

The Analysis of Enterprise Risk Management and Earnings Volatility: Moderation of Audit Committee and Audit Quality

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the impact of enterprise risk management (ERM) implementation on earnings volatility with audit committee effectiveness and audit quality as the moderating variables. The effectiveness of ERM implementation is assessed using a disclosure index developed based on guidance issued by COSO. Earnings volatility is measured using the standard deviation of the firm's net income before extraordinary items, divided by total assets of the company. The effectiveness of the audit committee was assessed using a checklist of audit committee effectiveness criteria, and the audit quality was measured by dummy variables (Big Four and non-Big Four). Data from a sample of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange was collected for the period 2012-2016. The results of this study indicate that the effectiveness of ERM implementation has a negative association with earnings volatility. The effectiveness of the audit committee is found to strengthen the association between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and earnings volatility, but audit quality was found not having a moderating effect. This research has a practical implication on improving the role of audit quality to complement the oversight function delivered by the audit committee.

Keywords: Enterprise Risk Management; Earnings Volatility; Audit Committee Effectiveness; Audit Quality

1. Introduction

Global economic conditions that continue to grow and cause complexity in the business world requires business people to know the various exposure of risks faced by their companies. Supervision and handling of risk exposure to business processes are one of the most basic requirements for the implementation of the risk management process [1]. Lack of monitoring and handling of risk exposure can have a negative impact on a company, one of which is demonstrated by the achievement of unstable earnings. Earnings volatility can affect the accuracy of earnings prediction for users of financial statements. Edmonds et al. [2] explain the higher level of earnings volatility indicates the higher the possibility of companies experiencing financial

problems or financial distress. Akbari et al. [3] and Edmonds et al. [4] in his research explains that the proper handling and response to risk exposure through effective enterprise risk management (ERM) implementation can reduce the direct and indirect costs associated with the financial distress experienced by a company.

Implementation of ERM cannot be separated from the governance of an organization. A form of implementation of corporate governance principles according to Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [5] especially the 5th principle and the 6th principle can be reflected through the implementation of ERM in the company [6]. In addition to risk reporting, the implementation of OECD's fifth principles of corporate governance on disclosure and transparency can also be realized through audit quality in the financial statements and the role of external auditors. Andarini and Fithri [7] researched the influence of external auditors' reputation on the existence of risk management functions. Inconsistent with the hypothesis, the results prove that the auditor's reputation is not significantly related to the effectiveness of corporate risk management functions. In addition to the implementation of OECD's fifth corporate governance principles, ERM implementation is also a form of implementation of the OECD's sixth corporate governance principles on the responsibilities and roles of councils and directors. Not only the role of directors through the implementation of ERM, the responsibilities and roles of committee councils are also required in implementing this principle, for example, the role of the audit committee within the company. Main research conducted in 2004 states that the audit committee can assist the board of commissioners in overseeing the company's financial performance and activities and ensuring risk-related and risk-control recommendations are implemented.

Previous research by Edmonds et al. [8] provides empirical evidence that a company can significantly achieve lower earnings volatility by improving the quality of ERM implementation. However, different results were obtained by Akbari et al. [3] found that the level of risk management effectiveness simultaneously did not affect earnings volatility. In addition, there are studies conducted by Chandra [9] to examine the possibility of a positive relationship between the effectiveness of audit committees on the relevance and predictability of earnings, but the results show that the effectiveness of audit committees does not provide additional relevance and an increase in the level of earnings predictability. From the review of the findings and results of previous research related to the effectiveness of ERM implementation, corporate governance mechanisms in terms of the audit committee and audit quality, and the measurement of earnings volatility, this research is conducted to test and analyze more deeply the effect of ERM implementation effectiveness on earnings volatility. This research is motivated by the mixed results in the previous studies. This study investigated the role of the audit committee's effectiveness and audit quality in influencing the relationship between ERM implementation and earnings volatility, which has not much studied in previous research. Previous studies conducted by Akbari et al. [10] and Edmonds et al. [11] does not include internal oversight factors from audit committees and external oversight factors from independent auditors in measuring the effect of ERM on earnings volatility.

Based on the above background, the research questions to be answered in this study are as follows:

1. Is there a negative association between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and earnings volatility?
2. Will the higher audit committees' effectiveness strengthen the negative association between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and earnings volatility?
3. Will higher audit quality strengthen the negative association between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and earnings volatility?

4. Will the higher audit committees' effectiveness and higher audit quality simultaneously strengthen the negative association between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and earnings volatility?

2. Theoretical Review

a. Stewardship Theory

Davis and Donaldson [7] explain that the stewardship theory explains the executive or management behavior as the stewards of the company. Based on this theory, the executive or management will be motivated to act as best as possible to maximize the interest of the principal. Stewards will endeavor to protect and maximize the welfare of stakeholder through good corporate performance so that the management function of the company is considered to be optimal from the eye of stakeholders. Daniri [7] states philosophical assumptions that describe stewardship theory as an effective theory to explain good corporate governance practices in the company, such as ERM implementation, audit committee role in supervising company, and examination of company financial report conducted by an independent auditor. It can also be concluded that the stewardship theory is one of the effective theories to explain the implementation of ERM in the company. The effective implementation of ERM within the company will assist the managers of the company or management in achieving the company's objectives, including the fulfillment of profit targets. Achieving profits that match their targets for each period indicates low levels of earnings volatility and good corporate performance.

The implication of stewardship theory in this research is to explain the evidence of management responsibility as the manager of the company in fulfilling and protecting the stakeholder's interest, especially the shareholders as a principal, through the effective implementation of ERM to achieve persistent earnings level and low earnings volatility. Stewardship theory can also be used as a basis to explain the role of audit committees in conducting oversight of the company. The composition of an independent audit committee members, committee activities, as well as the competence of the audit committee, will correlate with the financial performance [12]. Similarly, for external audit activities, stewardship theory is also able to explain the role of independent auditors in examining the company's financial statements. The independent auditor may provide guidance on appropriate good corporate governance practices to be applied, assisting internal auditors in evaluating and improving the effectiveness of risk management thereby enhancing the quality of risk assessment and monitoring of the company [12].

b. Development of Hypotheses

Achieving good financial performance and steadily increasing profit levels is one of the company's key objectives. Good financial performance can be demonstrated through high levels of earnings persistence, or low earnings volatility. Low earnings volatility is also one of the main objectives of ERM implementation. This objective is related to the company's ability to reduce direct and indirect costs incurred to handle financial distress risks. Akbari et al. [3] found that the level of risk management effectiveness has no impact on earnings volatility. However, different results were obtained by Edmonds et al. 's [8] who found that changes in the quality of ERM implementation are strongly associated with changes in earnings volatility levels. Based on these reviews, the hypothesis developed in this study are as follows:

H1: There is a negative relationship between the effectiveness of ERM implementation with earnings volatility.

In performing its duties, members of the audit committee shall act independently and not attempt to represent the interests of one party in the enterprise. Previous research by Chandra [10]

proves that the effectiveness of the audit committee does not provide additional relevance and predictability of the net profit value of operating activities. Another research conducted by Syifa states that the audit committee can assist the board of commissioners in overseeing the company's financial performance and activities and ensuring risk-related and risk-control recommendations are implemented. Previous studies on the audit committee effectiveness can illustrate the increasing effectiveness of audit committees will strengthen the negative relationship between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and earnings volatility. Based on this, we developed the following hypotheses:

H2: Higher audit committee effectiveness reinforces the negative effect of ERM implementation effectiveness on earnings volatility.

[8][13] As part of the monitoring function, a qualified external auditor will assist the oversight tasks performed by the audit committee, whether overseeing the company's financial activity, or control over the company's risk management. Companies or reputable public accounting firms can produce good audit quality, in accordance with the results of research conducted by Becker, DeFond, and California [13] DeAngelo [9] Van Caneghem [9] Watts and Zimmerman [7] found that top auditing firms such as the Big Four can provide higher audit quality than non-Big Four auditing firms. Andarini and Januarti [14] researched the influence of external auditors' reputation on the existence of risk management functions within the company. But unlike the hypothesis developed, the results of his research prove that the auditor's reputation is not significantly related to the effectiveness of corporate risk management functions. Another study conducted by Mutmainah states that companies using big Four KAP have a positive effect on the persistence and predictability of earnings level. High-quality audits will strengthen the control and monitoring functions in managing corporate risk. The negative relationship between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and the earnings volatility of a company can be reinforced by high audit quality, which is proxied through KAP measures. Therefore, the formulation of hypotheses that can be developed is:

H3: Higher audit quality strengthens the negative effect of ERM implementation effectiveness on earnings volatility.

In accordance with the development of previous hypotheses regarding the effectiveness of the audit committee and audit quality in strengthening the negative relationship between ERM implementation and the level of earnings volatility, the effectiveness of the audit committee and audit quality simultaneously and simultaneously are expected to encourage the effectiveness of ERM implementation within the company. The effectiveness of audit committees proxied by the independence, size, activity, and competence of committee members; and the quality of audits proxied by the reputation or size of KAP, simultaneously is expected to also support improvements in the financial performance of the company, so that the profits derived by the company increase steadily from year to year. Related to this, the development of the proposed hypothesis is as follows:

H4: The effectiveness of audit committees and higher quality audits simultaneously can strengthen the negative impact of ERM implementation effectiveness on earnings volatility

3. Research Methods

a. Regression Model

Some regression models used in this study can be described as follows:

Model 1: Regression model used to test hypothesis 1, i.e., the effectiveness of ERM implementation has a negative effect on earnings volatility:

$$EV_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 ERM_{it} + \beta_2 Lev_{it} + \beta_3 PBV_{it} + \beta_4 Size_{it} + \beta_5 ROA_{it} + \beta_6 PER_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Information:

EV	Earnings volatility (profit volatility)
ERM	The effectiveness of ERM implementation
Lev	Leverage ratio
PBV	Price to book value ratio
Size	Company size
ROA	Return on asset
PER	Price-earnings ratio
E	Error, i.e., the possibility of other variables affecting profit volatility but not considered in the study

Model 2: The regression model used to test hypothesis 2, i.e., the negative relationship between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and earnings volatility can be moderated by the effectiveness of the audit committee:

$$EV_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_7 ERM_{it} + \beta_8 ACE_{it} + \beta_9 ERM_{it} * ACE_{it} + \beta_{10} Lev_{it} + \beta_{11} PBV_{it} + \beta_{12} Size_{it} + \beta_{13} ROA_{it} + \beta_{14} PER_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Information:

ACE	Audit Committee effectiveness (effectiveness of the audit committee)
ERM * ACE	Interaction variable effectiveness of ERM implementation with effectiveness variable audit committee

Model 3: Regression model used to test hypothesis 3, i.e., the negative relationship between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and earnings volatility can be moderated with audit quality:

$$EV_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_{15} ERM_{it} + \beta_{16} AQ_{it} + \beta_{17} ERM_{it} * AQ_{it} + \beta_{18} Lev_{it} + \beta_{19} PBV_{it} + \beta_{20} Size_{it} + \beta_{21} ROA_{it} + \beta_{22} PER_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

Information:

AQ	Audit Quality (audit quality)
ERM * AQ	Interaction variable of the effectiveness of ERM implementation with audit quality variable

Model 4: The regression model used to test hypothesis 4, i.e., the negative relationship between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and earnings volatility can be moderated by the effectiveness of the audit committee and audit qualities:

$$EV_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_{23} ERM_{it} + \beta_{24} ACE_{it} + \beta_{25} AQ_{it} + \beta_{26} ERM_{it} * ACE_{it} + \beta_{27} ERM_{it} * AQ_{it} + \beta_{28} Lev_{it} + \beta_{29} PBV_{it} + \beta_{30} Size_{it} + \beta_{31} ROA_{it} + \beta_{32} PER_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

b. Sample Selection

The sample used for testing in this research is manufacturing companies listed on the BEI from 2012 until 2016. From 2012 to 2016, the total number of companies tested is the same in each year, which is 116 companies. From the initial data of 144 companies listed on the IDX during the period 2012-2016, there are 28 data companies with the availability of incomplete data, so issued as a sample. Details of the selected sample selection can be described as follows:

Table 1: Selection of Research Sample

Description	Amount
Manufacturing companies listed on the Stock Exchange 2012-2016	144
Manufacturing companies with incomplete data	(28)
Manufacturing companies used as samples	116
Research period (2012-2016)	5
Total observations (116 companies x 5 years)	580

c. Classic Assumption Test and Test of Statistical Criteria

The test of econometric criteria with the classical assumption is done in this research so that the research model used is avoided from the problems that can make the research inaccurate and inefficient. The data used in the study should be ensured free of violation of classical assumptions. Three problems that often cause the research model is not best, linear, unbiased, and efficient (BLUE) is multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation. Furthermore, to test the research hypothesis used some statistical criterion that is a significant test model (F-Test), partial test (t-Test) and goodness of fit test.

4. Results And Discussion

a. Descriptive Statistics

The description of descriptive statistic serves to give a general description of each variable tested. From the descriptive statistics, the table presented the average value, standard deviation, minimum value, and the maximum value of each variable. The main variables used in this research are EV and ERM. Descriptive statistical results of EV variables showed an average value of 0.048, the minimum value of -1.279, and a maximum value of 0.657. This means that the average volatility level of manufacturing companies in Indonesia in 2012-2016 amounted to 4.8%, and the highest profit volatility level was 6.57%. The minimum value at EV is negative -1,279 means that during that period there is a manufacturing company that suffers losses. EV standard deviation value greater than its mean value indicates that EV data varies widely or spreads. Furthermore, for the variable average value, ERM produced was 9.328, the value of a standard deviation of 1.347, a minimum value of 6 and a maximum value of 11. The average use values N ERM shows scores that exceed the value of the middle scores ERM ($9.328 > 8$) indicates that most manufacturing companies in Indonesia have implemented ERM quite well in accordance with most of the COSO set criteria.

The first moderation variable used in this study was ACE, i.e., the effectiveness level of the audit committee. The ACE value in the descriptive statistics table shows an average value of 27.4, a standard deviation value of 0.018, a minimum value of 23, and a maximum value of 30. In the table it can be seen that the average ACE value obtained exceeds the middle score of the ACE score ($27.4 > 22$), which indicates that most manufacturing firms in Indonesia have an audit

committee function that is quite effective in accordance with most of the audit committee effectiveness criteria developed by Hermawan (2009). The second moderating variable used in this study is audit quality measured using dummy size KAP. From the descriptive statistics, it can be seen that the minimum value of AUD is 0 and its maximum value is 1 indicating the dummy value of audit quality variable, i.e., one if audited by KAP Big Four and 0 if audited by KAP other than Big Four. From the table it can be seen if the average for AUD is 0.397 or equal to 39.7%, this result shows that from a sample of manufacturing company used in research 39,7% sample is audited by Big Four KAP and the rest equal to 60,3% audited by non-BigFour. Descriptive statistical results for four research models used each described as follows:

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics Testing Model 1 - Model 4

Variable	Observation	Average	Standard Deviation	Min.	Max.
EV	580	0,048	0,116	-1,279	0,657
ERM	580	9,238	1,347	6,000	11,000
ACE	580	0,274	0,018	0,230	0,300
AQ	580	0,397	0,486	0,000	1,000
ERMACE	580	2,813	0,271	1,320	3,300
ERMAQ	580	3,538	4,454	0,000	11,000
LEV	580	0,469	0,278	0,000	0,988
PBV	580	2,781	7,431	0,002	80,845
SIZE (Rp 000)	580	8.712.876.624	24.837.249.123	92.041.274	261.855.000.000
LNSIZE	580	0,489	1,310	-3,097	3,311
ROA	580	0,051	0,122	-1,279	0,657
PER	580	0,006	0,482	-7,284	2,880
Dummy Variable					
		% 1		% 0	
AQ		39,65%		60,35%	
Description					
EV	Earnings volatility				
ERM	ERM effectiveness				
ACE	Audit Committee Effectiveness				
AQ	Audit Quality				
ERMACE	The interaction between ERM and ACE				
ERMAQ	The interaction between ERM and ACQ				
LEV	Leverage ratio				
PBV	Price to book value ratio				
SIZE	Company size				
LNSIZE	Natural logarithm of total assets				
ROA	Return on asset				
PER	Price-earnings ratio				

b. Hypothesis Testing Results

Test results from each hypothesis/model can be summarized and explained as follows:

Table 3. Table Results of Regression Testing Model 1

Regression Model Results 1				
Hypothesis1: The effectiveness of ERM implementation has a negative effect on earnings volatility				
Model 1: $EV_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 (ERM)_{it} + \beta_2 (Lev)_{it} + \beta_3 (PBV)_{it} + \beta_4 (Size)_{it} + \beta_5 (ROA)_{it} + \beta_6 (PER)_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$				
Variables	Results Expectations	Coefficient	p-value	Significance
ERM	-	-0,559	0.003	***
LEV	+	0.205	0.014	**
PBV	-	-0.296	0.063	*
SIZE	-	-0,865	0.013	**
ROA	-	-0,032	0.065	*
PER	-	-1.277	0.039	**
_Cons		-0.206	0.022	
R Squared	19,554%			
Adj R Squared	18.402%			
Prob> F	0.002			
*** Significance at level 1% (one-tailed)				
** Significance at level 5% (one-tailed)				
* Significance at level 10% (one-tailed)				
Information: EV = earnings volatility, is the standard deviation of profit; ERM = Enterprise Risk Management, is the effectiveness of ERM implementation score; LEV = leverage ratio, proxied by the ratio of total debt per total asset; PBV = price to book value ratio; SIZE = firm size proxies with the natural logarithm of total assets; ROA = return on asset ratio; PER = price earnings ratio				

The result of regression test of model 1 shows that the independent variables used are ERM, LEV, PBV, SIZE, ROA, and PER have the ability of 18.402% to explain the dependent variable is EV. While the rest of 81,598% is explained by other factors outside the independent variable used in research, the value of the p-value generated from the regression performed is 0.003 which indicates the ERM variable has a significant effect on the level of 1% to the EV. The resulting direction for the relationship between ERM and EV is negative as expected. The results obtained from this test indicate that the effective implementation of ERM by the company has a negative effect on earnings volatility of the company. The results of this study are consistent with the results of research proposed by Edmonds et al. [2] who find that changes in the quality of ERM implementation have a strong negative relationship with changes in earnings volatility levels. From the translation for the results of the regression hypothesis 1 above, it can be concluded if hypothesis 1 in this research is accepted.

Furthermore, the results of testing the 2nd hypothesis can be seen in table 4. Based on the regression result of adjusted R² is produced is 19.017%. The result shows that independent variable that is used is ERM, moderate variables are ACE and ERMACE, and control variables are LEV, PBV, SIZE, ROA, and PER have ability equal to 19,017% to explain dependent variable EV. The result of regression model 2 for ERM and EV relationship gives almost the same result with the regression result that resulted from model 1 which has been described previously. In model 2, the test is emphasized to see if the high effectiveness of audit committees in

manufacturing companies will be able to weaken the negative relationship or moderate the relationship between ERM implementation and earnings volatility. When the ERM and EV variables are moderated with the effectiveness of the ERMACE audit committee, it can show stronger strong results with a p-value value of 0.048 lower than α 5% and 10%. The value can be seen in table 4 for ERMACE which is the interaction between ERM and ACE. The resulting direction is negative with a coefficient of -0.846, and the resulting direction in accordance with the expected. With these results, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of the audit committee is able to moderate the relationship between ERM implementation and earnings volatility.

Table 4: Results of Regression Testing Model 2

Regression Result Model 2				
Hypothesis 2: The negative relationship between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and earnings volatility can be moderated by the effectiveness of the audit committee				
Model 2: $EV_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_7 (ERM)_{it} + \beta_8 (ACE)_{it} + \beta_9 (ERM * ACE)_{it} + \beta_{10} (LEV)_{it} + \beta_{11} (PBV)_{it} + \beta_{12} (SIZE)_{it} + \beta_{13} (ROA)_{it} + \beta_{14} (PER)_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$				
Variables	Results Expectations	Coefficient	p-value	Significance
ERM	-	-0.738	0.003	***
ACE	-	-0.475	0.057	*
ERMACE	-	-0,846	0.048	**
LEV	+	0.159	0.024	**
PBV	-	-0.219	0.069	*
SIZE	-	-0,815	0.017	**
ROA	-	-0.016	0.095	*
PER	-	-1,139	0.036	**
_Cons		-0.266	0.049	
R Squared	21,536%			
Adj R Squared	19.017%			
Prob> F	0.001			
*** Significance at level 1% (one-tailed)				
** Significance at level 5% (one-tailed)				
* Significance at level 10% (one-tailed)				
Information:				
EV = earnings volatility; ERM = Enterprise Risk Management, is the effectiveness of ERM implementation score; ACE = Audit Committee Effectiveness, is the effectiveness score of the audit committee; ERMACE = the interaction between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and the effectiveness of the audit committee; LEV = leverage ratio , proxied by the ratio of total debt per total asset ; PBV = price to book value ratio ; SIZE = firm size proxies with natural logarithm of total assets ; ROA = return on asset ratio ; PER = price earnings ratio				

Meanwhile, the results of model 3 testing in Table 5 show that the independent variables used are ERM, the moderating variables AQ and ERMAQ, and the control variables are LEV, PBV, SIZE, ROA and PER have the ability of 16.807% to explain the dependent variable EV, slightly smaller than the percentage in both previous models. In this model 3 emphasis is given to see if the

audit quality proxied by using Big Four or non-Big Four KAP measures can weaken the negative relationship or moderate the relationship between ERM implementation and earnings volatility. The audit quality variables denoted by ERMAQ show no significant results with a p-value of 0,780. The results of this study consistently show that audit quality performed by independent auditors is also not able to moderate the negative relationship between the effectiveness of ERM implementation with earnings volatility. The results of this study are similar to the research conducted by Andarini and Januarti [14] which also proves that audit quality has no effect on ERM implementation in the company. The absence of correlation or influence of audit quality on earnings volatility and the inability of audit quality in moderating the negative relationship between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and earnings volatility level in this research is suspected due to the use of a proxy assessment of audit quality which is very simple. The audit quality assessment in this study only uses the Big Four and Non-Big Four KAP size proxies, which may not be relevant enough to assess the actual audit quality.

Table 5: Table Results of Regression Testing Model 3

Regression Result Model 3				
Hypothesis 3: The negative relationship between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and earnings volatility can be moderated by audit quality				
Model 3: $EV_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_{15} (ERM)_{it} + \beta_{16} (AQ)_{it} + \beta_{17} (ERM * AQ)_{it} + \beta_{18} (Lev)_{it} + \beta_{19} (PBV)_{it} + \beta_{20} (Size)_{it} + \beta_{21} (ROA)_{it} + \beta_{22} (PER)_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$				
Variables	Results Expectations	Coefficient	p-value	Significance
ERM	-	-0.595	0.006	***
AQ	-	0.084	0.857	
ERMAQ	-	0.036	0.780	
LEV	+	0.299	0.025	**
PBV	-	-0.295	0.062	*
SIZE	-	-1,043	0.011	**
ROA	-	-0,020	0.092	*
PER	-	-1,046	0.039	**
_Cons		-0.766	0.419	
R Squared	19,086%			
Adj R Squared	16,807%			
Prob > F	0.006			
*** Significance at level 1% (one-tailed)				
** Significance at level 5% (one-tailed)				
* Significance at level 10% (one-tailed)				
Information:				
Information:				
EV = earnings volatility, is the standard deviation of profit; ERM = Enterprise Risk Management, is the effectiveness of ERM implementation score; AQ = Audit Quality, is an audit quality score; ERMAQ = interaction between effectiveness of ERM implementation with audit quality; LEV = leverage ratio, proxied by the ratio of total debt per total asset; PBV = price to book value ratio; SIZE = firm size proxies with natural logarithm of total assets; ROA = return on asset ratio; PER = price earnings ratio				

Table 6: Result of Regression Testing Model 4

Regression Result Model 4				
Hypothesis 4: The negative relationship between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and earnings volatility can be moderated by the effectiveness of the audit committee and the quality audit				
Model 4: $EV_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_{23} (ERM)_{it} + \beta_{24} (ACE)_{it} + \beta_{25} (AQ)_{it} + \beta_{26} (ERM*ACE)_{it} + \beta_{27} (ERM*AQ)_{it} + \beta_{28} (Lev)_{it} + \beta_{29} (PBV)_{it} + \beta_{30} (Size)_{it} + \beta_{31} (ROA)_{it} + \beta_{32} (PER)_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$				
Variables	Results Expectations	Coefficient	p-value	Significance
ERM	-	-0,562	0,003	***
ACE	-	-0,499	0,054	*
AQ	-	0.079	0,859	
ERMACE	-	-0,853	0.046	**
ERMAQ	-	0.035	0.779	
LEV	+	0,250	0,016	**
PBV	-	-0,295	0,062	*
SIZE	-	-0,957	0.012	**
ROA	-	-0,035	0,064	*
PER	-	-1,164	0,038	**
_Cons		-0,271	0.237	
R Squared	20,082%			
Adj R Squared	17,103%			
Prob > F	0,000			
*** Significance at level 1% (one-tailed)				
** Significance at level 5% (one-tailed)				
* Significance at level 10% (one-tailed)				
Information:				
EV = earnings volatility; ERM = Enterprise Risk Management, is the effectiveness of ERM implementation score; ACE = Audit Committee Effectiveness, is the effectiveness score of the audit committee; AQ = Audit Quality, is an audit quality score; ERMACE = the interaction between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and the effectiveness of the audit committee; ERMAQ = interaction between effectiveness of ERM implementation with audit quality; LEV = leverage ratio, proxied by the ratio of total debt per total asset; PBV = price to book value ratio; SIZE = firm size proxies with natural logarithm of total assets; ROA = return on asset ratio; PER = price earnings ratio				

From the result of the 4th hypothesis test in research model 4 in table 6 on the relationship of each independent variable, moderation, and a control variable, simultaneously those variables have the ability to influence earnings volatility variable. Only partially, the effectiveness of the ERM implementation, the effectiveness of the audit committee (ACE and ERMACE), and the control variables LEV, PBV, SIZE, ROA, and PER alone are able to negatively affect the earnings volatility level. Audit quality is not able to weaken the negative relationship between the effectiveness of ERM implementation with earnings volatility. Audit quality does not have a significant effect on the relationship between the effectiveness of ERM implementation with earnings volatility, or in other words, a company with high audit quality may not necessarily apply

ERM effectively. Audit quality also may not affect the achievement of lower earnings volatility level. From the result, it can be concluded that hypothesis 4 in this research is a negative correlation between the effectiveness of ERM implementation with earnings volatility simultaneously can be moderated with audit committee effectivity, and high audit quality is rejected because the result of the research does not support the hypothesis.

5. Conclusion

From the results of the research that has been done, in general, it can be concluded that the effective implementation of ERM will have a negative effect on earnings volatility company, which is in line with prediction provided by the stewardship theory. These results are supported by the regression test performed on models 1 through 4 of this study which resulted in a significant negative coefficient direction of the ERM variable to the EV variable. The negative effect of ERM implementation on earnings volatility can be moderated by the role of the audit committee, but cannot be moderated by the company's external supervision through independent external auditors. Internal oversight provided through the audit committee is found to strengthen the negative relationship between ERM implementation and earnings volatility, but the external oversight provided by the company's independent auditor is unable to moderate the negative relationship between ERM implementation and earnings volatility, even if the auditor is Big Four. The absence of the role of audit quality on earnings volatility and the inability of audit quality in moderating the negative relationship between the effectiveness of ERM implementation and earnings volatility level in this research might be caused by the use of proxy of audit quality which is very simple. The audit quality in this study is only measured by Big Four and Non-Big Four proxies, which may not be relevant enough to assess the actual audit quality. All control variables used in this study, namely leverage ratio (LEV), price to book value ratio (PBV), firm size (SIZE), return on assets (ROA), and price earnings ratio (PER) have a significant relationship to earnings volatility, with the direction in accordance with research expectation.

Some suggestions that the author may provide for further research include; 1) Subsequent research is expected to use broader proxies to measure audit quality, such as external auditor specialization, independence of external auditors, or other proxies, 2) Further research can use a broader sample for example by conducting research on all companies or performing comparison with other regions and other countries.

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