The effect of board and audit committee gender diversity on compliance with IFRS 7 disclosure: the moderating role of audit quality

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Abstract

This study examines the relationship between board and audit committee gender diversity and compliance with IFRS 7 disclosure, as well as the moderating role of audit quality on this relationship. The sample consists of Egyptian companies listed on the EGX100 index during the period from 2020 to 2021. The results indicate that board and audit committee gender diversity is positively associated with the level of disclosure according to IFRS 7. The results also indicate that audit quality positively moderates the relationship between board and audit committee gender diversity and disclosure according to IFRS 7. Our results support the recent changes in Egypt regarding increasing the percentage of females on the board of directors.

Keywords: Governance, Gender diversity, Mandatory disclosure, IFRS 7, Audit quality

1. Introduction

IFRS are high-quality accounting standards expected to support transparency and quality of information (Agana et al., 2023). Mandatory adoption of IFRS has been implemented in a large number of countries, and tens of thousands of firms currently report under these standards (De George et al., 2016). IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" requires firms to give information about how important financial instruments are to their performance and financial position, the types and extent of risks they face from those instruments during the reporting period, and how they handle those risks (IASB, 2024).

The topic of financial instruments is controversial as it involves very complex accounting treatments. Recently, research has been conducted on compliance with IFRS 7 disclosure (Agyei-Mensah, 2017; Mnif & Znazen, 2020, 2024), but research in this area is still relatively limited (Tsalavoutas et al., 2020). Therefore, in this study, we are interested in factors that may impact compliance with IFRS 7.

Gender diversity on the board of directors is one of the current corporate governance issues. (Ahmed et al., 2017; Shakil et al., 2020). Many countries require companies to have a quota for women on the board. Norway was the first nation in the world to implement gender quota laws in 2005, which requires 40% representation of both genders on the board (Deloitte, 2022). Unlike the board, the audit committee is exempt from mandatory regulations pertaining to gender diversity (Ahmed et al., 2024). There is substantial evidence from earlier research indicating the presence of women on the board of directors and audit committee is related to the performance of the company, the quality of financial reporting, audit quality, and disclosure of non-financial information (e.g., Bueno et al., 2018; Zalata et al., 2018; Oradi & Izadi, 2020; Chen & Kao, 2022; El-Dyasty & Elamer, 2023, 2024; Ahmed et al., 2024).

Furthermore, prior research has examined the association between gender diversity on boards and audit committees and compliance with IFRS (Alfraih, 2016; Kabwe et al., 2021; Mwakapala et al., 2024). Other research has examined the association between governance-related factors, excluding gender diversity, and IFRS 7 compliance in particular (Agyei-Mensah, 2017; Mnif & Znazen, 2020, 2024). Therefore, there is still a gap in the literature regarding the association between board and audit committee gender diversity and compliance with IFRS 7; it is the current study's main focus. Additionally, we go beyond examining the direct association between board and audit committee gender diversity and IFRS 7 compliance by examining whether audit quality affects this relationship.

Our study focuses on Egypt, which is one of the most attractive countries for investment in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region (Ramadan & Hassan, 2022), and the Egyptian Stock Exchange is considered one of the oldest stock exchanges in the world (El-Dyasty & Elamer, 2021; Amin & Hassan, 2024). Egypt is among the countries that announced its adoption of IFRS since 2006 (Ebrahim & Fattah, 2015). It constantly updates these standards in accordance with what is issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 40 (EAS 40) is a translation of IFRS No. 7 into Arabic, and Egyptian public companies adhere to the requirements of this standard.

In Egypt, there is a guide to corporate governance issued by the Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA), which was prepared by the Egyptian Institute of Directors (EIoD). This guide was last updated in 2016 and is titled "The Egyptian Guide to Corporate Governance". This guide serves as a general integrated framework for governance and its related topics and includes a set of guidelines for corporate governance that reflect regional as well as international best practices. Regarding the presence of women on the board of directors, the Egyptian Guide to Corporate Governance recommended not biasing one gender when forming the board (FRA, 2016). In 2019, at least one woman had to be appointed to the board of directors of companies that were listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange, in implementation of decree 123/2019 issued by the FRA (FRA, 2019). In 2021, Decree 109 was issued, stipulating that the percentage of women's representation should not be less than 25% or at least two members (FRA, 2021).

For the above reasons, we found the Egyptian context suitable for achieving our research objectives. We relied on a sample of non-financial companies listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange during the period from 2020 to 2021. According to our findings, gender diversity on the board and audit committee has a positive association with IFRS 7 disclosure compliance. Our findings also show that the association between gender diversity on boards and audit committees and IFRS 7 disclosure compliance is positively moderated by audit quality.

This study contributes to the literature in several ways. First, to our knowledge, this is the first study to examine the effect of gender diversity on boards and audit committees on compliance with accounting standards in Egypt. Second, the study provides empirical evidence that gender-diverse boards and audit committees with high-quality auditors are more likely to comply with IFRS 7. Finally, most countries in the MENA region share similar social, economic, and political contexts with Egypt (Ramadan & Hassan, 2022), making our findings of interest to regulatory bodies in these countries.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: Section 2 presents the theoretical framework. Section 3 presents a literature review and hypotheses development. Section 4 presents the research design. Section 5 presents the empirical results. Finally, in Section 6, the conclusion is presented.

2. Theoretical Framework

This study relies on agency theory as well as resource dependence theory to highlight the nature of the relationship between gender diversity and disclosure according to IFRS 7. Agency theory is concerned with the relationship between shareholders and managers, and agency problems arise due to conflicts of interest between these two parties (Jensen & Meckling, 1976; Bakhiet, 2024). Through corporate governance mechanisms, agency problems can be mitigated as good corporate governance provides guarantees to shareholders that invested funds are well managed and that managers act in the best interests of the firm (Hamdani, 2016). The possibility of opportunistic managerial behavior is linked to the presence of information asymmetry between owners and agents.

Corporate governance mechanisms improve corporate disclosures (Raimo et al., 2021). The board of directors, as one of the corporate governance mechanisms, enables owners to monitor the potential for opportunistic managerial behavior (Miller, 2002). The board monitoring is not limited to the composition of the board only, but also to its subcommittees, such as the audit committee. The function of the audit committee is to monitor the company's financial performance and financial reporting (Xie et al., 2003). Amin et al. (2022) found that, in Pakistan, the presence of women on the board of directors reduces agency costs. Alkebsee et al. (2022) point out that the effectiveness of the audit committee is increased when women are present on it. Women apply moral standards different from those applied by men in their judgments. Women on the board are keen to make decisions that serve stakeholders without thinking about personal interests (Bart & McQueen, 2013; Amorelli & García-Sánchez, 2020; García-Sánchez, 2020).

Thus, gender diversity in the board and audit committee increases their effectiveness in monitoring, thereby alleviating agency problems.

According to resource dependence theory, firms operate in an open system that depends on external environmental resources for survival and continuity. The board of directors is a mechanism for the firm to rely on external resources (Singh, 2007; Amin et al., 2022; Ahmed et al., 2024). Resource dependence theory suggests that gender diversity brings many skills, insights and experience to the board of directors, thus improving decision-making (Alkebsee et al., 2022).

Previous studies have relied on agency theory and resource dependence theory to explain the relationship between gender diversity and firm performance (Lückerath-Rovers, 2013; Liu et al., 2014; Chen & Kao, 2022; Ahmed et al., 2024), sustainability performance (Yorke et al., 2023), agency costs (Amin et al., 2022), and audit report lag (Alkebsee et al., 2022). Therefore, gender diversity is likely to be positively associated with disclosure in accordance with IFRS 7, because the purpose of IFRS 7 is to require firms to provide disclosures that enable users to evaluate the importance of the firm's financial instruments, the nature and extent of the risks arising from the financial instruments to which the firm is exposed, and how managing these risks and the presence of female directors on the board and the audit committee is a good thing to achieve this.

3. Literature review and hypotheses development

3.1 Board gender diversity on the and compliance with IFRS 7 disclosure

A number of studies have found a significant positive effect of gender diversity on the board and compliance with mandatory disclosures. For example, Alfraih (2016) in Kuwait, Kabwe et al. (2021) in Zambia, and Mwakapala et al. (2024) in Tanzania found a positive relationship between board gender diversity and IFRS compliance.

Other studies have found a positive relationship between board gender diversity and disclosure of non-financial information. For example, Bueno et al. (2018) found a positive relationship between board gender diversity and voluntary disclosure of sustainability information in Brazil. Wasiuzzaman and Wan Mohammad (2020) also found a positive relationship between board gender diversity and ESG disclosure in Malaysia. In the United Kingdom, gender diversity on the board has been found to positively affect the disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions information (Al-Qahtani & Elgharbawy, 2020) and corporate risk disclosure (Seebeck & Vetter, 2022). In China, Nadeem, (2020) found a positive relationship between board gender diversity and voluntary disclosure of intellectual capital.

In contrast, Jallad (2020) found that board gender diversity is negatively associated with mandatory IAS/IFRS compliance in Qatar. Similarly, using a sample of Indian firms, Fahad and Rahman (2020) indicate that there is a negative association between board gender diversity and corporate social responsibility disclosure. Manita et al. (2018) concluded that there is no effect of board gender diversity on ESG disclosure in the US. Also, Masoud and Vij (2021) found that mandatory disclosure of corporate social responsibility activities was not affected by board gender diversity in the UAE.

In the Egyptian context, studies found a positive association between board gender diversity and firms performance (Ramadan & Hassan, 2022), financial reporting quality (El-Dyasty & Elamer, 2023), and audit quality (Abdel-Meguid et al., 2024; El-Dyasty & Elamer, 2024). We believe that there is a need to study the relationship between board gender diversity and disclosure according to EAS requirements to determine the extent to which the recent decisions taken by the FRA to require listed companies to have women on the board of directors have impacted mandatory disclosures. Based on most previous studies and studies in the Egyptian context that showed the benefits of board gender diversity and according to the agency and resource dependence theories, the hypothesis to be tested is as follows:

H1: There is a positive association between board gender diversity and compliance with IFRS 7 disclosure.

3.2 audit committee Gender diversity and compliance with IFRS 7 disclosure

The primary role of the audit committee is to oversee the financial reporting process. The committee plays a major role in preventing fraudulent accounting statements. The committee meets periodically with auditors and financial managers to review the financial statements, accounting controls, and the audit process (Klein, 2002; Kusnadi et al., 2016).

Results of recent studies support the benefits of gender diversity on audit committees. For example, using a sample of US firms, Zalata et al. (2018) found that gender diversity on the audit committee reduces earnings management. Using a sample of listed Iranian companies, Oradi and Izadi (2020) found that the presence of at least one woman on the audit committee reduces the probability of financial restatement. There is evidence from China that audit committee gender diversity is negatively associated with audit report lag (Alkebsee et al., 2022), confirming that financial reports are better prepared under gender-diverse audit committees. Regarding the disclosure of non-financial information, based on data from the annual reports of Australian listed companies, Appuhami and Tashakor (2017) found that gender diversity in the audit committee is positively associated with voluntary disclosure of social responsibility.

In contrast, Ha (2022) found no association between gender diversity on the audit committee and the level of corporate governance disclosure using a sample of Vietnamese listed companies. Also, Islamic business conduct disclosure is not affected by gender diversity in the audit committee in Indonesia (Nugraheni et al., 2022).

In Egypt, audit committee gender diversity is not a mandatory requirement, and therefore the presence of females on the audit committee is likely due to their competence. Therefore, in addition to the evidence from previous studies on the benefits of audit committee gender diversity, especially with regard to the quality of financial disclosure (Zalata et al., 2018; Oradi & Izadi, 2020; Alkebsee et al., 2022), and also in accordance with the resource dependence and agency theories, we expect that a gender-diverse audit committee is associated with a high level of compliance with the requirements of EAS 40. The hypothesis to be tested is as follows:

H2: There is a positive association between audit committee gender diversity and compliance with IFRS 7 disclosure.

3.3 The moderating effect of audit quality

Greater assurance of high-quality financial reporting is provided by high audit quality (DeFond & Zhang, 2014). Because audit quality is difficult to observe, researchers use several proxies for it. One of the proxies used by previous studies is audit firm size (Mardessi, 2022; Saleeb Agaiby Bakhiet, 2024). Big 4 auditors provide high audit quality due to the availability of resources that enable them to access high technology and training. They also have greater independence because they are less economically dependent on specific clients (Rajgopal et al., 2021).

Prior studies support a positive association between the engagement of a Big 4 audit firm and mandatory disclosure compliance (Amiraslani et al., 2013; Glaum et al., 2013; Bepari et al., 2014; Cascino & Gassen, 2015; Zureigat, 2015; Juhmani, 2017; Agyei-Mensah, 2019).

There are differences of opinion that may arise between management and the auditor about the application of accounting standards (Klein, 2002). Audit committees and board members, who are concerned about legal liability and reputational damage, provide support to auditors in carrying out their duties (Lee et al., 2004). Therefore, the presence of women on the board and the audit committee, with their high ethical standards (Bart & McQueen, 2013; Amorelli & García-Sánchez, 2020; García-Sánchez, 2020), may make there be a response to the opinions of auditors about accounting options that improve the quality of financial reporting. Thus, gender diversity on the board and the audit committee with a high-quality auditor may increase the level of compliance with standards. Based on this discussion and the agency and resource dependence theories, the third and fourth hypotheses are as follows:

H3: Audit quality positively moderates the relationship between board gender diversity and compliance with IFRS 7 disclosure.

H4: Audit quality positively moderates the relationship between audit committee gender diversity and compliance with IFRS 7 disclosure.

4. Research design

4.1 Sample

The sample in this study consists of non-financial companies listed in the EGX100 index for the financial years 2020 and 2021. We choose this period for two reasons. First, 2020 is the year following the issuance of the decision of the FRA 123/2019, which requires registered companies to include at least one female member on the board. Second, EAS 40 (Revised), the Arabic translation of IFRS 7, has been effective since 2020.

The EGX100 index measures the performance of the 100 most active companies on the Egyptian Stock Exchange. Due to different accounting rules and disclosure requirements between financial and non-financial companies (El-Dyasty & Elamer, 2023; Amin et al., 2025), financial companies were excluded from the sample. To improve homogeneity and comparability across companies across time (Ahmed et al., 2024), we exclude companies whose fiscal year-end dates differ from December 31. After applying the previous two criteria and missing data, the final sample of the study consists of 108 company-year observations. We collected data manually from the EGX website, www.mubasher.info, and companies' websites.

4.2 *Dependent variable*

To measure compliance with IFRS 7 disclosure (DISC), we use an index that includes 32 risk disclosure items derived from the disclosure index provided by Yamani & Hussainey (2021). The disclosure index for each company is calculated by the ratio of the total score obtained to the maximum score. This index is presented in the Appendix.

4.3 Independent Variables

Board gender diversity (BGD) is measured by the percentage of females on the board (Al-Qahtani & Elgharbawy, 2020; Kabwe et al., 2021; Ramadan & Hassan, 2022; Ahmed et al., 2024; El-Dyasty & Elamer, 2024). Similarly, audit committee gender diversity (ACGD) is measured by the percentage of females in the audit committee.

4.4 Moderate variable

Similar to some previous studies (e.g., Mardessi, 2022; Saleeb Agaiby Bakhiet, 2024), we use audit firm size as an indicator of audit quality (*AQ*).

4.5 Control variables

Following previous studies we control for Firm size (SIZE), profitability (ROA), liquidity (LIQ), leverage (LEV), and foreign ownership (FOWN) (Al-Shammari et al., 2008; Bova & Pereira, 2012; Alfraih, 2016; Agyei-Mensah, 2017; Juhmani, 2017; Mnif & Borgi, 2020; Abdelqader et al., 2021; Mwakapala et al., 2024). Table 1 shows the definition and measurement of the study variables.

4.6 Models specification

To test H1, which focuses on the relationship between BGD and DISC, the model is presented as follows:

$$\text{DISC} = \beta_0 + \beta_1\, BGD + \beta_2\, SIZE + \beta_3\, LIQ + \beta_4\, ROA + \beta_5\, LEV + \beta_6\, FOWN + \textit{Industry and Year dummies} + \varepsilon \qquad \textit{model (1)}$$

To test H2, which focuses on the relationship between ACGD and DISC, the model is presented as follows:

$$\text{DISC} = \beta_0 + \beta_1\, ACGD + \beta_2\, SIZE + \beta_3\, LIQ + \beta_4\, ROA + \beta_5\, LEV + \beta_6\, FOWN + \textit{Industry and Year dummies} + \varepsilon \qquad \textit{model (2)}$$

To test the moderating effect of AQ, two models are presented as follows:

$$\text{DISC} = \beta_0 + \beta_1\, BGD + \beta_2\, AQ + \beta_3\, AQ{*}BGD + \beta_4\, SIZE + \beta_5\, LIQ + \beta_6\, ROA + \beta_7\, LEV + \beta_8\, FOWN + \textit{Industry and Year dummies} + \varepsilon \qquad \textit{model (3)}$$

Table 1. Variable definition and measurement

Variables	Acronym	Measurement
Dependent variable		
Compliance with IFRS 7 disclosure	DISC	Ratio of the firm score to maximum score of disclosure index.
Independent Variables		
Board gender diversity	BGD	Ratio of female board members to total number of board members.
Audit committee gender diversity	ACGD	Ratio of female audit committee members to total number of audit committee members.
moderate variable		
Audit quality	AQ	A dummy variable that takes 1 if the firm is audited by one of the Big 4 audit firms and 0 otherwise.
Control variables		
Firm size	SIZE	Natural logarithm of total assets.
Liquidity	LIQ	Current ratio, calculated by dividing current assets by current liabilities.
Profitability	ROA	Net income divided by total assets.
Leverage	LEV	Ratio of total liabilities to total assets.
Foreign ownership	FOWN	Ratio of foreign ownership.

$$DISC = \beta_0 + \beta_1\, ACGD + \beta_2\, AQ + \beta_3\, AQ^*ACGD + \beta_4 SIZE + \beta_5\, LIQ + \beta_6\, ROA + \beta_7\, LEV + \beta_8\, FOWN + Industry\ and\ Year\ dummies + \varepsilon \qquad model\ (4)$$

5. Empirical results

5.1 Descriptive statistics

Table 2 shows the descriptive statistics for the variables under examination. The results show that the average level of compliance with IFRS 7/EAS 40 is low, at 30.6 percent. This percentage is similar to that reported by Agyei-Mensah (2017), who found that the average level of compliance with IFRS 7 in Ghana is 33 percent.

The results show that the average BGD in our sample is 0.124; this means that 12.4% of the board members are women. The mean of ACGD in our sample is 0.125; this indicates that women on audit committees in the Egyptian companies under examination represent 12.5%. These two percentages are close to the percentages mentioned by El-Dyasty and Elamer (2024), who used data from Egyptian companies in the period from 2011 to 2020, where the percentage of women on the board and the audit committee was 10% and 11%, respectively. The average of AQ is 0.398, meaning that 39.8% of the companies in the sample are audited by Big 4 auditors.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	min	max
DISC	108	0.306	0.137	0.063	0.719
BGD	108	0.124	0.109	0	0.5
ACGD	108	0.125	0.192	0	0.75
SIZE	108	9.35	0.770	8.076	10.545
LIQ	108	2.602	4.581	0.223	30.775
LEV	108	0.18	0.170	0	0.809
ROA	108	0.049	0.058	-.043	0.139
FOWN	108	0.101	0.198	0	0.855
AQ	108	0.398	0.492	0	1

5.2 Correlations

Table 3 shows the correlation matrix. According to the table, there is no problem with multicollinearity, as all correlation coefficients between the independent variables are less than 0.80 (Gujarati & Porter, 2009). BGD and ACGD are positively and significantly associated with DISC. This result indicates, as a preliminary analysis, that gender diversity on the board and the audit committee is associated with higher compliance with disclosure under IFRS 7.

Table 3. Correlation matrix

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1) DISC	1.000								
(2) BGD	0.277***	1.000							
(3) ACGD	0.441***	0.627***	1.000						
(4) SIZE	0.387***	0.089	0.158*	1.000					
(5) LIQ	-0.162*	0.112	-0.086	-0.344***	1.000				
(6) LEV	0.144	0.049	0.094	0.344***	-0.244**	1.000			
(7) ROA	0.263***	0.209**	0.211**	0.268***	-0.150	0.102	1.000		
(8) FOWN	0.254***	0.043	0.335***	0.056	0.096	-0.077	-0.093	1.000	
(9) AQ	0.508***	0.056	0.137	0.586***	-0.130	0.204**	0.133	0.178*	1.000

Notes: **** p<0.01, ** p<0.05 and * p<0.1*

5.3 Regression results

Table 4 shows our regression results. The results of Model 1, shown in the first column, indicate that BGD has a positive and significant effect on DISC (coefficient = 0.235, *t*-values = 1.74, $p < 0.1$). Thus, *H1* is supported. Model 2, shown in the second column, indicates a significant positive relationship between ACGD and DISC (coefficient = 0.195, *t*-values = 2.25, $p < 0.05$), Thus supporting our *H2*. These results align with agency, and resource dependence theories and previous studies such as Alfraih, (2016) in Kuwait, Kabwe et al., (2021) in Zambia, and Mwakapala et al., (2024) in Tanzania. Our results support the decisions of the FRA, which stipulate the necessity of women's representation on the boards of directors of companies.

Regarding the moderating effect, the results of Model 3 show that including AQ as a moderating variable has a positive effect on the relationship between BGD and DISC (coefficient = 0.665, *t*-values = 2.96, $p < 0.01$). Similarly, including AQ as a moderator variable in Model 4 strengthened the positive relationship between ACGD and DISC (coefficient = 0.330, *t*-values = 2.64, $p < 0.01$). That is, the positive relationship between board and audit committee gender diversity and IFRS 7 compliance is enhanced when the financial statements are audited by a Big 4 auditor. Thus, *H3* and *H4* are supported.

Table 4. Regression results for all models

	Dependent variables = DISC			
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Main effects				
BGD	0.235* (1.74)		0.037 (0.28)	
ACGD		0.195** (2.25)		0.048 (0.52)
AQ			0.001 (0.04)	0.049 (1.28)
Moderation effects				
BGD*AQ			0.665*** (2.96)	
ACGD *AQ				0.330*** (2.64)
Control variables				
SIZE	0.048*** (2.75)	0.050*** (2.85)	0.033* (1.75)	0.029 (1.48)
LIQ	-0.003 (-1.25)	-0.001 (-0.54)	-0.002 (-1.18)	-0.001 (-0.60)
LEV	0.184** (2.05)	0.158* (1.82)	0.085 (0.94)	0.054 (0.68)
ROA	0.495** (2.30)	0.471** (2.29)	0.302 (1.47)	0.380** (2.06)
FOWN	0.122* (1.70)	0.054 (0.76)	0.096 (1.64)	0.030 (0.56)
Constant	-0.312* (-1.78)	-0.326* (-1.89)	-0.142 (-0.82)	-0.138 (-0.78)
Industry Indicators	yes	yes	yes	yes
Year Indicators	yes	yes	yes	yes
N	108	108	108	108
R^2	0.41	0.44	0.52	0.55
adj. R^2	0.29	0.33	0.41	0.44

Notes: **** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$ and * $p<0.1$*
All variables are defined in Table 1.

6. Conclusion

This study examines the relationship between board and audit committee gender diversity and compliance with IFRS 7 disclosure, as well as the moderating role of audit quality on this relationship. The study sample consists of Egyptian companies listed in the EGX100 index during the period from 2020 to 2021. The results show that the higher the percentage of women in companies' boards of directors and audit committees, the more likely they are to comply with disclosure according to IFRS 7. The results also show that audit quality, measured by the size of the audit firm, positively affects the relationship between board and audit committee gender diversity and disclosure according to IFRS 7. Our results are consistent with the agency theory, which indicates that the presence of women on the board of directors and the audit committee, along with the provision of an audit by a BIG4 auditor, enhances the implementation of the standards, as there is effective monitoring, and thus there is greater interest in achieving the interests of shareholders. The results are also consistent with the resource dependence theory, which indicates that the skills, experience, and greater insights that are available due to gender diversity lead to rational decisions and follow pathways that increase compliance with the implementation of the standards.

The results of this study support existing findings on the benefits of board and audit committee gender diversity. Our results support the changes introduced by the FRA to increase female representation on the board of directors. Our findings could be useful to companies, regulators, and policymakers in emerging markets when making decisions about gender diversity on boards and audit committees.

There are some limitations to this study, namely the small sample size, the time period it covers, and the application to one country, which may limit the possibility of generalizing the results. The study focused on the impact of gender diversity in the board of directors and the audit committee on compliance with IFRS 7. Future studies can expand the scope of research on other factors that may lead to enhancing compliance with the standards.

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Appendix

Table 5. Mandatory risk disclosure index according to IFRS 7

Credit risk	
1.	Qualitative information on risk exposure and how it arises
2.	Risk management objectives, procedures, and policies, as well as risk measurement methods
3.	Quantitative data summary: risk exposure on the reporting date
4.	Concentrations of credit risk that are not apparent from sensitivity analysis and summary quantitative data
5.	The maximum amount of exposure to credit risk without taking into account the value of collateral
6.	Description of collateral held as security and other credit improvements on the reporting date
7.	An overview of the credit risk rating grades for each asset class that show the credit quality of financial instruments
8.	Information about the credit loss allowance account
9.	Credit loss allowance account—details regarding financial instruments with or without credit impairment
10.	The nature and amount of assets earned through the acquisition of collateral held as security or the claim of other credit enhancements
11.	Policies for disposing of or using assets in its operations when assets are not easily convertible into cash
Liquidity risk	
12.	Qualitative information on risk exposure and how it arises
13.	Risk management objectives, procedures, and policies, as well as risk measurement methods

14. A financial liability maturity analysis that shows the remaining contractual maturities

Market risk—interest rate risk

15. Qualitative information on risk exposure and how it arises

16. Risk management objectives, procedures, and policies, as well as risk measurement methods

17. Quantitative data summary: risk exposure on the reporting date

18. Concentrations of interest rate risk that are not apparent from sensitivity analysis and summary quantitative data

19. Interest rate sensitivity analysis that shows how changes in the pertinent risk variable might have affected equity and profit or loss, based on reasonable potential fluctuations at that date

20. Techniques and presumptions applied in the sensitivity analysis preparation

Market risk—currency risk

21. Qualitative information on risk exposure and how it arises

22. Risk management objectives, procedures, and policies, as well as risk measurement methods

23. Quantitative data summary: risk exposure on the reporting date

24. Concentrations of currency risk that are not apparent from sensitivity analysis and summary quantitative data

25. Currency risk sensitivity analysis that shows how changes in the pertinent risk variable might have affected equity and profit or loss, based on reasonable potential fluctuations at that date

26. Techniques and presumptions applied in the sensitivity analysis preparation

Market risk—other price risk

27. Qualitative information on risk exposure and how it arises
28. Risk management objectives, procedures, and policies, as well as risk measurement methods
29. Quantitative data summary: risk exposure on the reporting date
30. Concentrations of other price risk that are not apparent from sensitivity analysis and summary quantitative data
31. Other price risk sensitivity analysis that shows how changes in the pertinent risk variable might have affected equity and profit or loss, based on reasonable potential fluctuations at that date
32. Techniques and presumptions applied in the sensitivity analysis preparation

Source: Yamani & Hussainey (2021)

أثر التنوع بين الذكور والإناث في مجلس الإدارة ولجنة المراجعة على الالتزام بالإفصاح وفقًا للمعيار الدولي لإعداد التقارير المالية رقم 7: الدور المُعدِّل لجودة المراجعة

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الملخص:

يتمثل هدف الدراســـة في اختبار العلاقة بين التنوع بين الذكور والإناث في مجلس الإدارة ولجنة المراجعة والالتزام بالإفصـــاح وفقاً لمتطلبات المعيار الدولي لإعداد التقارير المالية رقم 7، وكذلك الدور المُعدِّل لجودة المراجعة على هذه العلاقة. وباستخدام عينة من الشركات المصرية المدرجة في مؤشر EGX100 خلال الفترة من 2020 إلى 2021، توصلت الدراسة إلى أن التنوع بين الذكور والإناث في مجلس الإدارة ولجنة المراجعة يرتبط إيجابياً بمســتوى الإفصـــاح وفقًا للمعيار الدولي لإعداد التقارير المالية رقم 7. كما توصلت الدراسة أيضًا إلى وجود تأثير إيجابي لجودة المراجعة على العلاقة بين التنوع بين الذكور والإناث في مجلس الإدارة ولجنة المراجعة والالتزام بالإفصاح وفقًا لمتطلبات المعيار الدولي لإعداد التقارير المالية رقم 7. وتدعم هذه النتائج التغييرات الأخيرة في مصر فيما يتعلق بزيادة نسبة الإناث في مجلس الإدارة.