e-ISSN 2798-0502

Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Akuntansi dan Keuangan Vol: 6, No 2, 2025, Page: 1-13

Integrity of Financial Statements: Does Ownership Structure Matter? (Empirical Study of LQ45 Index Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange Consecutive Years 2019-2023)

Muhammad Rifqi Arif Munandar*, Setianingtyas Honggowati

Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta 57126, Indonesia.

DOI:
https://doi.org/10.53697/emak.v6i2.2403
*Correspondence: Muhammad Rifqi Arif Munandar
Email:
mrifqiamunandar@student.uns.ac.id

Received: 24-02-2025
Accepted: 24-03-2025
Published: 24-04-2025

Abstract: This study aims to examine the connection between ownership structure and financial statement integrity using proxies institutional, foreign, and family ownership and control variables such as profitability, size, and leverage. This study used a quantitative descriptive method. The LQ-45 indexed companies that were listed on the IDX between 2019 and 2023 make the study's population. According to the study's findings, family and institutional ownership have an impact on financial statements' integrity, which could increase their credibility. On the other hand, foreign ownership has no effect on the integrity of financial statements. The agency theory, which highlights the need of efficient oversight and management of business operations to guarantee the integrity of financial statements, is supported by these results. Additionally, it motivates capital market supervisory bodies or regulators to take into account measures that promote accountability and openness in financial reporting.

Keywords: Ownership Structure, Institutional Ownership, Foreign Ownership, Family Ownership, Integrity of Financial Statement

Introduction

The output of the accounting process in the form of data that can be used to explain a company's performance and financial situation is known as financial statements. Investors and other interested parties utilize this information to inform their decision-making. In order to prevent incorrect consumers of financial statements, every information presented in the financial statements must be done so honestly and in line with the relevant facts. The prosperity of the business and the safety of financial statement users both depend critically on the integrity of financial accounts. When evaluating whether financial statements are appropriate given the real circumstances, the integrity of the statements is seen to be crucial. The standards for integrity of fair reports underline that transactions, events, and other situations inside the company must be presented honestly, according to Statement of Financial Accounting Concept No. 2 (SFAC No. 2, 1980).

In order of retaining financial statements' integrity is highlighted for a number of important reasons: protecting the interests of financial statement users, as financial statements with errors in integrity may influence users to make incorrect decisions. This can harm them and undermine trust in financial information. Building a healthy business environment, untrustworthy financial statements can undermine public confidence in capital markets and business as a whole. Integrity is the foundation that ensures a healthy and ethical business environment. Improving market efficiency, non-integrity in financial statements can lead to price distortions and misinformation in the market, hampering market efficiency and making it difficult for stakeholders to make effective decisions. Financial statement integrity is not just a moral principle, but an essential element in maintaining business health and public trust. Therefore, maintaining and prioritizing the integration of financial statements should be a key commitment for all the firms and institutions operating in the ever-evolving business world. By using an ownership structure that is in accordance with the corporate governance system, Firms seek to minimize potential conflicts of interest between managers and shareholders by implementing oversight mechanisms (Suzan & Iqbal, 2024).

This study uses agency theory which can be used as a basis for understanding the relationship between company ownership structure and integrity of financial statements. So as to guarantee the integrity of the company's financial statements, greater supervisory standards on management performance will go hand in hand with the increase in the company's stock value. According to Raimo et al. (2020) in their research, which shows that Ownership Structure has a strong influence on a company's disclosure policy, both directly and indirectly. This study focuses on the ownership structure of 45 prominent publicly listed companies in Indonesia, encompassing various ownership types that may emphasize investment strategies rather than the perspectives that should influence the integrity of corporate financial statements. Ownership is generally divided into two groups: promoters are founders or usually controlling stockholders, and non-promoters include other stockholders, such as minority stockholders (Goud, 2024). Researchers use a combination of three types of ownership based on their influence on the financial integrity of the company's financial statements: Institutional Ownership, Foreign Ownership and Family Ownership.

The financial statement integrity and corporate share ownership are examined in a variety of contexts and earlier research with a wide range of contributing factors. These research' findings still require greater consistency, though. Therefore, by adding control variables like company size, leverage, and profitability with a sample of various companies indexed LQ45 on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019 to 2023, researchers hope to provide evidence that shows how the influence of independent variables, namely ownership structure proxied by institutional ownership, foreign ownership, and family ownership on the integrity of financial statements. through using this approach, it is anticipated that the research will shed more light on topics that are currently unclear and make significant contributions to our knowledge of how to maintain the financial statement integrity in context of an increasingly complicated corporate situation.

Theoretical Framework and Hypothesis Development

Ownership structures are generally classified into ownership concentration and ownership identity, both of which are very important in enforcing the governance and performance of the company, especially in large companies where the agency problems often arise from the ownership and management separation. The ownership structure presents both advantages and challenges, as owners with long-term commitments to the firm can promote stabilisation, while the supervision provided by promoters helps enhance efficiency (Goud, 2024).

The agency theory, which highlights the need of efficient oversight and management of business operations to guarantee the financial statement integrity, is supported by these results. Jensen & Meckling (1976) explained that an agency relationship arises when there is an agreement or contract between the owner (principal) and the manager (agent) as the company manager which involves granting decision-making authority in running the company. Thus, In order to properly manage the connection between the principal and the agent, agency theory aims to create effective contracts between them (Filiana & Bandi, 2021). To mitigate agency issues and enhance the integrity of financial statements, effective corporate governance requires the implementation of a regulatory system pertaining to ownership structures. Moreover, higher levels of corporate ownership contribute to stronger oversight driven by shareholder interests, which reduces information asymmetry and helps alleviate agency problems (Boone & White, 2015).

Hypothesis Development

1. Institutional Ownership and its Impact on The Financial Statement Integrity

A variety of organizations, including banks, insurance companies, mutual funds, pension funds, and other financial intitute that make capital market investments, are considered institutional owners of businesses. Institutional ownership is often considered as one of the mechanisms of effective corporate governance, as institutions have the resources, expertise, and incentives to monitor managerial performance more intensively than individual shareholders. Institutional ownership can bring tighter oversight and significant influence over company management, as ownership by these institutions is considered to have the expertise and resources to monitor company performance in more depth. According to (Bataineh, 2021), ownership by institutional investors can reduce profit manipulation in financial reports and minimize information gaps between corporate management and shareholders and agency fees.

Significant institutional ownership of company shares has a stronger level of motivation and resources to control management. This is due to the role of institutional shareholders who tend to have a long-term interest in the company, thus encouraging them to be more active in ensuring that managerial decisions are in line with the interests of shareholders. Prior studies have demonstrated that institutional ownership has an impact on the financial statement integrity (Suzan & Iqbal, 2024) (Yendrawati & Hidayat, 2021). Contrary to study by (Arista et al, 2018), Meiryani et al, 2023), (Ulfa & Challen, 2020) data indicate that there is no effect of institutional ownership on financial statement integrity. With these arguments, the following hypothesis is made:

H1: Institutional Ownership has a positive effect on the Financial Statements Integrity.

2. Foreign Ownership and its Impact on The Financial Statement Integrity

Foreign investors generally have higher disclosure standards, given that they come from jurisdictions that often have strict financial regulations and are orientated towards transparency. This minimises the possibility of earnings manipulation and misleading reporting practices, which in turn increases stakeholder confidence in the company's financial statements. In addition, pressure from foreign investors may encourage management to be more responsible in presenting relevant and reliable information. They usually have experience and access to resources that allow them to monitor the company more effectively compared to domestic shareholders. The company's foreign ownership is shown by the amount of shares held by foreign entities, which can include both people and institutions (Meitari & Astika, 2021). According to Manogna (2021) Foreign investors can take action to draw in foreign institutional investment by strengthening corporate governance and transparency, ultimately helping the company's internationalization process.

Moreover, foreign ownership not only provides capital resources and new technologies to developing countries but also contributes to improving the operational efficiency and competitiveness of firms (Benfratello & Alessandro, 2002). In addition, foreign ownership often brings higher corporate governance standards, including in terms of financial reporting. These governance standards have the potential to improve a business's financial statements' integrity by promoting transparency, accountability and compliance with international regulations. The ownership composition of the business's foreign ownership may have an impact on management's decision to make financial reporting more transparent. Errors in the financial statement presentation can be reduced with this explanation. According to research by Syamsudin et al. (2017), foreign ownership affects the ability to identify financial statements that are false and compromise their integrity. In contrast to studies by Malau & Murwaningsari (2018), which concluded that there is no effect of foreign ownership on the financial statements integrity. Based on the explanation above, the following hypothesis is formulated:

H2: Foreign Ownership has a positive effect on the Financial Statements Integrity.

3. Family Ownership and its Impact on The Financial Statement Integrity

Family ownership is often associated with efforts to preserve the reputation and value of the company in the long term, given the emotional connection and greater commitment to business sustainability. However, family dominance also has the potential to create conflicts of interest or excessive control that can affect the integrity of financial reporting. Therefore, it is important to further examine how family ownership can affect the accounting policies, transparency and accuracy of a company's financial statements. Strong corporate control by families can be achieved through ownership and/or control of a large and significant number of company shares. According to Kao et al. (2019) the main objective of family company ownership is to maintain family relationships and reputation and increase shareholder value. In addition, majority of business enterprises are owned by families, with family members actively participating in the firm's managerial processes (Goud, 2024). However, the influence of family ownership can also pose challenges, especially regarding objectivity and transparency in financial decision-making. If not managed properly, conflicts of interest between the family's objectives and those of other stakeholders can compromise a business's financial statements' integrity.

Family firms tend to be less likely to experience agency problems. Because they manage the firm using direct family control to reduce agency costs. Furthermore, confused duties and roles in the company's business operations may result from family ownership. Role and power arguments in the organization then develop as a result of the uncertain responsibilities and obligations in business operations. The competition for positions of authority and responsibility inside the organization would undoubtedly impede corporate operations, therefore compromising the integrity of financial reports. Studies demonstrating the connection between financial statement integrity and family ownership (Aulia et al., 2021). In contrast to the conclusions Yasser et al. (2017) that there is no effect of family ownership on the financial statements integrity. Based on the explanation above, the following hypothesis is formulated:
H3: Family Ownership has a positive effect on the Financial Statements Integrity.

Methodology

Data and Samples

The study employed a quantitative approach utilizing approaches that are descriptive in nature. One method of gathering secondary data is documentation. The study's secondary data was obtained from www.idx.co.id, the official IDX website. The LQ-45 indexed firms that are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019–2023 period make up the study's population. Purposive sampling, a non-probability approach, is the sampling strategy employed.

Table 1. Purposive Sampling

Sample Criteria	TOTAL
LQ45 Index firms that are listed on IDX	45
Companies listed in the LQ45 Index that do not provide a complete annually report complying with the information related to the necessary variables between 2019 and 2023.	(2)
Final Sample Quantity	43
Observation Years	5 Years
Number of Observations	215

Source: Data Processed, 2024.

Variables Measurements

To analyse the influence of ownership structure on the financial statement integrity in the context of 45 leading Indonesian companies, this study uses Market to Book Value Ratio (MBV) as a proxy to measure the integrity of the company's financial statements, which acts as the dependent variable. Market to Book Value Ratio reflects the ratio between the market value of the company's equity and the book value of equity recorded in the financial statements. This ratio is often used in financial research because it is able to provide an indication of the extent to which the financial statements reflect the real value of the company's assets. The higher this ratio, the more likely the market perceives that the company's financial statements reliably reflect its actual financial condition and growth potential. Conversely, a low MBV value may indicate a mismatch between reported financial information and perceived market value, which may relate to financial statement integrity issues. This approach refers to the research of Tambunan et al. (2023) , which shows that MBV is one of the important indicators in assessing the integrity of financial reporting and the extent to which company management is able to present financial information honestly and accurately to stakeholders.

The active involvement of institutions in corporate oversight contributes to improving the financial statements integrity. Institutional ownership is determined by computing the percentage of shares held by institutional investors to the company's total outstanding shares (Yendrawati & Hidayat, 2021). With a significant percentage of institutional ownership, companies tend to be under greater pressure to produce financial reports that are accurate and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Foreign ownership is assessed by calculating the proportion of shares held by foreign corporations, individuals, and institutions relative to the total number of outstanding shares (Malau & Murwaningsari, 2018). This measure reflects the extent to which foreign investors influence a company's strategic decision-making, including governance and accounting policies. According to Shyu (2011) , family ownership is measured as the proportion of shares across all classes held by the family relative to the total number of shares issued. This approach reflects the degree of family dominance in a firm's ownership structure, which can influence strategic and operational decision-making. Following Shiri et al. (2018), we use a series of control variables such as SIZE, LEV, and ROA in our regression model to control for the effects related to ownership structure and financial reporting integrity. The independent variable, dependent variable, and control variable are the three variables in this study. Each of these variables has measurements as shown in table 2 below. Then, the framework we used in this study is shown in figure 1.

Table 2. Variable Description

Variable Type	Variable	Symbol	Description
Dependent	Integrity of Financial Statements	MBV_{it}	Stock market price/Book value shares
Independent	Ownership Structure:		
	Institutional Ownership	IO	Number of institutionally owned shares/Number of outstanding shares
	Foreign Ownership	FO	Number of shares owned by foreign institutions/Number of shares outstanding

Variable Type	Variable	Symbol	Description
	Family Ownership	FAO	Number of shares owned by family/Number of shares outstanding
Control	Firm Size	SIZE	Ln (Total assets)
	Leverage	LEV	Total debt/Total assets
	Profitability	ROA	Net profit after tax/Total assets

Research Model

The collected data will be analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis using EViews 12. This analysis is used to test the influence of several independent variables on one dependent variable. The research model used in this study is:

$$MBV_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 IO + \beta_2 FO + \beta_3 FAO + \beta_4 SIZE + \beta_5 LEV + \beta_6 ROA + \varepsilon$$

Information:

MBV_{it} = Integrity of Financial Statements
α = Constant
IO = Institutional Ownership
FO = Foreign Ownership
FAO = Family Ownership
SIZE = Firm Size
LEV = Leverage
ROA = Profitability
ε = Error

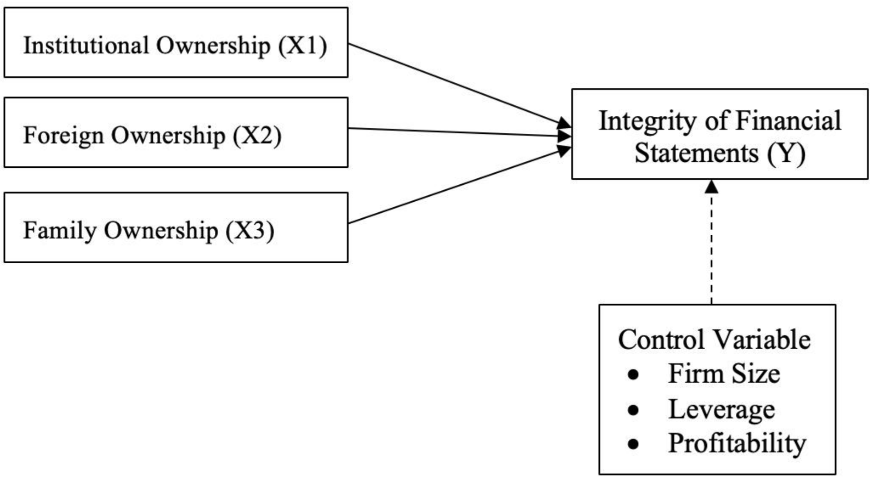

Figure 1. Research Framework.

Result and Discussion

Descriptive Statistics

Table 3 provides a description of the quantity of data processed (N), which is 190 samples for each proxy of all variables after outlier data management. The dependent variable of financial statement integrity (MBV) has a minimum value of 0.2963 and maximum value of 60.6717, as per the table. The mean business value (MBV) is 3.9481, with a standard deviation of 8.2080. The foreign ownership (FO) independent variable has an average value of 0.3181 and a standard deviation of 0.2392. Its minimum value is 0.0023 and its maximum value is 0.9309. The independent variable of institutional ownership (IO) has a minimum value of 0.0138 and a maximum value of 0.9501, with an average value of 0.6022 and a standard deviation of 0.1769. With a minimum value of 0 and a maximum value of 0.8520, the independent variable family ownership (FAO) has an average value of 0.4463 and a standard deviation of 0.2895.

As a stand-in for the profitability control variable, return on assets (ROA) has an average value of 0.0873, a minimum of 0.0033, and a maximum of 0.4542. (ROA) has a standard deviation of 0.0854. With a standard deviation of 1.5080 and an average value of 31.7565, (SIZE) serves as a stand-in for the firm size control variable. (SIZE), with 27.909 as the lowest value and 35.3154 as the highest. (DAR) values from a minimum of 0.0578 and a maximum of 0.8897. (DAR) standard deviation is 0.2343 and its average value is 0.4686.

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev
MBV	190	0,2963	60,6717	3,9481	8,2080
IO	190	0,0023	0,9309	0,3181	0,2392
FO	190	0,0138	0,9501	0,6022	0,1769
FAO	190	0,0000	0,8520	0,4463	0,2895
ROA	190	0,0033	0,4542	0,0873	0,0854
SIZE	190	27,909	35,3154	31,7565	1,5080
DAR	190	0,0578	0,8897	0,4686	0,2343

Source: Data Processed, 2024.

Correlation Coefficients

The chance for correlation between several variables is examined using the multicollinearity test. A regression model with a correlation coefficient value less than 0.800 is said to be free of multicollinearity symptoms. Table 4 of the results of the multicollinearity test indicates that the analytical findings of the FO, IO, FAO, ROA, SIZE, and DAR variables have a correlation value of less than 0.800. It is possible to conclude that there is no correlation between the independent variables since there is no indication of multicollinearity. The conclusion is that more testing is worthwhile because there is no multicollinearity issue with any of the data tested.

Table 4. Correlation Coefficients

Variable	FO	IO	FAO	ROA	SIZE	DAR
FO	1					
IO	0,0369	1				
FAO	0,1978	0,1078	1			
ROA	0,1091	0,1012	0,3392	1		
SIZE	-0,017	-0,0336	-0,4525	-0,4198	1	
DAR	0,2127	-0,0242	-0,1406	-0,3614	0,5578	1

Source: Data Processed, 2024.

Regression Result's Tests

1. Foreign Ownership on The Financial Statements Integrity

The test findings demonstrate that Foreign Ownership (FO) has no effect on the financial statements integrity. The path coefficient, according to the results, is -1.5480, and the significant value, which is more than 0.05, is 0.5924. Table 5 presents the findings indicating that Foreign Ownership (FO) has no effect on the financial statements integrity. The study's findings conflict with earlier research by Syamsudin et al. (2017), which shown that Foreign Ownership (FO) had an impact on the financial statements integrity. According to Malau & Murwaningsari (2018), foreign ownership (FO) had no effect on the financial statements integrity, and this study supports their findings. These discrepancies may stem from differences in research contexts, sample characteristics, or methodological approaches, suggesting that the relationship between Foreign Ownership (FO) and financial statement integrity may not be universal. Instead, it may be contingent upon contextual factors such as regulatory environments, corporate governance practices, or cultural influences within the firms studied. These results indicate that Policymakers should focus on strengthening broader governance frameworks and enforcing rigorous reporting standards to enhance integrity of financial statement. Additionally, investors and corporate leaders should consider contextual factors when evaluating the impact of foreign ownership on firm transparency and accountability, emphasizing the importance of fostering a culture of integrity regardless of ownership composition.

2. Institutional Ownership on The Financial Statements Integrity

The financial statements integrity is affected by institutional ownership (IO) characteristics. Path coefficient 28.3269 and significant value 0.0013 were displayed in the findings, indicating that the value was less than 0.05. The outcomes of this test are consistent with earlier studies by (Suzan & Iqbal, 2024) (Yendrawati & Hidayat, 2021). On the other hand, the findings of this study contradict those of other studies by Arista et al. (2018), Meiryani et al. (2023), Ulfa & Challen (2020), which claim that institutional ownership (IO) has no influence on the financial statement integrity. These results suggest that the oversight and governance mechanisms associated with institutional investors contribute to improved financial reporting quality, emphasizing their critical role in fostering transparency and accountability within organizations. This consistency with earlier studies underscores the importance of institutional ownership as a governance mechanism, particularly in ensuring accountability and integrity in financial reporting. This study has significant implications for corporate governance practices, particularly in emerging markets or regions with underdeveloped governance structures. By emphasizing that organizations should foster closer collaboration with institutional shareholders, leveraging their expertise and influence to improve financial reporting processes.

3. Family Ownership on The Financial Statements Integrity

The financial statements integrity is affected by family ownership (FAO) characteristics. Family ownership (FAO) had a substantial negative influence, according to the data, with a coefficient of -185897 and a significance value of 0.0193, or a value less than 0.05. The findings suggest that family ownership (FAO) has an effect on the financial statements integrity. The findings of this investigation are consistently with a study Aulia et al. (2021), that indicates a connection between family ownership (FAO) and the financial statements integrity. In contrast to the conclusions Yasser et al. (2017) that family ownership (FAO) has no influence on financial statements' integrity. The findings of this research highlight a significant relationship between family ownership (FAO) and the financial statements integrity. The results reinforce the notion that family-owned firms exhibit distinct governance behaviors that influence financial reporting integrity. The results of this study show evidence that the involvement of family members in the management or ownership structure can increase transparency and reliability in the integrity of corporate financial reporting. This alignment may stem from the long-term orientation of family-controlled firms, where maintaining reputation and intergenerational wealth drives more prudent financial practices. Furtermore, These results highlight the need for further research to explore under what conditions family ownership strengthens or weakens financial reporting integrity. These results also underscore the importance of implementing strong internal controls and ethical financial reporting practices, particularly in family-run businesses, to build trust and attract external capital.

4. Firm Size, Leverage, and Profitabily on The Financial Statements Integrity

The integrity of financial statements is influenced by several control variables in the study, namely Firm Size (SIZE) and Profitability (ROA). While Leverage (LEV) has no influence on the integrity of financial statements. Firm Size (SIZE) and Profitability (ROA) have a substantial influence, respectively, according to the data with coefficients of 10.2049 and -2.1977, and significance values of 0.0359 and 0.0086, or values less than 0.05. These findings suggest that Firm Size (SIZE) and Profitability (ROA) have an impact on financial statement integrity. However, it is different from the control results of the Leverage variable (LEV) which according to the data has a coefficient value of -6.5348 and a significance value of 0.1300, or a value greater than 0.05. These results indicate that Leverage (LEV) has no effect on the financial statements integrity. A higher Profitability (ROA) reflects effective management and operational efficiency, which tends to improve stakeholders' trust in integrity of financial statements. Companies with robust profitability are generally motivated to maintain accurate and transparent financial reporting, reducing the likelihood of misstatements or fraudulent practices. Besides that, firm size (SIZE) plays a pivotal role due to its impact on a company's resource availability, internal controls, and governance structure. They are also likely to have stronger internal control systems and access to better accounting expertise, enhancing the integrity of their financial statements. Larger firms are typically under greater scrutiny by regulators and investors, which incentivizes them to adhere to higher reporting standards and reduce the risk of misreporting. On the other hand, leverage (DAR), which reflects the extent to which a company is financed by debt relative to its assets, does not show a significant direct impact on financial statement integrity. Higher leverage can increase financial risk. Furthermore, without robust oversight mechanisms, highly leveraged firms may have incentives to manipulate financial figures to maintain favorable credit terms or meet debt covenants.

Table 5. Regression Result's Tests

Variable	Coefficients	t-Test	Sig	R Square
FO	-1,5480	-0,5366	0,5924	0,9039
IO	28,3269	3,2811	0,0013	0,9039
FAO	-18,5897	-2,3657	0,0193	0,9039
ROA	10,2049	2,1179	0,0359	0,9039
SIZE	-2,1977	-2,6645	0,0086	0,9039
DAR	-6,5348	-1,5230	0,1300	0,9039

Source: Data Processed, 2024.

Conclusion

The results showed that a number of ownership and control variables had an impact on financial statement integrity (MBV). Regression test findings showed that foreign ownership (FO) has no apparent effect on the financial statement integrity. This disagrees with the findings of Syamsudin et al. (2017) , but is consistent with that of (Malau & Murwaningsari, 2018) . Conversely, institutional ownership (IO) has been shown to have an advantageous and significant impact, supporting the conclusions of (Suzan & Iqbal, 2024; Yendrawati & Hidayat, 2021) . According to study, family ownership (FAO) also has a significant negative effect (Aulia et al, 2021) . Control factors that have a major effect on the financial statements integrity include profitability (ROA) and firm size (SIZE). Furthermore, there is no impact on the Leverage (DAR). These findings suggest that the integrity of a company's financial statements is significantly influenced by a number of ownership and control characteristics.

The results of this research imply that the existence of a mix of family and institutional ownership in the company's shares will be consistent with the establishment of additional supervisory guidelines on managerial effectiveness to guarantee the integrity of the company's financial statements. For further research, it can continue the research by focusing on more specific variations in ownership structure, such as foreign ownership, local institutional ownership, or managerial ownership, can deepen the understanding of the influence of each type of ownership on the integrity of financial statements. This may reveal heterogeneous effects based on ownership type. Then further, future research can consider samples of companies outside the LQ45 index to broaden the generalizability of the findings. This will provide more comprehensive insights into the relationship between ownership structure and financial reporting integrity in companies of different sizes or in less liquid sectors.

References

Arista, S., Wahyudi, T., & Yusnaini. (2018). Pengaruh Struktur Corporate Governance Dan Audit Tenure Terhadap Integritas Laporan Keuangan. *Akuntabilitas*, *12*(2), 81–98. https://doi.org/1029259/ia.v12i2.9310

Aulia, D., Indah Sumunar, K., Jannah, L., Tinggi, S., Media, I. E., & Citra, N. (2021). Pengaruh Female Independent Directors dan Family Ownership terhadap Financial Reporting Quality dengan Financial Irregulaties sebagai Variabel Moderasi. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan (JISIP)*, *5*(4), 2598–9944. https://doi.org/10.36312/jisip.v5i4.2593

Bataineh, H. (2021). The impact of ownership structure on dividend policy of listed firms in Jordan. *Cogent Business and Management*, *8*(1). https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2020.1863175

Benfratello, L., & Sembenelli, A. (2002). *Foreign Ownership and Productivity: Is the Direction of Causality so Obvious?* ¤.

Boone, A. L., & White, J. T. (2015). The effect of institutional ownership on firm transparency and information production. *Journal of Financial Economics*, *117*(3), 508–533. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfineco.2015.05.008

Filiana, F., & Bandi, B. (2021). Earnings Management, Debt Maturity, Dividend Policy and Future Performance of Manufacturing Companies in Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi*, *6*(2), 394. https://doi.org/10.23887/jia.v6i2.33233

Goud, N. N. (2024). Does Corporate Ownership Structure Influence Firm Performance? Evidence from Indian corporate companies. *The Indonesian Journal of Accounting Research*, *27*(03). https://doi.org/10.33312/ijar.755

Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (1976). Theory of the Firm: Managerial Behavior, Agency Costs and Ownership Structure. In *Journal of Financial Economics* (Issue 4). Harvard University Press. http://ssrn.com/abstract=94043Electroniccopyavailableat:http://ssrn.com/abstract=94043http://hupress.harvard.edu/catalog/JENTHF.html

Kao, M. F., Hodgkinson, L., & Jaafar, A. (2019). Ownership structure, board of directors and firm performance: evidence from Taiwan. *Corporate Governance (Bingley)*, *19*(1), 189–216. https://doi.org/10.1108/CG-04-2018-0144

Malau, M., & Murwaningsari, E. (2018). The effect of market pricing accrual, foreign ownership, financial distress, and leverage on the integrity of financial statements. *Economic Annals*, *63*(217), 129–139. https://doi.org/10.2298/EKA1817129M

Manogna, R. L. (2021). Ownership structure and corporate social responsibility in India: empirical investigation of an emerging market. *Review of International Business and Strategy*, *31*(4), 540–555. https://doi.org/10.1108/RIBS-07-2020-0077

Meiryani, Fahlevi, M., Robbani, A. I., Winoto, A., Salim, G., Purnomo, A., & Lusianah. (2023). Factors Affecting The Integrity Of Financial Statements. *Corporate Governance and Organizational Behavior Review*, *7*(3), 211–227. https://doi.org/10.22495/cgobrv7i3p17

Meitari, I. G. A. A., & Astika, I. B. P. (2021). Kepemilikan Asing Memoderasi Pengaruh Kualitas Laporan Keuangan dan Efisiensi Investasi. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi*, *31*(8), 1973. https://doi.org/10.24843/eja.2021.v31.i08.p08

Raimo, N., Vitolla, F., Marrone, A., & Rubino, M. (2020). The role of ownership structure in integrated reporting policies. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, *29*(6), 2238–2250. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1002/bse.2498

SFAC No. 2 Qualitative Characteristics of Accounting Information. (1980). Financial Accounting Standards Board.

Shiri, M. M., Salehi, M., Abbasi, F., & Farhangdoust, S. (2018). Family ownership and financial reporting quality: Iranian evidence. *Journal of Family Business Management*, *8*(3), 339–356. https://doi.org/10.1108/JFBM-09-2017-0026

Shyu, J. (2011). Family ownership and firm performance: Evidence from Taiwanese firms. *International Journal of Managerial Finance*, *7*(4), 397–411. https://doi.org/10.1108/17439131111166393

Suzan, L., & Iqbal, M. (2024). Integrity of Financial Statements: An Empirical Study in Indonesia. *Atestasi : Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi*, *7*(1), 586–603. https://doi.org/10.57178/atestasi.v7i1.824

Syamsudin, S., Imronudin, I., Utomo, S. T., Prakoso, S. T., & Praswati, A. N. (2017). Tata Kelola Korporasi Dalam Mendeteksi Kecurangan Laporan Keuangan. *Jurnal Manajemen Dayasaing*, *19*(1), 63–73. https://doi.org/10.23917/dayasaing.v19i1.5109

Tambunan, S., Siregar, A., Wijaya, M., & Pratama, I. (2023). Do Institutional Ownership and Company Value Predict Financial Statement Integrity? *International Journal of Economics and Finance Studies*, *15*(01), 246–264. https://doi.org/10.34111/ijefs

Ulfa, A. M., & Challen, A. E. (2020). Good Corporate Governance on Integrity of Financial Statements. *Tarumanagara International Conference on the Applications of Social Sciences and Humanities (TICASH 2019)*, 40–46.

Yasser, Q. R., Mamun, A. Al, & Hook, M. (2017). The impact of ownership structure on financial reporting quality in the east. *International Journal of Organizational Analysis*, *25*(2), 178–197. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOA-08-2015-0894

Yendrawati, R., & Hidayat, M. F. (2021). Determinants of financial statements integrity. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Auditing Indonesia*, *25*(2). https://doi.org/10.20885/jaai.vol25.iss2.art2