods**

We innovate the teaching methods of legal accounting courses and emphasize the educational goals of legal accounting professional ethics within the context of new technologies and environments. By reshaping work content and scenarios through analogies, we can better support students' internship activities. The continuous reform of teaching projects has led to the establishment of a specialized training program for legal accounting professional ethics education, aimed at enhancing teachers' instructional capabilities. Integrating modern information technology into education, such as big data, mobile digital networks, artificial intelligence, blockchain, and metaverse technologies, further expands the innovation of

educational theories and teaching methods. Task-driven and project-based teaching approaches are employed, alongside training, situational teaching, modular teaching, and a blend of online and offline instruction, to effectively practice and uphold legal accounting professional ethics.

To innovate legal accounting professional ethics education models and methods, we must seamlessly combine classroom instruction with extracurricular activities, school education, corporate training, and vocational education. Establishing a comprehensive three-dimensional legal accounting professional ethics education pathway that involves both schools and enterprises ensures that the curriculum is systematic and holistic. This integrated approach will help guide legal accounting standards of conduct and effectively prepare students for professional challenges.

### **2.6.1 Deepening the cross-integration of the rule of accounting law**

The professional values of legal accounting encompass personal development, law, politics, culture, and society, reflecting the complexity and integration of the professional values of legal accounting. The accounting major course content includes accounting standards and related financial regulations. Therefore, it is highly feasible to integrate legal accounting professional values into accounting professional courses. Guided by the OBE (Outcome-based education) educational concept, it emphasizes case teaching and goal-driven teaching and explores the organic integration of socialist core values and legal accounting professional values. It also guides students to persist in cultivating individuals with moral integrity and upholds the image of the accounting industry.

### **2.6.2 In-depth research on the rule of accounting law**

The research on teaching focuses on curriculum design, talent development plans, course management, and translating teaching outcomes. We aim to establish a sound education and training system for legal accounting, conducting comprehensive research on the subject, teaching, and material systems, as well as management. Our goal is to integrate new knowledge into the teaching system and infuse the professional value of legal accounting into education to drive improvements in teaching approaches and materials.

## **2.7 Constructing an evaluation system of legal accounting professional values**

The evaluation system for legal accounting professionals is a crucial mechanism for developing the professional values of accounting talents. To thoroughly understand the essence of legal accounting professional values, we must adhere to national reform policies, carry out multiple evaluations with fairness and impartiality, and establish and improve the system for evaluating legal accounting professional values. This will lead to a scientific, social, and varied evaluation of accounting talents with strong legal professional values. By doing so, we will cultivate accounting professionals with strong legal values and promote those with

exceptional legal accounting professional values. This effort will help create a prosperous, democratic, civilized, and harmonious social environment (Jinping, 2022).

### **3. Concept of Research Design**

Accounting departments in colleges and universities in Taiwan should prioritize the in-depth cultivation and practice of core values among college students. They should closely align with the fundamental objective of talent development, emphasizing moral education as the foremost priority. This involves establishing a theoretical framework centered on the "integration of knowledge and action" and "practical education." By adopting a professional, distinctive, and international educational philosophy, these departments can effectively nurture students with an international outlook, social responsibility, and innovative capabilities. The goal is to develop legal accounting professionals who possess excellent qualities and competencies.

#### **3.1 Relying on professional competitions to improve students' professional abilities**

All academic institutions in Taiwan are committed to actively promoting student participation in various professional competitions and creating academic exchange platforms. Student societies play a proactive role in hosting, undertaking, and co-organizing these competitions. The majority of these events require team registration, encouraging students to apply financial accounting to real-world business and financial case analysis, combining theoretical knowledge with practical experience. This approach helps improve students' teamwork, logical thinking, and language skills in both Chinese and English. As a result, students' professional abilities and overall qualities are significantly enhanced. To excel in these competitions, students are required to have a deep understanding of macroeconomics, industry conditions, company structure, and basic factors. This necessitates comprehensive analysis and company valuation during the reading process. Furthermore, completing a comprehensive report with unfamiliar classmates within 24 hours at the end of the semester fosters essential teamwork and communication skills. Presenting in front of classmates and industry partners provides valuable experience. Undoubtedly, participation in professional competitions greatly contributes to the development of accounting students' abilities. On October 28, 2019, the Accounting Department of Soochow University, a prestigious university in Taiwan, and the Business School of Northwest University of Political Science and Law jointly held the "Second Cross-Strait Legal Accounting and Financial Auditing Academic Seminar" at the Zuonan Auditorium of Chengzhong Campus. This event marked the second collaboration since the inaugural seminar on October 13, 2017, at Northwest University of Political Science and Law, where the two universities began addressing issues of mutual concern. The seminar focused on discussing accounting and auditing laws, regulations,

standards, and related rules. After the opening ceremony, Li Kunzhang, head of the Accounting Department, engaged with professors from National Taiwan University on topics such as corporate governance in the new era and the criminal legal system for independent directors, exploring how justice and accounting should adapt to the evolving market environment. Faculty members from both institutions exchanged views on accounting and auditing laws and regulations, as well as issues related to accounting irregularities. In May 2018, the Accounting Department of Soochow University and the Financial Auditing Department of the Business School of Northwest University of Political Science and Law formalized their collaboration by signing a cooperation agreement, thereby fostering opportunities for mutual benefit and win-win outcomes.

### **3.2 Cooperation of schools and society to train students in legal accounting**

The school collaborates with professional educators and industry partners to provide students with a range of vocational training, practical experience, and professional development opportunities. This includes organizing office tours with well-known companies to expose students to real-world business environments and to facilitate networking and career exploration. Additionally, these collaborations aim to strengthen the connection between academic learning and practical application, ultimately nurturing outstanding accounting professionals.

### **3.3 Expanding external exchanges and students' international horizons**

All colleges and universities in Taiwan should collaborate with internationally renowned accounting associations to provide students with diverse professional learning opportunities, vocational education, and internship practices. These initiatives enable students to gain a multifaceted understanding of the accounting profession. Establishing cooperative relationships with these associations will offer students internships and employment opportunities in prominent companies, thereby broadening their horizons and enhancing their practical and communication skills. Additionally, colleges and universities should organize a series of international exchange activities, allowing accounting students to gain exposure to diverse cultures and knowledge while cultivating their communication abilities. Through these external exchanges, students can expand their international perspectives and move towards global integration. In essence, accounting departments in various institutions will continue to deepen the concepts of specialization and internationalization within the framework of integrating knowledge and action. This approach ensures the alignment of educational goals and outcomes, with a particular emphasis on the importance of rule of law education.

### **3.4 The key factors in cultivating legal accounting talents**

The evolution of traditional legal accounting technology effectively supports the progression of financial and information disclosure policies. "Legal Accounting" education has emerged as a significant trend in business schools in recent years.

Graduates pursuing accounting must acquire professional functions and certifications in legal accounting prior to entering the workforce. This shift in curriculum planning within accounting departments has become increasingly prevalent (Pasewark, 2021). In addition to fostering students' employability, promoting active and innovative learning and igniting their enthusiasm for learning are fundamental in facilitating effective student learning. The structured planning and accumulation of knowledge in legal accounting and auditing are crucial for the sustainable development of accounting and auditing. The educational division of the Accounting Department is tasked with nurturing foundational legal accounting talent and also providing on-the-job legal accounting training for accountants to enhance their accounting and auditing capabilities. Future educational programs within accounting departments should integrate legal accounting expertise, align with the evolving trend in internal auditing, allocate resources to the advancement of continuous auditing technology and internal control self-assessment, and bolster the fundamental professional knowledge of accountants and auditors.

### **3.5 Research framework**

This study provides a comprehensive overview of the factors influencing the development of accounting professional values and the training of professional talents in the context of rule of law accounting according to Lee and Hu (2021). It involves a thorough literature review to identify the impact of legal accounting on the formation of professional values and talent training and utilizes expert questionnaires to analyze mutual influences. Four main criteria, namely "professional capabilities," "legal accounting," "international vision," and "competitiveness," are subdivided to identify optimal decision-making solutions. Through expert input, a total of 12 solutions have been identified to enhance the efficiency and core competitiveness of legal accounting. Key success factors for the development of accounting professional values and the training of professional talents within legal accounting have also been evaluated. Following data simulation, the study presents the most suitable solutions for achieving success in the accounting industry. The research structure is outlined in Figure 1.

### **3.6 Research contribution**

The primary contribution of this study lies in identifying the most effective solutions for shaping accounting professional values and training professional talents integrated into legal accounting. This research highlights the key factors essential for cultivating legal accounting talents, which are crucial for the success of the accounting industry. We aim to provide valuable insights and guidance for the accounting industry's operations regarding the formation of professional values and the training of talents integrated into legal accounting. By examining the formation of accounting professional values and the critical factors for successful talent training, we hope this academic contribution can be practically applied. However, there are limitations to this study. While it combines an analysis of the



formation of accounting professional values with the training of professional talents integrated with legal accounting, there is a relative deficiency in the exploration of decision-making models within the accounting industry. In an evolving environment where accounting professional values are formed, and professional talent training is integrated with rule-of-law accounting, the accounting industry must identify emerging key decision-making factors and utilize rule-of-law accounting technologies to train professionals effectively (Lee & Hu, 2021).

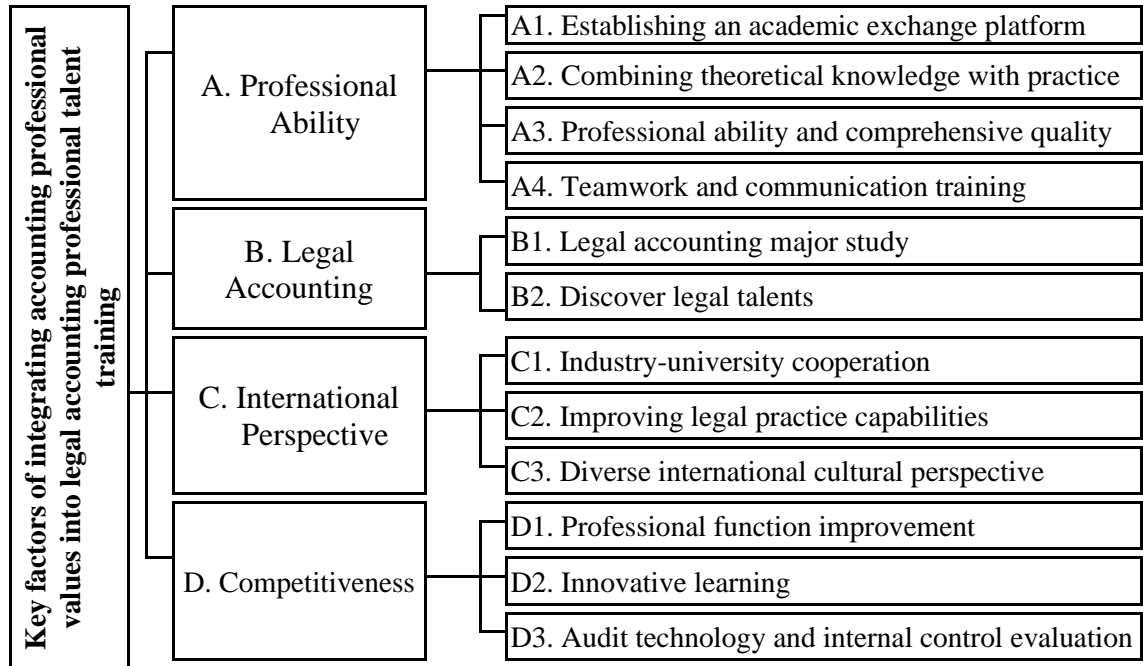


Figure 1: The research conceptual framework

## 4. Empirical Results and Analytical Discussion

### 4.1 Decision experiment analysis method

This study employs the Decision-Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (DEMATEL) analysis method in conjunction with the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) for calculating weights. This approach is used to analyze the interaction between selection opinions and standards, simulating the most appropriate decision-making analysis for the key factors involved in the formation of accounting professional values and the successful training of professional talents integrated into legal accounting. From March 1 to April 15, 2024, 12 valid expert questionnaires were collected. Compared to the version proposed by Tzeng and Huang (2011), this revised version (Revised DANP) offers several distinctive features.

First, the relative weight highlights the importance of factors such as DEMATEL and AHP, and the importance and relative weight of yield factors. Thus, the Revised DANP no longer prioritizes relative weight as the sole criterion for determining key

factors; instead, it combines DEMATEL and AHP insights to jointly evaluate these factors. Second, the modified DANP employs a total impact matrix to generate causal diagrams of essential elements, significantly simplifying the process of drawing these diagrams by not including all aspects.

Focusing on key cause-and-effect analyses is essential. When a key factor has an arrow pointing to another key factor, it indicates that the former has the greatest influence on the latter. Traditionally, DEMATEL considers relationships and positive values as causes, suggesting that positive values are critical. However, while factors with positive causes can be seen as beneficial influences, they may not initiate improvements. Conversely, factors with negative causes are classified as effects and might not have room for improvement. In practice, the revised DANP goes beyond traditional methods by using cause-and-effect diagrams and incorporating Importance Performance Analysis (IPA). This approach identifies starting points for improvement based on importance and performance rather than solely on the magnitude of the cause.

This study employs the Decision-Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (DEMATEL) analysis method combined with the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) to analyze the interaction between selection opinions and standards. This approach simulates the key factors crucial for the successful formation of accounting professional values and the integration of legal accounting into professional talent training. Strategic analysis was conducted using 12 valid expert questionnaires collected from March 1 to April 15, 2024. The revised DANP methodology does not rely solely on priority or relative weight to determine key factors; instead, it integrates DEMATEL and AHP information for a comprehensive evaluation. Additionally, the modified DANP uses a total impact matrix to create causal diagrams of fundamental elements, simplifying the process by not including all aspects. This focus on key cause-and-effect analyses enhances the understanding of critical relationships and their impacts.

When a key factor has an arrow pointing to another key factor, it indicates that the former exerts the greatest impact on the latter. Traditionally, DEMATEL classifies relationships and positive values as causes, suggesting that the most important positive value for a factor is critical (Si et al., 2018). However, a factor with positive causes can only claim its influence on other factors is beneficial, but it may not initiate improvements. Conversely, factors with negative causes are classified as effects, which might not have room for improvement. In practice, the revised DANP not only uses cause-and-effect diagrams but also incorporates Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) to identify starting points for action, rather than relying solely on the magnitude of the cause.

#### **4.2 Choosing a set of criteria**

This study utilizes the DEMATEL method to elucidate the causal relationship between the formation of accounting professional values and the key factors and standards crucial for the successful training of professional talents integrated into

legal accounting (Chen et al., 2019). Initially, questionnaires were distributed to generate a direct impact relationship matrix based on the results. By normalizing the natural influence matrix and applying the formula  $T = X(I - X)^{-1}$ , the total influence Matrix  $T = S(I - S)^{-1}$  (Total Influence Matrix) is obtained. Let  $t_{ij}$  ( $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) represent the elements in the total influence relationship matrix  $T$ . The result is shown in Table 1.

$S$  is the direct influence matrix.  $I$  is the identity matrix.  $(I - S)^{-1}$  is the inverse of the matrix  $(I - S)$ .  $T$  represents the total impact matrix, which includes both direct and indirect impacts. The row sums  $R$  (affected) of the matrix  $T$ , representing how much each factor is affected by all other factors. The column sums  $D$  (Influence) of the matrix  $T$ , indicating how much influence each factor has on all other factors. Each cell value represents the total impact (direct + indirect) of one factor on another. This row gives the sum of the impacts received by each factor. For example, factor A1 has a total impact of 0.040 from all other factors. This column gives the sum of the impacts caused by each factor. The total influence of A1 on all factors is 0.096. For example, the impact of A1 on B1 is 0.003. The impact of A1 on A2 is 0.003. This matrix helps in identifying which factors are the most influential and which are the most affected within the system. This information is crucial for prioritizing actions and making informed decisions.

**Table 1: Total impact matrix**

$T=S(I-S)^{-1}$	A1.	A2.	A3.	B1.	B2.	C1.	C2.	C3.	D1.	D2.	D3.	D (Influence)
A1.	-0.001	0.003	0.003	0.019	0.020	0.019	0.019	0.014	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.096
A2.	0.003	-0.001	0.007	0.016	0.019	0.020	0.015	0.015	0.008	0.003	0.003	0.095
A3.	0.003	0.003	-0.001	0.003	0.017	0.019	0.017	0.018	0.011	0.003	0.003	0.079
B1.	0.003	0.003	0.003	-0.001	0.010	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.013	0.003	0.003	0.069
B2.	0.007	0.007	0.003	0.007	-0.001	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.012	0.003	0.003	0.064
C1.	0.007	0.007	0.003	0.014	0.013	-0.001	0.005	0.007	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.056
C2.	0.007	0.011	0.008	0.019	0.021	0.004	-0.001	0.007	0.010	0.008	0.007	0.076
C3.	0.011	0.011	0.008	0.007	0.010	0.007	0.005	-0.001	0.008	0.009	0.007	0.057
D1.	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.005	0.008	0.009	0.007	0.007	-0.001	0.003	0.003	0.059
D2.	0.003	0.003	0.007	0.004	0.005	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.003	0.000	0.003	0.044
D3.	0.003	0.004	0.006	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.007	0.005	0.005	0.000	0.037
R (Affected)	0.040	0.043	0.034	0.083	0.110	0.099	0.091	0.091	0.076	0.040	0.037	0.745

Note: The actual effect is calculated by summing the matrix over all powers, assuming that infinite forces of the matrix will converge to zero.

The sum of each part of every row is denoted as  $D$ . Each row (or column) is defined as  $R$ , and the sum of  $D$  and  $R$  is referred to as prominence. Values of  $D+R$  indicate greater repeatability of the standard. Furthermore,  $D-R$  is defined as the degree of cause (relationship). If standard causality is positive, it means there is a positive influencer in the middle. The greater the  $D-R$  value, the greater the direct impact of

this factor on other factors. Consideration can be given to improving these criteria. However, if the degree of causality of the criteria is negative, the bars will suffer. The smaller the value, the greater the influence of other factors on this factor. According to the total impact relationship matrix, the degree of importance and causes is calculated, as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2: Significance analysis and standard relationships**

	D (Influence)	R (affected)	D+R (Importance)	D-R (degree of cause)	Ranking
A1.	0.096	0.040	0.136	0.056	1
A2.	0.095	0.040	0.135	0.055	2
A3.	0.079	0.040	0.119	0.039	3
B1.	0.069	0.040	0.109	0.029	5
B2.	0.064	0.040	0.104	0.024	6
C1.	0.056	0.040	0.096	0.016	9
C2.	0.076	0.040	0.116	0.036	4
C3.	0.057	0.040	0.097	0.017	8
D1.	0.059	0.040	0.099	0.019	7
D2.	0.044	0.040	0.084	0.004	10
D3.	0.037	0.040	0.077	-0.003	11

### 4.3 Identifying key factors

This study adopts the DANP (DEMATEL-based ANP) operation framework and uses DEMATEL's total influence relationship matrix as the weightless supermatrix in the ANP (Analytic Network Process) operation. Initially, the matrix is normalized. The normalized matrix is then multiplied by itself iteratively until convergence, resulting in the transfinite matrix to help determine the relative weights of each criterion. For example, the results for criteria A1 and A2 are -0.001 and 0.003, respectively (Table 1). Since both DEMATEL and ANP provide information regarding the significance of each standard, it is crucial not to rely solely on either the volume of DEMATEL or the weights from DANP to determine critical factors. Instead, this study combines both information blocks to select a standard weight ranking.

The importance of the criteria and the reasons for their selection are integrated with the metric weights generated by DANP. This approach ensures a comprehensive evaluation. Finally, the matrix algorithm helps identify the key factors by removing them through weighted scoring. Criteria with low scores indicate areas that require further improvement and provide suggestions for enhancement, as illustrated in Table 3. The matrix results show the relative influence and dependency among the criteria. Criteria A1, A2, and A3 are the most influential, while B2, C1, and C3 are more influenced by other criteria. The balance of influence and being influenced indicates areas that may need strategic attention or further analysis. This analysis helps prioritize which criteria to focus on based on their influence within the system and provides insight into the dynamics of the system being studied.

**Table 3: Normalized total influence matrix for criteria using DEMATEL-ANP**

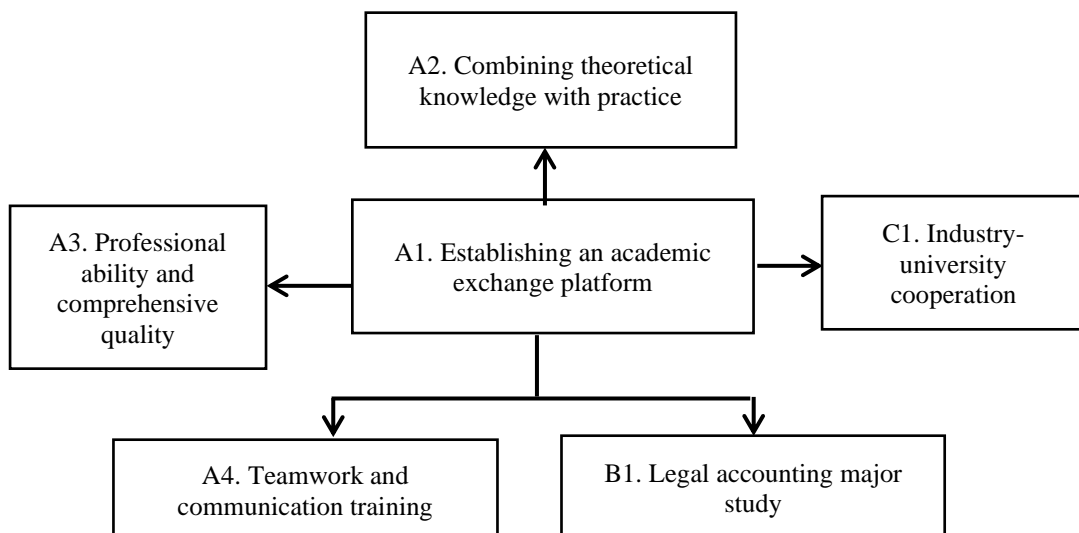
$T = S(I-S)^{-1}$	A1.	A2.	A3.	B1.	B2.	C1.	C2.	C3.	D1.	D2.	D3.	D (Influence)
A1.	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.008
A2.	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.008
A3.	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.007
B1.	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.006
B2.	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.006
C1.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.006
C2.	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.007
C3.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.006
D1.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.005
D2.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004
D3.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003
R (affected)	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.007	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.008	0.007	0.004	0.004	0.068

In Table 4, we have the standard comprehensive ranking of variables. We are able to perform a comparison of the rankings of different guidelines using two methods: DEMATEL and D-ANP (DEMATEL-based Analytic Network Process). Upon reviewing Table 4, it becomes evident that certain guidelines, such as A4, D1, and D2, hold the same ranking in both methods. This suggests a consensus on their relative importance. Additionally, variations in rankings, for example, between A1 and A2, emphasize how the incorporation of network relationships in D-ANP can lead to changes in the perceived importance of specific guidelines when compared to DEMATEL alone. The rankings reveal that "Combining theoretical knowledge with practice" (A2) and "Establishing an academic exchange platform" (A1) are critically important in both DEMATEL and D-ANP methods, followed closely by "Professional ability and comprehensive quality" (A3), "Teamwork and communication training" (A4), "Industry-university cooperation" (C1), and other guidelines, with notable discrepancies like "Audit technology and internal control evaluation" (D3) ranking highest in DEMATEL but second in D-ANP.

**Table 4: Standard comprehensive ranking**

Guideline	DEMATEL	D-ANP
A1. Establishing an academic exchange platform	1	2
A2. Combining theoretical knowledge with practice	2	1
A3. Professional ability and comprehensive quality	3	4
A4. Teamwork and communication training	5	5
B1. Legal accounting major study	6	7
B2. Discover legal talents	9	8
C1. Industry-university cooperation	4	3
C2. Improvement of legal practice capabilities	8	6
C3. Diverse international cultural perspective	7	9
D1. Professional function improvement	10	10
D2. Innovative learning	11	11
D3. Audit technology and internal control evaluation	1	2

Based on the findings in Table 4, we have identified 12 key factors crucial for investigating the success of forming accounting professional values and integrating legal accounting into professional talent training. Additionally, we have analyzed the current application status of these factors. The significance of these factors in understanding the successful formation of accounting professional values and the integration of legal accounting into professional talent training is thoroughly analyzed. Consequently, we have established a framework comprising the most important key factors, as illustrated in Figure 2.

**Figure 2: Key factors of integrating accounting professional values into talent training**

## **5. Conclusion and Suggestion**

The study aims to enhance and clarify the training objectives of accounting professionals under the guidance of legal accounting professional values. We suggest approaches such as focusing on theoretical guidance, adopting innovative teaching methods, and utilizing in-depth interdisciplinary approaches. This study integrates the rule of law and accounting professional values into the talent training program. It establishes an evaluation system for professional values and creates a pathway for integrating these values into accounting talent training, leading to a more comprehensive improvement of professional skills (Pang, Yuan, and Li, 2023). To truly cultivate talents with professional accounting skills and strong legal accounting values, Taiwan faces numerous challenges related to illegal and disorderly behaviors in the economic market. With the ongoing changes in the new company law and international accounting standards, the integration of law and accounting has become inevitable. Countries with advanced economic development and legal systems, such as Germany and the United States, have long been studying and discussing professional integration in this field. Specifically, the discipline of economic criminal law highlights the need for this integration. The independent director system, in particular, faces many practical operational issues and has even been distorted in some cases. These are new areas where law and accounting should jointly integrate and study (Rajgopal, 2021)

When signs of potential fraud are detected or relevant reports are received, enterprises should promptly initiate an investigation to verify the validity of the suspicions or accusations. Based on the investigation results, appropriate corrective, punitive, and improvement measures should be taken to maximize benefits, minimize damage, and prevent future occurrences of fraud. The primary aim of a fraud investigation is to help enterprises clarify the form, impact, individuals involved, sources, timing, methods, reasons, and other key aspects of potential fraud incidents.

To plan a proper investigation process and ensure its effective execution, businesses should conduct a thorough pre-investigation assessment. This assessment should include a comprehensive evaluation of internal units, personnel, or external parties that may be involved in the potential fraud; the possible financial and non-financial impacts; the scope and purpose of the investigation; the resources required by the investigation team; and considerations regarding independence, expertise, and experience. Local external expert bodies can also support multinational enterprises (MNEs) in conducting appropriate investigations if indications or reports of potential fraud relate to their overseas operating units (Eden and Smith, 2022).

Accountants should strengthen self-discipline and adhere to professional ethics as a crucial component of enhancing internal supervision within their organizations. This includes fostering industry integrity and improving industry integrity files, which serve as key measures for reinforcing the self-discipline supervision of industry associations. It is essential to fully utilize the roles of various units and industry self-regulatory organizations in establishing accounting integrity.

Integrating integrity-building efforts into the daily supervision of units and the self-discipline management of the industry will provide robust support for accounting integrity. Enhancing internal supervision within organizations and managing industry self-discipline will offer valuable credit information support, thereby ensuring the establishment and maintenance of accounting integrity.

The accounting industry thrives on adherence to the law, as reaching this baseline is essential for achieving the highest standards of morality. The rule of law forms the foundation of our development (Mohammad and Husted, 2023). Our strength lies in the fact that the rule of law fosters confidence. In Taiwan, all activities operate under the principle of the rule of law, serving as both a solid cornerstone and a symbol of trust. To enhance our overall competitiveness in accounting, we must focus on improving the education provided by accounting departments in various colleges and universities. This educational emphasis will shape the future direction of Taiwan's accounting industry, ensuring its growth and development.

The accounting industry adheres strictly to the law, and by maintaining this baseline, we achieve the highest standards of morality. The rule of law is the foundation of our development (Mohammad and Husted, 2023). Our advantage lies in the fact that the rule of law builds confidence. In Taiwan, all activities are grounded in this principle, making it both a solid cornerstone and a symbol of trust. To enhance our overall competitiveness in the accounting field, we must start by improving the education provided by accounting departments in various colleges and universities. This focus on education will shape the future direction of Taiwan's accounting industry, ensuring its growth and development.

Entering the accounting field can often be a solitary journey, requiring individuals to persevere on their own. Less than half of those who struggle through this path believe that their learning is valuable. Despite this, pursuing a career in accounting is worthwhile. With the reinforcement of the rule of law and diligent effort, it can yield fruitful results (Postema, 2022). The job market has a higher demand for accountants than for lawyers, prompting most business school graduates to accumulate work experience as soon as possible. This study suggests that combining the study of the rule of law with accounting during one's education is akin to drawing a square with one hand and a circle with the other. This interdisciplinary approach blends the principles of the rule of law with accounting practices. By mastering both disciplines, individuals can ensure that the accounting profession remains relevant and resilient in society.



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