

2023

**Asia-Pacific Management Accounting Association**

**2023 Annual Conference**

(Fully online)

October 24, 2023

Book of Abstracts

**(Doctoral Colloquium Sessions)**

**Asia-Pacific Management Accounting Association**

**Co-Hosted by Universitas Trisakti; Universitas Merdeka Malang; Universitas Udayana**

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# **2023 APMAA Doctoral Colloquium**

APMAA doctoral colloquium is an academic gathering where "**late-stage**" doctoral students present their research and receive feedback from faculty members, peers, and occasionally external experts.

Students are encouraged to submit full papers, particularly if they have progressed significantly in their doctoral studies.

This year's Colloquium, however, features two types of sessions: a **Paper Session** and two **Dissertation Proposal Presentation Session**. In the **Paper session,** completed or near-completed research papers are presented. **Dissertation proposals** are detailed plans for doctoral dissertations, and they typically include information on the research question, methodology, literature review, and timeline. In the Dissertation Proposal Presentation Sessions, students in an **early stage** of the dissertation process present their dissertation proposal to get feedback from mentors and audiences from various fields. APMAA's dissertation proposal presentation sessions are held in a public setting with a broader audience. While dissertation proposal sessions are held in a private setting with the presenter's dissertation committee,

A total of 6 students will present their papers in the 2023 Doctoral Colloquium.

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| **The APMAA Doctoral Colloquium aims** to provide doctoral students valuable feedback from external advisers, foster peer interaction, facilitate idea exchange, promote concept discussion, and encourage formal or informal collaboration with various research groups. **Mentors** play a crucial role in supporting doctoral students throughout the process, from the early stages after submission to discussing the student's paper during the session.  Each paper is given a total of 35 minutes, divided as follows: 5 minutes for the mentor's introduction, 15 minutes for the presentation by the student, 10 minutes for the mentor's discussion, and 5 minutes for questions and answers. We recommend **presenters** prepare 10-15 PowerPoint slides for their 15-minute presentation. Presenters must promptly send the updated version to the mentors and moderator if there are any updates to their camera-ready paper**. Mentors** are recommended to prepare 10 PowerPoint slides to convey their discussion points. Each mentor will have a 5-minute to introduce the student and a 10-minute for discussion.  To ensure your comfort and effective time management during the session, we will conduct online rehearsal sessions to familiarize you with your role. |

**Paper Session** (13.25-14.40. UTC+7)‎ 1 room; (5 min. Introduction, 15 min. Presentation, 10 min. Discussion, 5 min. Q&A) per paper; 5 minutes break between sessions)

**Moderator: Normah Omar** ([normah.omar@gmail.com](mailto:normah.omar@gmail.com), Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia)

**ID 20: Influential Capital and MSME Performance Perspective Mediation – Moderation**

**Author: Retno Cahyaningati** (Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Widya Gama Lumajang, Indonesia)\*; Grahita Chandrarin (University of Merdeka Malang); Harmono Harmono (Universitas Merdeka Malang); Diyah Sukanti Cahyaningsih (University Of Merdeka Malang)  
**Mentor:** **Sofiah Md-Auzair** ([sofiah@ukm.edu.my](mailto:sofiah@ukm.edu.my), National University of Malaysia, Malaysia)

**(Working)**

**ID37:** **Relationship Between Outside Director and Corporate ValueInprovement Strategy**

**Author:** **Naoto Shigeta (L'avenir) (**[Shige117@hotmail.com](mailto:Shige117@hotmail.com), The University of Information Technology and Management Rzeszow, Poland**)**

**Mentor:** **Normah Omar** ([normah.omar@gmail.com](mailto:normah.omar@gmail.com), Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia)

**Dissertation Proposal Presentation Sessions**(14.50- 16.45. UTC+7)‎ 2 rooms, 4 papers; (5 min. Introduction, 15 min. Presentation, 10 min. Discussion, 5 min. Q&A) per paper; 5 minutes break between sessions)

**Dissertation Proposals, Room 1**(14.50-16.45. UTC+7)‎ (5 min. Introduction, 15 min. Presentation, 10 min. Discussion, 5 min. Q&A) per paper; 5 minutes break between sessions)

**Moderator: Bulend Terzioglu** ([bulend.terzioglu@gmail.com](mailto:bulend.terzioglu@gmail.com), Australian Catholic University, Australia)

**ID52: Effects of Digital Audit Task, Risk Assessment and Situational Factors on Judgment Performance among Government Auditors**

**Student:** **Sudradjat Sudradjat** ([2022412272@student.uitm.edu.my](mailto:2022412272@student.uitm.edu.my), Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)

**Mentor: Bulend** **Terzioglu** ([bulend.terzioglu@gmail.com](mailto:bulend.terzioglu@gmail.com), Australian Catholic University, Australia)

**ID53: The Effect of Green Investment and Corporate Governance on Sustainable Performance in Companies Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange: The Mediating Role of Financial Performance**

**Student:** **Sinta Listari** ([20222045@isiswa.uitm.edu.my](mailto:20222045@isiswa.uitm.edu.my) and [sinta@ibik.ac.id](mailto:sinta@ibik.ac.id), Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

**Mentor:** **Grahita Chandrarin** ([grahitac@gmail.com](mailto:grahitac@gmail.com), University of Merdeka Malang, Indonesia)

**Dissertation Proposals, Room 2**(14.50-16.45. UTC+7)‎

(5 min. Introduction, 15 min. Presentation, 10 min. Discussion, 5 min. Q&A) per paper; 5 minutes break between sessions)

**Moderator:** **Ni Putu Sri Harta Mimba** ([p.mimba@unud.ac.id](mailto:p.mimba@unud.ac.id), Udayana University, Indonesia )

**ID54: The Influence of Perceived Risk and Perceived Trust towards e-marketplace Adoption for the Aesthetic Product**

**Student: Ade Ratnasari Hidayat** ([2022365743@student.uitm.edu.my](mailto:2022365743@student.uitm.edu.my), Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)

**Mentor:** **Grahita Chandrarin** ([grahitac@gmail.com](mailto:grahitac@gmail.com), University of Merdeka Malang, Indonesia)

**ID55: Examining the Effect of Sustainability Practices on the Performance of Listed Companies in ASEAN Countries**

**Student: Muliani Muliani** (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia; ([muliani@universitasbumigora.ac.id](mailto:muliani@universitasbumigora.ac.id), Bumigora University, Indonesia)

**Mentor: Ni Putu Sri Harta Mimba** ([p.mimba@unud.ac.id](mailto:p.mimba@unud.ac.id), Udayana University, Indonesia)

# **Instructions for preparing the APMAA camera-ready paper**

**What is your camera-ready paper?**

In your acceptance notification, we asked you to submit the camera-ready paper by September 15. Please refer to the reviewer's comments, then revise or rewrite your accepted article when developing the camera-ready paper. Suppose you register for APMAA 2023 conference and submit the camera-ready paper by September 15. In that case, your manuscript is included in the **APMAA 2023 Book of Abstracts**. Note that we use the file you submitted to the "camera-ready column of the CMT" when editing the Book of Abstracts without editing.

Your camera-ready paper's length and format must follow the submission guideline (Guideline for Authors), as you have initially submitted your paper. Please edit your camera-ready paper by following the requested format described on Guideline for Authors at Official Guide to APMAA 2023.

(Excerpts from the Guideline for Authors)

1. **Authors' names** should be placed with two-line space below the title. Authors' affiliations should be placed below each author's name.
2. **An abstract\* should be around 200-300 words.**
3. **Text** (for full paper) should be 5,000-10,000 words. The paper must be written in the best possible technical and grammatical English.
4. **All manuscripts** should be formatted using 12-point font (Times New Roman). The text should be single-spaced.

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**The abstract** is a summary or synopsis of the entire research paper and also needs to have similar characteristics to the title. Your abstract should contain at least your research topic, research questions, participants, methods, results, data analysis, and conclusions. You may also include possible implications of your research and future work you see connected with your findings. Your abstract should be a single paragraph. It needs to be simple, direct, specific, functional, clear, unbiased, honest, concise, precise, self-sufficient, complete, comprehensive, scholarly, balanced, and should not be misleading ([Writing the title and abstract for a research paper: Being concise, precise, and meticulous](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6398294/) [is the key (nih.gov).](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6398294/)

**Why do you need to write an abstract for a research paper?**

* an abstract lets readers get the gist or essence of your paper or article quickly, to decide whether to read the full paper.
* an abstract prepares
* readers to follow the detailed information, analyses, and arguments in your entire paper;
* and, later, an abstract helps readers remember key points from your paper.

# **About APMAA**

Founded in 2004, the Asia-Pacific Management Accounting Association has provided a platform for management accounting academics and practitioners in the Asia Pacific region to improve their contribution to global scholarship and the lives of the region's people. The gender and geographic diversity of our membership and board create a rich environment for collaboration and innovation. We shape management accounting's future through teaching, research, and a robust network, ensuring our association a thought leader in the field.

**Have a question about APMAA?** The web pages below will give you answers. Asa-Pacific Management Accounting Association Homepage

[APMAA 2023 Annual Conference (Asia-Pacific Management Accounting Association](http://s-ueno.sakura.ne.jp/APMAA_asia/2023_bonference.htm) [(sakura.ne.jp)](http://s-ueno.sakura.ne.jp/APMAA_asia/2023_bonference.htm)

# **Paper Session**

## **ID20**

**Retno Cahyaningati**([retnocahyaningati95@gmail.com](mailto:retnocahyaningati95@gmail.com), Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Widya Gama Lumajang, Indonesia) \*; Grahita Chandrarin (University of Merdeka Malang); Harmono Harmono (Universitas Merdeka Malang); Diyah Sukanti Cahyaningsih (University Of Merdeka Malang)

## **INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND MSME PERFORMANCE PERSPECTIVE MEDIATION - MODERATION**

This study aims to explore the effect of intellectual capital on the performance of MSMEs in East Java through the mediating role of innovation speed and quality of innovation as well as the moderating role of knowledge management strategy. The research method used Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), testing the research hypothesis using a structured questionnaire distributed to all MSMEs in East Java. The sample used was 125 SMEs in East Java with a random sampling method. The results of the study prove that intellectual capital has a significant effect on innovation, intellectual capital has no effect on MSME performance, but innovation can mediate the influence of intellectual capital on MSME performance, so knowledge management strategies cannot play a moderating role between intellectual capital and company performance. Overall, intellectual capital has a significant effect on MSME performance through innovation. and knowledge management strategies cannot moderate intellectual capital on MSME performance. This research contribution is pioneering research that develops a theoretical model to combine intellectual capital, knowledge management strategy, speed and quality of innovation, and SME performance. With the existence of intellectual capital owned by MSMEs, they can quickly create quality innovations so that they can improve the performance of these MSMEs.

## **ID37**

**Naoto Shigeta (L'avenir) (**[Shige117@hotmail.com](mailto:Shige117@hotmail.com), The University of Information Technology and Management Rzeszow, Poland**)**

## **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OUTSIDE DIRECTOR AND CORPORATE VALUE IMPROVEMENT STRATEGY**

This research investigates the relationship between effective corporate governance structure and disclosure transparency of financial statements. The effectiveness of corporate governance is measured by the Outside Director ratio, the trend of Outside Directors (increase or decrease from 2015/2013), the characteristics of Outside Directors, and an appropriate assessment design of corporate governance. The disclosure quality is the magnitude of the variance (△Var2015/2014) between earnings management (Net income) and cash flow. The variance indicates deliberate errors, while the narrow spread between net income and cash flow represents qualitative disclosure. From 3,500 Japanese listed companies’ populations, 100 samples are selected based on the △ Variance divided by the amounts of sales. The results suggest that a positive influence on the quality of a company’s financial statements. The evaluation of the effectiveness of outside director corporate governance is crucial for the direct fund-raising transparency in the Japanese market. As a result, regression abductive analysis leads to a positive influence. However, a few studies have examined whether this governance improves the performance of Japanese corporates. Therefore, this research aims to: 1) clear the current value of corporates in Japan and 2) investigate the relationship between outside directors and corporate value improvement　strategy by using an inductive case study approach to determine another factor that improves corporate value. The present research contributes to the increase of the corporate value Keywords: direct fund-raising transparency Japanese market, outside director, corporate governance, corporate value improvement　strategy, regression abductive analysis.

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# **Dissertation Proposal Presentation Sessions**

## **ID52**

**Sudradjat Sudradjat** (E-mail: [2022412272@student.uitm.edu.my](mailto:2022412272@student.uitm.edu.my)), Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)

## **EFFECTS OF DIGITAL AUDIT TASK, RISK ASSESSMENT AND SITUATIONAL FACTORS ON JUDGMENT PERFORMANCE AMONG GOVERNMENT AUDITORS**

The auditor strives to carry out the task optimally. Audit quality is reflected in the audit judgment produced by the auditor. Failure of the auditor in making an audit judgment will result in low quality of audit reports and reduce the quality of financial statements. The process of making audit judgment in the era of digital auditing requires auditors to have competence in digital audit tasks. The success of the audit is also influenced by the large number of peer support can cooperate well in the audit process. In addition, in the audit process, auditors can be faced with enforcement pressure that causes auditors to be unable to pay adequate attention to the judgment process they make. This study aims to examine the direct effect of digital audit task, peer support, enforcement pressure and risk assessment on audit judgment performance. Furthermore, this study examines the role of risk assessment moderation in the effect of digital audit tasks, peer support, and enforcement pressure on audit judgment performance. Finally, this study examines the role of peer support moderation and enforcement in the effect of digital audit tasks on audit judgment performance. This study used field experiments and questionnaire distribution to government auditor participants at the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK RI). The sample used in this study was 317 auditors. Funds are analyzed using structural equation modeling (SEM). This study carries substantial importance in the field of audit judgment performance and makes several contributions to the theoretical and research framework. The confluence of multiple elements, specifically digital audit tasks, peer review, enforcement pressure, and risk assessment, gives rise to an intricate web of influences that together impact auditors' judgment performance.

## **ID53**

**Sinta Listari** (E-mail: [20222045@isiswa.uitm.edu.my](mailto:20222045@isiswa.uitm.edu.my)) and ([sinta@ibik.ac.id](mailto:sinta@ibik.ac.id)),  Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)

## **THE** **EFFECT OF GREEN INVESTMENT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON SUSTAINABLE PERFORMANCE IN COMPANIES LISTED ON INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

**ABSTRACT:** This research aims to look into the impact of green investment and corporate governance on sustainable performance in companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Furthermore, this study will examine the mediating of financial performance in the relationship between green investment, corporate governance, and sustainable performance. The general guidelines for Indonesian corporate governance issued by the National Committee for Corporate Governance Policy (KNKG) in 2021 served as the foundation for this research. KNKG is a government institution whose mission is to encourage and improve the effectiveness of good governance implementation in Indonesia. Data for this study will be manually collected from financial reports, annual reports, and sustainability reports of companies in various industries in Indonesia. Data will also be gathered from the company's website, the Indonesia Stock Exchange website, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) website, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry website, and databases like Bloomberg. The collected data will be analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis to investigate the effect of green investment and corporate governance on sustainable performance. The findings of this study are expected to improve understanding of the impact of green investment and corporate governance on sustainable performance in Indonesia. Furthermore, the study can shed light on the role of financial performance in mediating the relationship.

## **ID54**

**Ade Ratnasari Hidayat** ([2022365743@student.uitm.edu.my](mailto:2022365743@student.uitm.edu.my), Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)

## **THE INFLUENCE OF PERCEIVED RISK AND PERCEIVED TRUST TOWARDS E-MARKETPLACE ADOPTION FOR THE AESTHETIC PRODUCT**

Previous studies have discussed how e-commerce and e-marketplaces have been successfully adopted for general products in developing countries. Various theories have been applied to assess the level of technology adoption in areas such as e-banking, e-payment, e-wallet, e-learning, and e-commerce. However, there are limited studies on the adoption of e-marketplaces specifically for aesthetic products, which may have different characteristics compared to general products. Despite this, many online shops are selling luxury goods. Utilizing e-marketplaces for aesthetic products could offer benefits, such as a variety of product options and lower prices. However, buying high-priced goods online can be risky and may result in trust issues. This research aims to empirically test the factors that determine the adoption of e-marketplaces for aesthetic products in Indonesia, from the buyer's perspective. The driving factors for e-marketplace adoption are based on the Unified Theory of User Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) model. Additionally, two extended factors—perceived trust and perceived risk—are incorporated into the theoretical framework. Data were collected through questionnaires distributed to e-marketplace users in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The respondents consisted of staff from four universities in Yogyakarta. The data were then analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), assisted by AMOS software. This study will contribute to the understanding of e-marketplace adoption by applying the UTAUT model and Trust Transfer Theory in the context of aesthetic products. Keywords: e-marketplaces, adoption, aesthetic products, perceived trust, perceived risk

## **ID55**

**Muliani Muliani** (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia; ([muliani@universitasbumigora.ac.id](mailto:muliani@universitasbumigora.ac.id), Bumigora University, Indonesia)

## **EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF SUSTAINABILITY PRACTICES ON THE PERFORMANCE OF LISTED COMPANIES IN ASEAN COUNTRIES**

The importance of environmental sustainability as a strategic priority for performance in the business world has been rising in recent years. Lately, many companies realized that corporate responsibility and, more specifically, environmental sustainability, as crucial to their success. Investment in environmental sustainability has become the top priority of many firms. There has been a rise in the value of green accounting, the Environment Social Government (ESG) Score, green innovation, and social responsibility investment because of the importance of a company's environmental goals. This study aims to examine the impact of green accounting, ESG score, and social responsibility investment (SRI) on the performance of companies listed in ASEAN countries with green innovation as a mediating variable. The object of research used in this study is companies that have a high negative influence on the environment and nature, namely mining companies, oil and gas companies. This research uses secondary data with quantitative methods obtained from financial statements, sustainability reporting and REFINITIV EIKON -DATA STREAM. Green Accounting is measured by Environment Protection Investment (EPI), ESG Score is measured by score in Refinitiv, Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) is measured by SRI Index and Green Innovation is measured by Research and Development Investment (R&D Investment), while the company's performance is seen from financial performance using the ratio of Return on Investment (ROI), Economic Value Added (EVA) and Tobin's Q. Keywords: Sustainability Practices, Green Accounting, ESG Score, Socially Responsible Investment (SRI), Green Innovation and Financial Performance.