

ABSTRACTS

EFFECT OF PARTNER TENURE AND AUDIT FIRM TENURE ON COST OF EQUITY

(ix + 114 page; 8 tables; ; 1 figure; 34 appendices)

This research aims to prove empirically the effects of partner tenure and audit firm tenure to firm's cost of equity capital. Cost of equity is measured by using PEG ratio (Easton, 2004). Purposive sampling is utilized in selecting the sample in accordance to particular criteria. The number of samples are 619 public-listed companies in Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand Stock Exchange for the period of 2014-2017. The samples are collected from S&P. Partner tenure and audit firm tenure were calculated by taking the auditor's name and audit firm's name from companies' audit report while the data which are used for cost of equity, were taken from S&P Market Intelligence, assessed regarding to some criteria in the regulation and best practice. The results of the effect of partner tenure and audit firm tenure are mixed. In the hypothesis test for all of three countries, both partner tenure and audit firm tenure do not have a significant effect on the firm's cost of equity. When the test is conducted in each country, audit firm tenure negatively affects the firm's cost of equity in Malaysia. On the other hand, there is no significant effect of audit firm tenure in Philippines and Thailand. Finally, it was discovered that partner tenure does not affect cost of equity significantly in Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.

Reference : 57 (1976-2020)

Keywords : partner tenure, audit firm tenure, cost of equity, auditor, partner, audit firm.

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH *TENURE* PARTNER DAN *TENURE* KAP TERHADAP BIAYA MODAL EKUITAS

(ix + 114 halaman; 8 tabel; ; 1 gambar; 34 lampiran)

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk membuktikan pengaruh *tenure* partner dan *tenure* KAP terhadap biaya modal ekuitas perusahaan secara empiris. Biaya modal ekuitas diukur dengan pendekatan rasio PEG (Easton, 2004). Metode pemilihan sampel yang digunakan yaitu *purposive sampling* sesuai kriteria tertentu. Sampel terdiri dari 619 perusahaan yang terdaftar di bursa efek di negara Malaysia, Filipina dan Thailand untuk periode tahun 2014-2017. Sampel tersebut didapatkan dari S&P. *Tenure* partner dan *tenure* KAP dihitung dengan mencatat nama auditor (partner) dan nama KAP dari laporan audit perusahaan, sementara data yang dikumpulkan untuk variabel biaya modal ekuitas didapat dari *S&P Market Intelligence* yang diukur dengan kriteria tertentu sesuai peraturan yang berlaku. Hasil penelitian ini beragam. Pada uji hipotesis dari gabungan seluruh tiga negara tersebut, *tenure* partner dan *tenure* KAP tidak berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap biaya modal ekuitas perusahaan. Hasil uji hipotesis yang dilakukan untuk masing-masing negara, *tenure* KAP berpengaruh secara negatif terhadap biaya modal ekuitas di Malaysia. Sedangkan, *tenure* KAP tidak memiliki pengaruh signifikan di Filipina dan Thailand. Pada akhirnya, hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa *tenure* partner tidak memiliki pengaruh signifikan di Malaysia, Filipina dan Thailand.

Acuan : 57 (1976-2020)

Kata kunci : *tenure* partner, *tenure* KAP, biaya modal ekuitas, auditor, partner, KAP.