

Institutional Ownership and Audit Committee on Firm Value: The Role of CSR

Zainal Abidin*¹, Mohammad Zabri Johari²

Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Muhadi Setiabudi Brebes

Institute for Health Behavioural Research Malaysia

e-mail: *¹zainalmazlan91@gmail.com, ²mzabri@moh.gov.my

Abstract

A company is founded to increase its firm value, with intentions to provide prosperity for the owner or shareholders. The purpose of this study is to examine effects of institutional ownership and audit committee size on firm value and to examine how CSR disclosure mediates firm value. Samples in this study were 34 basic industrial and chemical companies listed in the Indonesian Stock Exchange from 2013-2015 and sampled with purposive sampling technique. Data was analysed using path analysis with SPSS. The results showed institutional ownership and audit committee size has a positive effect on firm value. CSR disclosure is a pure intervening variable in the effect of audit committee size on firm value. But CSR disclosure is not an intervening variable in the effect of institutional ownership on firm value.

Keywords: institutional ownership, audit committee size, CSR, firm value

Abstrak

Perusahaan didirikan dengan tujuan meningkatkan nilai perusahaan, sehingga dapat memberikan kemakmuran bagi pemilik atau pemegang saham. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menguji pengaruh kepemilikan institusional dan ukuran komite audit terhadap nilai perusahaan dan untuk menguji bagaimana pengungkapan CSR memediasinya. Sampel pada penelitian ini yaitu 34 perusahaan manufaktur sektor industri dasar dan kimia yang terdaftar di BEI periode 2013-2015. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan purposive sampling. Metode analisis data menggunakan analisis jalur dengan SPSS untuk menguji hipotesis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kepemilikan institusional dan ukuran komite audit berpengaruh positif terhadap nilai perusahaan. Pengungkapan CSR pure variabel intervening dalam pengaruh ukuran komite audit terhadap nilai perusahaan. Sedangkan pengungkapan CSR bukan variabel intervening dalam pengaruh kepemilikan institusional terhadap nilai perusahaan.

Kata Kunci: kepemilikan institusional, ukuran komite audit, CSR, nilai perusahaan

INTRODUCTION

Almost every decision taken in business involves an assessment - e.g. for capital budgeting process in a company, an analyst can consider how certain projects will affect firm value [1]. Firm value plays a very important role for investors because decision making are based on their understanding of what strategies are used by the company; managers assess the company with the aim of evaluating investment [2].

Firm value can simply be interpreted as the company's long-term market value which is expected to be advantageous [3]. States that

firm value will be reflected in the market price of its shares, meaning maximizing the company's stock price will also maximize firm value [4]. Maximum firm value is used as a reference by investors before investing because of expected returns [4], and due to the limited ability of investors in making decisions in regards to processing information (bounded rationality).

To reduce agency costs, company management must be supervised to ensure firm optimization for shareholders while still paying attention to other stakeholders. The

existence of a large institutional ownership is expected to monitor management performance and motivate managers to increase firm value [5]. Monitoring of company's management function can also be carried out by an audit committee, which acts as an independent party in providing opinions to the board of commissioners [6].

With an audit committee, control of financial statements is expected to be better as it can help the company management in making impactful decisions on increasing the disclosure of corporate social responsibility activities. According to [7], investors are more interested to invest in companies that carry out social responsibility activities. Investors perceive that a company that expresses corporate social responsibility well is a stable company, and will not doubt the sustainability of its business.

This research aimed to fill gaps in providing contrasting results between the positive effect of institutional ownership and audit committee size on firm value. The purpose of this study is to examine (1) the effects of institutional ownership on firm value, (2) the effects of audit committee size on firm value, (3) the effect of institutional ownership on firm value through CSR disclosure, and (4) the effect of audit committee size on firm value through CSR disclosure.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder theory states managers must make decisions that take into account the interests of all parties in a company [8]. All stakeholders have the right to obtain information about firm and organizational activities that can influence stages of stakeholder decision making, then stakeholders can choose to use this information or even play a direct role in a company [9]. The existence of a company depends on the support of stakeholders and this support is essential [10], managers must also strive to create and maintain trusting and cooperative relationships with company

stakeholders, so as to achieve competitive advantage, including to increase firm value [11]. Therefore, companies need to build value through proximity to stakeholders. Even though stakeholders are not objects, they are subjects whose role determines the value of a company.

Hypothesis

Institutional ownership generally acts as a party that oversees a company, and maximizes firm value [12]. Based on the Stakeholder theory, large institutional ownership can monitor management to pay attention to the wishes of other stakeholders in increasing firm value. Large institutional ownership has a role in monitoring management effectively in protecting the interests of shareholders for increasing firm value. Monitoring by institutional investors is efficient can reduce probability of suboptimal decisions which can reduce firm value [13].

The premise of monitoring agents are carried out to reduce errors in resource allocation and limit other activities that have a negative impact on shareholder value [14]. Institutional investors can act directly by pressing the board of directors to discipline management, which indicates their involvement in the company's decision-making process to increase corporate value [15]. Revealed companies with long-term institutional investors tend to have corporate governance that is more concerned with shareholders, so the greater the institutional ownership of a company [16], the more management incentives are indicated to pay attention to the wishes of shareholders.

According to [13], increasing firm value rests on the argument that institutional investors should engage in close monitoring, and it is important to separate institutional investors who are not involved in active monitoring. The results of [13] research prove that up to 30% of shared ownership by institutional investors who are active in monitoring can increase company value, while institutional ownership of more than 30% who is not involved in active monitoring actually reduces company value. With effective level

of supervision, it is hoped the company value will increase in the future. [16], [12], and [17] stated that institutional ownership has a positive effect on firm value.

H1: Institutional ownership has a positive effect on firm value

Audit committee contributes to the quality of financial reports. Quality financial reports will provide positive signals for investors in assessing the company. Based on the stakeholder theory, management is not only responsible to the owner but also to other stakeholders. The existence of the audit committee as an independent party is expected to improve monitoring of management performance so that it can motivate managers to increase firm value. Research conducted by [18] proves the audit committee size has a positive effect on firm value.

H2: Audit Committee Size has a positive effect on firm value

Stated organizations with high institutional ownership have the power to regulate their management, minimize agency costs and increase their role in monitoring side [19]. Based on the Stakeholder theory, existence of institutional ownership can perform a monitoring function and prevent management from taking opportunistic actions in paying attention to the interests of other stakeholders. The monitoring function carried out is indicative to make management more open, especially about disclosure of corporate social responsibility activities.

Argues that institutional investors need better disclosure. Accurate information enables them to actively monitor company performance and take action on behalf of shareholders. Institutional investors who actively monitor are proven to be able to encourage management to be more open about company disclosure practices [20]. As a result, better disclosure leads to higher stock values and increases the company's ability to finance investment [1], [21]. According to [7], investors are more interested in companies that carry out social responsibility activities. The implementation of corporate social responsibility activities will provide positive

benefits for the company by creating good relationships with stakeholders; in turn increase firm value. Proved CSR disclosure is able to mediate between institutional ownership and firm value [22].

H3: Institutional ownership has a positive effect on firm value through CSR disclosure

Audit committee is company committee whose role to monitor company reporting and disclosures [23], one of them is about CSR disclosure. According to the Stakeholder theory, audit committee size in the company is indicative to the ability to supervise management. The monitoring function of management is indicative to make management more open about disclosure of corporate social responsibility activities. The implementation of corporate social responsibility activities will improve quality of financial reports; so as to provide positive signals for investors that will increase company value. Proved audit committee size has a positive effect on firm value through CSR [24].

H4: Audit committee size has a positive effect on firm value through CSR disclosure

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is an explanatory type by identifying a cause and effect relationship. The research used quantitative methods with secondary data from annual reports of manufacturing companies in basic industrial and chemical listed in the Indonesian Stock Exchange from 2013-2015. Data were collected from Indonesia Stock Exchange (www.idx.co.id) and from company's website. Data was analysed using path analysis with SPSS to test hypotheses.

The population of this study 61 companies listed in the Indonesian Stock Exchange. This study employed purposive sampling technique with the following criteria and final sample size included a three time observation period:

1. Basic industrial and chemical manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange from 2013-2015

2. Companies continuously publish annual reports from 2013-2015
3. Companies issuing annual reports in Rupiah currency from 2013-2015
4. Companies disclosing their CSR and institutional ownership in their annual reports from 2013-2015

Table 1 defined the sample selection results using purposive sampling technique with final sample is 102 observation.

Table 1. Sample Selection

No	Criteria	Total
1	Total of basic industrial and chemical manufacturing companies listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2013-2015	61
Exclusion screening:		
2	Companies that don't continuously publish annual reports from 2013-2015	(7)
3	Companies that issue annual reports not in Rupiah	(14)
4	Companies does not disclose its CSR and institutional ownership in annual report from 2013-2015	(6)
Total sample (after exclusion)		34
Final sample (34 x 3 observation period)		102

Sources: Secondary Data, 2020

The measurement of institutional ownership refers to criteria set by [25] using number of shares held institutionally divided by number of shares outstanding. The measurement of audit committee size followed definitions by Nugroho and Yulianto (2015) with a total of audit committee, and CSR disclosure using a GRI 4.0 standard by content analysis with total of CSR that the company disclose divided totalling 91 disclosure items of GRI 4.0.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistics provide an overview of data that can see from mean value, standard deviation, variance, maximum, minimum. Table 2 showed price to book of firm value variable provided a mean value greater than standard deviation

(1,3651>1,23515), meaning firm values are very much evenly matched (not varied). Institutional ownership variable also showed a mean value that is greater than standard deviation value (71,7376>16,70756), indicating a skewed distribution of institutional ownership. Audit committee size shows a mean value that is greater than standard deviation value (3,1275>0,41438), showing a similar pattern to institutional ownership. CSR disclosure also shows a mean value that is greater than standard deviation value (22,2579>20,28548), showing a similar not varying distribution to firm value. Next is the data normality test aimed to test whether the regression model contains the confounders or residual variables have a normal distribution [26]. Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test showed $p>0.05$ ($p=0.062$). This indicated the regression model has met the assumption of normality or that the data used in this study are normally distributed.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics Result

Variable	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Deviation
Price to Book Value	102	.05	5.66	1.3651	1.23515
Institutional Ownership	102	27.75	98.24	71.7376	16.70756
Audit Committee Size	102	3.00	5.00	3.1275	.41438
CSR Disclosure	102	5.49	85.71	22.2579	20.28548

Sources: Secondary Data, 2020

The autocorrelation test aims to test whether in the linear regression model there is a correlation between the confounding error in

period t and the confounding error in period $t-1$ (previous) [26]. Autocorrelation test used in this study was Durbin Watson test.

Tabel 3. Autocorrelation Test Result

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
.649 ^a	.421	.403	.37251	1.833

Sources: Secondary Data, 2020

Based on table 3, Durbin-Watson value is 1.833, dU value of 1.7383 and $4-dU = 2.2617$ ($p < 0.05$) derived from the 102 samples. This shows that there is no positive or negative autocorrelation because DW value is between the dU value and the $4-dU$ value or $1.7383 < 1.833 < 2.2617$. To determine how much the ability of the independent variable to

explain the dependent variable is used adjusted R-Square value of the regression model [26]. The table 4 is a table of the results of data processing the coefficient of determination (R-Square value). The table 4 is a table of the results of data processing the coefficient of determination (R-Square value).

Table 4. R-Square Value

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.672 ^a	.451	.428	.36460

Dependent Variable: SqrPBV

Sources: Secondary Data, 2020

Table 4 showed the Adjusted R Square value is 0.428 or 42.8%. This means 42.8% of firm value can be explained by institutional ownership, audit committee size, and CSR disclosure. The remaining 57.2% cannot be expressed by the model of this study or caused by extraneous variables outside of this study.

The next analysis is the hypothesis testing to answer the formulation of research problems. The research hypothesis can be stated as accepted if the p -value < 0.05 . Table 5 describes the results of hypothesis testing directly and table 6 also 7 describes the results

of hypothesis testing indirectly (Sobel test). To test the third hypothesis, a variable (mediation_inst) is created as a mediation between institutional ownership and firm value, the results are same as the Sobel test on table 6. Also to test the fourth hypothesis, a variable (mediation_aud) is created as a mediation between audit committee size and firm value, the results are same as the Sobel test on table 7.

Table 5. Direct Effect

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)					
Inst	.007	.002	.230	2.834	.006*
Kom	.286	.126	.246	2.270	.025*
Mediation_Inst	-.003	.007	-.127	-.442	.659
Mediation_Aud	.306	.150	.650	2.038	.044*

a. Dependent Variable: SqrPBV

*Significant at 0.05

Sources: Secondary Data, 2020

Table 6. Sobel Test Institutional Ownership

Direct dan Total Effects				
	Coeff	S.E	t	Sig (two)
b (YX)	.0012	.0029	.4273	.6701
b (MX)	-.0023	.0012	-1,9210	.0576
b (YM.X)	1,3725	.2002	6.8567	.0000
b (YX.M)	.0044	.0024	1.8006	.0748
Indirect Effect				
Effect	-.0031	.0017	-1.8318	.0670

Sources: Secondary Data, 2020

Tabel 7. Sobel Test Audit Committee

Direct dan Total Effects				
	Coeff	S.E	t	Sig (two)
b (YX)	.5609	.1020	5.5003	.0000
b (MX)	.1962	.0448	4.3756	.0000
b (YM.X)	1.0070	.2049	4.9146	.0000
b (YX.M)	.3633	.1003	3.6219	.0005
Indirect Effect				
Effect	.1976	.0612	3.2309	.0012*

*Significant at 0.05

Sources: Secondary Data, 2020

Institutional Ownership on Firm Value

Institutional ownership is shared ownership by a government institution, legal entity, mutual funds, financial institutions, and other institutions both domestic or foreign. Table 5 showed institutional ownership has a positive effect on firm value. This was indicated by the $p=0.006$ and unstandardized coefficients $\beta=0.007$. The results of this study accept the first hypothesis which states institutional ownership has a positive effect on firm value. These results support Stakeholder theory where stakeholders are parties with interest in the company that can influence or be influenced by company activities.

Companies with high institutional ownership are able to monitor management performance, thus blocking the opportunistic behaviour of managers and motivating management to continue increasing firm value. The results of this study indicated whether company's performance optimal during the period, as it can attract institutional investors to invest in the particular company. A good company performance are visible by the company results, specifically the

company's high value. Therefore, the existence of institutional ownership in a company will directly increase the company's sense of responsibility to internal and external stakeholders. One form of corporate responsibility is to increase the company's value every year.

These results are in line with research conducted by [16], [12], and [17] which reported increasing institutional ownership will be able to pressure management to further improve its performance in accordance with good corporate governance practices. Increased company performance will be followed by growth in corporate value that can provide added value for institutional investors. Thus, a higher level of institutional ownership incentivise to supervise management performance so that the company value will be higher. The high level of institutional ownership is reinforced by the examples used in this study.

Audit Committee Size on Firm Value

Audit committee is responsible to the Board of Commissioners in assisting to carry

out duties and functions of the Board of Commissioners. Table 5 showed significant results with a positive effect on firm value where $p=0.025$ and unstandardized coefficients $\beta=0.286$. This indicates audit committee size has a positive effect on firm value.

This is in accordance with the Stakeholder theory where stakeholders are groups or individuals who can influence or be influenced by the achievement of organizational goals. The existence of the audit committee as an independent party can improve monitoring of management performance incentivized and affect company's goals, namely increasing company value. There are 3 companies having audit committee members of more than 3 people with very high company values. This indicate performance of the audit committee during the company's operation has worked well.

Audit committee also contributed to the quality of financial reports. Quality of financial reports will provide positive signals for investors in assessing the company. Audit committee role is in providing advice to the Board of Commissioners regarding conflicts of interest between company owners and managers; which can also be minimized by internal supervision by the audit committee. This research is in line with research conducted by [18] which prove that the audit committee size has a positive effect on firm value. Thus, the larger the size of the audit committee in a company, the higher the supervision of management so that it will increase company value. However, these results are not in line with research conducted where it was revealed the size of the audit committee has no effect on firm value.

Institutional Ownership on Firm Value through CSR Disclosure

Companies that disclose good CSR indicates undoubtful sustainability of the company. Table 6 showed results are not significant to firm value with $p=0.659$ and unstandardized coefficients $\beta=0.003$. This indicated disclosure of corporate social responsibility cannot mediate institutional

ownership on firm value. This is not in accordance with the Stakeholder theory where existence of institutional investors is able to monitor management performance, one of which is monitoring the disclosure of corporate social responsibility activities. The cause of the insignificance results of institutional ownership on firm value through disclosure of corporate social responsibility is due to agency conflict between company owners and company managers. Company managers have personal interests, so institutional investors' desire to express social responsibility activities to increase firm value is often ignored by managers.

This research is in line with research conducted by [27] where CSR disclosure is not an intervening variable between institutional ownership and firm value. This result is not in line with research conducted by [22] where disclosure can mediate between institutional ownership and firm value. Thus, companies with high institutional ownership cannot increase company value through disclosure of corporate social responsibility.

Audit Committee Size on Firm Value through CSR Disclosure

Table 7 showed significant results with a positive effect on firm value with $p=0.044$ and unstandardized coefficients $\beta=0.306$. This indicates CSR disclosure is able to mediate the size of the audit committee on firm value. In accordance with the Stakeholder theory the audit committee is able to carry out a tight monitoring mechanism for management to be more open about disclosure of corporate social responsibility activities. The implementation of social responsibility activities will improve the quality of financial reports so as to provide positive signals to investors and will increase firm value.

Stakeholder theory also stated a company is not an entity that only operated for its own interests but must provide benefits for its stakeholders, including shareholders, creditors, consumers, suppliers, government, society, analysts and other parties. The benefits that can be provided to stakeholders are an increase in company value to ensure the

shareholders prosperity. To increase firm value, the audit committee ensures the company has complied with laws and regulations relating to the activities of the issuer or public company. One of the laws and regulations that companies must comply in Indonesia is Law No. 40/2007. The stipulation of Law No. 40/2007 regarding [18] Limited Liability Companies (UUPT), CSR disclosure, which was previously a voluntary matter, has turned into something that must be implemented.

With mandatory implementation of CSR, the audit committee will be more stringent in monitoring management, to be broader in disclosing CSR activities, thereby increasing firm value. This study is in line with the research of [24] CSR disclosure can mediate between the size of the audit committee and firm value.

CONCLUSION

This research examines the effects of institutional ownership and audit committee size on firm value and to examine how CSR disclosure is able to mediate the effects of institutional ownership and audit committee size on firm value. Institutional ownership and audit committee size has a positive effect on firm value. This means the monitoring carried out by institutional investors and audit committee size in a company is effective in increasing firm value.

The results in regards to mediation variable on CSR disclosure is pure intervening variable on the effect of audit committee size on firm value. But CSR disclosure is not an intervening variable on the effect of institutional ownership on firm value. The implications of this study are for investors who wants to invest in Indonesian Capital Market. They should pay attention to level of information provided by the companies in making decisions, including information about percentage of ownership, audit committee, CSR, and firm value, because of the provision mis information will create a loss for investors.

The limitations of this study is CSR measurement depends on annual report alone, and the fact that CSR measurement is not only

based on content analysis from annual report but also from sustainability reporting.

REFERENCES

- [1] Palepu, K. G., P. M. Healy, and E. Peek. 2013. *Business Analysis and Valuation: IFRS Edition*. 3 Ed. North Way: Cengage Learning
- [2] Penman, S. H. 2013. *Financial Statement Analysis and Security Valuation*. 5 Ed. New York: McGraw-Hill
- [3] Jensen, M. C. 2010. "Value Maximization, Stakeholder Theory, and the Corporate Objective Function". *Journal of Applied Corporate Finance*, Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 32-42
- [4] Abukosim, Mukhtaruddin, I. S. Ferina, and C. Nurcahaya. 2014. "Ownership Structure and Firm Values: Empirical Study on Indonesia Manufacturing Listed Companies". *Journal of Art Science & Commerce*, Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 1-14.
- [5] Ozdemir, O. 2020. "Board Diversity and Firm Performance in the U.S. Tourism Sector: The Effect of Institutional Ownership". *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, Vol. 91, No., pp
- [6] International Finance Corporation. 2018. *Indonesia Corporate Governance Manual*. 2 Ed. Washington.
- [7] Cheng, M., and Y. J. Christiawan. 2011. "Pengaruh Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Abnormal Return". *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 24-36
- [8] Freeman, R. E. 1984. *Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach*. Ed. Marshfield: Pitman Publishing Inc

- [9] Deegan, C. 2014. *Financial Accounting Theory*. 4 Ed. Australia: McGraw-Hill Education Pty Ltd
- [10] Gray, R., R. Kouhy, and S. Lavers. 1995. "Corporate Social and Environmental Reporting: a Review of the Literature and a Longitudinal Study of UK Disclosure ". *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 47-77
- [11] Jones, T. M., and A. C. Wicks. 1999. "Convergent Stakeholder Theory". *The Academy of Management Review*, Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 206-221
- [12] Lin, Y. R., and X. M. Fu. 2017. "Does institutional ownership influence firm performance? Evidence from China". *International Review of Economics & Finance*, Vol. 49, No., pp. 17-57
- [13] Navissi, F., and V. Naiker. 2006. "Institutional Ownership and Corporate Value". *Managerial Finance*, Vol. 32, No. 3, pp. 247-256
- [14] Hardin, W. G., G. L. Nagel, K. D. Roskelley, and P. A. Seagraves. 2017. "Institutional Monitoring, Motivated Investors, and Firm Performance". *The Journal of Real Estate Research*, Vol. 39, No. 3, pp. 401-440
- [15] Gompers, P. A., and A. Metrick. 2001. "Investor Institutional and Equity Prices". *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 116, No. 1, pp. 229–259
- [16] Darmayanti, F. E., F. Sanusi, and I. U. Widya. 2018. "Pengaruh Kepemilikan Manajerial, Kepemilikan Institusional dan Kebijakan Hutang Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Studi pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2011- 2015)". *Jurnal Manajemen dan Bisnis*, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 1-20
- [17] Cornett, M. M., A. J. Marcus, A. Saunders, and H. Tehranian. 2007. "The impact of institutional ownership on corporate operating performance". *Journal of Banking & Finance*, Vol. 31, No. 6, pp. 1771-1794
- [18] Onasis, K. 2016. "Pengaruh Tata Kelola Perusahaan Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan pada Perusahaan Sektor Keuangan yang Terdaftar di BEI". *Jurnal Bina Ekonomi*, Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 1-22
- [19] Desender, K. A., and E. Lafuente. 2009. "The Influence of Board Composition, Audit Fees and Ownership Concentration on Enterprise Risk Management". *SSRN Electronic Journal*, Vol., No., pp
- [20] Nagata, K., and P. Nguyen. 2017. "Ownership Structure and Disclosure Quality: Evidence from Management Forecasts Revisions in Japan". *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy*, Vol. 36, No. 6, pp. 451-467
- [21] Frankel, R., M. McNichols, and G. P. Wilson. 1995. "Discretionary Disclosure and External Financing". *The Accounting Review*, Vol. 70, No. 1, pp. 135-150
- [22] Adnantara, K. F. 2013. "Pengaruh Struktur Kepemilikan Saham dan Corporate Social Responsibility pada Nilai Perusahaan". *Jurnal Buletin Studi Ekonomi*, Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 107-113
- [23] Bajra, U., and S. Cadez. 2018. "Audit Committees and Financial Reporting Quality: The 8th EU Company Law Directive Perspective". *Economic Systems*, Vol. 42, No. 1, pp. 151-163
- [24] Natalylova, K. 2013. "Pengaruh Corporate Governance Terhadap Corporate Social Responsibility dan Kinerja Perusahaan yang Mendapatkan Indonesia Sustainability Reporting

- Awards". *Jurnal Media Bisnis*, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp
- [25] Brigham, E. F., and J. F. Houston. 2017. *Fundamentals of Financial Management*. 9 Ed. Boston: Cengage Learning
- [26] Ghozali, I. 2016. *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program IBM SPSS 23*. 8 Ed. Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro
- [27] Bilayudha, F., and Kiswanto. 2015. "Determinan Nilai Perusahaan pada Perusahaan Pertambangan yang Terdaftar Di BEI". *Accounting Analysis Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 1-9.