American International Journal of Business Management (AIJBM)
ISSN- 2379-106X, www.aijbm.com Volume 9, Issue 05 (May - 2026), PP 01-09

Effect of Risk Management Committee Attributes on the Value of Listed Industrial Goods Companies in Nigeria

[1]Mohammed Abba, [2]Luka Joel Maza, [3]El-Maude Jibreel Gambo & [4]Hauwa Madu Kida

[1, 2, & 3]Department of Accountacy, Modibbo Adama University Yola, Adamawa State
[4]Department of Accounting, Nigerian Army University Biu, Borno State

This study examined the effect of risk management committee attributes on the value of listed Industrial Goods Companies in Nigeria. Correlation research design was adopted, while the target population was industrial goods companies listed on the Nigerian Exchange Group as at 31st December, 2023 and were 13 in number. Out of the 13 companies listed, 11 were purposively chosen as sample on the criteria that; the company must have been listed on or before 31st December 2014 and have complete annual reports and accounts over the period of the study. Data were collected from annual reports and accounts of the companies for ten years (2014-2023) and analysed using descriptive statistics and Ordinary Least Square. The results of the analyses show insignificant positive impact of risk management committee independence, frequency of meetings, and financial literacy on Tobin's Q, while risk management committee size was found to have significant negative impact on Tobin's Q. However, risk management committee gender diversity revealed significant positive impact on Tobin's Q. Thus, the conclusion that; risk management committee attributes have no significant impact on the value of listed industrial goods companies in Nigeria over the period of the study. Given these results, the study recommends that; listed industrial goods companies in Nigeria should maintain moderate risk management committee size, increase the number of independent directors on the committee with appropriate financial literacy and gender diversity.

Keywords: firms' value, listed industrial goods companies, Nigeria, risk management committee

I. Introduction

In recent years, the world witnesses a significance friction in economic system that got the attention of authorities and scholars. The economic challenges have a tremendous effect on several business strategies and make the market so dynamic and increase the rate of business risk (Muyiwa *et al.*, 2025). The economic system challenges came in a multidimensional exerting a latent influence on business. Weak corporate governance was fingered as one of the major contributing factors to poor risk management (Abata & Olamide, 2023; Dada *et al.*, 2023). To strengthen corporate governance practice, constitution of risk management committee was advocated on the bases that, high quality risk management committee would have a significant influence on the financial and market outcomes.

Risk management is a systematic process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating potential risks that could harm organizational objectives (Hubbard, 2020). Effective risk management could assist organizations to enhance performance, protect assets, and build resilience (Omolade, 2025). Thus, Oluwagbade *et al.* (2023), Omolade (2025) and Yahaya (2026) believed that the effectiveness of risk management is determined by the attributes of the committee members such as size, independence, financial expertise, gender diversity and the frequency of meetings. These attributes could foster robust risk management committee engagement, establishes benchmarks, and ensures the mitigation of potential financial hazards. Ensuring these qualities of risk management committee in the Nigerian industrial goods companies could enhance their value. Thus, understanding this relationship empirically is crucial in ensuring sustainability of Nigerian industrial goods companies.

However, literatures highlight several limitations in studies on risk management committee attributes and firms' value. Most importantly, there is paucity of empirical evidence on the comprehensive impact of risk management committee attributes such as committee size, independence, financial expertise, gender diversity, and frequency of meetings on the value of listed industrial goods companies in Nigeria (Auwalu & Rohaida, 2024). The few studies conducted in this regard were of foreign origin which the findings might not be applicable to Nigeria context given the differences in accounting framework, legal structure, business and technological development. Also, the dynamics of risk management and its implications on firm value over time was lacking. These indicate the existence of significant research gap concerning the domain, time frame and the integrated impact of risk management committee attributes, measured simultaneously, on the value of listed industrial companies in Nigeria. Hence, the motivation of this study to examine the effect of risk management committee attributes on the value of listed industrial goods companies over a period of ten years (2014-2023).

To achieve this objective, the following hypotheses were formulated to guide the study.

H_{01}: Risk management committee size has no significant impact on the value of listed Industrial Goods Companies in Nigeria.

H_{02}: Risk management committee independence has no significant impact on the value of listed Industrial Goods Companies in Nigeria.

H_{03}: Risk management committee financial expertise has no significant impact on the value of listed Industrial Goods Companies in Nigeria.

H_{04}: Risk management committee gender diversity has no significant impact on the value of listed Industrial Goods Companies in Nigeria.

H_{05}: Risk management committee frequency of meetings has no significant impact on the value of listed Industrial Goods Companies in Nigeria.

The novelty of this study is in its contributions to knowledge in the area of risk management and the value of listed industrial goods companies in Nigeria. Therefore, the study would benefit management, regulatory agencies and other stakeholders of listed industrial companies in Nigeria. It would enlighten the management of the companies on the influence of risk management committee attributes such as size, independence, gender diversity, frequency of meetings, and financial expertise on long-term business value. Therefore, the remaining part of this study is structured into four sections given that section one is introduction.

II. Literature Review

2.1 Firms' Value

Afrizal *et al.* (2021) define firm's value as a description of certain conditions that the company wants to achieve as a form of public trust to activities carried out. The value of firm is the investors' perception of the firms' success rate commonly reflected in firms share price. The share price of a firm indicates the result of investment activities of the business, thus create signals to the public in relation to business value to enhance investors' economic decisions making (Reschiwati *et al.*, 2020). Firms' value is used by investors as a perception in carrying out investment evaluation related to stock prices as increase in stock price means increase in shareholders' value (Darmawan *et al.*, 2019).

Tobin's Q is a widely used metric for assessing firm value, calculated as the market value of a firm divided by the replacement cost of its assets. This ratio provides a comprehensive measure of how well a company's market value reflects its intrinsic value based on the replacement cost of its assets (Smithers & Wright, 2020). A Tobin's Q ratio greater than 1 indicates that the market values the firm more highly than the cost of its assets, suggesting strong growth prospects and efficient management. Conversely, a ratio below 1 implies that the firm is undervalued or that its assets are not being utilized effectively. The use of Tobin's Q is justified because it encapsulates both market perceptions and the underlying asset value, providing a holistic view of firm value. It accounts for all assets, which are increasingly significant in modern economies. Therefore, Tobin's Q serves as a robust indicator of firm value, capturing the interplay between market dynamics and asset utilization (Villalonga & Amit, 2020). Therefore, this study measured firms' value with Tobin's Q.

2.2 Risk Management Committee Attributes

Agbaje *et al.* (2024) describe Risk Management Committee as a committee within the organization tasked with formulating policies related to risk management and ensuring their enforcement. The establishment of the committee is essential components of corporate governance frameworks. The committee functions are to identify, assess, and mitigate potential risks to ensure business continuity and safeguard the interests of stakeholders. However, Afrizal *et al.* (2025) and Agbor *et al.* (2025) believed that; the effectiveness of risk management committee is predicated on attributes of the committee such as the size of the committee, independence of the committee, financial literacy of the members, frequency of the meetings, and gender diversity.

Li and Roberts (2019) describe risk management committee size as the total number of members that constitute the committee. Hence, Agbor *et al.* (2025) stressed that, a well-structured risk committee with an optimal number of members can provide comprehensive oversight and enhance risk management practices. Larger committee provide diversity of skills and experiences, enhancing the committee's ability to identify, assess, and manage risks. However, Omolade (2025) believed that a larger committee member could hinder speed of decision making and control problem, as smaller risk committee may offer advantages in terms of agility and efficiency.

Awotomilusi *et al.* (2025) define risk committee independence as a degree of the composition of risk committee predominantly with non-executive directors. Thus, Xie *et al.* (2010) stressed that, the degree of the independent of risk committees could play a critical role in safeguarding shareholder interests by providing credible assurances about the efficacy of risk management practices. Moreover, independent oversight fosters

investor confidence and trust, potentially leading to higher firm valuations and reduced cost of capital (Braendle & Hölttä-Otto, 2012).

Chen *et al.* (2022) view risk management committee financial expertise as a proposition of committee members with accounting and financial knowledge to total number of committee members. Expertise encompasses a deep understanding of industry-specific risks, regulatory requirements, and emerging trends, enabling committee to make informed decisions and devise robust risk management strategies (Ntim *et al.,* 2021). Thus, the presence of experienced individuals with financial and accounting skills on risk committees would enhance their effectiveness in overseeing risk-related matters and contributes to improved firm value.

Farooq *et al.* (2025) describe risk management committee gender diversity as the representation of women on a company's risk management committee. Gender-diverse committees are believed to foster more comprehensive deliberations, mitigate groupthink, and improve board effectiveness. While committee gender diversity is widely acknowledged as a mechanism to improve governance quality, ethical oversight, and stakeholder legitimacy; it may contribute to firm value.

Frequency of meetings has recently been recognized as a factor in improving decision-making and oversight capabilities (Huang *et al.,* 2014). Thus, Nguyen *et al.* (2020) describe risk management committee frequency of meetings as a number of times committee meets in a particular year. Active engagement and regular meetings would enable committee to effectively identify, assess, and manage risks, hence contributing to firm performance.

2.3 Empirical Review

Afrizal *et al.* (2025) examined the effect of risk management committee on the performance of 129 registered financial companies in Indonesia. Data was collected from annual reports and accounts of the companies for three years (2019-2021) and analysed using regression analysis. The study reported positive and significant impact of risk management committee size on the performance of the firms. This confirmed the result of the study conducted by Kallamu (2023) on the impact of risk management committee attributes on firm performance of Malaysian finance companies. The study analysed data from 37 listed firms over the period 2007 to 2011, employing regression analysis techniques. The study reported positive and significant impact of committee independence on market valuation of the firms. More so, Mohd Syed Fuzi *et al.* (2024) in their study on the impact of risk committee features on firm value of Malaysian public-listed companies from 2010 to 2020. The study found positive and significant impact of gender diversity on firm value. Toumeh (2023) also examined the effect of risk management committee characteristics on firm performance among Jordanian industrial firms. Analysing data from companies listed on the Amman Stock Exchange, the study documented significant positive impact of risk committee expertise and meetings on the firm performance.

However, Agbor *et al.* (2025) in their study on the effect of risk management committee and financial performance of 13 listed deposit money banks in Nigeria documented an inverse relationship between committee size and financial performance of the banks. Data were collected from annual reports and accounts for the period of 10 years (2014-2023) and were analysed using regression analysis. This result was also confirmed by Awotomilusi *et al.* (2025) when they studied risk management committee attributes and market performance of 23 listed insurance companies in Nigeria. The data were collected from annual reports and accounts of the companies over a period of 12 years (2012-2023) and were analysed using regression analysis. The study reported negative impact of committee frequency of meetings on the market performance of these firms. Karim *et al.* (2024) examined the impacts of risk management committee attributes on firm performance in Malaysian publicly listed companies. Utilizing data from 2010 to 2020, the study applied dynamic panel data models to assess the relationships. Findings revealed that risk committee size and independence negatively affect value of the firms.

The practice of risk management become obvious in business as a result of the management quest to maximize owner's wealth. Effective risk management committee among Nigerian listed industrial firms may improve investors' confidence and firm value. Thus, understanding this relationship empirically is crucial. However, based on the empirical reviewed, there is limited empirical evidence on the comprehensive impact of risk management committee size, independence, financial expertise, frequency of meetings and gender diversity on the value of listed industrial goods companies in Nigeria. This indicates the existence of significant research gap concerning the integrated effect of risk management committee attributes measured simultaneously, on the value of listed industrial companies in Nigeria. Thus, the motivation of this study to examined the impact of risk management committee attributes on the value of listed industrial goods companies in Nigeria.

2.4 Theoretical Review

Several theories such as agency theory, stewardship theory, and stakeholders' theory were used by previous studies to explain the concepts of risk management and the value of firms. However, scholars such as Rusdi and Rimin (2025) were of the opinion that, agency' theory is the most appropriate theory to explain the concept of risk management, as the theory explain the essence of risk management practice.

Agency theory was introduced in 1970s as a new economic theory of firm, in which the firm was defined as a nexus of contracts between principal and agent. The theorists such as Jensen and Meckling (1976) sought to determine the form of contracts that would maximize shareholder wealth and minimize risk. Thus, the theory was quickly absorbed into the practice of accounting to address concern with the agency relationship between shareholders and managers and conflicts arising from such relationship (Hendry, 2001). The key assumption of agency theory is that the interests of principal and agent diverge, hence resulting to moral hazard and adverse selection. Moral hazard exists due to lack of effort on the part of the agent. Adverse selection exists when the agent does not behave in the manner preferred by the principal. More so, the separation of ownership and management results in agency costs such as monitoring costs incurred by principal to reduce agent actions that are not in the principal's interests; bonding costs incurred by the agent to guarantee that the agent does not undertake actions that are not in the principal's interests; and residual loss incurred because monitoring and bonding may not fully align agent behaviour and principal interests (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). This is based on assumptions regarding information asymmetry, opportunism, and possible conflict of interests. Thus, there is a need to control or monitor managers to ensure that their efforts minimize risk and maximize shareholders' wealth.

The agency theory was adopted to underpin this study because it was considered the most prominent theory that explains risk management, where the concept of risk management links to agency theory in many kinds of literature. Through agency relations, managers benefit from the information asymmetry between managers and shareholders, as managers are more informed when making decisions related to the company. Thus, agency theory provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the dynamics of corporate governance and its impact on firm value. By applying agency theory to the context of risk management committee and value of listed Nigerian industrial goods sector, the research aims to contribute valuable insights into how governance mechanisms can be optimized to mitigate agency conflicts and enhance shareholder wealth. This theoretical underpinning not only informs the conceptual framework of the study but also guides the interpretation of empirical findings and the formulation of practical implications for corporate practitioners and policymakers.

III. Methodology

This study adopted correlation research design to define the structure and strategy of the study. While the target population consisted of all Industrial Goods Companies listed on the Nigerian Exchange Group as at 31st December, 2023 and were thirteen (13) in number. Out of the 13 companies, 11 were purposively selected as sample based on the criteria that; the company must have been listed on or before 31st December 2014 and have complete annual reports and accounts over the period of the study. Data were collected from annual reports and accounts of the companies for 10 years (2014-2023) and were analysed using descriptive statistics and Ordinary Least Square.

The study adopted the model used by Muyiwa *et al.* (2025) with some modifications to capture the variables of this study. The dependent variable was firm value (FMV), independent variable was risk management committee attributes (RCS, RCI, RCF, RCG & RCM), while the control variable were firm's characteristics (FMS & FLE). The model was developed to determine the impact of risk management committee attributes on the value of listed Industrial Goods Companies in Nigeria.

Therefore, Y= *F (RCS, RCI, RCF, RCG, RCM, FMS, FLE)* ……equation

$$FMV_{it} = \beta_o + \beta_1 RCS_{it} + \beta_2 RCI_{it} + \beta_3 RCF_{it} + \beta_4 RCG_{it} + \beta_5 RCM_{it} + \beta_6 FMS_{it} + \beta_7 FLE_{it} + \mu_{it} \ldots\ldots \text{Model 1}$$

Table 1 presents study variables which gives information on the measurement of the concepts of the study as used by previous studies.

Table 1: *Variables Definitions and their Measurements*

SN	Label	Variable	Description	Sources
1	FMV	Firms' value	Tobins Q	Villalonga and Amit (2020)
2	RCS	Risk management committee size	Number of directors on the Risk Committee	Li and Roberts (2019)
3	RCI	Risk management committee independence	Ratio of independent directors to total committee size	Garcia-sanchez et al. (2019)
4	RCF	Risk management committee financial literacy	Ratio of members with financial expertise to total committee size	Nguyen et al. (2020)

5	RCG	Risk management committee gender diversity	Ratio of women directors to total board size	Salem et al. (2020)
6	RCM	Risk management committee frequency of meetings	Number of meetings by committee in a year	Li and Roberts (2019)
7	FMS	Firms size	Natural logarithms of total assets	Kallamu and Saat (2015)
8	FLE	Firms leverage	Debt to equity ratio	Opler & Titman (2019)

Sources: Researcher (2025)

IV. Results and Discussions

The results of descriptive statistics are presents in Table 2.

Table 2: *Descriptive statistics*

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
FMV	1.895	0.888	0.52	3.46
RCS	4.573	1.053	3	7
RCI	0.606	0.151	0.3	0.9
RCF	0.533	0.199	0.22	0.89
RCM	5.027	1.474	2	8
RCG	0.293	0.110	0	0.58
FMS	11.313	0.365	10.13	11.89
FLE	0.493	0.176	0.15	0.79

Source: STATA 14 Output (2025)

Table 2 shows that firms' value (FMV) has an average value of 1.895, standard deviation of .888, and minimum and maximum values of .52 and 3.46 respectively. Risk management committee size (RCS) has a mean value of 4.573 that fall in between minimum value of 3 and maximum value of 7 with standard deviation of 1.053. More so, risk management committee independence has a mean of .606, standard deviation of .151, minimum value of .300 and maximum value of .9000. risk management committee financial expertise (RCF) shows a mean value of .533 with a standard deviation of .199, minimum value of .222 and maximum value of .89. risk management committee frequency of meetings (RCM) revealed an average value of 5.027 with a standard deviation of 1.474 and minimum value of 2.00 and maximum value of 8.00. while risk committee gender diversity shows a mean value of .293 in between minimum value of .000 and maximum value of .58 with a standard deviation of .110. Looking at the values of descriptive statistics, the data collected were partially dispersed.

Furthermore, correlation analysis was carried using Pearson moment correlation statistics and the results presents in Table 3.

Table 3: *Correlation Analysis*

Variable	FMV	RCS	RCI	RCF	RCM	RCG	FMS	FLE
FMV	1.000							
RCS	-0.449	1.000						
RCI	0.172	0.035	1.000					
RCF	0.400	-0.300	0.167	1.000				
RCM	0.237	-0.211	0.023	0.102	1.000			
RCG	0.502	-0.367	0.082	0.423	0.106	1.000		
FMS	0.368	-0.299	0.095	0.238	0.063	0.501	1.000	
FLE	0.347	-0.161	0.112	0.319	0.126	0.126	0.240	1.000

Source: STATA 14 Output (2025)

Table 3 shows that; risk management committee size (RCS) have negative correlation with firms' value, while risk management committee independence, financial expertise, frequency of meetings, gender diversity, firms' size, and firms leverage have positive correlations with firms' value of the companies.

With respect to the degree of the correlation, most of the variables were moderately correlated with correlation value less than 5. The minimum absolute value of correlation is -.161 and the maximum absolute value is 0.502. Given the highest correlation of .502, it shows that there was no problem of multicollinearity among the variables of the study, since .502 is less than 0.800 critical level of multicollinearity problem (Hair *et al.*, 2017).

Diagnostic Tests

To conduct regression analysis, the data collected must satisfied the assumption of regression analysis such as normality of the data collected, absents of multicolinrarity and autocorrelation. This sub-section described the various diagnostics tests conducted.

The study used variance inflation factor and tolerance coefficient to determine the presence or otherwise of multicollinearity among the study variables and the results presents in Table 4.

Table 4: *Multicollinearity Test*

Variable	VIF	Tolerance Value
RCS	1.35	0.743
RCI	1.06	0.946
RCF	1.06	0.728
RCM	1.13	0.886
RCG	1.78	0.561
FMS	1.40	0.713
FLE	1.18	0.845

Source: STATA 14 Output (2025)

The empirical results in Table 4.4 shows that all the VIF values fall within the range of 1.06 to 1.78, while Tolerance values range between 0.561 and 0.946. These values are well within the acceptable thresholds. As a rule of thumb, a VIF value exceeding 10 or a Tolerance value less than 0.1 indicates the presence of serious multicollinearity (Gujarati & Porter, 2009). Therefore, the reported values confirm that multicollinearity is not a concern in this study.

Furthermore, the Heteroscedasticity test, Hausman model specification test, and the Lagrangian Multiplier (LM) Test were conducted and the results presents in Table 5.

Table 5: *Diagnostic/Specification Tests*

Test	Chi2/Chibar2	Probability
Heteroscedasticity	3.60	0.056
Hausman	2.25	0.972
Lagrangian Multiplier	0.00	1.000

Source: Researcher (2025)

The empirical results in Table 5 shows a Breusch-Pagan heteroscedasticity test Chi-square statistic of 3.60 with a p-value of 0.056 which is greater than 0.05 significance level. Thus, the conclusion is that, there is no problem of heteroscedasticity. The Hausman test result in Table 5 reports a Chi-square statistic of 2.25 with a p-value of 0.972, which is statistically insignificant. Hence, the null hypothesis that the random effects model is appropriate for this test. The LM test result in Table 5 produces a Chibar-square of 0.00 with a p-value of 1.000. This result strongly suggests that there is no significant difference between the random effects and pooled OLS models.

Given the normally distributed data and no issues of multicollinearity and autocorrelation, OLS analysis was carried out and results presents in Table 6.

Table 6: *OLS Regression*

Variables	Coef.	Standard Error	t.	Probability
Constant	-1.036	2.429	0.43	0.002
RCS	-0.208	0.737	-2.83	0.006
RCI	0.653	0.435	1.50	0.137
RCF	0.491	0.438	1.12	0.265
RCM	0.070	0.051	1.38	0.172
RCG	1.328	0.482	2.76	0.007
FMS	0.182	0.211	0.87	0.062
FLE	0.850	0.449	1.89	0.062
R-Squared		0.423		
F. Statistics		29.86		
Probability		0.000		

Source: STATA 14 Output (2025)

The result of the regression analysis presented in Table 6 shows a co-efficient of determination (R^2) of 42.3%. This implies that the risk management committee attributes and corporate characteristics included in the model accounted for 42.3% variation in the value of listed industrial goods companies in Nigeria over the period under study, while 57.7% was explained by other factors not included in the model. Moreover, the F-statistic of 29.86 and an associated p-value of 0.000 confirm that the overall model is statistically significant at the 1% level, thus has a good predictive power.

With respect to the measure of risk management committee attributes, the regression result presented in Table 6 revealed that, risk management committee size (RCS) was found to have significant negative (coefficient = -.208; p-value = .006) impact on the value of the listed industrial goods companies at 5% significant level. This may be as a result of potential inefficiencies associated with larger committees in terms of coordination problems, diluted responsibilities, and slower decision-making processes. Hence, it confirmed the earlier studies such as Afrizal *et al*. (2025) that also reported positive impact of risk management committee size on firm's value, however contradicts the findings of the studies such as Karim *et al.* (2024).

Furthermore, risk management committee independence (RCI) show insignificant positive (coefficient = .653; p-value = .137) impact on the value of the companies at 5% significant level. This implies that the presence of independent directors on the risk committee contribute positively to oversight and credibility, but not strong enough to influence market valuation of the firms. Hence, corroborated the results of the studies Kallamu (2023) but contradicts the results of Agbor *et al.* (2025) and Karim *et al.* (2024) who in different studies documented inverse relationship.

More so, risk management committee members financial literacy (RCF) result show a positive but insignificant (coefficient = .491; p-value = .265) impact on the value of listed industrial goods companies at 5% significant level. This result is suggesting that the presence of financially literate members on the committee may improve the committee's functional capacity but does not significantly affect firm valuation on its own. The finding was in line with the results of the study conducted by Toumeh (2023) but contradicts the results of Awotomilusi *et al.* (2025) that documented an inverse relationship between financial expertise and firms' value.

The result of risk management committee frequency of meetings (RCM) show insignificant positive (coefficient = .070; p-value = .172) impact on the value of listed industrial goods companies at 5% significant level. This implies that increased meeting frequency, although indicative of diligence, does not necessarily influence firm value. This result confirmed the finding of the study of Toumeh (2023) who also reported a positive impact of committee meetings and firms' value.

While risk management committee gender diversity (RCG) result show a positive and significant (coefficient = 1.328; p-value = .007) impact on the value of listed industrial goods companies at 5% significant level. It confirmed the result of earlier studies such as Mohd Syed Fuzi et al. (2024).

V. Conclusion and Recommendations

The analyses of the data collected reveals that, risk management committee size have negative significant impact on Tobin's Q, while risk management committee independence, members financial literacy, and frequency of meetings show positive but insignificant impact on Tobin's Q value of industrial goods companies in Nigeria over the period of the study. More so, risk management committee gender diversity was found to have significant positive impact on Tobin's Q value of the companies. While firms' size and firms leverage were found to have insignificant positive impact on Tobin's Q value of the companies. Therefore, the study concluded that risk management committee attributes have no significant impact on the value of listed industrial goods companies in Nigeria.

Therefore, for listed industrial goods companies to achieve higher firms' value, careful consideration must be given to the composition and operational dynamics of their risk management committees. The management should maintain moderate number of risk management committee size, while ensuring financial expertise of the members, independence of the committee, and gender diversity when constituting risk management committee since these attributes were found to have positive impacts on firms' value. More so, the committee should prioritise the substance of discussion during meetings not only the number of times meetings were observed.

References

[1]. Abata, M., & Olamide, T. (2023). Corporate governance and firm performance in emerging economies: A focus on Nigeria. *Journal of Financial Studies, 15*(3), 78-95

[2]. Afrizal, F., Oktavendi, T. W., & Irawan, D. (2025). Risk management committee and firm performance: The moderating effect of political connection. *Journal of Accounting and Investment, 26*(1), 58- 70

[3]. Agbaje, A. A., Adebayo, I. A., & Adeboboye, R. O. (2024). Examining the influence of risk management committee dynamics on financial performance: A case study of listed insurance

companies in Nigeria. *Asian Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting, 24*(5), 354–370. https://doi.org/ 10.9734/ajeba/2024/v24i51315

[4]. Agbor, V. O., Uwem, E. U., & Dorathy, C. A. (2025). Risk Management Committee Attributes and Financial Performance of Listed Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. *AKSU Journal of Administration and Corporate Governance, 5*(5), 63-79.

[5]. Awotomilusi, N. S., Ajoloko, O. M., Saka, B. F., Adeniran, T. E., Owonifari, V. O., & Dagunduro, M. E. (2025). Risk management committee attributes and market performance of listed insurance firms in Nigeria. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues, 15*(3), 29-41. https://doi.org/10.32479/ijefi.17643

[6]. Auwalu, M. & Rohaida, A. L. J. A. M. (2024). Risk management committee and earnings management: evidence from an emerging market. *Journal of Accounting in Emerging Economies*. DOI 10.1108/JAEE-07-2023-0212

[7]. Braendle, U. C., & Hölttä-Otto, K. (2012). Designing products with independent features: A decision process approach. *Journal of Mechanical Design, 134*(2), 021009.

[8]. Chen, F., Fich, E. M., & Shivdasani, A. (2022). Risk management by corporate boards: Evidence from CEO compensation incentives. *Journal of Financial Economics, 144*(3), 844-869.

[9]. Dada, S. O., Ajibade A. T., & Nwobodo, H. (2023). Effect of creative accounting practices on solvency of selected Deposit Money Banks Quoted in Nigeria. *International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Risk Management*. *8*(1), 21-30.

[10]. Darmawan, I. P. E., Sutrisno, T., & Mardiati, E. (2019). Accrual earnings management and real earnings management: increase or destroy firm value? *International Journal of Multicultural and Multi-religious Understanding, 6*(2), 8-19.

[11]. García, M. E., Martínez-Solano, P., & Martín-Oliver, A. (2019). Risk Committee Independence and Bank Performance in Spain. *Journal of Banking & Finance, 101*, 203-214.

[12]. Gujarati, D. N., & Porter, D. C. (2009). *Basic econometrics (5th ed.)*. McGraw-Hill/Irwin.

[13]. Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2010). *Multivariate data analysis (7th ed.)*. Pearson Prentice Hall

[14]. Hubbard, D. W. (2020). *The failure of risk management: Why it's broken and how to fix it*. John Wiley & Sons.

[15]. Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (1976). Theory of the firm: Managerial behavior, agency costs, and ownership structure. *Journal of Financial Economics, 3*(4), 305-360.

[16]. Kallamu, B. S. (2023). Risk management committee and firm performance: Evidence from finance companies in Malaysia. *International Finance and Banking, 3*(2), 12–25. https://www.macrothink.org/journal/index.php/ifb/article/view/8580

[17]. Kallamu, B. S., & Saat, N. A. M. (2015). Audit committee attributes and firm performance: Evidence from Malaysian finance companies. *Asian Review of Accounting, 23*(3), 206-231.

[18]. Karim, S., Vigne, S. A., Lucey, B. M., & Naeem, M. A. (2024). Discretionary impacts of the risk management committee attributes on firm performance: Do board size matter? *International Journal of Emerging Markets, 19*(8), 2222–2240. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOEM-05-2022-0782

[19]. Li, H., & Roberts, J. (2019). Risk Committee Characteristics and Risk Management in Australian Firms. *Australian Accounting Review, 28*(1), 61-76.

[20]. Muyiwa, E. D., Mustafa, S. D., Olusola, E. I., & Oluyinka, I. O. (2025). Risk Management Committee and Earnings Quality of Listed Nigerian Insurance Firms. Malaysian Journal of Business, Economics and Management, 49-53.

[21]. Nguyen, T., Rahman, A., & Zhao, R. (2020). The Impact of Risk Committee Expertise on Firm Performance: Evidence from U.S. Non-Financial Firms. *Journal of Corporate Finance, 62*, 101-120.

[22]. Ntim, C. G., Opong, K. K., Danbolt, J., & Thomas, D. A. (2021). Corporate board diversity, risk-taking, and financial performance: Evidence from Ghana. *The British Accounting Review, 53*(4), 100963.

[23]. Oluwagbade, O. I., Dagunduro, M. E., Dada, S. A., & Awotomilusi, N. S. (2023). Effect of risk management committee structure on financial performance of listed financial institutions in Nigeria. *Migration Letters, 20*(10), 279-298.

[24]. Omolade, O. T. (2025). Enhancing Risk Management through Internal Audit Quality: Insights from South West Nigerian Money Deposit Banks. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Management Research, 11*(7), 65-82.

[25]. Opler, T., & Titman, S. (2019). The determinants of leveraged buyout activity: Free cash flow vs. financial distress costs. *Journal of Finance, 53*(5), 1985-1999.

[26]. Rusudi, N. F. & Rimin, F. (2025). The effect of risk management committee (RMC) independence on the financial performance of commercial banks in Malaysia. *Labuan Bulletin of International Business &Finance*, *23*(1), 117-127.
[27]. Smithers, A., & Wright, S. (2020). *Valuing Wall Street: Protecting Wealth in Turbulent Markets (2nd ed.)*. McGraw-Hill.
[28]. Toumeh, A. (2023). Risk management committee characteristics and firm performance: Evidence from Jordan. *Global Business Review*, *24*(1), 134–152. https://doi.org/10.1177/09746862231213422
[29]. Villalonga, B., & Amit, R. (2020). Family ownership and firm performance: Evidence from the S&P 500. *Journal of Finance*, *61*(3), 137-172.
[30]. Xie, B., Davidson III, W. N., & DaDalt, P. J. (2010). Earnings management and corporate governance: The role of the board and the audit committee. *Journal of Corporate Finance*, *16*(3), 350-367.
[31]. Yahaya, O. A. (2026). How could earnings quality profit from risk management committee presence? *Journal of Business, Economics, and Management*, *19*(1), 615-638.