

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Abbott, L. J., Parker, S. and Peters, G. F. 2005. "Audit Committee Characteristics and Financial Misstatement: A Study of the Efficacy of Certain Blue Ribbon Committee Recommendations", *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
- Abdelghany, K. E. M. 2005. "Measuring the quality of earnings", *Managerial Auditing Journal*, 20(9), pp. 1001–1015.
- Agrawal, A. and Knoeber, C. R. 1996. "Firm Performance and Mechanisms to Control Agency Problems between Managers and Shareholders", *The Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*, 31(3), pp. 377–397.
- Aguilera, R. V., Filatotchev, I., & Jackson, G. 2007. "An Organizational Approach to Comparative Corporate Governance: Costs, Contingencies, and Complementarities", *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
- Ahmed, A. S. and Duellman, S. 2011. "Accounting Conservatism and Board of Director Characteristics: an Empirical Analysis", *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
- Al-Ajmi, J. 2009. "Audit firm, corporate governance, and audit quality: Evidence from Bahrain", *Advances in Accounting*. Elsevier Ltd, 25(1), pp. 64–74.
- Ali, A. and Hwang, L.-S. 2000. "Country-Specific Factors Related to Financial Reporting and the Value Relevance of Accounting Data", *Journal of Accounting Research*, 38(1), p. 1.
- Allen, F. and Gale, D. 2000. "Corporate Governance and Competition in Corporate Governance: Theoretical and Empirical Perspectives".
- Anthony, Robert N., Govindarajan Vijay, 2007. "Management control system", 12 Edition, New York, NY: Mc. Graw Hill Education.
- Ashbaugh, Hollis, LaFond, R. and Mayhew, B. W. 2003. "Do Nonaudit Services Compromise Auditor Independence? Further Evidence", *the Accounting Review*, 78(3), pp. 611–639.

- Badriyah, N., Sari, R. N. and Basri, Y. M. 2015. "The Effect of Corporate Governance and Firm Characteristics on Firm Performance and Risk Management as an Intervening Variable", *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 31(15), pp. 868–875.
- Baik, B., Choi, S., & Farber, D. B. 2019. "Managerial ability and income smoothing", *Accounting Review*, 95(4), 1–22.
- Ball, R., Kothari, S. P. and Robin, A. 2000. "The effect of international institutional factors on properties of accounting earnings", *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 29(1), pp. 1–51.
- Ball, R. and Shivakumar, L. 2005. "Earnings quality in UK private firms: Comparative loss recognition timeliness", *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 39(1), pp. 83–128.
- Balsam, S., Krishnan, J. and Yang, J. S. 2005. "Auditor Industry Specialization and Earnings Quality", *SSRN Electronic Journal*, pp. 1–46.
- Barragato, C. A., & Markelevich, A. 2008. "Earnings quality following corporate acquisitions", *Managerial Finance*, 34(5), 304–315.
- Barnhart, S. W. and Rosenstein, S. 1998. "Board Composition, Managerial Ownership, and Firm Performance: An Empirical Analysis", *The Financial Review*, 33 (1998), 1-16.
- Baron, RM., and Kenny, D. 1986. "The Moderator-Mediator Variable Distinction in Social Psychological Research: Conceptual, Strategic, and Statistical Considerations", *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 1986, Vol. 51, No. 6, 1173-1182.
- Barth, M., W. Landsman, dan M. Lang. 2007. "International Accounting Standards and Accounting Quality", *Working paper*, Stanford University and University of North Carolina.
- Basuki, AT., dan Prawoto, N. 2016. "Analisis regresi dalam penelitian ekonomi dan bisnis", Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

- Beasley, M. S. 1996. "Empirical Analysis the of Board the Relation of Financial Between Composition Statement Fraud", *The Accounting Review*, 71(4), pp. 443–465.
- Beatty, A., Chamberlain, S. and Magliolo, J. 1996. "An empirical analysis of the economic implications of fair value accounting for investment securities", *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 22(1–3), pp. 43–77.
- Becker-Blease, H. R. 2011. "Governance and innovation", *Journal of Corporate Finance*, 17, 947–958.
- Becker, C., DeFond, M., Jiambalvo, J., Subramanyam, K., 1998. "The effect of audit quality on earnings management", *Contemporary Accounting Research*, 15(1), pp. 1–24.
- Bentley, K. A., Omer, T. C., & Sharp, N. Y. 2012. "Business strategy, audit effort, and financial reporting irregularities", *Contemporary Accounting Research*, 30, 780 – 817.
- Bhagat, S. and Black, B. S. 2001. "The Non-Correlation Between Board Independence and Long-Term Firm Performance", *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 274(185).
- Bozec, Y. and Bozec, R. 2007. "Ownership Concentration and Corporate Governance Practices: Substitution or Expropriation Effects?", pp. 182–195.
- Burgstahler, D. C., Hail, L. and Leuz, C. 2006. "The importance of reporting incentives: Earnings management in European private and public firms", *Accounting Review*, 81(5), pp. 983–1016.
- Bushman, R., Chen, Q., Engel, E., Smith, A. 2004. "Financial accounting information, organizational complexity and corporate governance systems", *Journal of Accounting and Economics*.
- Caixing, L., & David, Y. 2011. "An analysis of the impact of the Sarbanes-Oxley act on earnings Management", *Advances in Management*, 4(6), 25–31.

- Carcello, J. V and Nagy, A. 2002. "Auditor industry specialization and fraudulent financial reporting", *Deloitte & Touche/University of Kansas Symposium on Auditing Problems: Fraud and the Audit Process*, pp. 94–118.
- Chang, J. C. and Sun, H. L. 2009. "Crossed-listed foreign firms' earnings informativeness, earnings management and disclosures of corporate governance information under SOX", *International Journal of Accounting*. University of Illinois, 44(1), pp. 1–32.
- Chen, K. Y., Elder, R. J. and Hsieh, Y.-M. 2007. "Corporate Governance and Earnings Management: The Implications of Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for Taiwanese Listed Companies", *Journal of Contemporary Accounting & Economics*. Elsevier Ltd, 3(2), pp. 73–105.
- Chen, L. H., Folsom, D. M., Paek, W., & Sami, H. 2014. "Accounting conservatism, earnings persistence, and pricing multiples on earnings", *Accounting Horizons*, 28(2), 233–260.
- Cheng, S., Evans, J. H. and Nagarajan, N. J. 2008. "Board size and firm performance: The moderating effects of the market for corporate control", *Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting*, 31(2), pp. 121–145.
- Chou, J., Ng, L., Sibilkov, V., & Wang, Q. 2011. "Product market competition and corporate governance", *Review of Development Finance*. University of Cairo., 1(2), pp. 114–130.
- Christensen, P. O., Feltham, G. A. and Şabac, F. 2005. "A contracting perspective on earnings quality", *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 39(2), pp. 265–294.
- Claessens, S., Djankov, S., Fan, J.P.J., Lang, L.H.P. 2002. "Disentangling the incentive and entrenchment effects of large shareholdings", *Journal of Finance*, 57(6), pp. 2741–2771.
- Clubb, C., & Wu, G. 2014. "Earnings Volatility and Earnings Prediction: Analysis and UK Evidence", *Journal of Business Finance and Accounting*, 41 (1–2), 53–72.

- Coffee Jr., J. C. 2005. "Privatization and Corporate Governance: The Lessons from Securities Market Failure", *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 158.
- Cohen, J., Krishnamoorthy, G. and Wright, A. 2004. "The Corporate Governance Mosaic and Financial Reporting Quality", *Journal of Accounting Literature*, 23, pp. 87–152.
- Dallas, L. L. 2003. "The multiple roles of corporate boards of directors", *San Diego Law Review*, 40(3).
- Davidson, W. N., III, Xie, B., & Xu, W. 2004. "Market reaction to voluntary announcements of audit committee appointments: The effect of financial expertise", *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy*, 23(4), 279–293.
- DeAngelo, L. E. 1981. "Auditor size and audit fees", *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 3(May), pp. 183–199.
- Dechow, M. 1994. "Accounting & Economics The role of accounting accruals", *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 18, pp. 3–42.
- Dechow, P., Ge, W. and Schrand, C. 2010. "Understanding earnings quality: A review of the proxies, their determinants and their consequences", *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 50(2–3), pp. 344–401.
- Dechow, P. M. and Dichev, I. D. 2002. "The quality of accruals and earnings: The role of accrual estimation errors", *Accounting Review*, 77 (SUPPL.), pp. 35–59.
- Dechow, P. M. and Skinner, D. J. 2000. "Earnings management: Reconciling the views of accounting academics, practitioners, and regulators", *Accounting Horizons*, 14(2), pp. 235–250.
- DeFond, M., Hung, M. and Trezevant, R. 2007. "Investor protection and the information content of annual earnings announcements: International evidence", *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 43(1), pp. 37–67.

- Dichev, I. D., Graham, JR., Harvey, CR., Rajgopal, S. 2012. "Earnings quality: Evidence from the field", *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 56(2–3), pp. 1–33.
- Dichev, I. D. and Tang, V. W. 2011. "Earnings Volatility and Earnings Predictability", *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
- Dong, J., & Gou, Y. 2010. "Corporate governance structure, managerial discretion, and the R&D investment in China", *International Review of Economics and Finance*, 19, 180 – 188.
- Donaldson, Lex. 2001. "The contingency theory of organization", *Safe Publication*, Inc., London, New Delhi.
- Duchin, R., Matsusaka, J. G. and Ozbas, O. 2010. "When are outside directors effective?", *Journal of Financial Economics*. Elsevier, 96(2), pp. 195–214.
- Dunn, K.A., B.W. Mayhew, dan S.G. Morsfield. 2000. "Auditor industry specialization and client disclosure quality", *Working Paper, Baruch College-CUNY, University of Wisconsin, and The Capital Markets Company*.
- Donnelly, R. 2002. "Earnings persistence, losses and the estimation of earnings response coefficients", *Abacus*, 38(1), 121–133.
- Doyle, J. T., Lundholm, R. J., & Soliman, M. T. 2003. "The predictive value of expenses excluded from pro forma earnings", *Review of Accounting Studies*, 8(2–3), 175–183.
- Eldenburg, L.G., Gunny, KA., Hee, KW., Soderstrom, M. 2011. "Earnings management using real activities: Evidence from nonprofit hospitals", *Accounting Review*, 86(5), pp. 1605–1630.
- Esteban P. Laura, Garcia. F. Cristina. 2014. "The Influence of Firm Characteristics on Earnings Quality", *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 42: 50-60.

- Fan, J. P. H. and Wong, T. J. 2002. "Corporate ownership structure and the informativeness of accounting earnings in East Asia", *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 33, pp. 401–425.
- Florackis, C., Kostakis, A. and Ozkan, A. 2009. "Managerial ownership and performance", *Journal of Business Research*. Elsevier Inc., 62(12), pp. 1350–1357.
- Francis, J., LaFond, R., Olsson, P. M., & Schipper, K. 2003. "Earnings quality and the pricing effects of earnings patterns", *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 1 – 52.
- Francis, J., Olsson, P. M., Schipper, K., & LaFond, R. 2004. "Costs of equity and earnings attributes", *Accounting Review*, 79(4), 967–1010.
- Francis, J., LaFond, R., Olsson, P., Schipper, K., 2005. "The Market Pricing of Accrual Quality", *Journal of Accounting and Economic*, 39, 295-327 .
- Francis, Jere R., dan Dechun Wang. 2006. "The Joint Effect of Investor Protection and Big 4 Audits on Earnings Quality around the World", *Working paper College of Business University of Missouri-Columbia*.
- Francis, J. R. and Wang, D. 2008. "The joint effect of investor protection and big 4 audits on earnings quality around the world", *Contemporary Accounting Research*, 25(1), pp. 157–191.
- Gaio, C. 2010. "The relative importance of firm and country characteristics for earnings quality around the world", *European Accounting Review*.
- Gani, L. and Jermias, J. 2006. "Investigating the effect of board independence on performance across different strategies", *International Journal of Accounting*, 41(3), pp. 295–314.
- Ghofar, A. and Islam, S. M. N. 2015. "Corporate Governance and Contingency Theory".
- Givoly, D. Hayn, CK., Katz, SP. 2010. "Does Public Ownership of Equity Improve Earnings Quality? We are grateful for constructive comments", *The Accounting Review American Accounting Association*, 85(1), pp. 195–225.

- Givoly, D. and Hayn, C. 2000. "The Changing Time-Series Properties of Earnings, Cash Flows and Accruals", *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 29, pp. 287–320.
- Godfrey, J. M., & Jones, K. L. 1999. "Political influences on income smoothing via extraordinary item classification", *Journal of Accounting and Finance*, 39, 229 – 254.
- Gompers, P., Ishii, J. and Metrick, A. 2003. "Corporate governance and equity prices", *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 118(1), pp. 107–155.
- Gordon, L. A., Loeb, M. P., & Tseng, C. Y. 2009. "Enterprise risk management and firm performance: A contingency perspective", *Journal of Accounting & Public Policy*, 28, 301 – 327.
- Govindarajan, V. and Fisher, J. 1990. "Strategy, Control Systems, and Resource Sharing: Effects on Business-Unit Performance", *Academy of Management Journal*, 33(2), pp. 259–285.
- Graham, J. R., Harvey, C. R., & Rajgopal, S. 2005. "The economic implications of corporate financial reporting", *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 40(1–3), 3–73.
- Gramling, A.A., V.E. Johnson, dan I.K Khurana. 2001. "Audit firm industry specialization and financial reporting quality", *Working Paper, Georgia State University and University of Missouri-Columbia*.
- Guest, P. M. 2009. "The impact of board size on firm performance: Evidence from the UK", *European Journal of Finance*, 15(4), pp. 385–404.
- Gujarati, DN and Porter, D. 2012. "Basic econometrics", *McGraw-Hill International edition*, New York.
- Hair, J. F., C. M. Ringle, dan M. Sarstedt. 2017. "Partial least squares structural equation modelling: Rigorous applications, better result and higher acceptance".



- Hall, M., Macintyre, S. and Porter, M. 1985. "Antenatal care assessed : a case study of an innovation in Aberdeen", pp. xiii, 139.
- Hambrick, D. C. 1983. "Some tests of the effectiveness and functional attributes of Miles and Snow's strategic types", *Academy of Management journal*. *Academy of Management*, 26(1), pp. 5–26.
- Hendry, K. and Kiel, G. C. 2004. "The-Role-of-the-Board-in-Firm", *Corporate governance an international review*, 12(4), pp. 500–520.
- Heugens, P. P. M. A. R., van Essen, M. and van Oosterhout, J. 2009. "Meta-analyzing ownership concentration and firm performance in Asia: Towards a more fine-grained understanding", *Asia Pacific Journal of Management*, 26(3), pp. 481–512.
- Hope, O.-K., Thomas, W. B. and Vyas, D. 2012. "Financial Reporting Quality of U.S. Private and Public Firms", *Journal of International Accounting Research*, 90(4), pp. 1395–1435.
- Hoque, Z. 2004. "A contingency model of the association between strategy, environmental uncertainty and performance measurement: Impact on organizational performance", *International Business Review*, 13(4), pp. 485–502.
- Hung, H. 1998. "A typology of the theories of the roles of governing boards", *Corporate Governance: An International Review*, 6(2), pp. 101–111.
- Ittner, C. D. and Larcker, D. F. 1998. "Are Nonfinancial Measures Leading Indicators of Financial Performance? An Analysis of Customer Satisfaction", *Journal of Accounting Research*, 36, p. 1.
- Ivashkovskaya, I. and Stepanova, A. 2011. "Does strategic corporate performance depend on corporate financial architecture? Empirical study of European, Russian and other emerging market's firms", *Journal of Management and Governance*, 15(4), pp. 603–616.

- Jensen, M. C. 2010. "The Modern Industrial Revolution, Exit, and the Failure of Internal Control Systems", *Journal of Applied Corporate Finance*, 22(1), pp. 43–58.
- Jensen, M. C., and Meckling, W. H. 1976. "Theory of the firm: managerial behavior, agency costs, and ownership structure", *J. Finan. Econ.* 3 (4), 305–360.
- Jiang, W., Lee, P. and Anandarajan, A. 2008. "The association between corporate governance and earnings quality: Further evidence using the GOV-Score", *Advances in Accounting*. Elsevier B.V., 24(2), pp. 191–201.
- Jiraporn, P., Kim, Y. S., & Davidson, W. N. 2006. "Corporate governance, shareholder rights, and firm diversification: An empirical analysis", *Journal of Banking & Finance*, 30, 947 – 963.
- Kanagaretnam, K., Lim, C. Y. and Lobo, G. J. 2014. "Effects of international institutional factors on earnings quality of banks", *Journal of Banking and Finance*. Elsevier B.V., 39(1), pp. 87–106.
- Kaplan, R. S., Norton, D. P. 1992. "The balanced scorecard-measures that drive performance", *Harvard Business Review*, 70(1).71-79.
- Kathryn, C. 2005. "IFRS and M&A: More transparency but at a cost". *International Financial Law Review*, 24(7), 56–58.
- Katz, S. P. 2009. "Earnings quality and ownership structure: The role of private equity sponsors", *Accounting Review*, 84(3), pp. 623–658.
- Kiel, G. C. and Nicholson, G. J. 2003. "Board composition and corporate performance: How the Australian experience informs contrasting theories of corporate governance", *Corporate Governance: An International Review*, 11(3), pp. 189–205.
- Kim, H. and Lim, C. 2010. "Diversity, outside directors and firm valuation: Korean evidence", *Journal of Business Research*. Elsevier Inc., 63(3), pp. 284–291.

- Klapper, L. F. and Love, I. 2004. "Corporate governance, investor protection, and performance in emerging markets", *Journal of Corporate Finance*, 10(5), pp. 703–728.
- Klein, A. 2002. "Audit committee, board of director characteristics, and earnings management", *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 33(3), pp. 375–400.
- Knechel, W. R., Krishnan, G. V., Pevzner M., Shefchik L., Velury U. 2012. "Audit Quality Indicators: Insights from the Academic Literature", *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
- Kock, N. 2013. "Using WarpPLS in e-collaboration studies: Mediating effects, control and second order variables, and algorithm choices", *International Journal of e-Collaboration (IJEC)* 7 (3): 1-13.
- Kousenidis, D. V., Ladas, A. C. and Negakis, C. I. 2013. "The effects of the European debt crisis on earnings quality", *International Review of Financial Analysis*. Elsevier Inc., 30, pp. 351–362.
- Krishnan, G. V., & Zhang, J. 2019. "Does Mandatory Adoption of IFRS Enhance Earnings Quality? Evidence From Closer to Home", *The International Journal of Accounting*, 54(01), 1950003.
- Krivogorsky, V. 2006. "Ownership, board structure, and performance in continental Europe", *International Journal of Accounting*, 41(2), pp. 176–197.
- Langfield-Smith, K. 2006. "A Review of Quantitative Research in Management Control Systems and Strategy", *Handbooks of Management Accounting Research*, 2(2003), pp. 753–783.
- Langfield-smith, K. I. M. 1997. "Rainfall, commerce and politics", *Science*, 15(368), pp. 110–111.
- La Porta, R., de Silanes, FL., Shleifer, A., Vishny, R. 2007. "Investor protection and corporate governance", *Corporate Governance and Corporate Finance: A European Perspective*, 58, pp. 91–110.

- Larcker, D. F., Richardson, S. A. and Tuna, A. I. 2005. "How Important is Corporate Governance?", *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
- Larcker, D. F., Richardson, S. A. and Tuna, A. I. 2007. "Corporate Governance, Accounting Outcomes, and Organizational Performance", *Accounting Review*, 82(4), pp. 963–1008.
- Larmou, S. and Vafeas, N. 2010. "The relation between board size and firm performance in firms with a history of poor operating performance", *Journal of Management and Governance*, 14(1), pp. 61–85.
- Lawrence, A., Minutti-Meza, M. and Zhang, P. 2011. "Can big 4 versus non-big 4 differences in audit-quality proxies be attributed to client characteristics?", *Accounting Review*, 86(1), pp. 259–286.
- Lazonick, W., & O'Sullivan, M. 2000. "Maximizing shareholder value: A new ideology for corporate governance", *Economy and Society*, 29(1), 13–35.
- Lee, C. W., Li, L., & Yue, H. 2006. "Performance, growth and earnings management", *Review of Accounting Studies*, 11(2/3), 305–334.
- Lefort, F. and Urzúa, F. 2008. "Board independence, firm performance and ownership concentration: Evidence from Chile", *Journal of Business Research*, 61(6), pp. 615–622.
- Leuz, C. and Wysocki, P. D. 2016. "The Economics of Disclosure and Financial Reporting Regulation: Evidence and Suggestions for Future Research", *Journal of Accounting Research*, 54(2), pp. 525–622.
- Le´autier, T. O. 2007. "Corporate risk management for value creation: A guide to real-life applications", *London: Risk Books*.
- Lin, C. 2011. "An examination of board and firm Performance: evidence from Taiwan", *The International Journal of Business and Finance Research*, 5(4), pp. 17–35.
- Lipton, M. and Lorsch, J. W. 1992. "A modest proposal for improved corporate governance: Business source", *Business Lawyer*, 42(1), pp. 59–78.

- Louis, H. 2005. "Acquirers abnormal returns and the non-Big 4 auditor clientele effect", *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 40(1–3), pp. 75–99.
- Maher, M. E. and Andersson, T. 2005. "Corporate Governance: Effects on Firm Performance and Economic Growth", *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
- Mak, Y. T. and Kusnadi, Y. 2005. "Size really matters: Further evidence on the negative relationship between board size and firm value", *Pacific Basin Finance Journal*, 13(3), pp. 301–318.
- Marrakchi Chtourou, S., Bedard, J. and Courteau, L. 2005. "Corporate Governance and Earnings Management", *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 4(April), pp. 1–35.
- McMullen, Dorothy A., Raghunandan K. 1996. "Enhancing Audit Committee Effectiveness", *Journal of Accountancy*, 182(2), 79-81.
- Menicucci, E. 2020. "Earnings Quality", *a Book of Palgrave Macmillan*, Switzerland.
- Miles, R. E., & Snow, C. C. 2003. "Organizational strategy, structure and process", Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Mir, Ali El and Seboui, S. 2006. "Corporate governance and earnings management and the relationship between economic value added and created shareholder value", *African Journal of Business Management*, 6(15), pp. 242–254.
- Mueller, D. C. 2006. "Corporate governance and economic performance", *International Review of Applied Economics*, 20(5), 623–643.
- Myers, J. N., Myers, L. A. and Omer, T. C. 2003. "Exploring the term of the auditor-client relationship and the quality of earn ...", *The Accounting Review*, 78(3), pp. 779–799.
- Niu, F. F. 2006. "Corporate governance and the quality of accounting earnings: A Canadian perspective", *International Journal of Managerial Finance*, 2(4), pp. 302–327.

- Oliver, H. 1995. "Corporate Governance: Some Theory and Implications", *The Economic Journal*, 105(430), pp. 678–689.
- Olsson, P. M. Francis, J; LaFond, R., Schipper, K., 2004. "Costs of equity and earnings attributes", *Accounting Review*, 79(4), pp. 967–1010.
- Osma, B. G. 2008. "Board Independence and Real Earnings Management: The Case of R & D Expenditure", 16(2), pp. 116–131.
- Palmrose, Z. 1986. "Audit fees and auditor size: Further evidence", *Journal of Accounting Research* 24 (spring): 97-110.
- Petra, S. T. 2007. "The effects of corporate governance on the informativeness of earnings", *Economics of Governance*, 8(2), pp. 129–152.
- Pitelis, C. N. 2004. "(Corporate) Governance, (Shareholder) Value and (Sustainable) Economic Performance", *Corporate Governance: An International Review*, 12(2), pp. 210–223.
- Porter, M. E. 1998. "Competitive advantage: Creating and sustaining superior performance", New York: Free Press.
- Pratt, J. and Stice, J. D. 2011. "Effects Auditor of Client Characteristics on Risk Litigation Audit Judgments, and Required Evidence, Audit Recommended Fees", *The Accounting Review*, 69(4), pp. 639–656.
- Richardson, S., Sloan, R., Soliman, M., Tuna, İ. 2005. "Accrual reliability, earnings persistence and stock prices", *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 39, 437-485.
- Ronen, J. and Yaari, V. 2008. "Earnings Management", *Emerging Insights in Theory, Practice, and Research*.
- Rountree, B., Weston, J. P., & Allayannis, G. 2008. "Do investors value smooth performance?", *Journal of Financial Economics*, 90(3), 237–251.

- Salvato, C. and Moores, K. 2010. "Research on accounting in family firms: Past accomplishments and future challenges", *Family Business Review*, 23(3), pp. 193–215.
- Sardar, M. N. 2013. "Accounting risk governance: A multidisciplinary analysis and research agenda", *Victoria university*.
- Scherr, F.C., Hulburt, H.M. 2001. "The debt maturity structure of small firms", *Finan Manage*, 30 (1), 85–111.
- Schipper, Katherine and Vincent, L. 2003. "Earnings quality", *Foundations and Trends in Accounting*, 1(4), pp. 259–340.
- Scott, W. R. 2011. "Financial accounting theory". *Toronto, ON: Pearson*.
- Sholihin, M., dan D. Ratmono. 2020. "Analisis SEM-PLS dengan WarpPLS 3.0 untuk Hubungan Nonlinier dalam Penelitian Sosial dan Bisnis", *Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi*.
- Siregar, Sylvia Veronica. 2005. "*Pengaruh struktur kepemilikan, ukuran perusahaan, dan praktek corporate governance terhadap pengelolaan laba (earnings management) dan kekeliruan penilaian pasar*", Disertasi Program Studi Ilmu Manajemen Pascasarjana Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia.
- Siregar, S. V. and Utama, S. 2008. "Type of earnings management and the effect of ownership structure, firm size, and corporate-governance practices: Evidence from Indonesia", *International Journal of Accounting*, 43(1), pp. 1–27.
- Suranta, Eddy dan Pratana Puspa Merdistusi., 2005. "*Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Praktek Manajemen Laba, Konferensi Nasional Akuntansi, Peran Akuntansi dalam Membangun Good Corporate Governance*", Hal 1-8.
- Teece, D. J. 2010. "Business models, business strategy and innovation", *Long Range Planning*. Elsevier Ltd, 43(2–3), pp. 172–194.

- Teoh, S. H. and Wong, T. J. 1993. "Perceived Earnings Auditor Response Quality and the Coefficient", *Accounting Review*, 68(2), pp. 346–366.
- Tian, G. Y., & Twite, G. 2011. "Corporate governance, external market discipline and firm productivity", *Journal of Corporate Finance*, 17(3), 403–417.
- Thompson, A. A., Strickland, A. J., & Gamble, J. E. 2010. "Crafting and executing strategy: The quest for competitive advantage (17th ed.)", New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Thomsen, S., Pedersen, T. and Kvist, H. K. 2006. "Blockholder ownership: Effects on firm value in market and control based governance systems", *Journal of Corporate Finance*, 12(2), pp. 246–269.
- Van der Meulen, S., Gaeremynck, A., & Willekens, M. 2007. "Attribute differences between U.S. GAAP and IFRS earnings: An exploratory study", *International Journal of Accounting*, 42(2), 123–142.
- Wang, Y., Liao, L. and Deng, X. 2003. "The Effect of Investor Protection on Information Asymmetry in a Stock Market".
- Wardhani, R. 2009. "*Pengaruh proteksi bagi investor, konvergensi standar akuntansi, implementasi corporate governance dan kualitas audit terhadap kualitas laba; Analisis lintas negara di Asia*", Disertasi, Perpustakaan UI.
- Watts, R. L. 2005. "Conservatism in Accounting - Part II: Evidence and Research Opportunities", *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
- Wibowo, A. 2008. "The impact of organizational culture and internal corporate governance on organizational performance in Indonesian Companies" , *Doctor of Philosophy thesis*, Curtin University of Technology.
- Widarjono, A. 2013. "*Ekonomometrika pengantar dan aplikasinya*", Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN.
- Wu, H. L. 2008. "When does internal governance make firm innovative?" *Journal of Business Research*, 61, 141 – 153.



- Xiao, Qu, O'Neill, J. W. and Mattila, A. S. 2012. "The role of hotel owners: The influence of corporate strategies on hotel performance", *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 24(1), pp. 122–139.
- Xie, B., Davidson, W. N. and Dadalt, P. J. 2003. "Earnings management and corporate governance: The role of the board and the audit committee", *Journal of Corporate Finance*, 9(3), pp. 295–316.
- Yang, M. L. 2010. "The Impact of Controlling Families and Family CEOs on Earnings Management", *Family Business Review*, 23(3), pp. 266–279.
- Yermack, D. 1996. "Higher Market Valuation for Firms with a Small Board of Directors", *Journal of Financial Economics*, 40(40), pp. 185–211.
- Yeung, M. C. H. and Ennew, C. T. 2000. "From customer satisfaction to profitability", *Journal of Strategic Marketing*, 8(4), pp. 313–326.
- Young, B. 2003. "Corporate governance and firm performance: Is there a relationship?", *Ivey Business Journal*, 68, 1–5.
- Yunos, R. M. 2011. "Edith Cowan University", in *The Grants Register 2020*. London: Palgrave Macmillan UK, pp. 315–316.
- Zahra, S. A., Ireland, R. D. and Hitt, M. A. 2000. "Previous re-search has examined the antecedents", *Academy of Management Journal*, 43(5), pp. 925–950.
- Zahra, S. A. and Pearce, J. A. 1989. "Boards of Directors and Corporate Financial Performance: A Review and Integrative Model", *Journal of Management*, 15(2), pp. 291–334.
- Zeghal, D., Chtourou, S. M. and Fourati, Y. M. 2012. "The effect of mandatory adoption of IFRS on earnings quality: Evidence from the European union", *Journal of International Accounting Research*, 11(2), pp. 1–25.
- Zhou, Jian & Chen, Ken. 2005. "Audit committee, board characteristics and earnings management by commercial banks".

## LAMPIRAN

### Lampiran 1: Data Penelitian ASEAN

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
ABMM	31,15	6,24	13,43	0,06	3	0,33	0,33	10,29	7,89	1,00	1	18,63
ADMF	31,32	6,16	12,84	0,37	6	0,33	0,67	7,93	0,06	11,69	1	17,27
AKRA	29,95	5,74	12,03	0,26	3	0,33	0,33	40,31	8,01	9,44	1	16,81
ANTM	28,97	6,33	12,94	1,69	5	0,40	0,50	35,00	2,63	11,53	1	17,32
ASII	36,55	7,56	14,96	0,74	10	0,30	0,75	49,84	7,94	15,30	1	19,66
DSAA	31,62	6,23	13,14	0,57	4	0,75	0,33	40,10	3,75	14,27	0	17,71
DUTI	20,61	3,60	8,39	0,49	3	0,33	0,67	27,42	2,91	1,00	0	12,68
EXCL	30,40	7,12	14,90	1,78	9	0,33	0,75	33,60	5,72	16,34	1	17,87
GIAA	31,23	7,03	14,71	0,57	8	0,38	0,67	13,85	4,79	9,97	0	17,91
HERO	28,19	6,48	13,44	2,30	9	0,33	0,67	11,56	1,17	10,92	1	15,65
ICBP	33,25	6,51	13,93	0,77	6	0,50	0,67	19,47	13,29	15,18	1	17,35
ISAT	27,77	7,11	14,76	0,77	10	0,30	0,33	20,71	2,60	14,27	1	17,79
ITMG	32,73	6,83	14,39	0,91	5	0,40	1,00	31,81	17,94	1,00	1	16,86
JSMR	32,05	6,09	11,28	0,04	6	0,33	0,67	16,92	2,47	24,87	1	25,14

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
LPPF	31,38	6,30	12,97	2,68	8	0,50	0,33	47,35	21,79	1,00	1	15,43
PNBN	32,40	6,55	13,75	0,21	4	0,50	0,67	15,14	1,54	11,70	1	19,15
SMGR	32,51	6,81	13,74	0,64	7	0,29	0,75	49,00	6,03	20,92	1	24,66
PTBA	33,12	7,02	13,42	0,24	6	0,33	0,25	26,47	21,19	11,53	1	17,00
WSKT	32,65	6,91	14,61	0,29	7	0,43	0,75	33,96	3,71	17,56	0	18,64
AALI	31,61	6,16	13,94	1,47	4	0,50	1,00	20,32	5,66	10,93	1	17,11
AUTO	29,23	5,53	12,24	0,61	8	0,38	1,00	20,00	4,30	12,29	1	16,58
BSDE	32,04	6,96	14,37	1,06	5	0,40	0,67	38,99	3,30	9,14	0	17,77
GEMS	31,18	6,03	12,99	0,88	6	0,50	0,33	3,00	14,33	12,78	1	16,13
KLBF	32,16	5,53	11,30	0,21	6	0,33	0,67	43,03	13,54	12,98	1	16,71
KRAS	31,30	6,55	15,01	1,51	6	0,33	1,00	20,00	0,04	8,22	1	17,77
LSIP	29,17	5,99	12,72	0,82	6	0,33	0,33	40,38	3,30	1,00	1	16,12
MEDC	32,40	6,38	13,54	2,00	5	0,40	0,33	28,26	1,00	13,79	1	18,15
PGAS	33,55	6,92	14,66	1,32	5	0,40	0,80	43,04	3,84	11,10	1	18,56
PTTP	30,83	6,22	12,88	0,67	6	0,33	0,33	23,44	4,15	12,82	0	17,78
SRTG	29,93	7,60	15,81	6,41	5	0,40	1,00	14,65	-16,00	1,00	1	16,82
TINS	28,20	5,96	13,50	0,75	5	0,40	0,50	35,00	1,00	1,00	1	16,54
TLKM	37,16	7,22	15,00	0,70	7	0,43	0,40	47,91	13,10	15,43	1	19,14
UNVR	34,44	6,95	14,20	1,79	5	0,80	1,00	15,00	36,30	13,11	1	16,83

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
WIKA	30,90	6,35	13,43	0,21	7	0,43	0,80	34,95	3,95	13,49	0	17,90
ALLIANCE	29,08	4,14	9,58	0,01	11	0,64	0,50	43,55	7,40	14,17	1	19,05
ASTRO	29,65	5,64	12,26	2,93	10	0,40	1,00	49,11	11,16	15,78	1	16,99
AXIATA	27,63	7,22	15,14	0,93	10	0,80	0,67	17,71	7,78	18,11	1	19,22
BAT	29,18	5,72	11,49	1,16	8	0,63	0,67	22,30	33,62	14,18	1	15,16
BURSA	27,39	4,70	10,30	0,21	10	0,70	0,33	81,17	37,75	11,92	1	15,95
CIMB	33,43	6,71	13,42	0,07	8	0,63	0,33	50,92	1,07	17,10	1	21,34
DIGI	31,31	5,60	11,45	0,35	7	0,43	0,25	37,35	24,80	15,05	1	16,89
DRB	26,72	6,39	12,87	0,72	8	0,50	0,33	33,94	0,68	15,54	1	18,83
GENM	17,29	3,20	4,71	0,44	9	0,78	0,50	34,24	2,70	9,67	1	11,61
IJM	29,67	6,00	12,30	0,32	11	0,73	0,33	51,08	1,63	12,78	1	18,12
IJMP	25,01	5,29	11,57	2,35	10	0,50	0,33	35,67	1,00	1,00	1	15,90
IOI	30,59	5,43	12,41	3,13	8	0,38	0,67	60,97	18,00	14,14	0	17,88
KJP	40,77	8,11	16,87	0,18	12	0,50	0,25	62,04	4,00	20,53	1	23,54
LPI	28,20	5,27	8,67	0,04	7	0,57	0,25	33,42	7,40	1,00	1	16,51
MAHB	28,16	6,05	12,34	2,38	11	0,55	0,50	56,13	3,30	17,88	1	18,17
MAXIS	31,79	5,98	12,98	1,72	9	0,44	0,20	35,86	9,00	17,46	1	18,05
MAYBANK	34,42	6,65	13,12	0,12	11	0,73	0,67	45,38	1,00	16,97	1	21,76
MCRB	27,09	5,63	11,50	0,09	7	0,57	1,00	39,42	1,20	13,58	1	17,19

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
MEDIA	26,65	6,11	12,73	5,56	8	0,75	0,25	44,59	4,00	14,22	1	15,34
NESTLE	29,43	5,18	10,48	0,20	8	0,50	0,67	19,99	23,00	12,37	1	16,11
PBB	33,70	6,06	9,71	0,00	8	0,50	1,00	32,75	1,70	15,96	0	21,10
PCG	33,05	6,52	14,11	1,84	8	0,63	0,50	22,06	13,00	14,53	0	18,68
PDB	30,26	5,76	12,14	0,16	10	0,50	0,25	20,98	8,00	1,00	0	17,28
PGB	31,44	5,59	11,56	0,45	8	0,50	0,60	29,38	10,00	1,00	0	17,98
RHBB	31,77	6,23	12,92	0,08	10	0,60	0,33	33,31	8,00	16,24	0	20,56
SIME	29,91	4,87	11,92	0,07	12	0,58	0,50	30,15	8,00	15,41	0	18,28
TELEKOM	29,00	6,34	13,24	0,96	11	0,55	0,40	37,32	1,10	14,35	0	18,23
TENAGA	33,21	7,12	14,10	0,15	10	0,50	0,25	38,17	3,20	13,64	0	20,10
UEM	27,79	5,59	10,25	0,03	10	0,70	0,67	22,02	19,00	16,76	1	17,71
UMW	27,15	6,33	12,73	0,64	11	0,55	0,50	44,06	7,40	7,40	0	17,44
AYALA LD	37,14	7,55	15,68	0,53	9	0,33	0,33	30,75	5,30	1,00	0	19,03
BASIC	38,19	8,58	18,36	6,13	11	0,36	0,25	67,79	-0,33	11,64	0	19,19
BELLE	32,62	5,94	13,21	5,31	11	0,36	0,00	46,45	7,59	14,37	0	16,27
CEBU	29,97	5,74	13,28	0,28	9	0,33	0,33	28,87	3,68	1,00	0	15,80
CHINA	34,22	6,80	14,07	0,08	12	0,33	0,25	57,10	1,10	14,14	0	19,29
DEL MONTE	21,76	5,16	10,27	0,01	7	0,57	0,25	27,67	0,80	12,19	1	17,43
DMCI	36,06	6,95	15,22	1,15	9	0,22	0,33	27,12	10,88	13,02	0	17,73

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
EEL	29,78	6,05	12,63	0,82	9	0,33	0,25	44,34	3,89	1,00	0	22,50
FDC	35,19	7,21	14,90	0,33	7	0,29	0,25	10,74	2,00	14,86	0	18,90
GLO	36,11	7,32	15,55	0,47	11	0,27	0,25	21,62	7,00	15,14	0	18,23
GT CAP	36,09	7,11	14,93	0,88	11	0,36	0,40	43,80	3,96	8,18	0	11,50
ICTSI	34,92	7,13	15,00	0,04	7	0,29	0,33	51,24	4,00	20,11	0	21,13
LOPEZ	36,18	7,40	15,48	0,63	7	0,43	0,33	29,30	5,00	16,46	0	11,58
MERALCO	35,96	7,94	14,54	0,27	7	0,14	0,17	24,84	7,00	1,00	0	11,43
MPIC	36,20	7,18	16,30	1,64	15	0,20	0,33	40,60	4,00	9,07	0	11,94
NAC	33,19	6,68	13,04	0,91	9	0,22	0,25	33,51	9,00	1,00	0	16,35
PETRON	35,18	7,35	15,84	0,74	15	0,27	0,40	27,72	2,00	7,76	1	11,50
PNB	34,44	7,25	14,15	0,12	16	0,19	0,33	21,22	1,00	15,32	0	19,42
PSE	43,48	8,95	18,23	0,35	16	0,31	0,60	66,00	22,00	1,00	0	20,74
PSPC	34,56	7,22	15,08	0,98	11	0,18	0,00	31,46	6,30	1,00	0	10,00
RCBC	32,86	6,50	13,66	0,48	15	0,40	0,67	23,75	1,00	18,68	0	11,93
RLC	48,06	10,40	21,44	0,81	11	0,36	0,17	38,80	5,00	1,00	0	24,59
SBC	34,59	6,76	13,42	0,06	14	0,43	0,25	54,63	12,00	13,68	0	19,17
SMIC	38,21	7,64	16,19	1,65	9	0,33	0,00	16,00	5,00	15,76	0	19,49
SMPC	48,88	10,30	21,84	0,41	11	0,27	0,00	12,21	16,00	1,00	0	23,70
SORIANO	44,76	9,68	20,14	1,68	7	0,29	0,67	16,38	4,00	1,00	0	22,54

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
UNION	34,47	7,00	15,01	0,13	15	0,33	0,33	31,66	1,10	15,28	0	19,03
URC	49,03	10,74	20,99	1,86	9	0,22	0,33	44,71	0,60	23,19	0	19,03
CAO	8,90	4,18	0,67	0,08	9	0,33	0,67	28,52	5,80	9,77	1	16,67
BAL	20,59	10,02	-0,30	2,58	6	0,50	0,33	16,00	6,60	21,35	1	25,89
CAPLAND	13,47	6,46	1,04	0,74	12	0,83	0,75	52,35	5,60	15,72	1	20,34
CDL	11,12	5,29	-1,08	0,07	7	0,71	0,67	51,31	4,33	9,76	1	19,21
CMT	9,88	4,67	1,11	0,46	9	0,56	0,50	63,00	4,15	7,28	1	18,61
COMDELGRO	9,71	4,58	-2,35	0,37	11	0,91	0,40	92,68	0,66	15,78	1	17,81
DBS	7,35	3,40	0,44	0,00	11	0,64	0,20	69,95	1,00	10,91	1	22,48
DELMONTE	10,27	4,86	-0,65	0,31	7	0,57	0,50	22,60	0,90	15,84	1	17,09
FIRST	10,58	5,02	1,80	0,62	8	0,63	0,25	18,73	7,70	13,88	1	16,62
FN	13,37	6,41	-0,06	9,09	14	0,43	0,33	12,00	4,01	13,91	1	17,68
GREAT	12,15	5,80	-0,80	0,12	10	0,60	0,25	12,00	0,88	12,57	1	20,61
HAWPAR	12,15	5,80	-0,80	21,78	11	0,64	0,33	42,47	6,00	11,67	1	17,28
HONG	9,88	4,67	-0,46	0,05	9	0,56	0,67	45,54	0,90	1,00	1	18,77
KCL	12,92	6,18	-0,36	0,40	10	0,80	0,25	78,00	3,60	14,12	1	19,45
OCBC	12,78	6,12	0,55	0,04	10	0,70	0,25	72,20	1,00	17,80	1	22,32
OLAM	11,98	5,71	-1,18	0,31	10	0,60	0,60	10,24	2,00	16,35	1	19,33
OUE	11,82	5,63	-3,10	0,98	6	0,50	0,33	20,35	3,00	12,99	1	18,40

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
SATS	8,94	4,20	-1,11	0,23	11	0,91	0,25	59,46	11,30	14,32	1	17,03
SEMCORP	11,98	5,71	0,65	0,94	11	0,82	0,50	50,41	1,40	15,92	1	19,32
MARINE	12,41	5,93	0,20	1,40	10	0,80	0,80	37,71	-0,90	14,61	1	18,32
SGX	10,38	4,91	1,24	1,23	12	0,75	0,00	99,90	17,00	14,28	1	16,92
SIA	13,21	6,33	-0,67	3,97	8	0,88	0,33	44,21	5,00	15,34	0	19,43
SIAEC	11,46	5,45	0,18	2,36	11	0,64	0,20	22,12	10,00	13,48	1	16,77
SINGPOST	10,87	5,16	-1,00	1,95	10	0,60	0,67	63,43	10,00	15,22	1	17,16
SINGTEL	14,02	6,74	-1,47	3,46	10	0,70	0,50	48,00	11,00	18,81	1	20,05
SPH	11,11	5,28	1,13	43,54	9	0,89	0,75	99,00	5,00	14,43	0	17,99
SSG	8,53	3,99	2,80	0,26	10	0,40	0,40	36,60	16,00	1,00	1	15,34
STARHUB	10,69	5,07	0,46	0,86	12	0,58	0,33	33,80	7,00	15,80	0	17,15
UIC	12,24	5,84	36,49	0,79	12	0,50	0,20	12,83	4,00	1,00	1	18,30
UOL	12,14	5,80	-0,27	0,31	9	0,56	0,33	55,65	2,00	14,07	1	19,20
ADVANC	22,83	2,83	6,65	0,14	11	0,45	0,67	36,22	14,54	17,79	1	18,68
AOT	22,17	3,74	7,89	0,74	12	0,75	0,67	30,00	17,56	12,07	1	18,24
BASF	16,21	1,86	4,27	0,28	14	0,36	0,67	45,81	10,70	9,71	1	15,79
BCP	19,15	3,41	7,64	0,48	15	0,47	0,67	60,55	4,56	14,30	1	17,77
BKI	17,77	0,97	3,29	0,17	12	0,75	1,00	77,81	4,61	11,20	1	17,11
CPN	20,88	3,56	7,05	0,22	14	0,29	1,00	63,63	9,82	13,04	1	18,09



Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
DELTA	19,31	2,58	7,09	2,58	9	0,44	1,00	37,67	11,33	12,91	1	16,88
EASTW	16,42	2,00	4,48	0,38	10	0,10	0,67	41,03	7,81	14,30	1	16,01
EGCO	21,31	4,09	8,52	4,43	15	0,40	0,67	50,01	12,82	14,47	1	18,33
GFPT	16,81	2,70	5,92	1,43	9	0,33	0,33	52,35	7,77	17,05	0	15,90
HANA	17,81	2,72	6,29	1,43	6	0,50	1,00	52,02	10,14	10,04	1	16,24
INTUCH	21,13	3,74	6,85	0,85	11	0,45	0,67	78,99	23,25	14,24	1	16,92
IRPC	20,54	3,47	8,77	0,94	12	0,42	0,33	52,44	5,93	1,00	1	18,21
IVL	22,13	3,98	9,35	1,85	16	0,50	0,67	35,11	10,39	16,23	1	18,94
KKP	19,53	2,42	4,99	0,02	12	0,33	0,67	86,31	2,61	13,12	1	18,73
KTB	22,79	3,97	8,38	0,05	12	0,50	0,33	44,93	1,36	14,38	1	20,92
MC	13,99	1,74	4,07	0,14	10	0,40	0,67	41,84	6,05	11,28	1	14,46
MCOT	16,42	3,25	7,11	3,13	10	0,60	0,33	22,71	-4,43	1,00	1	14,90
MNT	19,50	3,20	8,13	0,74	11	0,36	0,67	61,45	5,12	17,14	0	18,59
PSH	19,57	2,59	5,88	2,30	10	0,70	1,00	28,41	10,16	11,94	1	17,41
PTT	25,53	4,69	9,97	0,93	15	0,73	0,33	48,88	10,75	1,00	1	20,77
PTTEP	15,27	2,71	6,19	0,05	16	0,56	0,67	34,69	10,72	13,09	0	19,46
PTTGC	23,23	4,19	9,72	1,01	15	0,53	0,67	51,79	10,36	15,09	1	19,15
RACH	19,55	2,52	5,45	0,18	12	0,50	0,67	43,76	7,63	14,10	1	17,62
SAMART	15,83	3,04	7,00	1,15	10	0,40	0,33	57,69	-1,22	13,47	1	16,07

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
SCB	23,57	3,85	7,47	0,06	15	0,60	1,00	71,14	1,63	16,24	1	21,07
SPALI	19,45	2,84	5,43	0,17	10	0,40	0,33	70,00	12,79	10,13	1	17,06
THAICOM	13,96	3,57	7,38	2,26	9	0,44	0,67	52,38	1,64	11,88	1	16,10
TOP	21,91	4,20	9,20	0,89	14	0,50	0,67	46,49	6,57	13,90	0	18,60

## Lampiran 2: Output Statistik ASEAN

### 1. Uji Langsung

#### A. Kualitas Data

Model fit and quality indices

-----  
Average path coefficient (APC)=0.606,  $P < 0.001$

Average R-squared (ARS)=0.367,  $P < 0.001$

Average adjusted R-squared (AARS)=0.363,  $P < 0.001$

Average block VIF (AVIF) not available

Average full collinearity VIF (AFVIF)=1.534, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)=0.410, small  $\geq 0.1$ , medium  $\geq 0.25$ , large  $\geq 0.36$

Sympson's paradox ratio (SPR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$ , ideally = 1

R-squared contribution ratio (RSCR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.9$ , ideally = 1

Statistical suppression ratio (SSR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

Nonlinear bivariate causality direction ratio (NLBCDR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

#### B. Indicator Weight

	MCG	EQ	P value	VIF
DK	0,101		0.062	1.147
KI	0,727		<0.001	1.095
KAAcc	0,222		<0.001	1.019
KP	0,42		<0.001	1.227
Persist		0,237	<0.001	4.798
Predict		0,254	<0.001	1.929
Varia		0,534	<0.001	3.610
Smooth		0,292	<0.001	1.067

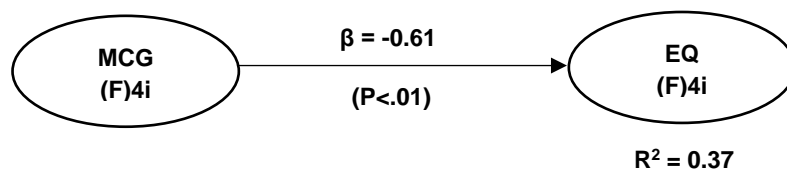
P value indikator DK melebihi 0,05 yaitu 0,062 maka dilihat nilai loading.

### C. Cross Loading

	MCG	EQ	P value
DK	0,273		<0.001
KI	0,872		<0.001
KAAcc	0,272		<0.001
KP	0,662		<0.001
Persist		0,909	<0.001
Predict		0,695	<0.001
Varia		0,918	<0.001
Smooth		0,403	<0.001

Nilai *Loading* DK masih di bawah 0,5 yaitu 0,273 namun memiliki *p value* signifikan yaitu <0,001 maka indikator layak dipakai.

### D. Hipotesis



Pengujian	Hasil
Effect Size (F Squared)	0,367
Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)	0,410
R Squared	0,367
Adjusted R Squared	0,363
Q-squared	0,382

	MCG	EQ
Composite reliability	0,620	0,272
Cronbach's alpha	0,340	0,629
Average variances extracted (AVE)	0,337	0,579

Full collinearity VIFs

MCG	EQ
1.534	1.534

## 2. Uji Mediasi ASEAN

### A. Kualitas Data

Model fit and quality indices

Average path coefficient (APC)=0.279,  $P < 0.001$

Average R-squared (ARS)=0.215,  $P < 0.001$

Average adjusted R-squared (AARS)=0.206,  $P < 0.001$

Average block VIF (AVIF)=1.138, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Average full collinearity VIF (AFVIF)=1.363, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)=0.377, small  $\geq 0.1$ , medium  $\geq 0.25$ , large  $\geq 0.36$

Sympson's paradox ratio (SPR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$ , ideally = 1

R-squared contribution ratio (RSCR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.9$ , ideally = 1

Statistical suppression ratio (SSR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

Nonlinear bivariate causality direction ratio (NLBCDR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

### B. Indicator Weight

	MCG	EQ	FC	AQ	Size	P value	VIF
DK	0,122					0,032	1.147
KI	0,709					<0.001	1.095
KAAcc	0,483					<0.001	1.019
KP	0,259					<0.001	1.227
Persist		0,877				<0.001	4.798
Predict		0,541				<0.001	1.929
Varia		0,447				<0.001	3.610
Smooth		0,107				0,05	1.067
ROA			0,456			<0.001	1.000

	MCG	EQ	FC	AQ	Size	P value	VIF
BS			0,893			<0.001	1.000
AQ				1		<0.001	
Size					1	<0.001	

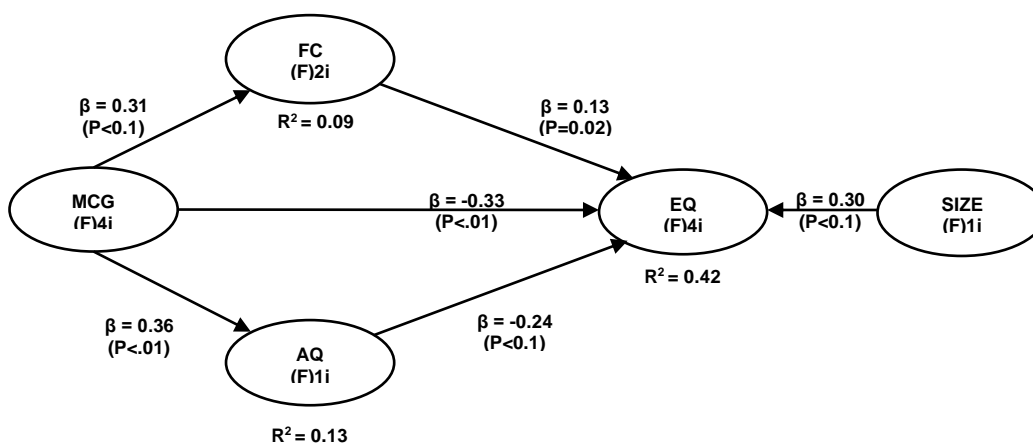
P value semua indikator memenuhi kriteria.

### C. Cross Loading

	MCG	EQ	FC	AQ	Size	P value
DK	0,212					<0.001
KI	0,829					<0.001
KAAcc	0,529					<0.001
KP	0,506					<0.001
Persist		0,882				<0.001
Predict		0,889				<0.001
Varia		0,609				<0.001
Smooth		0,161				0.007
ROA			0,452			<0.001
BS			0,889			<0.001
AQ				1		<0.001
Size					1	<0.001

Nilai p value cross loading memenuhi kriteria.

### D. Hipotesis



	<b>MCG</b>	<b>EQ</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>AQ</b>	<b>Size</b>
R-squared coefficients		0,419	0,093	0,133	
Adjusted R-squared coefficients		0,403	0,087	0,127	
Composite reliability coefficients	0,612	0,707	0,641	1,000	1,000
Cronbach's alpha coefficients	0,340	0,629	- 0,013	1,000	1,000
Average variances extracted (AVE)	0,317	0,491	0,497	1,000	1,000
Q Squared		0,432	0,095	0,172	

### Effect Size

	<b>MCG</b>	<b>EQ</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>AQ</b>	<b>Size</b>
EQ	0,334		0,129	0,237	0,301
FC	0,306				
AQ	0,365				

### Full collinearity VIFs

-----

<b>MCG</b>	<b>EQ</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>AQ</b>
1.573	1.643	1.154	1.283	1.162

## Lampiran 3: Data Penelitian Indonesia

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
ABMM	31,154	6,235	13,425	0,061	3	0,33	0,33	10,29	7,89	0,00	1	18,63
ADMF	31,319	6,155	12,844	0,374	6	0,33	0,67	7,93	0,06	11,69	1	17,27
AKRA	29,945	5,736	12,027	0,255	3	0,33	0,33	40,31	8,01	9,44	1	16,81
ANTM	28,974	6,327	12,942	1,686	5	0,40	0,50	35,00	2,63	11,53	1	17,32
ASII	36,549	7,560	14,962	0,739	10	0,30	0,75	49,84	7,94	15,30	1	19,66
DSAA	31,622	6,234	13,135	0,575	4	0,75	0,33	40,10	3,75	14,27	0	17,71
DUTI	20,606	3,604	8,391	0,494	3	0,33	0,67	27,42	2,91	0,00	0	12,68
EXCL	30,398	7,121	14,904	1,785	9	0,33	0,75	33,60	5,72	16,34	1	17,87
GIAA	31,230	7,027	14,712	0,572	8	0,38	0,67	13,85	4,79	9,97	0	17,91
HERO	28,187	6,481	13,436	2,303	9	0,33	0,67	11,56	1,17	10,92	1	15,65
ICBP	33,255	6,513	13,927	0,767	6	0,50	0,67	19,47	13,29	15,18	1	17,35
ISAT	27,770	7,114	14,756	0,767	10	0,30	0,33	20,71	2,60	14,27	1	17,79
ITMG	32,731	6,825	14,393	0,908	5	0,40	1,00	31,81	17,94	0,00	1	16,86
JSMR	32,050	6,088	11,280	0,045	6	0,33	0,67	16,92	2,47	24,87	1	25,14
LPPF	31,376	6,304	12,972	2,675	8	0,50	0,33	47,35	21,79	0,00	1	15,43
PNBN	32,398	6,550	13,749	0,209	4	0,50	0,67	15,14	1,54	11,70	1	19,15
SMGR	32,506	6,815	13,738	0,642	7	0,29	0,75	49,00	6,03	20,92	1	24,66



Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
PTBA	33,121	7,025	13,419	0,243	6	0,33	0,25	26,47	21,19	11,53	1	17,00
WSKT	32,652	6,913	14,610	0,294	7	0,43	0,75	33,96	3,71	17,56	0	18,64
AALI	31,606	6,160	13,945	1,469	4	0,50	1,00	20,32	5,66	10,93	1	17,11
AUTO	29,228	5,526	12,237	0,606	8	0,38	1,00	20,00	4,30	12,29	1	16,58
BSDE	32,042	6,958	14,372	1,059	5	0,40	0,67	38,99	3,30	9,14	0	17,77
GEMS	31,176	6,030	12,993	0,883	6	0,50	0,33	3,00	14,33	12,78	1	16,13
KLBF	32,163	5,531	11,305	0,210	6	0,33	0,67	43,03	13,54	12,98	1	16,71
KRAS	31,298	6,548	15,009	1,514	6	0,33	1,00	20,00	0,04	8,22	1	17,77
LSIP	29,170	5,992	12,722	0,819	6	0,33	0,33	40,38	3,30	0,00	1	16,12
MEDC	32,404	6,379	13,535	2,001	5	0,40	0,33	28,26	1,00	13,79	1	18,15
PGAS	33,553	6,922	14,656	1,321	5	0,40	0,80	43,04	3,84	11,10	1	18,56
PTTP	30,834	6,217	12,885	0,669	6	0,33	0,33	23,44	4,15	12,82	0	17,78
SRTG	29,926	7,599	15,814	6,407	5	0,40	1,00	14,65	-16,00	0,00	1	16,82
TINS	28,202	5,959	13,499	0,752	5	0,40	0,50	35,00	1,00	0,00	1	16,54
TLKM	37,160	7,218	14,999	0,699	7	0,43	0,40	47,91	13,10	15,43	1	19,14
UNVR	34,440	6,948	14,203	1,792	5	0,80	1,00	15,00	36,30	13,11	1	16,83
WIKA	30,896	6,354	13,425	0,206	7	0,43	0,80	34,95	3,95	13,49	0	17,90

## Lampiran 4: Output Statistik Indonesia

### 1. Uji Langsung Indonesia

#### A. Kualitas Data

Model fit and quality indices

-----

Average path coefficient (APC)=0.650,  $P < 0.001$

Average R-squared (ARS)=0.422,  $P < 0.001$

Average adjusted R-squared (AARS)=0.404,  $P < 0.001$

Average block VIF (AVIF) not available

Average full collinearity VIF (AFVIF)=1.492, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)=0.269, small  $\geq 0.1$ , medium  $\geq 0.25$ , large  $\geq 0.36$

Sympson's paradox ratio (SPR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$ , ideally = 1

R-squared contribution ratio (RSCR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.9$ , ideally = 1

Statistical suppression ratio (SSR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

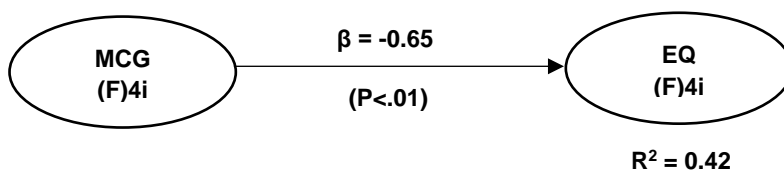
Nonlinear bivariate causality direction ratio (NLBCDR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

#### B. Indicator Weight

	MCG	EQ	P value	VIF
DK	0,686		<0.001	1.116
KI	0,419		<0.001	1.112
KAAcc	0,468		<0.001	1.039
KP	0,202		0.022	1.039
Persist		1,218	<0.001	2.454
Predict		2,639	<0.001	9.446
Varia		1,334	<0.001	7.511
Smooth		0,671	<0.001	1.448

Semua variabel sudah memenuhi kriteria pengujian dan layak untuk dilanjutkan untuk uji selanjutnya.

### C. Hipotesis



Pengujian	Hasil
Effect Size (F Squared)	0,422
Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)	0,269
R Squared	0,422
Adjusted R Squared	0,404
Q-squared	0,439

	MCG	EQ
Composite reliability	0,039	0,004
Cronbach's alpha	0,205	0,784
Average variances extracted (AVE)	0,297	0,047

Full collinearity VIFs

-----

MCG	EQ
1,492	1,492

## 2. Uji Mediasi Indonesia

### A. Kualitas data

Model fit and quality indices

-----

Average path coefficient (APC)=0.331,  $P < 0.001$

Average R-squared (ARS)=0.314,  $P < 0.001$

Average adjusted R-squared (AARS)=0.280,  $P < 0.001$

Average block VIF (AVIF)=1.115, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Average full collinearity VIF (AFVIF)=1.689, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)=0.456, small  $\geq 0.1$ , medium  $\geq 0.25$ , large  $\geq 0.36$

Sympson's paradox ratio (SPR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$ , ideally = 1

R-squared contribution ratio (RSCR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.9$ , ideally = 1

Statistical suppression ratio (SSR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

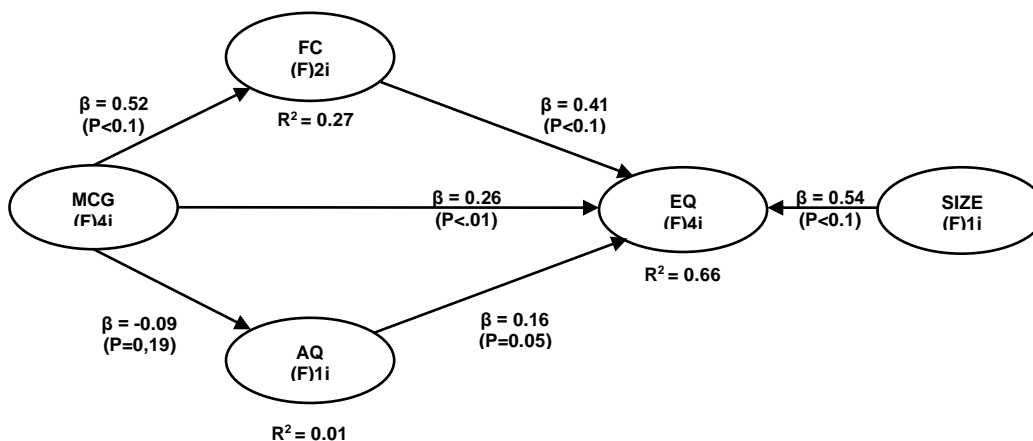
Nonlinear bivariate causality direction ratio (NLBCDR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

## B. Indicator Weight

	MCG	FC	AQ	EQ	Size	P value	VIF
DK	0,765					<0.001	1.116
KI	0,772					<0.001	1.112
KAAcc	0,276					0.038	1.039
KP	0,343					0.013	1.039
ROA		0,65				<0.001	1.004
BS		0,719				<0.001	1.004
AQ			1			<0.001	
Persist				0,571		<0.001	2.454
Predict				1,270		<0.001	9.446
Varia				- 1,158		<0.001	7.511
Smooth				0,408		0.003	1.448
Size					1	<0.001	

P *value* semua Indikator sudah layak untuk digunakan dan bisa dilanjutkan untuk pengujian berikutnya.

## C. Hipotesis



**Pengaruh langsung setelah ada variabel mediasi:**

**Effect Size**

	<b>MCG</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>AQ</b>	<b>EQ</b>	<b>Size</b>
FC	0,270				
AQ	0,007				
EQ	0,123	0,171	0,046		0,324

	<b>MCG</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>AQ</b>	<b>EQ</b>	<b>Size</b>
R-squared coefficients		0,270	0,007	0,664	
Adjusted R-squared coefficients		0,247	- 0,024	0,617	
Composite reliability coefficients	0,425	0,694	1,000	0,854	1,000
Cronbach's alpha coefficients	0,205	0,122	1,000	0,784	1,000
Average variances extracted (AVE)	0,189	0,532	1,000	0,599	1,000
Q Squared		0,275	0,028	0,651	

**Full collinearity VIFs**

-----

<b>MCG</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>AQ</b>	<b>EQ</b>	<b>Size</b>
2.172	1,892	1,246	1,737	1,400

## Lampiran 5: Data Penelitian Malaysia

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistence</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
ALLIANCE	29,077	4,145	9,584	0,014	11	0,64	0,50	43,55	7,40	12,92	1	17,80
ASTRO	29,653	5,637	12,261	2,933	10	0,40	1,00	49,11	11,16	14,53	1	15,74
AXIATA	27,626	7,225	15,142	0,932	10	0,80	0,67	17,71	7,78	16,86	1	17,97
BAT	29,181	5,718	11,491	1,157	8	0,63	0,67	22,30	33,62	12,93	1	13,91
BURSA	27,386	4,703	10,296	0,206	10	0,70	0,33	81,17	37,75	10,67	1	14,71
CIMB	33,433	6,707	13,418	0,069	8	0,63	0,33	50,92	1,07	15,85	1	20,10
DIGI	31,313	5,604	11,446	0,346	7	0,43	0,25	37,35	24,80	13,80	1	15,64
DRB	26,722	6,393	12,871	0,717	8	0,50	0,33	33,94	0,68	14,29	1	17,58
GENM	17,293	3,196	4,709	0,437	9	0,78	0,50	34,24	2,70	8,42	1	10,36
IJM	29,674	6,000	12,303	0,316	11	0,73	0,33	51,08	1,63	11,53	1	16,87
IJMP	25,010	5,290	11,572	2,350	10	0,50	0,33	35,67	1,00	0,00	1	14,65
IOI	30,590	5,432	12,406	3,130	8	0,38	0,67	60,97	18,00	12,89	0	16,63
KJP	40,767	8,105	16,867	0,181	12	0,50	0,25	62,04	4,00	19,28	1	22,29
LPI	28,199	5,273	8,666	0,035	7	0,57	0,25	33,42	7,40	0,00	1	15,26
MAHB	28,160	6,047	12,338	2,382	11	0,55	0,50	56,13	3,30	16,63	1	16,92
MAXIS	31,790	5,977	12,977	1,720	9	0,44	0,20	35,86	9,00	16,21	1	16,80
MAYBANK	34,423	6,651	13,121	0,118	11	0,73	0,67	45,38	1,00	15,72	1	20,51
MCRB	27,090	5,632	11,497	0,093	7	0,57	1,00	39,42	1,20	12,33	1	15,94

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
MEDIA	26,645	6,114	12,731	5,558	8	0,75	0,25	44,59	4,00	12,97	1	14,09
NESTLE	29,429	5,182	10,480	0,195	8	0,50	0,67	19,99	23,00	11,12	1	14,86
PBB	33,698	6,065	9,710	0,003	8	0,50	1,00	32,75	1,70	14,71	0	19,86
PCG	33,047	6,520	14,106	1,844	8	0,63	0,50	22,06	13,00	13,28	0	17,44
PDB	30,263	5,762	12,141	0,161	10	0,50	0,25	20,98	8,00	0,00	0	16,03
PGB	31,439	5,587	11,563	0,452	8	0,50	0,60	29,38	10,00	0,00	0	16,73
RHBB	31,767	6,232	12,918	0,079	10	0,60	0,33	33,31	8,00	14,99	0	19,31
SIME	29,905	4,873	11,919	0,071	12	0,58	0,50	30,15	8,00	14,16	0	17,03
TELEKOM	29,001	6,344	13,241	0,964	11	0,55	0,40	37,32	1,10	13,10	0	16,98
TENAGA	33,214	7,125	14,105	0,151	10	0,50	0,25	38,17	3,20	12,39	0	18,85
UEM	27,789	5,590	10,251	0,029	10	0,70	0,67	22,02	19,00	15,51	1	16,46
UMW	27,146	6,326	12,732	0,639	11	0,55	0,50	44,06	7,40	6,15	0	16,19

## Lampiran 6: Output Statistik Malaysia

### 1. Uji Langsung Malaysia

#### A. Kualitas Data

Model fit and quality indices

-----  
Average path coefficient (APC)=0.594,  $P < 0.001$

Average R-squared (ARS)=0.353,  $P < 0.001$

Average adjusted R-squared (AARS)=0.330,  $P < 0.001$

Average block VIF (AVIF) not available

Average full collinearity VIF (AFVIF)=1.466, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)=0.307, small  $\geq 0.1$ , medium  $\geq 0.25$ , large  $\geq 0.36$

Sympson's paradox ratio (SPR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$ , ideally = 1

R-squared contribution ratio (RSCR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.9$ , ideally = 1

Statistical suppression ratio (SSR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

Nonlinear bivariate causality direction ratio (NLBCDR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

#### B. Indicator Weight

	MCG	EQ	P value	VIF
DK	0,495		<0.001	1.136
KI	0,495		<0.001	1.051
KAAcc	0,495		<0.001	1.038
KP	0,495		<0.001	1.105
Persist		0,341	<0.001	2.347
Predict		0,341	<0.001	5.588
Varia		0,341	<0.001	6.143
Smooth		0,341	<0.001	1.309

*P value* Indikator *Smooth* memiliki *p value* 0,053 lebih dari 0,05 belum memenuhi kriteria. Maka dilihat nilai *cross loading*.

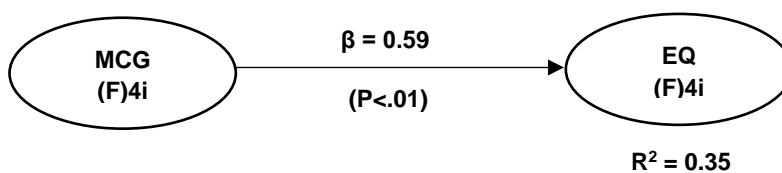


### C. Cross Loading

	MCG	EQ	P value
DK	0,642		<0.001
KI	0,535		<0.001
KAAcc	0,327		0,001
KP	0,517		<0.001
<i>Persist</i>		0,745	<0.001
<i>Predict</i>		0,898	<0.001
<i>Varia</i>		0,939	<0.001
<i>Smooth</i>		0,351	<0.001

Semua indikator layak digunakan.

### D. Hipotesis



Pengujian	Hasil
Effect Size (F Squared)	0,353
Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)	0,307
R Squared	0,353
Adjusted R Squared	0,330
Q-squared	

	MCG	EQ
Composite reliability	0,009	0,525
Cronbach's alpha	0,028	0,713
Average variances extracted (AVE)	0,250	0,286

Full collinearity VIFs

	MCG	EQ
	1,466	1,466

## 2. Uji Mediasi Malaysia

### A. Uji Kualitas Data

Model fit and quality indices

-----

Average path coefficient (APC)=0.305,  $P < 0.001$

Average R-squared (ARS)=0.377,  $P < 0.001$

Average adjusted R-squared (AARS)=0.350,  $P < 0.001$

Average block VIF (AVIF)=1.852, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Average full collinearity VIF (AFVIF)=2.720, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)=0.495, small  $\geq 0.1$ , medium  $\geq 0.25$ , large  $\geq 0.36$

Sympson's paradox ratio (SPR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$ , ideally = 1

R-squared contribution ratio (RSCR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.9$ , ideally = 1

Statistical suppression ratio (SSR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

Nonlinear bivariate causality direction ratio (NLBCDR)=0.833, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

### B. Indicator Weight

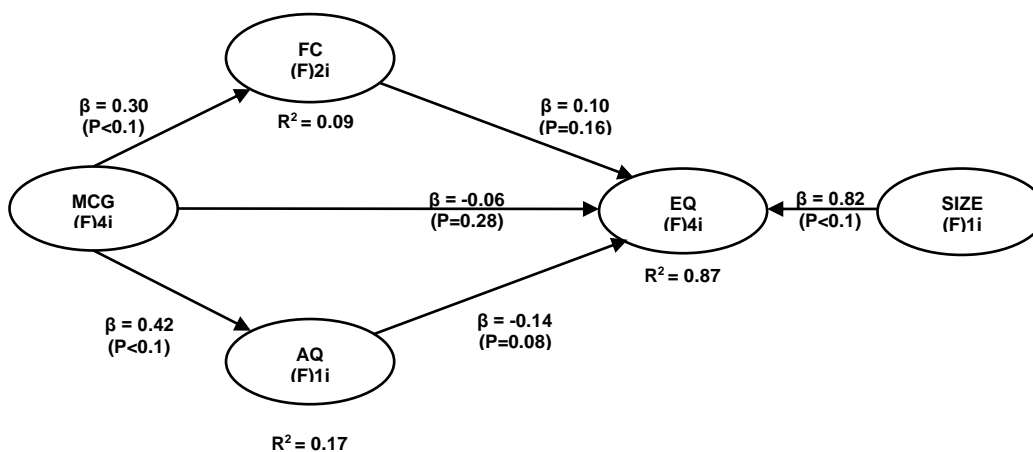
	MCG	EQ	FC	AQ	Size	P value	VIF
DK	0,495					<0.001	1.136
KI	0,495					<0.001	1.051
KAAcc	0,495					<0.001	1.038
KP	0,495					<0.001	1.105
Persist		0,341				<0.001	2.347
Predict		0,341				<0.001	5.588
Varia		0,341				<0.001	6.143
Smooth		0,341				<0.001	1.309
ROA			0,704			<0.001	1.000
BS			0,704			<0.001	1.000
AQ				1		<0.001	
Size					1	<0.001	

P value di bawah 0,05 sehingga semua Indikator layak digunakan dan dilanjutkan untuk pengujian selanjutnya.

### C. Cross Loading

	MCG	EQ	FC	AQ	Size	P value
DK	0,642					<0.001
KI	0,535					<0.001
KAAcc	0,327					0,001
KP	0,517					<0.001
Persist		0,745				<0.001
Predict		0,898				<0.001
Varia		0,939				<0.001
Smooth		0,351				<0.001
ROA			0,71			<0.001
BS			0,71			<0.001
AQ				1		<0.001
Size					1	<0.001

### D. Hipotesis



	<b>MCG</b>	<b>EQ</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>AQ</b>	<b>Size</b>
R-squared coefficients		0,869	0,088	0,175	
Adjusted R-squared coefficients		0,848	0,056	0,145	
Composite reliability coefficients	0,283	0,755	0,545	1,000	1,000
Cronbach's alpha coefficients	0,028	0,713	0,019	1,000	1,000
Average variances extracted (AVE)	0,194	0,558	0,501	1,000	1,000
Q Squared		0,763	0,155	0,211	

### Effect Size

	<b>MCG</b>	<b>EQ</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>AQ</b>	<b>Size</b>
EQ	0.021		0.058	0.036	0,754
FC	0.088				
AQ	0,175				

### Full collinearity VIFs

<b>MCG</b>	<b>EQ</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>AQ</b>
1,527	4,786	1,530	1,346	4,409

## Lampiran 7: Data Penelitian Philipina

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
AYALA LD	37,136	7,553	15,677	0,531	9	0,33	0,33	30,75	5,30	0,00	0	20,32
BASIC	38,187	8,582	18,358	6,126	11	0,36	0,25	67,79	-0,33	12,93	0	20,48
BELLE	32,617	5,943	13,210	5,315	11	0,36	0,00	46,45	7,59	15,66	0	17,56
CEBU	29,972	5,741	13,283	0,281	9	0,33	0,33	28,87	3,68	0,00	0	17,09
CHINA	34,222	6,801	14,069	0,080	12	0,33	0,25	57,10	1,10	15,43	0	20,58
DEL MONTE	21,761	5,161	10,267	0,005	7	0,57	0,25	27,67	0,80	13,48	1	18,72
DMCI	36,063	6,948	15,223	1,152	9	0,22	0,33	27,12	10,88	14,31	0	19,02
EEL	29,781	6,054	12,631	0,819	9	0,33	0,25	44,34	3,89	0,00	0	23,79
FDC	35,194	7,207	14,901	0,335	7	0,29	0,25	10,74	2,00	16,16	0	20,20
GLO	36,108	7,323	15,547	0,466	11	0,27	0,25	21,62	7,00	16,43	0	19,52
GT CAP	36,092	7,105	14,934	0,875	11	0,36	0,40	43,80	3,96	9,47	0	12,79
ICTSI	34,916	7,126	14,996	0,042	7	0,29	0,33	51,24	4,00	21,40	0	22,42
LOPEZ	36,180	7,401	15,479	0,627	7	0,43	0,33	29,30	5,00	17,75	0	12,88
MERALCO	35,959	7,935	14,539	0,274	7	0,14	0,17	24,84	7,00	0,00	0	12,73
MPIC	36,197	7,180	16,303	1,642	15	0,20	0,33	40,60	4,00	10,37	0	13,23
NAC	33,187	6,682	13,044	0,913	9	0,22	0,25	33,51	9,00	0,00	0	17,64

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
PETRON	35,185	7,350	15,839	0,745	15	0,27	0,40	27,72	2,00	9,05	1	12,79
PNB	34,443	7,250	14,151	0,122	16	0,19	0,33	21,22	1,00	16,61	0	20,71
PSE	43,478	8,951	18,233	0,353	16	0,31	0,60	66,00	22,00	0,00	0	22,03
PSPC	34,555	7,221	15,080	0,976	11	0,18	0,00	31,46	6,30	0,00	0	11,29
RCBC	32,861	6,498	13,656	0,483	15	0,40	0,67	23,75	1,00	19,97	0	13,22
RLC	48,058	10,401	21,440	0,808	11	0,36	0,17	38,80	5,00	0,00	0	25,88
SBC	34,592	6,757	13,422	0,061	14	0,43	0,25	54,63	12,00	14,97	0	20,46
SMIC	38,215	7,637	16,187	1,655	9	0,33	0,00	16,00	5,00	17,05	0	20,78
SMPC	48,880	10,297	21,837	0,414	11	0,27	0,00	12,21	16,00	0,00	0	24,99
SORIANO	44,759	9,682	20,142	1,684	7	0,29	0,67	16,38	4,00	0,00	0	23,83
UNION	34,471	6,998	15,011	0,135	15	0,33	0,33	31,66	1,10	16,57	0	20,32
URC	49,028	10,740	20,985	1,864	9	0,22	0,33	44,71	0,60	24,48	0	20,32

## Lampiran 8: Output Statistik Philipina

### 1. Uji Langsung Philipina

#### A. Kualitas Data

Model fit and quality indices

-----  
Average path coefficient (APC)=0.614,  $P < 0.001$

Average R-squared (ARS)=0.377,  $P < 0.001$

Average adjusted R-squared (AARS)=0.353,  $P < 0.001$

Average block VIF (AVIF) not available

Average full collinearity VIF (AFVIF)=1.360, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)=0.273, small  $\geq 0.1$ , medium  $\geq 0.25$ , large  $\geq 0.36$

Sympson's paradox ratio (SPR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$ , ideally = 1

R-squared contribution ratio (RSCR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.9$ , ideally = 1

Statistical suppression ratio (SSR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

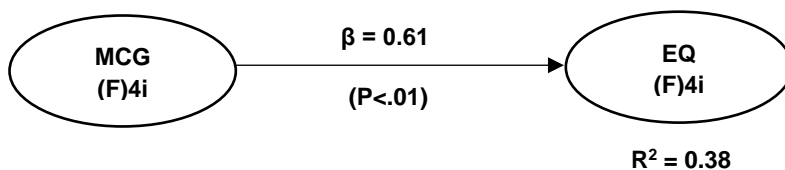
Nonlinear bivariate causality direction ratio (NLBCDR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

#### B. Indicator Weight

	MCG	EQ	P value	VIF
DK	0,286		0.003	1.163
KI	0,376		<0.001	1.077
KAAcc	0,429		<0.001	1.073
KP	0,943		<0.001	1.139
Persist		1,406	<0.001	19.792
Predict		1,295	<0.001	21.713
Varia		2,674	<0.001	22.710
Smooth		1,023	<0.001	1.163

*P value* di bawah 0,05 sehingga semua Indikator layak digunakan dan dilanjutkan untuk pengujian selanjutnya.

### C. Hipotesis



Pengujian	Hasil
Effect Size (F Squared)	0,377
Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)	0,273
R Squared	0,377
Adjusted R Squared	0,353
Q-squared	0,464

	MCG	EQ
Composite reliability	0,000	0,354
Cronbach's alpha	0,387	0,835
Average variances extracted (AVE)	0,201	0,193

	MCG	EQ
Composite reliability	0,000	0,354
Cronbach's alpha	0,387	0,835
Average variances extracted (AVE)	0,201	0,193

Full collinearity VIFs

MCG	EQ
1,360	1,360

## 2. Uji Mediasi Philipina

### A. Kualitas Data

Model fit and quality indices

Average path coefficient (APC)=0.304,  $P < 0.001$



Average R-squared (ARS)=0.299, P=0.001

Average adjusted R-squared (AARS)=0.259, P=0.003

Average block VIF (AVIF)=1.463, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Average full collinearity VIF (AFVIF)=1.606, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)=0.415, small  $\geq 0.1$ , medium  $\geq 0.25$ , large  $\geq 0.36$

Sympson's paradox ratio (SPR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$ , ideally = 1

R-squared contribution ratio (RSCR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.9$ , ideally = 1

Statistical suppression ratio (SSR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

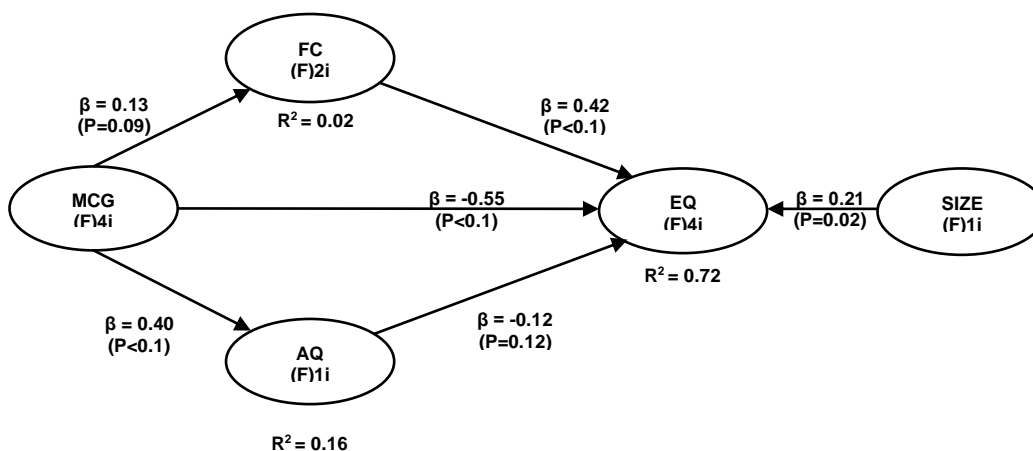
Nonlinear bivariate causality direction ratio (NLBCDR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

## B. Indicator Weight

	MCG	EQ	FC	AQ	Size	P value	VIF
DK	0,4210					<0.001	1.163
KI	0,4210					<0.001	1.077
KAAcc	0,4210					<0.001	1.073
KP	0,4210					<0.001	1.139
Persist		0,3060				0,002	19.792
Predict		0,3060				0,002	21.713
Varia		0,3060				0,002	22.710
Smooth		0,3060				0,002	1.163
ROA			0,9290			<0.001	1.215
BS			0,9290			<0.001	1.215
AQ				1,0000		<0.001	
Size					1,0000	<0.001	

P *value* di bawah 0,05 sehingga semua Indikator layak digunakan dan dilanjutkan untuk pengujian selanjutnya.

### C. Hipotesis



	MCG	EQ	FC	AQ	Size
R-squared coefficients		0,721	0,017	0,159	
Adjusted R-squared coefficients		0,672	0,021	0,126	
Composite reliability coefficients	0,259	0,632	0,445	1,000	1,00
Cronbach's alpha coefficients	0,387	0,835	- 1,451	1,000	1,000
Average variances extracted (AVE)	0,220	0,350	0,308	1,000	1,000
Q Squared		0,678	0,163	0,256	

### Effect Size

	MCG	EQ	FC	AQ	Size
EQ	0,263		0,207	0,071	0.065
FC	0.017				
AQ	0,159				

### Full collinearity VIFs

MCG	EQ	Size	FC	AQ
1.383	2.344	1.448	1.732	1.124

## Lampiran 9: Data Penelitian Singapura

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME <i>CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</i>				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
CAO	8,904	4,177	0,675	0,082	9	0,33	0,67	28,52	5,80	7,42	1	14,32
BAL	20,589	10,020	-0,301	2,580	6	0,50	0,33	16,00	6,60	18,99	1	23,53
CAPLAND	13,468	6,459	1,039	0,740	12	0,83	0,75	52,35	5,60	13,36	1	17,98
CDL	11,122	5,286	-1,082	0,074	7	0,71	0,67	51,31	4,33	7,40	1	16,85
CMT	9,882	4,666	1,109	0,459	9	0,56	0,50	63,00	4,15	4,92	1	16,26
COMDELGRO	9,706	4,578	-2,353	0,370	11	0,91	0,40	92,68	0,66	13,43	1	15,45
DBS	7,349	3,400	0,438	0,000	11	0,64	0,20	69,95	1,00	8,55	1	20,13
DELMONTE	10,267	4,859	-0,652	0,311	7	0,57	0,50	22,60	0,90	13,48	1	14,74
FIRST	10,581	5,016	1,798	0,616	8	0,63	0,25	18,73	7,70	11,53	1	14,27
FN	13,368	6,409	-0,060	9,094	14	0,43	0,33	12,00	4,01	11,56	1	15,32
GREAT	12,151	5,801	-0,797	0,122	10	0,60	0,25	12,00	0,88	10,22	1	18,26
HAWPAR	12,151	5,801	-0,797	21,782	11	0,64	0,33	42,47	6,00	9,32	1	14,92
HONG	9,884	4,667	-0,464	0,048	9	0,56	0,67	45,54	0,90	0,00	1	16,41
KCL	12,917	6,184	-0,363	0,401	10	0,80	0,25	78,00	3,60	11,77	1	17,10
OCBC	12,781	6,116	0,547	0,039	10	0,70	0,25	72,20	1,00	15,44	1	19,96
OLAM	11,978	5,714	-1,181	0,311	10	0,60	0,60	10,24	2,00	14,00	1	16,97
OUE	11,819	5,635	-3,104	0,979	6	0,50	0,33	20,35	3,00	10,64	1	16,04
SATS	8,943	4,197	-1,108	0,229	11	0,91	0,25	59,46	11,30	11,97	1	14,67

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
SEMCORP	11,978	5,714	0,654	0,944	11	0,82	0,50	50,41	1,40	13,57	1	16,96
MARINE	12,410	5,931	0,199	1,402	10	0,80	0,80	37,71	-0,90	12,25	1	15,96
SGX	10,377	4,914	1,242	1,233	12	0,75	0,00	99,90	17,00	11,92	1	14,56
SIA	13,214	6,332	-0,674	3,973	8	0,88	0,33	44,21	5,00	12,98	0	17,07
SIAEC	11,458	5,455	0,184	2,365	11	0,64	0,20	22,12	10,00	11,12	1	14,41
SINGPOST	10,874	5,162	-1,004	1,945	10	0,60	0,67	63,43	10,00	12,86	1	14,80
SINGTEL	14,023	6,737	-1,469	3,461	10	0,70	0,50	48,00	11,00	16,45	1	17,70
SPH	11,107	5,279	1,128	43,536	9	0,89	0,75	99,00	5,00	12,08	0	15,63
SSG	8,535	3,993	2,801	0,259	10	0,40	0,40	36,60	16,00	0,00	1	12,99
STARHUB	10,689	5,070	0,457	0,865	12	0,58	0,33	33,80	7,00	13,44	0	14,79
UIC	12,237	5,844	36,485	0,787	12	0,50	0,20	12,83	4,00	0,00	1	15,95
UOL	12,141	5,796	-0,270	0,311	9	0,56	0,33	55,65	2,00	11,72	1	16,84

## Lampiran 10: Output Statistik Singapura

### 1. Uji langsung Singapura

#### A. Kualitas Data

Model fit and quality indices

-----  
Average path coefficient (APC)=0.737,  $P < 0.001$

Average R-squared (ARS)=0.543,  $P < 0.001$

Average adjusted R-squared (AARS)=0.526,  $P < 0.001$

Average block VIF (AVIF) not available

Average full collinearity VIF (AFVIF)=1.393, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Tenenhous GoF (GoF)=0.411, small  $\geq 0.1$ , medium  $\geq 0.25$ , large  $\geq 0.36$

Sympson's paradox ratio (SPR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$ , ideally = 1

R-squared contribution ratio (RSCR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.9$ , ideally = 1

Statistical suppression ratio (SSR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

Nonlinear bivariate causality direction ratio (NLBCDR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

#### B. Indicator Weight

	MCG	EQ	P value	VIF
DK	0,424		0,004	1.084
KI	0,424		0,004	1.640
KAAcc	0,424		0,004	1.062
KP	0,424		0,004	1.640
Persist		0,796	<0.001	Inf
Predict		0.000	1.000	Inf
Varia		0,398	0,006	1.002
Smooth		0,398	0,006	1.007

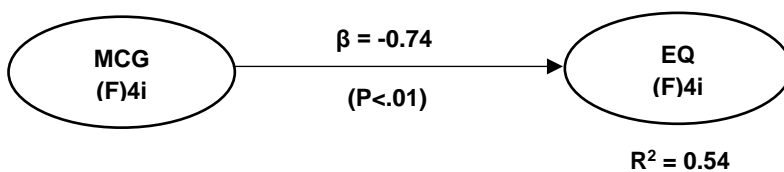
*P value* Indikator *predict* yaitu 1,000 lebih dari 0,05 belum memenuhi kriteria. Maka dilihat nilai *cross loading*.

### C. Cross Loading

	MCG	EQ	P value
DK	0,456		0,002
KI	0,774		<0.001
KAAcc	0,367		0,0111
KP	0,76		<0.001
Persist		0,834	<0.001
Predict		0,834	<0.001
Varia		0,4	0,006
Smooth		0,444	0,003

Nilai *loading Factor* indikator *predict* adalah  $0,834 > 0,5$  maka indikator tersebut layak digunakan dalam penelitian.

### D. Hipotesis



Pengujian	Hasil
Effect Size (F Squared)	0,543
Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)	0,411
R Squared	0,543
Adjusted R Squared	0,526
Q-squared	

	MCG	EQ
Composite reliability	0,556	0,257
Cronbach's alpha	0,373	0,489
Average variances extracted (AVE)	0,301	0,323

Full collinearity VIFs

MCG	EQ
1,393	1,393

## 2. Uji Mediasi Singapura

### A. Kualitas Data

Model fit and quality indices

-----  
Average path coefficient (APC)=0.310, P<0.001

Average R-squared (ARS)=0.331, P<0.001

Average adjusted R-squared (AARS)=0.291, P<0.001

Average block VIF (AVIF)=1.774, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Average full collinearity VIF (AFVIF)=1.664, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)=0.457, small  $\geq 0.1$ , medium  $\geq 0.25$ , large  $\geq 0.36$

Sympson's paradox ratio (SPR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$ , ideally = 1

R-squared contribution ratio (RSCR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.9$ , ideally = 1

Statistical suppression ratio (SSR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

Nonlinear bivariate causality direction ratio (NLBCDR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

### B. Indicator Weight

	MCG	EQ	FC	AQ	Size	P value	VIF
DK	0,424					<0.001	1.084
KI	0,424					<0.001	1.640
KAAcc	0,424					<0.001	1.062
KP	0,424					<0.001	1.640
Persist		0,796				<0.001	Inf
Predict		0.000				1,000	Inf
Varia		0,398				<0.001	1.002
Smooth		0,398				<0.001	1.007
ROA			0,278			<0.001	1.003
BS			0,278			<0.001	1.003
AQ				1,000		<0.001	
Size					1,000	<0.001	

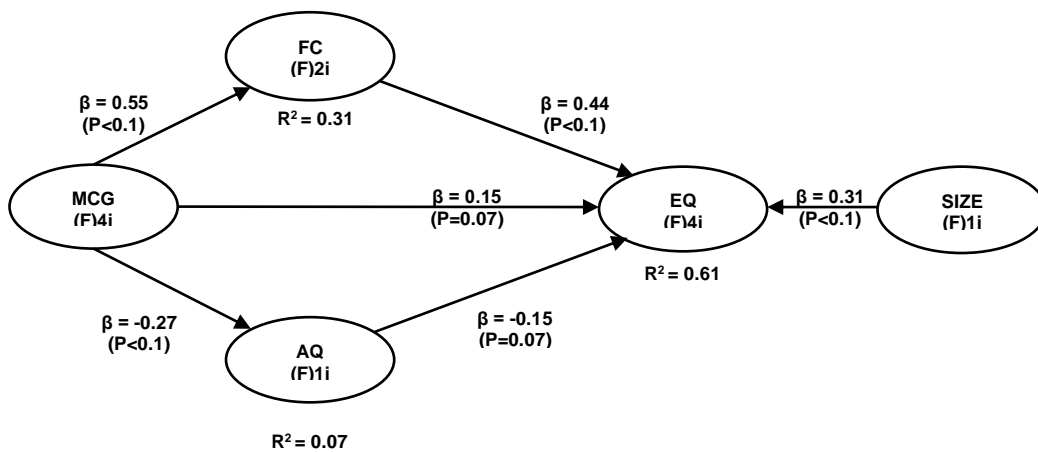
P Value pada indikator *Predict* masih di atas 0,05 maka dilihat nilai *loading factor*.

### C. Cross Loading

	MCG	EQ	FC	AQ	Size	P value
DK	0,456					<0.001
KI	0,774					<0.001
KAAcc	0,367					0.008
KP	0,78					0.043
Persist		0,834				<0.001
Predict		0,834				<0.001
Varia		0,4				<0.001
Smooth		0,444				<0.001
ROA			0,686			0.005
BS			0,686			<0.001
AQ				1		<0.001
Size					1	<0.001

Nilai *loading factor* indikator *Predict* adalah 0,834 di atas 0,5 sehingga dapat digunakan sebagai indikator.

### D. Hipotesis





	<b>MCG</b>	<b>EQ</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>AQ</b>	<b>Size</b>
R-squared coefficients		0,615	0,306	0,071	
Adjusted R-squared coefficients		0,553	0,281	0,038	
Composite reliability coefficients	0,170	0,492	0,344	1,000	1,000
Cronbach's alpha coefficients	0,373	0,489	0,122	1,000	1,000
Average variances extracted (AVE)	0,216	0,426	0,513	1,000	1,000
Q Squared		0,674	0,285	0,229	

### Effect Size

	<b>MCG</b>	<b>EQ</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>AQ</b>	<b>Size</b>
EQ	0.063		0,324	0.024	0,204
FC	0,306				
AQ	0,071				

### Full collinearity VIFs

<b>MCG</b>	<b>EQ</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>AQ</b>
1.381	2.128	2.209	1.134	1.469

## Lampiran 11: Data Penelitian Thailand

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME <i>CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</i>				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
ADVANC	22,826	2,826	6,647	0,136	11	0,45	0,67	36,22	14,54	7,81	1	12,58
AOT	22,174	3,740	7,894	0,735	12	0,75	0,67	30,00	17,56	5,97	1	12,14
BASF	16,210	1,865	4,272	0,283	14	0,36	0,67	45,81	10,70	3,61	1	9,70
BCP	19,146	3,410	7,640	0,478	15	0,47	0,67	60,55	4,56	8,20	1	11,67
BKI	17,774	0,975	3,289	0,167	12	0,75	1,00	77,81	4,61	5,10	1	11,01
CPN	20,880	3,565	7,054	0,219	14	0,29	1,00	63,63	9,82	6,94	1	11,99
DELTA	19,306	2,575	7,092	2,581	9	0,44	1,00	37,67	11,33	6,82	1	10,78
EASTW	16,422	2,000	4,482	0,376	10	0,10	0,67	41,03	7,81	8,20	1	9,91
EGCO	21,306	4,088	8,522	4,433	15	0,40	0,67	50,01	12,82	8,38	1	12,24
GFPT	16,807	2,700	5,922	1,425	9	0,33	0,33	52,35	7,77	10,96	0	9,81
HANA	17,810	2,718	6,295	1,432	6	0,50	1,00	52,02	10,14	3,94	1	10,14
INTUCH	21,128	3,739	6,849	0,846	11	0,45	0,67	78,99	23,25	8,15	1	10,82
IRPC	20,539	3,472	8,770	0,939	12	0,42	0,33	52,44	5,93	0,00	1	12,11
IVL	22,126	3,983	9,348	1,851	16	0,50	0,67	35,11	10,39	10,13	1	12,85
KKP	19,531	2,421	4,993	0,018	12	0,33	0,67	86,31	2,61	7,02	1	12,63
KTB	22,787	3,974	8,381	0,053	12	0,50	0,33	44,93	1,36	8,28	1	14,82
MC	13,990	1,740	4,074	0,143	10	0,40	0,67	41,84	6,05	5,18	1	8,36

Kode Perusahaan	KUALITAS LABA				MEKANISME CORPORATE GOVERNANCE				KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN		KUALITAS AUDIT	VARIABEL KONTROL
	<i>Persistency</i>	<i>Predictability</i>	<i>Variability</i>	<i>Smoothness</i>	Jumlah Komisaris	Komisaris Independen	Komite Audit	Kepemilikan Publik	ROA	Strategi Bisnis	Dummy Auditor	Total Asset
MCOT	16,419	3,252	7,113	3,126	10	0,60	0,33	22,71	-4,43	0,00	1	8,80
MNT	19,503	3,196	8,126	0,743	11	0,36	0,67	61,45	5,12	11,04	0	12,50
PSH	19,571	2,586	5,884	2,297	10	0,70	1,00	28,41	10,16	5,85	1	11,31
PTT	25,528	4,689	9,969	0,932	15	0,73	0,33	48,88	10,75	0,00	1	14,67
PTTEP	15,266	2,712	6,191	0,049	16	0,56	0,67	34,69	10,72	6,99	0	13,36
PTTGC	23,227	4,192	9,722	1,012	15	0,53	0,67	51,79	10,36	8,99	1	13,06
RACH	19,554	2,522	5,454	0,177	12	0,50	0,67	43,76	7,63	8,00	1	11,53
SAMART	15,831	3,041	6,998	1,149	10	0,40	0,33	57,69	-1,22	7,37	1	9,97
SCB	23,565	3,848	7,469	0,055	15	0,60	1,00	71,14	1,63	10,15	1	14,97
SPALI	19,447	2,838	5,425	0,167	10	0,40	0,33	70,00	12,79	4,03	1	10,96
THAICOM	13,965	3,573	7,379	2,259	9	0,44	0,67	52,38	1,64	5,78	1	10,01
TOP	21,912	4,205	9,203	0,893	14	0,50	0,67	46,49	6,57	7,81	0	12,50

## Lampiran 12: Output Statistik Thailand

### 1. Uji Langsung Thailand

#### A. Kualitas Data

Model fit and quality indices

-----  
Average path coefficient (APC)=0.643,  $P < 0.001$

Average R-squared (ARS)=0.413,  $P < 0.001$

Average adjusted R-squared (AARS)=0.392,  $P < 0.001$

Average block VIF (AVIF) not available

Average full collinearity VIF (AFVIF)=1.635, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)=0.388, small  $\geq 0.1$ , medium  $\geq 0.25$ , large  $\geq 0.36$

Sympson's paradox ratio (SPR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$ , ideally = 1

R-squared contribution ratio (RSCR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.9$ , ideally = 1

Statistical suppression ratio (SSR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

Nonlinear bivariate causality direction ratio (NLBCDR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

#### B. Indicator Weight

	MCG	EQ	P value	VIF
DK	0,79		<0.001	1.053
KI	0,273		0.004	1.125
KAAcc	0,419		<0.001	1.041
KP	0,335		<0.001	1.073
Persist		0,234	0.011	2.125
Predict		0,77	<0.001	8.723
Varia		0,017	0,429	9.003
Smooth		0,552	<0.001	1.326

*P value indicator weight* tidak memenuhi kriteria yaitu lebih dari 0,05 pada indikator

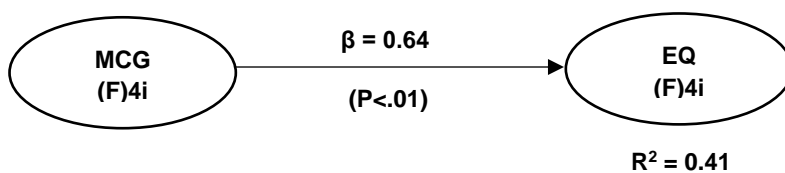
Variabel yaitu 0,429 sehingga dilihat nilai *loading factor*.

### C. Cross Loading

	MCG	EQ	P value
DK	0,6861		<0.001
KI	0,309		0.002
KAAcc	0,345		<0.001
KP	0,271		0.004
Persist		0,795	<0.001
Predict		0,791	<0.001
Varia		0,709	<0.001
Smooth		0,348	<0.001

Nilai *loading factor* pada Varia adalah 0,709 > 0,5 sehingga indikator dapat digunakan.

### D. Hipotesis



Pengujian	Hasil
Effect Size (F Squared)	0,413
Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)	0,338
R Squared	0,413
Adjusted R Squared	0,392
Q-squared	

	MCG	EQ
Composite reliability	0,287	0,642
Cronbach's alpha	0,168	0,780
Average variances extracted (AVE)	0,257	0,470

Full collinearity VIFs

MCG	EQ
1,635	1,635

## 2. Uji Mediasi Thailand

### A. Kualitas Data

Model fit and quality indices

Average path coefficient (APC)=0.339,  $P < 0.001$

Average R-squared (ARS)=0.315,  $P < 0.001$

Average adjusted R-squared (AARS)=0.277,  $P < 0.001$

Average block VIF (AVIF)=1.293, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Average full collinearity VIF (AFVIF)=2.163, acceptable if  $\leq 5$ , ideally  $\leq 3.3$

Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)=0.449, small  $\geq 0.1$ , medium  $\geq 0.25$ , large  $\geq 0.36$

Sympson's paradox ratio (SPR)=0.833, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$ , ideally = 1

R-squared contribution ratio (RSCR)=0.966, acceptable if  $\geq 0.9$ , ideally = 1

Statistical suppression ratio (SSR)=0.833, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

Nonlinear bivariate causality direction ratio (NLBCDR)=1.000, acceptable if  $\geq 0.7$

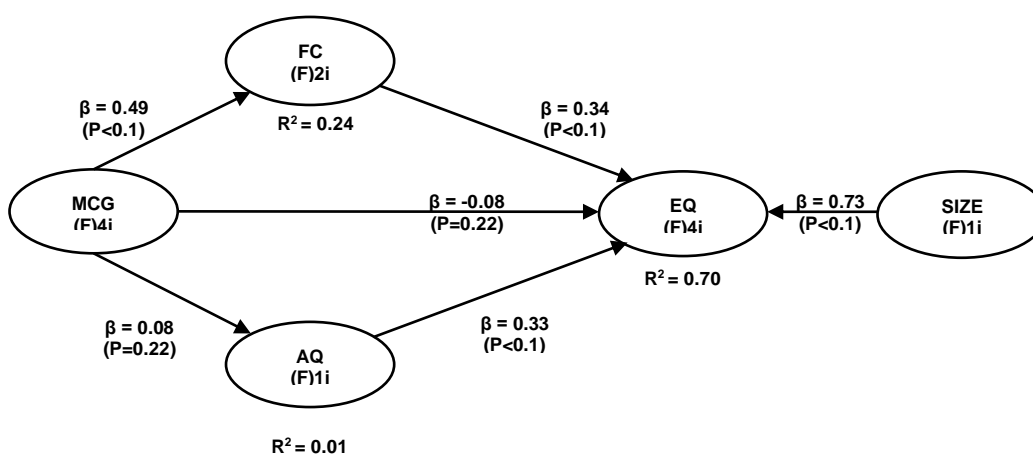
### B. Indicator Weight

	MCG	EQ	FC	AQ	Size	P value	VIF
DK	0,467					<0.001	1.053
KI	0,467					<0.001	1.125
KAAcc	0,467					<0.001	1.041
KP	0,467					<0.001	1.073
Persist		0,323				0,001	2.125
Predict		0,323				0,001	8.723
Varia		0,323				0,001	9.003
Smooth		0,323				0,001	1.326
ROA			0,674			<0.001	1.011

	MCG	EQ	FC	AQ	Size	P value	VIF
BS			0,674			<0.001	1.011
AQ				1		<0.001	
Size					1	<0.001	

P value di bawah 0,05 sehingga semua Indikator layak digunakan dan dilanjutkan untuk pengujian selanjutnya.

### C. Hipotesis



	MCG	EQ	FC	AQ	Size
R-squared coefficients		0,703	0,236	0,006	
Adjusted R-squared coefficients		0,654	0,207	-	0,030
Composite reliability coefficients	0,610	0,613	0,688	1,000	1,000
Cronbach's alpha coefficients	0,168	0,778	0,185	1,000	1,000
Average variances extracted (AVE)	0,291	0,374	0,542	1,000	1,000
Q Squared		0,677	0,213	0,045	

### Effect Size

	MCG	EQ	FC	AQ	Size
EQ	0,034		0,136	0,081	0,520
FC	0,236				
AQ	0,006				

Full collinearity VIFs

-----

<b>MCG</b>	<b>EQ</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>AQ</b>
1.510	3.274	1.443	1.478	3.110



## BIODATA

### Identitas Diri

Nama : Molina, SE., M.Si., Ak., CA  
Tempat dan Tanggal Lahir : Padang, 29-02-1972  
Jenis Kelamin : Perempuan  
Alamat Rumah : Griya Depok Asri Blok B9/7 Depok 16411  
No Tlp/ HP : 021 77821215/ 085813207745  
Alamat Email : [molinasuharto@gmail.com](mailto:molinasuharto@gmail.com)/ [molina@civitas.unas.ac.id](mailto:molina@civitas.unas.ac.id)  
Status Sipil : Menikah  
Pekerjaan : Dosen  
NIP : 0103040700  
Pangkat/ Golongan : Lektor/ IIB

### Riwayat Pendidikan

1979 – 1985 : SDN 2 Padang  
1985 – 1988 : SMPN 4 Padang  
1988 – 1991 : SMAN 2 Padang  
1992 – 1997 : Strata 1 – Universitas Andalas Padang  
2005 – 2007 : Strata 2 – Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta  
2018 – Sekarang : Strata 3 – Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar

### Pengalaman Penelitian

No.	Tahun	Judul Penelitian	Pendanaan
			Sumber
1	2021	Pengaruh Debt to Equity Ratio, ROA, ROE dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Tingkat <i>Underpricing</i> pada Perusahaan yang Melakukan <i>Initial Public Offering</i> (IPO) di BEI	Stimulus Penelitian UNAS
2	2021	Analisis Prediksi <i>Financial Distress</i> pada Sub Sektor Pulp & Kertas yang Terdaftar di BEI	Stimulus Penelitian UNAS
3	2020	Analisis Kelayakan Investasi Dengan Pendekatan <i>Capital Assets Pricing Model</i> untuk Saham-Saham Kapitalisasi Terbesar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2020	Stimulus Penelitian UNAS
4	2020	Ketahanan dan Stabilitas Bank Syariah: Pengaruh Faktor Internal dan Eksternal	Stimulus Penelitian UNAS
5	2019-2020	Analisis Manajemen Laba dan Kebijakan Dividen Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Kinerja Keuangan Sebagai Variabel Intervening  (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia)	Stimulus Penelitian UNAS
6	2018-2019	<i>Corporate Governance</i> Pada Perusahaan yang Mengalami Valuasi Harga Saham yang Ekstrem di Pasar Modal Indonesia	Mandiri
7	2016-2017	Pengaruh <i>Audit Tenure</i> , Ukuran Perusahaan dan Spesialisasi Auditor Terhadap Kualitas Audit	Hibah Bersaing Dikti
8	2015-2016	Pengaruh <i>Audit Tenure</i> dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Kualitas Audit	Hibah Bersaing Dikti

### Pengalaman Penulisan Artikel Ilmiah dalam Jurnal

No.	Judul Artikel Ilmiah	Volume/Nomor/ Tahun	Nama Jurnal
1	Business Strategy and Financial Performance as Mediation Variables in The Relationship of Corporate Governance to Earning Quality of Public Companies in Asean	Vol 11 No. 1 (2022)	Jurnal Internasional <a href="https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/Ekonomi/article/view/171">https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/Ekonomi/article/view/171</a>
2	Kelayakan Investasi Dengan Pendekatan <i>Capital Asset Pricing Model</i> Untuk Saham Kapitalisasi Terbesar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia	Vol. 2 No 3, September 2021	Jurnal Kajian Ilmiah <a href="http://Ejurnal.Ubh-arajaya.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Jki/Article/View/722">Http://Ejurnal.Ubh-arajaya.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Jki/Article/View/722</a>
3	<i>Leverage as Determinant of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure in Public Companies in Indonesia</i>	Volume 2, Issue 5 2020	Jurnal Internasional <a href="https://www.jarcds.org/abstract.php?id=5337">https://www.jarcds.org/abstract.php?id=5337</a>
4	<i>The Effect of Good Corporate Governance Mechanism, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Opportunity Set Investments on Corporate Value (Empirical Study on Property and Real Estate Companies Listed on The Indonesia Stock Exchange In 2014-2017)</i>	Volume: 6   Issue: 1   January 2020	EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal  <a href="https://eprajournal.com/jpanel/upload/9.Sely%20Megawati%20Wahyudi-3921.pdf">https://eprajournal.com/jpanel/upload/9.Sely%20Megawati%20Wahyudi-3921.pdf</a>
5	<i>The Influence of Tax Avoidance on Cost of Debt with Managerial Opportunism as Variable Moderating</i>	May 2020	Saudi Journal of Economics and Finance Abbreviated  <a href="https://saudijournals.com/media/articles/SJEF_45_170-175.pdf">https://saudijournals.com/media/articles/SJEF_45_170-175.pdf</a>

6	<i>The Effect of Tax Planning and Deferred Tax Expense to Earnings Management</i>	Volume: 5   Issue: 6   June 2020	EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)  <a href="https://eprajournals.com/jpanel/upload/221am_27.EPRA%20JOURNAL%20LS3394.pdf">https://eprajournals.com/jpanel/upload/221am_27.EPRA%20JOURNAL%20LS3394.pdf</a>
7	<i>Analysis of Fundamental Factors on Stock Price</i>	Vol. 9, No.4, October 2019	International Journal of Academic Research in Accounting, Finance and Management Sciences  <a href="https://hrmars.com/papers/detail/IJARAFMS/6813">https://hrmars.com/papers/detail/IJARAFMS/6813</a>

**Pengalaman Penyampaian Makalah Secara Oral pada Pertemuan/Seminar Ilmiah.**

No	Nama Pertemuan Ilmiah/Seminar	Judul Artikel Ilmiah	Waktu dan Tempat
1	<i>Asean Society for Academic Research (ASAR) International Conference</i>	<i>The Effect of Company Characteristics Mediation on Corporate Governance</i>  <i>Mechanism and Earning Quality (Empirical Study of Public</i>	<i>06<sup>th</sup> October 2021 Hanoi, Vietnam</i>

		<i>Companies in Asean Countries)</i>	
2	<i>The 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Accounting, Management, And Economics (Icame 2021)</i>	<i>Financial Distress Prediction Analysis In Pulp &amp; Paper Sub Sector Listed On Bei</i>	<i>15-16 December 2021</i>
	<i>11<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Business Research Conference</i>	<i>The Effect of The Audit Tenure, Firm Size, and Auditor Industry Specialization on Audit Quality</i>	<i>24 – 25 Oktober 2016, Singapore</i>
	<i>2<sup>nd</sup> Global Conference on Business and Social Science</i>	<i>Audit Firm Tenure, Audit Firm Size and Audit Quality</i>	<i>17 – 19 September 2015, Bali</i>

Semua data yang saya isikan dan tercantum dalam biodata ini adalah benar dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan.

Jakarta, 28 Maret 2022

Molina, SE., M.Si., Ak., CA