

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Malaysia Terengganu in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND ACCRUAL EARNINGS MANAGEMENT ON FIRM VALUE OF COMPANIES LISTED ON AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE: DIRECT AND INDIRECT INVESTIGATION**  
**LAITH FOUAD FALEH ALSHOUHA**

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<b>Main Supervisor</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Wan Nur Syahida Wan Ismail, Ph.D.</b>
<b>Co-Supervisor</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Associate Professor Mohd Zulkifli Mokhtar, Ph.D.</b>
<b>Co-Supervisor</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Associate Professor Nik Mohd Norfadzilah Nik Mohd Rashid, Ph.D.</b>
<b>Faculty</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Faculty of Business, Economics and Social Development</b>

The issue of firm value is vital to investors, as companies exposed to financial distress may face liquidation, which leads to a decline in the national economy and the investors losing their money. There are many reasons that affect firm value such as poor financing decisions and engaging in accrual earnings management practices. Therefore, the objective of this study is to investigate the direct effect of financial structure and accrual earnings management on firm value and the indirect effect of the financial structure on firm value through accrual earnings management. The financial structure in this study were determined by five components namely, financial structure ability, debt repaying ability, cash flow from financing activities, managerial ownership and foreign ownership. The current study employed panel data analysis to sample 88 non-financial companies listed (968 company/observation year) on Amman Stock Exchange covering an 11-year period (2009 to 2019). The empirical results of this study showed that financial structure and accrual earnings management have a direct effect on the firm value. Regarding the indirect effect, the results indicated that accrual earnings management mediated the relationship between financial structure and firm value. Therefore, the contribution of the

study is providing evidence about the importance of accrual earnings management in explaining the relationship between financial structure and firm value, so that it encourages managers to mitigate debt in financial structure, be attentive to the company's ability to repay and limit engaging in accrual earnings management practices to increase the value of Jordanian companies. For future studies, the coverage can be extended to the financial sector and investigate the reasons that can limit the engagement in accrual earnings management practices.

Keywords: Financial Structure, Accrual Earnings Management, Firm Value, Amman Stock Exchange, Non-financial Companies.

**Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Malaysia Terengganu  
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk Ijazah Doktor Falsafah**

**KESAN STRUKTUR KEWANGAN DAN PENGURUSAN PENDAPATAN  
AKRUAN TERHADAP NILAI FIRMA SYARIKAT YANG TERSENARAI DI  
BURSA SAHAM AMMAN: SIASATAN LANGSUNG DAN TIDAK LANGSUNG**

**LAITH FOUAD FALEH ALSHOUHA**

**2022**

<b>Penyelia Utama</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Wan Nur Syahida Wan Ismail, Ph.D.</b>
<b>Penyelia Bersama</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Associate Professor Mohd Zulkifli Mokhtar, Ph.D.</b>
<b>Penyelia Bersama</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Associate Professor Nik Mohd Norfadzilah Nik Mohd Rashid, Ph.D.</b>
<b>Fakulti</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Fakulti Perniagaan, Ekonomi dan Pembangunan Sosial</b>

Isu nilai firma adalah penting kepada pelabur, kerana syarikat yang terdedah kepada masalah kewangan mungkin menghadapi pembubarans, yang membawa kepada kemerosotan ekonomi negara dan pelabur kehilangan wang mereka. Terdapat banyak sebab yang mempengaruhi nilai firma seperti keputusan pembiayaan yang lemah dan terlibat dalam amalan pengurusan pendapatan akruan. Maka, kajian ini dijalankan dengan objektif untuk menyiasat kesan langsung struktur kewangan dan pengurusan pendapatan akruan terhadap nilai firma dan kesan tidak langsung struktur kewangan terhadap nilai firma melalui pengurusan pendapatan akruan. Struktur kewangan bagi kajian ini ditentukan oleh lima komponen iaitu keupayaan struktur kewangan, keupayaan membayar balik hutang, aliran tunai daripada aktiviti pembiayaan, pemilikan pengurusan dan pemilikan asing. Kajian semasa menggunakan analisis data panel melibatkan 88 sampel dari syarikat bukan kewangan yang tersenarai (968 syarikat/tahun pemerhatian) di Bursa Saham Amman meliputi tempoh 11 tahun (2009 hingga 2019). Keputusan empirikal kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa struktur kewangan dan pengurusan pendapatan akruan mempunyai kesan langsung ke atas nilai firma. Manakala bagi kesan tidak langsung, hasil

menunjukkan bahawa pengurusan pendapatan akruan menjadi pengantara hubungan antara struktur kewangan dan nilai firma. Sehubungan itu, kajian ini memberi penekanan akan kepentingan pengurusan pendapatan akruan dalam menjelaskan hubungan antara struktur kewangan dan nilai firma, seterusnya menggalakkan pengurus mengurangkan hutang dalam struktur kewangan, prihatin terhadap keupayaan syarikat untuk membuat bayaran balik dan menghadkan penglibatan diri dalam amalan pengurusan pendapatan akruan bagi meningkatkan nilai syarikat-syarikat di Jordan. Untuk kajian akan datang, ia boleh diperluaskan kepada sektor kewangan dan menyiasat sebab-sebab yang boleh mengehadkan penglibatan dalam amalan pengurusan pendapatan akruan.

Kata Kunci: Struktur Kewangan, Pengurusan Pendapatan Akruan, Nilai Firma, Bursa Saham Amman, Syarikat Bukan Kewangan