

Supervisory Function And Earnings Quality: Gender Analysis

Deden Tarmidi^{1*}, Nurlis², Feber Sormin³, Hendi Prihanto⁴, and Zinka Saputri⁵

^{1,2,3}*Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Mercu Buana, Jakarta, Indonesia*

^{4,5}*Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Prof. Dr. Moestopo (Beragama), Jakarta, Indonesia*

Email Address:

deden.tarmidi@mercubuana.ac.id, nurlis@mercubuana.ac.id, feber.sormin@mercubuana.ac.id, hendi@moestopo.ac.id, zinka.saputri@moestopo.ac.id*

**Corresponding author*

Submitted 10-06-2023

Reviewed 14-07-2023

Revised 14-07-2023

Accepted 14-07-2023

Published 13-05-2024

Abstract: Gender analysis of independent commissioners and audit committees in carrying out supervisory functions and their impact on the entity's earnings quality is the purpose of this study. With the unit of analysis of manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2015 to 2021, using multiple linear regression analysis methods with STATA software in analysing 745-panel data, this study found a positive effect of multi-gender independent commissioners on earnings quality but has a negative impact on mono-gender where female independent commissioners are more significant than male. While gender diversity in the audit committee does not affect earnings quality, even so, the supervisory function carried out by the male audit committee is more significantly positive than that of the female. Based on these results, owners can appoint multi-gender independent commissioners and mono-gender audit committees for proper supervisory functions, especially in preparing financial statements to improve earnings quality.

Keywords: Gender; Independent Commissioners; Audit Committee; Earnings Quality.

Abstrak: Analisis gender pada komisaris independen dan komite audit dalam melaksanakan fungsi pengawasan dan dampaknya terhadap kualitas laba entitas merupakan tujuan penelitian ini. Dengan unit analisis perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia dari tahun 2015 sampai dengan 2021, menggunakan metode analisis regresi linier berganda dengan software STATA dalam menganalisis 745 panel data, penelitian ini menemukan adanya pengaruh positif komisaris independen multi gender terhadap kualitas laba namun berpengaruh negatif pada mono gender dimana komisaris independen wanita lebih signifikan dibandingkan pria. Sedangkan diversitas gender dalam komite audit tidak berpengaruh terhadap kualitas laba, meskipun demikian fungsi pengawasan yang dilakukan oleh komite audit laki-laki lebih signifikan positif dibandingkan perempuan. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, pemilik dapat mengangkat komisaris independen multi gender dan komite audit mono gender untuk mendapatkan fungsi pengawasan yang tepat terutama dalam proses penyusunan laporan keuangan agar dapat meningkatkan kualitas laba.

Kata Kunci: Gender; Komisaris Independen; Komite Audit; Kualitas Laba.

INTRODUCTION

Companies that conduct IPOs on the stock exchange certainly have goals for the sustainability of their business, so every policy taken becomes a public concern, especially for investors in making investment policies. The issuer's annual report, including the financial statements, is one of the pieces of information investors use to assess the issuer's performance to indicate the company's management skills. Information about earnings is still used by investors technically in analysing the issuer's performance (Tarmidi et al., 2020), although sometimes the earnings information does not help investors in return

prediction and can even be misleading (Sari & Febriyanto, 2019), so the quality of earnings is very necessary for the financial statements published by issuers (Shahzad et al., 2019).

Quality financial statements help investors predict returns, which cannot be found in financial statements with a high level of earnings management. Management generally carries out earnings management so that financial performance looks good in the eyes of investors. Several cases related to weak financial information domestically and abroad, namely Enron, KAI, KAEF, GIIA, Jiwarsraya, INAF, and MYRX (Sandria, 2021).

Management generally adopts a policy for organisational purposes, although it is not uncommon for hidden personal management goals to exist. Every company policy certainly impacts internal parties, such as management or members of management, and external parties, such as the Government, banks, and the general public, including investors. Independent commissioners and a team of audit committees are elected to carry out the company's supervisory function while representing shareholders' interests.

The literature explains the influence of independent commissioners and audit committees as a firm's supervisory function on earnings quality. As agency theory describes, information asymmetry can occur between the principal and agent, and independent commissioners and audit committees have a supervisory function to suppress these asymmetries. As an independent external party, independent commissioners have the function of overseeing company management in implementing good corporate governance (Amin et al., 2017; Marlinah et al., 2022), including the quality of earnings that inventors in investment policy can use (Handriani, 2020; Nuroniayah and Basuki, 2020; F. A. Setiawan et al., 2020). However, the results of other studies did not find the same thing, where the supervisory function performed by independent commissioners had no discernible impact on earnings quality. (Arisanti, 2019; Kristian and Siswanto, 2022; Permata Sari and Setiyawati, 2021; Rucita and Sanjaya, 2021). This is usually due to the need for more supervisory functions carried out by independent commissioners.

Like independent commissioners, the audit committee also has a supervising function to management. It implements good corporate governance in its policies and minimises agency costs and information asymmetry with investors. As an internal party to the company, an audit committee that has superior competence and carries out an excellent supervisory function in the company can improve earnings quality and minimise information asymmetry that usually exists so that investors as outside parties can use the financial information needed (Ghafran et al., 2022; Hamdan, 2020; Mappadang, 2021; Marlinah et al., 2022; F. A. Setiawan et al., 2020; Siagian and Siregar, 2018). However, these results are not in line with other studies that did not find the effect of the audit committee on earnings quality; this result is generally thought to be due to the lack of audit committee supervision as well as the lack of power the audit committee has in overseeing management so that it cannot carry out its functions optimally (Dewi and Mita, 2019; Halim, 2022; Kawedar et al., 2021; Nelwan and Tansuria, 2019; Savka, 2019).

The importance of financial information in the quality of earnings for investors and the many cases of information asymmetry from management to the emergence of financial statements cases in Indonesia such as Garuda, Kimia Farma, Indofarma and others (Sandria, cnbcindonesia.com, 2021) is a motivation for researchers to carry out research in analysing the supervisory function of independent commissioners and audit committees on firm earnings quality.

As individuals, independent commissioners and audit committees also have their personalities, especially the personalities inherent in the male and female genders. The

literature states that males are courageous in taking action for personal goals (Friscilla & Nugroho, 2020). Thus overriding ethics compared to females. Other studies have found that female audit committees cause more errors and are less accurate in earnings forecasting (Ammer & Ahmad-Zaluki, 2017). However, many other studies have found a positive influence of female directors on the readability of financial information (E-vahdati et al., 2022) by suppressing the level of earnings management (Damak, 2018; Mnif & Cherif, 2021) so that earnings quality is high (García-Sánchez et al., 2017; Tee & Kasipillai, 2022; Yousuf & Aldamen, 2021).

Based on this, gender differences in independent commissioners or audit committees can lead to different analysis results on the supervisory function carried out on earnings quality. This study develops previous research which found that female independent commissioners can reduce earnings quality, but female audit committees improve earnings quality (Setiawan et al., 2020). This study will also analyse the gender of males who have functioned as independent commissioners and audit committees. Meanwhile, other studies found that female independent commissioners have a weak relationship with earnings quality (Orazalin, 2020), otherwise the female audit committee increases the quality of financial information and suppresses the level of earnings management (Al-absy et al., 2019; Khelif & Achek, 2017; Oradi, 2020).

Gender analysis of the supervisory function carried out by independent commissioners and audit committees on a firm's earnings quality is a novelty of this study that has never been analysed in previous studies. Generally, previous studies have analysed the performance of only female directors (Syamsudin et al., 2017) on earnings quality or financial performance while male performance is not, even though the differences in male and female characters are unique to analysed each (Darma & Astuti, 2021), especially in the practice of supervisory functions carried out as independent commissioners and audit committees on the process of preparing financial statements.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Agency Theory. According to agency theory, there is a contract between the owner and management, where the owner has specific objectives in providing capital to management in the form of profit. In contrast, the agent has particular objectives in managing the capital provided through benefits that can be used personally and the organisation's sustainability. With this contract, the owner of the capital authorizes the agent to manage the capital employed in the company's operational activities. With this authority, management has the right to take an excellent policy, e.g. tax policies, so that the company's profit desired by the principal is achieved while the principal is not directly involved in operational activities; in the end, management as an internal party who knows directly the internal state of the company can use this information in making policies that may not always be good for capital owners. This causes information asymmetry between management and capital owners, so the quality of information published by management, especially earnings information, has a vital role in the delegation of authority process. Good earnings quality helps capital owners analyze management's performance and the prospects for future profits. As an internal party, management has factual information about what is happening in the company, so the policies or practices may have a personal agenda.

On the other hand, as owners of capital, principals need financial information to assess the company's and management's past performance and predict how profitability

and performance will be in the future, so the company's information is essential to have high quality. The role of an independent commissioner and an audit committee in carrying out their functions in overseeing management in the policies taken and practices carried out is needed so that the company is in good governance and can grow and be sustainable. This study analyses gender in independent commissioners and audit committees and their effect on the quality of corporate earnings.

Gender Theory. Gender is an intrinsic feature of males and females formed by social and cultural circumstances, resulting in various assumptions about male and female social and cultural roles (Handayani & Sugiarti, 2017). The social mould of males and females includes males being perceived as strong, rational, virile and powerful, while females are perceived as meek, beautiful, emotional and motherly. However, these traits can change over time. Therefore, it can be said that gender is defined as a social concept that distinguishes functions and roles between males and females. These differences are not only determined by biological or natural differences. However, they can also be distinguished according to their respective positions, functions, and roles in various fields of life, including the carrying out supervisory functions in the entity.

In line with the concept of gender above, gender is the difference between males and females when viewed from the values and behaviours of males and females (Darma & Astuti, 2021). Gender is a term usually used to describe the differences between males and females in various ways. Gender is a set of cultural characteristics and behaviours in men and women. Thus, gender is the outcome of human intellect, constructed by society in such a way that it is dynamic and can alter owing to variances in customs, culture, religion, value systems, and ethnic groupings. Furthermore, gender can alter due to historical events, political, social, economic, and cultural changes, or development advances. Only in some situations does gender apply, not universally and generally.

The literature explains that there are two approaches used to determine gender perceptions of ethical and unethical behaviour; these approaches are the structural approach and the socialisation approach. The structural approach describes how male and female perspectives differ due to early socialisation to the job and the needs of other roles. The rewards and incentives provided to individuals in a career impact this first indoctrination. Because the nature of the work and the task accomplished can mould behaviour through the reward and incentive system, male and female employees will perform similarly and develop ethical and moral beliefs in the same workplace. In other words, the structural approach predicts that both male and female professionals will behave ethically the same way.

The second technique is the gender socialisation approach, in which males and females bring different values and qualities to the workplace and the classroom. These gender variations in values and traits will influence male and female decision-making and behaviour. Males compete for success and are more prone to disobey the rules because they see success as a competition. Females are more concerned about their performance. Females will place greater importance on task performance and pleasant working relationships. Therefore, they will be more compliant with existing regulations and more critical of those violating them.

The Effect of Independent Commissioners on Earnings Quality. Independent commissioners are external parties that oversee management in making policies and implementing business activities. Like the external board of commissioners, independent commissioners have a supervisory function so that management follows audit findings and

recommendations from the risk management function, compliance and internal audit functions, the results of the supervision of the board of commissioners, and the results of the supervision of the Financial Services Authority (POJK 55/2017). As an external and independent party, if independent commissioners carry out their supervisory functions, management is wiser in policy making and implementation, including producing quality financial information to benefit the public and investors in making investment policies. Independent commissioners' supervision position can limit opportunistic managers and motivate managers to select appropriate accounting policies. Then, the policies taken by management have the potential to output quality financial information (Handriani, 2020) and produce earnings quality that can help the public and investors in making investment policies that ultimately return the impact on the company (Nuroniyah & Basuki, 2020; Siagian & Siregar, 2018). The first hypothesis tested, as shown in **Figure 1**, is as follows:

H1: Independent commissioners affect earnings quality.

The Effect of Audit Committee on Earnings Quality. The audit committee is an internal party formed by the board of commissioners and chaired by the commissioner. The audit committee performs the same job as the commissioners, overseeing policy formulation and implementation management to ensure it conforms with the company's internal and external direction and objectives. With this supervisory function, the more parties who oversee the company make management think of many considerations in every policy-making and implementation of business activities so that they are by external and internal regulations, as well as principle objectives. The more the number of audit committees that carry out their supervisory functions, the higher the earnings quality because it is the output of the policies taken by management and their implementation (Ghafran et al., 2022; Hamdan, 2020; Mappadang, 2021; Marlinah et al., 2022; Setiawan et al., 2020), then the second hypothesis as shown at **Figure 1** is as follows:

H2: The Audit Committee affects earnings quality.

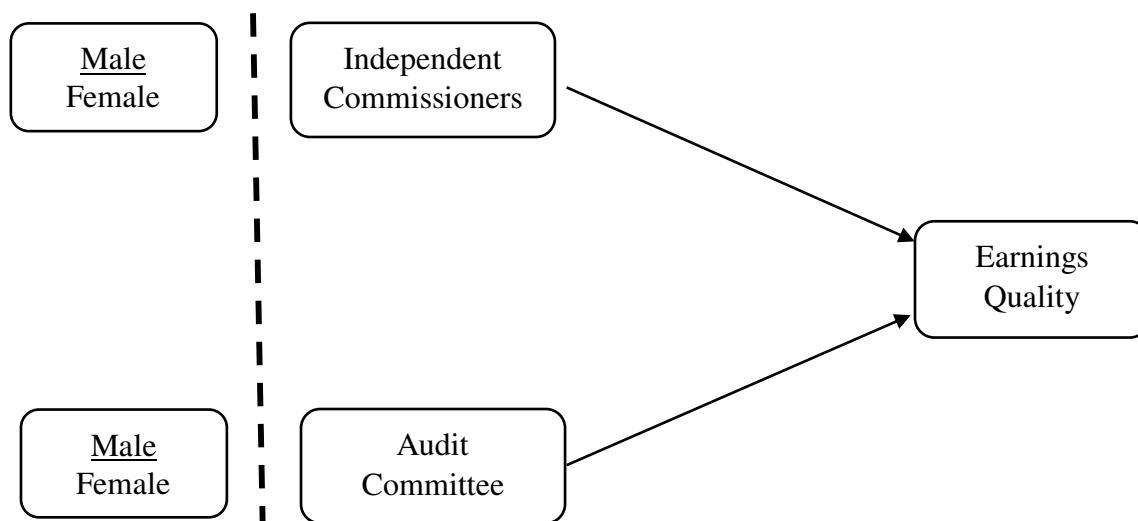


Figure 1. Research Model

METHODS

This causality study analyses the influence of independent commissioners and audit committees that carry out supervisory functions and their impact on earnings quality. This research also uses a quantitative and qualitative mix method, from regression analysis to gender analysis of independent commissioners and teams of audit committees.

Manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2015 to 2021 are the population of this study. The manufacturing sector is a critical factor in Asia, necessitating proper inputs and outputs from other sectors. In the Indonesian setting, the government fosters the development of this business as the Asian Economic Community expands, where the manufacturing industry has made a consistent contribution to GDP (GDP) in recent years compared to other sectors. This is an excellent time to investigate the role of company financial information, particularly earnings quality.

Purposive sampling was used to choose samples based on specified criteria: (1) Have complete published financial reports for seven years (2015 to 2021, including t-1, namely 2014 to calculate earnings quality), (2) These criteria eliminate companies that have just IPO / listing on the IDX in 2015 to 2021 and companies that are delisted from the IDX in 2015 to 2021 because they do not have complete published financial reports. In addition, this criterion also eliminates companies that are still listed on the IDX from 2015 to 2021. Still, there are financial reports that need to be published or published but cannot be read, such as publication files in a small size, making it difficult to read the contents. (3) Have complete analysis data on published reports; this criterion requires that in the published financial statements, there is information used in measuring research variables both in measuring earnings quality, independent commissioners, audit committees to age and company size, including male or female gender in the gender analysis test. **Table 1** shows the sample selection:

Table 1. Sampling Criteria

	Purpose	All	Male	Female
1.	Manufacture Companies listed at IDX FY 2015 to 2021	114	114	114
	Year of Analysis	7	7	7
	Amount of data panel (117 x 7)	798	798	798
2.	Company with no complete data analysed	-53	-84	-730
	Data panel analysed	745	714	68

There are three sorts of variables in this study, the most important of which is earnings quality, the dependent variable, which is the value of earnings that is informed close to the actual value and without manipulation so that investors can use the earnings information in making investment policies. In this study, earnings quality is measured by Performance-adjusted discretionary accruals, including Tax (PAiT) developed in previous studies (Tarmidi et al., 2021) of the prior measurement, namely performance-adjusted discretionary accruals (PAccr) (Yasser et al., 2016) with the following formula:



PAiT is Total Accruals, measured by reducing current assets without bank cash with current debt without bank debt minus depreciation expense divided by total assets. Then, the regression residuals are solved and multiplied by 1. ΔRev is the increase in revenue divided by total assets, PPE is Plant, Property, and Equipment, ROA is Profit after Tax divided by total assets, and DIT is deferred tax expense divided by total assets.

Then there are two independent variables: first is independent commissioners, and second is the audit committee. Independent commissioners are external parties appointed to serve as part of the board of commissioners in a company. As the function of the board of commissioners, the independent board of commissioners also has a supervisory function for every management policy and implementation so that they are based on company goals, do not conflict with the rules, and benefit investors as owners of capital. In this study, independent commissioners were measured by measurements that had been used in several previous studies (Kawedar et al., 2021; Marlinah et al., 2022; F. A. Setiawan et al., 2020) :

$$\text{COMIN} = \frac{\text{Number of Independent Commissioners}}{\text{Number of Commissioners}} \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (2)$$

Then, the gender analysis test grouped the independent commissioner data as follows:

$$MCOMIN = \frac{\text{Number of Male Independent Commissioners}}{\text{Number of Commissioners}} \dots \dots \dots \quad (3)$$

An audit committee is a person in charge constituted by the board of commissioners and chaired by an independent commissioner whose purpose is to help the board in supervision function within the firm in the hope of improving the company's performance that management in making policies and implementing activities is by business objectives and does not violate applicable regulations to improve performance and provide quality information that investors can use. In this study, audit committees are measured by calculating the number of entity audit committees, which indicators have been used by several previous studies (Kawedar et al., 2021; Marlinah et al., 2022; Siagian & Siregar, 2018).

COMAU = Number of Audit Committee (5)

Then, the gender analysis test grouped the panel data based on the gender of the audit committee as follows:

$$\text{FCOMAU} = \frac{\text{Number of Female Audit Committee}}{\text{Number of Audit Committee}} \quad \dots \quad (7)$$

In addition, firm size and firm age are control variables. Firm size is information on how much the company has resources used in business activities. Assets are generally used as an indicator of firm size; the more significant the firm size indicates the number of



resources that support the company in business activities, and this size is one of the things that management takes into account in making policies, one of which is earnings quality. This study measures firm size by the log nature of firms' total assets (Yasser et al., 2016).

The firm's age is how long it has been in operation. With long experience, it is assumed that the company is more aware of the information published, especially financial information, thus encouraging management to improve the quality of financial information. Company age is measured by the company's years established (Yasser et al., 2016).

Research Model. Based on the framework described, this study has three models. Model 1: Model 1 examined the effect of multi-gender independent commissioners and multi-gender audit committees on firm earnings quality. In contrast, Model 2 looked at the impact of male independent commissioners and male audit committees on firm earnings quality. Model 3: Model 3 looked at the effect of female independent commissioners and female audit committees on firm earnings quality, as described in the equations of Model 1, Model 2, and Model 3.

Model 1,

Model 2,

Model 3,

Where PAiT is earnings quality, COMIN is independent commissioners, COMAU is audit committee,FSIZE is firm size, FAGE is firm age, MCOMIN and MCOMAU is male independent commissioners and male audit committee, FCOMIN and FCOMAU is female independent commissioners and female audit committee.

Panel data are used in this analysis because they have advantages over other data types in that model selection can be adjusted to fit the already available data. This is so because panel data combines cross-sectional and time series data. STATA is used in numerous data analysis steps, including choosing the optimal model using the Chow, LM, and Hausman tests. The top three models are selected using three tests: the Common Effects Model, the Fixed Effects Model, and the Random Effects Model.

Ordinary least squares (OLS), a fundamental panel data regression model or estimation technique, is still used in the Common Effect model. As a result, this technique is also known as combined least squares. The OLS method estimates the panel data model in the interaction model, which combines cross-sectional and time series data. Compared to the other two types, this one is the most straightforward. Because this model has a fixed intercept and does not fluctuate randomly, it cannot tell the difference between cross-



sectional and time-point variation. The most-easy method is the joint effect method, which combines cross-temporal data with time series data independent of time and individual size. The common effects model's panel data regression coefficient includes (Ghozali & Ratmono, 2017), (1) Coefficient: The panel data regression's beta coefficient versus the variables listed in the variables column. This coefficient value is used in the panel data regression equation, and this coward error is the coefficient value's standard deviation in the coefficient column. (2) In a panel data regression, the partial t-value for each variable in the variable column is the t-statistic. In a panel data regression model, this t-value denotes the predictor variable's partial impact on the response variable (3) The partial t-value or significance level is indicated by the word "prob" in the t-statistics column. The partial t's level of significance in addressing the partial test's hypothesis is indicated by the p-value. If the p-value is less than the critical limit, accepting H1 indicates that the predictor variable has a statistically significant impact on the responder variable, often set at 0.050.

According to the fixed effect method, an object's constant has a significant value over a long period. The magnitude is occasionally constant (time-invariant), much like the regression coefficient. A fixed effects model is one in which the slope does not change over time for each subject, but each subject has a different intercept (cross-section). According to this concept, the slope is constant across all items, whereas the intercept varies. Sample variables are used to differentiate between subjects. Cross-sectional fixed effects presuppose that intercept disparities between individuals may be corrected.

The dummy variable approach estimates the Fixed Effects Model with various individual intercepts. The Least Squares Dummy Variable technique, sometimes LSDV, is a frequent name for this estimate strategy. To avoid the dummy variable trap, which occurs when perfect collinearity occurs, a study with ten cross-sections should only utilise nine dummy variables. Although the fixed effect model differs from the general effect model, it uses the ordinary least squares approach. Because the modelling assumption of a constant cross-section for each cross-section and time is deemed unfeasible, a model that can more appropriately describe the difference is necessary.

An error component model, sometimes called a random effects model, can be used to overcome panel data models that feature time-varying correlation of error terms caused by various observations. Both distinct errors and groups of mistakes are thought to be unrelated. Using the random effects model instead of the fixed effects model, which reduces the sum, can save degrees of freedom. This indicates that the outcomes of parameter estimation are more effective.

After choosing the best model, classical assumption tests like multicollinearity, autocorrelation, and heteroskedasticity are carried out. This multicollinearity test is designed to detect whether the independent variables in a regression model have a high or perfect correlation. The difference is required because the modelling assumption of a constant cross-section for each cross-section and time is deemed impracticable. The variance inflation factor (VIF) is one tool that may be used to identify significant correlations between independent variables. The fluctuation in chosen independent variables that other independent variables cannot be accounted for is known as tolerance (Ghozali & Ratmono, 2017). In the multicollinearity test, if the VIF is less than ten and the tolerance value is more than 0.100, describe data as no multicollinearity. The autocorrelation test is used in the linear regression model to determine whether residual or mixed errors from t-period and the mistakes from period t-1 are correlated (Ghozali &

Ratmono, 2017). There is an autocorrelation issue if there is a correlation. If there is no autocorrelation, a regression model is deemed successful. A heteroscedasticity test indicates that the regression model contains variances that are not all the same. Contrarily, homoskedasticity is the condition in which all of the variables in the regression model have the same value (Ghozali & Ratmono, 2017).

A t-test, F-test, and coefficient of determination were used to demonstrate the hypothesis. An F-test, a simultaneous test, a one-sample test, or an ANOVA test determines the independent factors' combined impact on the dependent variable. Or to determine whether our regression model is significant and fit or not significant and fit. The regression model can only be used for prediction if it is substantial; otherwise, it is not appropriate or significant and cannot be used for prediction. The model is considerable if the significance column is less than Alpha (ten per cent, five per cent, or one per cent), which can be determined by comparing the F-number to an F-table. However, the model is insignificant if the F-number is less than that in the F table, as indicated by the value (per cent) in the significance column being more than Alpha. The partial test, known as the t-test, examines the individual effects of each independent variable on the dependent variable.

This test can be carried out by examining the significance column for each t-statistic or by comparing the t-statistic with the t-table. The coefficient of determination, or R-squared, measures how well the independent data can explain the dependent data. R-squared ranges from 0.000 to 1.000, with the caveat that a value nearer to 1 is preferable. An R-squared of 0.600 indicates that the independent variable accounts for 60 per cent of the dependent distribution. The remaining 40 per cent can either be explained by factors other than the independent variable (error component) or cannot be explained by the independent variable at all. The error component is significant if the r-squared value is low. For instance, the corrected R-squared value in the study is 0.500. The model's predictive potential can be increased by measuring the new independent variables' level of confidence using the adjusted R-squared value, which helps to resolve one of the issues with the R-squared value that is frequently encountered. Specifically, the model's constant value rises as independent variables are included.

RESULTS

Manufacturing is the largest industry sector on the Indonesian stock exchange (IDX). Thus, it makes sense to focus on that sector. STATA software determines the best model, tests classical assumptions, and concludes with the coefficient of determination test, f-test, and t-test. Seven hundred forty-five panel data from financial statements were analysed using STATA software based on purposive sampling, as shown in **Table 2**.

Based on **Table 2**, it can be seen that on average, the value of PAiT or Performance Accrual, including Tax as an indicator of earnings quality, is -3.266, which is quite close to the highest value of earnings quality, namely -0.004, which explains that the earnings quality of the analysis unit is relatively high on average, even so with a standard deviation below the average value, it illustrates that little panel data deviates from the panel data as a whole. The average value of the independent commissioner of the analysis unit is 0.392, which indicates that, on average, 40 per cent of independent commissioners are in the analysis unit of this study. However, it is quite high, and the number of internal

commissioners is higher at 60 per cent, which may impact the supervisory function performed by independent commissioners.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
PAiT	-8.985	-0.004	-3.266	2.390
COMIN	0.166	0.800	0.392	0.099
COMAU	1.000	5.000	3.020	0.329
FSIZE	0.011	6.116	3.410	0.735
FAGE	25.000	35.000	31.951	2.023

Notes: PAiT = Earnings Quality, COMIN=Independent Commissioners, COMAU=Audit Committee, FSIZE=Firm Size, FAGE=Firm Age

Table 2 shows also, the average value of the audit committee in the analysis unit is three people, a minimum of 1, and a maximum of 5 in this study. The average natural log value of assets owned by the analysis unit is 3.410, while 0.011 is minimum and 6.116 is maximum; it reflects that, on average, the assets owned by the analysis unit are quite large and are between the minimum value and the maximum value. The average age of the companies analysed is 32 years, which is long enough for the business continuity of an entity.

The best model selection analysis is then performed, as shown in **Table 3**, using the Chow test to compare the Fixed Effect Model with the Common Effect Model, the LM test to compare the Random Effect Model with the Common Effect Model, and the Hausman test to compare the Fixed Effect Model and Random Effect Model. Based on three model selection tests, the Chow test chose the Fixed Effect Model, the LM test chose the Common Effect Model, and the Hausman test chose the Fixed Effect Model. Based on these choices, it was determined that the Fixed Effect Model was the best in the data analysed after the Chow, LM and Hausman tests were chosen.

Table 3. Selection of the Best Model

Test	Comparison	Criteria	Result	Selected
Chow	FEM Vs CEM	ProbF less than 0.050	Prob.F = 0.049	FEM
LM	REM Vs CEM	ProbChibar2 less than 0.050	Prob.Chibar2 = 0.071	CEM
Hausman	FEM Vs REM	ProbChi2 less than 0.050	Prob.Chi2 = 0.024	FEM

Notes: FEM=Fixed Effect Model, CEM=Common Effect Model, REM=Random Effect Model

When it is determined that the Fixed Effect Model is the optimal model, the classical assumption test is performed, as indicated in **Table 4**. The traditional assumption tests performed on the Fixed Effect Model include the multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity tests. However, the normality and autocorrelation tests are not required for data using the FEM model because it uses the original least square (OLS) technique.

Table 4. Classical Assumption Test

Test	Indicator	Result	Description
Multicollinearity	VIF less than 10	Range 1.010 to 1.030	Ok
Heteroscedasticity	ProbChi2 more than 0.050	Prob.Chi2 is 0.807	Ok

This classical assumption test starts with a multicollinearity test to see if there is a high or perfect correlation between the independent variables in the regression model (Ghozali & Ratmono, 2017). The data is declared to pass the multicollinearity test if the Variance Inflation Factor or VIF value is less than 10. Based on **Table 4**, the VIF value ranges from 1.010 to 1.030. Hence, the test is deemed to pass. The heteroscedasticity test is then performed to assess the variance of variables in the regression model, which should be different (Ghozali & Ratmono, 2017). If the ProbChi2 value exceeds 0.050, the data passes the heteroscedasticity test, according to **Table 4**.

Table 5. Coefficient Determination

Information	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
N	745	714	68
R-Square	0.110	0.023	0.121
Prob F	0.049**	0.001**	0.015**

* Significant 90 per cent, ** Significant 95 per cent, *** Significant 99 per cent

The t-test, F-test, and coefficient of determination are then used to prove the hypothesis, and as a discussion of the key findings of this study, the fixed effect model (FEM) is used as the model selection test. **Table 5** shows that the first research model has an R-square value of 0.110 for model 1, where independent commissioners and audit committees explain earnings quality by 11.060 per cent. Meanwhile, model 2 has an r-square value of 0.023, which means that male independent commissioners and audit committees can explain earnings quality by 2.360 per cent. Model 3 has an r-square value of 0.121, which means that female independent commissioners and audit committees can explain earnings quality by 12.110 per cent. According to the F-test, the first model has a significant value of 0.049, the second model has a substantial value of 0.001, and the third model has a significant value of 0.015, indicating that these three research models are fit and practicable.

Table 6. Main Hypothesis

Variable	Coefficient	Prob t-stat
COMIN -> PAiT	1.113	0.047**
COMAU -> PAiT	0.294	0.199
FSIZE -> PAiT	0.915	0.910
FAGE -> PAiT	-0.022	0.233

Notes: PAiT=Earnings Quality, COMIN=Independent Commissioners, COMAU=Audit Committee, FSIZE=Firm Size, FAGE=Firm Age

* Significant 90 per cent, ** Significant 95 per cent, *** Significant 99 per cent

Table 6 shows, the coefficient value of the effect of independent commissioners on earnings quality is 1.113. With a significance value of 0.017, it explains that independent commissioners positively affect earnings quality, indicating that ***hypothesis 1 is accepted***. Meanwhile, the coefficient value of 0.294 and significance value of 0.199 explains that the audit committee does not affect earnings quality; hence, ***hypothesis 2 is rejected***. In this study, firm size and firm age do not significantly affect earnings quality.

Table 7. Gender Analysis

Variable	Male		Female	
	Coefficient	Prob t-stat	Coefficient	Prob t-stat
COMIN -> PAiT	-1.834	0.037**	-10.496	0.005***
COMAU -> PAiT	0.800	0.049**	1.801	0.080*
FSIZE -> PAiT	-0.405	0.001***	-0.626	0.052*
FAGE -> PAiT	0.000	0.999	-0.092	0.458

Notes: PAiT=Earnings Quality, COMIN=Independent Commissioners, COMAU=Audit Committee, FSIZE=Firm Size, FAGE=Firm Age

* Significant 90 per cent, ** Significant 95 per cent, *** Significant 99 per cent

Gender analysis is carried out by dividing panel data based on the male and female gender of independent commissioners and audit committees to analyse the role of gender in the supervisory function carried out by independent commissioners and audit committees on the quality of corporate earnings. After conducting a model selection test on a sample of companies with male independent commissioners and male audit committees, the Common Effect Model (CEM) was selected as the best model, as well as on a sample of companies with female independent commissioners and female audit committees, so that gender analysis in the regression model uses the Common Effect Model (CEM).

Table 7 shows explains that male and female independent commissioners influence management policies in preparing financial statements, but a negative influence on earnings quality happens. Even so, when compared, the results can be explained that female independent commissioners have more impact on low earnings quality than male independent commissioners. Meanwhile, on the other hand, in the gender analysis, it was also found that the role of male and female audit committees in supervising management to improve earnings quality was quite effective. However, the level of influence was more substantial for male audit committees than for female audit committees in carrying out their supervisory role.

Although not hypothesised, the proof of gender diversity in the influence of independent commissioners and audit committees in the context of the supervisory function on earnings quality is proven to have different results for males and females.

DISCUSSION

The test results of hypothesis 1 found that independent commissioners positively affect earnings quality. These results explain that independent commissioners of diverse genders supervise management in preparing financial statements in the analysis unit. So, the greater the number of independent commissioners with gender diversity in a company,

the more attention management will pay to improving earnings quality in the financial statements it prepares.

As explained in POJK No. 57 / POJK.04 / 2017, one of the duties of independent commissioners is to ensure the transparency and openness of the company's financial statements. As an outsider to the company, independent commissioners have a duty or supervisory function to management, one of which is the process of preparing financial reports so that the resulting financial information is of quality so that it can be used by outsiders, especially investors in their investment policies (Handriani, 2020; Nuroniyah and Basuki, 2020; Setiawan et al., 2020). With a well-executed supervisory function by independent commissioners, good corporate governance will be achieved, such as transparency, accountability, and independence, which are contained in the quality of earnings on the company's financial statements. The running of the supervisory function by independent commissioners also minimises information asymmetry that usually arises between management and investors, as in agency theory. Gender diversity among independent commissioners has a beneficial impact on the level of information disclosure (Aribi et al., 2018) and earnings quality (Yousuf & Aldamen, 2021) so that the level of earnings management is reduced (Kapoor & Goel, 2019; Orazalin, 2020). Gender diversity is an effective monitoring instrument, which reduces agency conflicts and thus improves the quality of financial reporting (El-Dasty & Elamer, 2022)

Meanwhile, from the results of the gender analysis, it was found that the role of independent commissioners with gender specifically, either male only or female only, hurts earnings quality, and the supervisory role of female independent commissioners is more vital than male independent commissioners which has an impact on low earnings quality. These results indicate that in the absence of gender diversity in independent commissioners, the supervisory function of independent commissioners does not run well according to its function and encourages management to carry out earnings management practices so that financial information looks beautiful even though it is far from the quality of earnings expected by investors. The authority possessed by female independent commissioners is related to the level of earnings management more strongly than that of male independent commissioners (Al-absy et al., 2019; Kumar & Ravi, 2022). Female directors generally consider more issues, not only economic but also social sustainability, which in turn does not focus on the financial information investors need, which should be reflected in the earnings quality (Kanadlı et al., 2022), thus getting an adverse reaction in the stock market (Ghafoor et al., 2022). Meanwhile, male independent commissioners also negatively impact the quality of corporate earnings, presumably related to the nature and characteristics of men who tend to take action due to personal goals (Friscilla & Nugroho, 2020). However, the significance is less vital than that of female independent commissioners.

The results of hypothesis testing did not find a significant effect of the audit committee on earnings quality. These results explain that the supervisory function carried out by the audit committee cannot encourage management to improve the quality of earnings as an output of the process of preparing financial statements. In carrying out its supervisory function and assisting independent commissioners, the audit committee in the analysis unit and within the time of this study was found to be ineffective, which was thought to be due to the limited number of audit committees owned in a company in Indonesia. It is alleged that an audit committee in a public company is only required for the company to be listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The absence of a significant effect of the audit committee on earnings quality is thought to be due to not only the lack of supervisory function carried out by the audit committee but also the lack of power possessed by the audit committee in supervising management so that its function does not run well (Dewi & Mita, 2019; Halim, 2022; Kawedar et al., 2021; Nelwan & Tansuria, 2019; Savka, 2019).

Meanwhile, the gender analysis test on the audit committee found a positive effect of male and female audit committees on earnings quality. However, when compared, it is known that the impact of male audit committees is more significant than female audit committees. This result is likely due to the courage males possess compared to the prudence and ethical thinking of the female audit committee, so the male audit committee is bolder in its supervisory function than the female audit committee (Rahma & Wahjudi, 2021). With too much caution in the supervisory function, female audit committees make more mistakes and must be more accurate in estimating earnings (Ammer & Ahmad-Zaluki, 2017).

The different results of the primary regression and gender analysis explain that in the implementation of the audit committee's duties in supervising management, there should be no gender diversity in the audit committee team so that it is in line with the procedures for managing the preparation of financial statements by management and also in providing opinions and input to independent commissioners. Both female and male audit committee teams can still perform their supervisory functions well, even though males are stronger in carrying out their functions. Even so, the imbalance of the unit of analysis is also one of the reasons that causes different results between the units of study with male and female audit committees. However, the fact is that in Indonesia, female audit committees are still much lower than male audit committees. This can be a concern for all parties, both regulators, organisations and academics, so that the number of female practitioners with qualified audit skills can increase, and companies can use their role in their supervisory function as an audit committee.

CONCLUSION

Using 745-panel data points from manufacturing businesses listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2015 to 2021 as the unit of study, and the findings of hypothesis testing, as well as gender analysis on 714 panel data with male independent commissioners and male audit committees, and gender analysis on 68-panel data with female independent commissioners and female audit committees, the following can be concluded: The supervisory function carried out by gender-diverse independent commissioners has a positive influence on the quality of corporate earnings, but a negative influence occurs when the supervisory function is carried out by only female independent commissioners or only male independent commissioners. The supervisory function carried out by the audit committee does not have a significant effect on the company's earnings quality; even so, the audit committee's supervisory function can be carried out optimally when the audit committee team consists of the same gender, both men and women, where the influence of the male audit committee has a more substantial effect on improving earnings quality than when gender diversity occurs.

Suggestions. From the results of hypothesis testing and gender analysis in this study, the following suggestions can be conveyed: This study found a positive effect of independent commissioners with a variety of genders on earnings quality and vice versa.

If only a specific gender, investors should consider a policy of determining independent commissioners of various genders so that the supervisory function can run better. This study found that male or female audit committees significantly increase earnings quality compared to gender diversity in the audit committee team. These can be input by independent commissioners in forming committee teams to help carry out the supervisory function. The role of the female audit committee, although quite significant in improving earnings quality, is more important for the male audit committee; this is thought to be due to the number of female audit committees that are not as many as men, so the role of the Government as a regulator, audit or accountant organisation to the role of company owners in policies to increase the ability and opportunities for more women so that they can carry out their functions as audit committees.

REFERENCES

Al-absy, M. S. M., Nor, K., & Ku, I. (2019). Audit Committee Chairman Characteristics And Earnings Management. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration*, 11(4), 339–370. <https://doi.org/10.1108/APJBA-10-2018-0188>.

Amin, A., Djuminah, Surhadjanto, D., & Agustiningsih, S. W. (2017). Board-Auditor Interaction And Earnings Management : The Model Of Company With Concentrated Ownership. *Review of Integrative Business and Economics Research*, 6(3), 217–238. https://sibresearch.org/uploads/3/4/0/9/34097180/riben_6-3_a17-208_217-238.pdf.

Ammer, M. A., & Ahmad-Zaluki, N. A. (2017). The Role Of The Gender Diversity Of Audit Committees In Modelling The Quality Of Management Earnings Forecasts Of Initial Public. *Gender in Management*, 32(6), 420–440. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/GM-09-2016-0157>.

Aribi, Z. A., Alqatamin, R. M., & Arun, T. (2018). Gender Diversity On Boards And Forward-Looking Information Disclosure: Evidence From Jordan. *Journal of Accounting in Emerging Economies*, 8(2), 205–222. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/JAEE-05-2016-0039>.

Arisanti, I. (2019). Analysis On Earnings Persistence, Independent Commissioner And Herding Behavior On Earnings Quality. *Jabe (Journal of Accounting and Business Education)*, 3(2), 151. <https://doi.org/10.26675/jabe.v3i2.6846>.

Damak, S. T. (2018). Gender Diverse Board And Earnings Management : Evidence From French Listed Companies. *Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal*, 9(3), 289–312. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SAMPJ-08-2017-0088>.

Darma, Y. A., & Astuti, S. (2021). *Pemahaman Konsep Literasi Gender* (Fisrt Ed.). Langgam Pustaka.

Dewi, R. F., & Mita, A. F. (2019). The Impact Of Audit Committee's Financial Expertise And Status On Accrual Earnings Management. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 21(2), 82–89. <https://doi.org/10.9744/jak.21.2.82-89>.

E-vahdati, S., Oradi, J., & Nazari, J. A. (2022). CEO Gender And Readability Of Annual Reports : Do Female CEOs ' Demographic Attributes Matter ? *Journal of Applied Accounting Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAAR-04-2022-0086/full/html>.

El-Dasty, M. M., & Elamer, A. A. (2022). Female Leadership And Financial Reporting Quality In Egypt. *Journal of Applied Accounting Research*, 24(3), 583–605. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/JAAR-11-2021-0315>.

Friscilla, Y., & Nugroho, P. I. (2020). Love Of Money, Machiavellian Dan Persepsi Etis:

Analisis Berdasarkan Perspektif Gender. *Jurnal Akuntansi Profesi*, 11(2), 223–234. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.23887/jap.v11i2.29928>.

García-Sánchez, I.-M., Martínez-Ferrero, J., & García-Meca, E. (2017). Gender Diversity, Financial Expertise And Its Effects On Accounting Quality. *Management Decision*, 55(2), 347–382. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-02-2016-0090>.

Ghafoor, Z., Ahmed, I., & Hassan, A. (2022). Audit Committee Characteristics , Enterprise Risk Management And Stock Price Synchronicity. *Managerial Auditing Journal*, 37(1), 69–101. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MAJ-12-2020-2942/full/html>.

Ghafran, C., O'Sullivan, N., & Yasmin, S. (2022). When Does Audit Committee Busyness Influence Earnings Management In The UK? Evidence On The Role Of The Financial Crisis And Company Size. *Journal of International Accounting, Auditing and Taxation*, 47, 100467. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccaudtax.2022.100467>.

Ghozali, I., & Ratmono, D. (2017). *Analisis Multivariat Dan Ekonometrika : Teori, Konsep, Dan Aplikasi Dengan Eview 10* (1st ed.). Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro. <http://inlislite.perpusnas.go.id>.

Halim, K. I. (2022). Audit Committee, Accounting Conservatism, Leverage, Earnings Growth, Dan Earnings Quality. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi*, 32(6), 1403. <https://doi.org/10.24843/eja.2022.v32.i06.p01>.

Hamdan, A. (2020). The Role Of The Audit Committee In Improving Earnings Quality: The Case Of Industrial Companies In GCC. *Journal of International Studies*, 13(2), 127–138. <https://doi.org/10.14254/2071-8330.2020/13-2/9>.

Handayani, T., & Sugiarti, S. (2017). *Konsep Dan Teknik Penelitian Gender* (4th Ed.). Penerbit Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.

Handriani, E. (2020). Earning Management And The Effect Characteristics Of Audit Committee, Independent Commissioners: Evidence From Indonesia. *Research in World Economy*, 11(3), 108–123. <https://doi.org/10.5430/rwe.v11n3p108>.

Kanadlı, S. B., Alawadi, A., Kakabadse, N., & Zhang, P. (2022). Do Independent Boards Pay Attention To Corporate Sustainability? Gender Diversity Can Make A Difference. *Corporate Governance*, 22(7), 1390–1404. <https://doi.org/10.1108/CG-09-2021-0352/full/html>.

Kapoor, N., & Goel, S. (2019). Do Diligent Independent Directors Restrain Earnings Management Practices ? Indian Lessons For The Global World. *Asian Journal of Accounting Research*, 4(1), 52–69. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AJAR-10-2018-0039>.

Kawedar, W., Rizkyana, F. W., & Handayani1, R. S. (2021). The Influence of Audit Committee Characteristics And External Auditors On Earnings Quality (Study On Sharia Banks In Southeast Asia). *Jurnal Akuntansi*, 9(1), 74–85. <https://doi.org/10.26460/ja.v9i1.2387>.

Khelif, H., & Achek, I. (2017). Gender In Accounting Research : A Review. *Managerial Auditing Journal*, 32(6), 627–655. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MAJ-02-2016-1319>.

Kristian, M. T., & Siswanto, H. P. (2022). The Effects Of External Audit, Independent Commissioner, And Firm Size On Earnings Management. *Proceedings of the Tenth International Conference on Entrepreneurship and Business Management 2021 (ICEBM 2021)*, 653(Icebmr 2021), 330–337. <https://doi.org/10.2991/aebmr.k.220501.050>.

Kumar, S., & Ravi, R. (2022). Earnings Management : Are Men From Mars And Women From Venus ? *Managerial Finance*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MF-04-2022-0154/full/html>.

Mappadang, A. (2021). Audit Committee, Capital Structure And Liquidity: Interaction And Impact On Earnings Quality. *Jurnal Akuntansi Trisakti*, 8(1), 137–150. <https://doi.org/10.25105/jat.v8i1.8663>.

Marlinah, A., Susanto, Y. K., & Theodora, P. (2022). Corporate Governance And Earnings Quality: An Empirical In Indonesia. *Academy of Accounting and Financial Studies Journal*, 26(3), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.26-3-2019.2290923>.

Mnif, Y., & Cherif, I. (2021). Female Board Directorship And Earnings Management. *Pacific Accounting Review*, 33(1), 114–141. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PAR-04-2020-0049>.

Nelwan, M. L., & Tansuria, B. I. (2019). Audit Committee Characteristics And Earnings Management Practices. *Journal of Economics, Business & Accountancy Ventura*, 22(1), 85–97. <https://doi.org/10.14414/jebav.v22i1.1400>.

Nuroniyah, S. F., & Basuki. (2020). Independent Commissioner Role In Earnings Management And Investment Efficiency Relationship. *Journal of Security and Sustainability Issues*, 10(Oct), 472–483. [https://doi.org/10.9770/jssi.2020.10.Oct\(38\)](https://doi.org/10.9770/jssi.2020.10.Oct(38)).

Oradi, J. (2020). Audit Committee Gender Diversity And Financial Reporting : Evidence From Restatements. *Managerial Auditing Journal*, 35(1), 67–92. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MAJ-10-2018-2048>.

Orazalin, N. (2020). Board Gender Diversity , Corporate Governance , And Earnings Management Evidence From An Emerging Market. *Gender in Management*, 35(1), 37–60. <https://doi.org/10.1108/GM-03-2018-0027>.

Permata Sari, D., & Setiyawati, H. (2021). Earning Quality Effect On Stock Returns: GCG And CSR Mechanism. *Jurnal Keuangan Dan Perbankan*, 25(2), 240–259. <https://doi.org/10.26905/jkdp.v25i2.5528>.

Rahma, P. A. R., & Wahjudi, D. (2021). Tax Minimization Pemoderisasi Tunnelling Incentive, Mechanism Bonus Dan Debt Covenant Dalam Pengambilan Keputusan Transfer Pricing. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi & Perpajakan (JRAP)*, 8(02), 16–34. <https://doi.org/10.35838/jrap.2021.008.02.13>.

Rucita, N. E. R., & Sanjaya, R. (2021). Factors Affecting The Management Of Income. *Riset*, 3(1), 466–477. <https://doi.org/10.37641/riset.v3i1.80>.

Sandria, F. (2021). Deretan Skandal Lapkeu Di Pasar Saham RI. *CNBC Indonesia*, 1–3. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/market/20210726191301-17-263827/deretan-skandal-lapkeu-di-pasar-saham-ri-indofarma-hanson>.

Sari, G. P., & Febriyanto, F. (2019). Prediksi Laba Masa Depan Dengan Future Earnings Response Coeffisient Melalui Manajemen Laba. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 10(2), 14. <https://doi.org/10.36448/jak.v10i2.1286>.

Savka, V.-M. (2019). Do Audit Committees Have Capacity To Monitor Management: The Case Of Serbia. *Management and Economics Review*, 4(1), 23–40. <https://doi.org/10.24818/mer/2019.06-03>.

Setiawan, D., Phua, L. K., Chee, H. K., Trinugroho, I., & Setiawan, D. (2020). The Effect Of Audit Committee Characteristics On Earnings Management: The Case Of Indonesia. *Afro-Asian Journal of Finance and Accounting*, 10(4), 447–463. <https://doi.org/10.1504/AAJFA.2020.110488>.

Setiawan, F. A., Kurniawati, H., & Kristanto, S. B. (2020). The Influence Of Women In The Board Of Commissioners, CFO, And The Audit Committee On Earnings Quality. *Jurnal Akuntansi*, 24(2), 204. <https://doi.org/10.24912/ja.v24i2.691>.

Shahzad, F., Rehman, I. U., Colombage, S., & Nawaz, F. (2019). Financial Reporting Quality, Family Ownership, And Investment Efficiency: An Empirical Investigation. *Managerial Finance*, 45(4), 513–535. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MF-02-2018-0081>.

Siagian, D., & Siregar, S. V. (2018). The Effect Of Audit Committee Financial Expertise And Relative Status On Earnings Management: Case Of Indonesia. *Jurnal Akuntansi*, 22(3), 321. <https://doi.org/10.24912/ja.v22i3.391>.

Syamsudin, S., Setiany, E., & Sajidah, S. (2017). Gender Diversity And Firm Value: A Study On Boards Of Public Manufacturing Firms In Indonesia. *Problems and Perspectives in Management*, 15(3), 276–284. [https://doi.org/10.21511/ppm.15\(3-1\).2017.11](https://doi.org/10.21511/ppm.15(3-1).2017.11).

Tarmidi, D., Murwaningsari, E., & Ahnan, Z. M. (2021). Earnings Quality And Audit Quality: Analysis Of Investor Reaction. *Humanities and Social Sciences Letters*, 9(3), 250–259. <https://doi.org/10.18488/JOURNAL.73.2021.93.250.259>.

Tarmidi, D., Pramukty, R., & Akbar, T. (2020). Fundamental Analysis Of Financial Ratios On Stock Prices. *Saudi Journal of Economics and Finance*, 04(05), 176–180. <https://doi.org/10.36348/sjef.2020.v04i05.003>.

Tee, C. M., & Kasipillai, J. (2022). Female Directors ' Monitoring And Earnings Quality : The Moderating Effect Of Political Connections And Family Ownership. *International Journal of Manpower*, 43(5), 1085–1107. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJM-02-2021-0101/full/html>.

Yasser, Q. R., Mamun, A. Al, & Ahmed, I. (2016). Quality Of Financial Reporting In The Asia-Pacific Region: The Influence Of Ownership Composition. *Review of International Business and Strategy*, 26(4), 543–560. <https://doi.org/10.1108/RIBS-02-2016-0011>.

Yousuf, A., & Aldamen, H. (2021). Female Representation On The Board Of Directors And Accrual Quality Within The Context Of Cultural Dimensions And Accounting Values. *Managerial Auditing Journal*, 36(4), 535–563. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MAJ-06-2020-2723/full/html>.