EFFECT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, PROFITABILITY, AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON COMPANY VALUE

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Abstract
This study aims to determine the effect of corporate social responsibility, profitability, and the corporate governance on company value. The sample consisted of 14 mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The research sample was selected based on the purposive sampling method, and the data used in this study was secondary data. The method used in this study uses multiple linear regression. Based on the results of this study it can be concluded that corporate social responsibility does not influence on company instead; profitability has a significant positive effect on company and also; institutional ownership has a significant positive effect on company value; managerial ownership does not effects company value; and independent commissioners have a significant positive effect on company value.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility; Profitability; Good Corporate Governance Mechanism; Company Value

INTRODUCTION

The challenge of building sustainability in managing the mining business was manifested by the Company with ANTAM's Corporate Social Responsibility Master Plan. This plan is focused on social development performance which is directly monitored by the Directorate General and CSR. In this master plan, there are two strategies that divide all CSR activities, like two sides of a coin. On the one hand, the strategy is carried out to meet legal obligations to stakeholders. On the other hand, the CSR activity strategy is realized through the principle of involvement of all stakeholders (stakeholder inclusivity) and community development. In this case CSR activities are carried out to meet the needs of stakeholders that are tailored to the ability of the Company, including respecting community's
characteristics in interacting, recognizing 'work values' in partnering and investing socially to produce added value for the community. These are summarized in ANTAM's CSR Master Plan to respond to the impacts of each stage of the Company's activities, from the exploration, construction and operation stages, to mine closure and post-mining.

The application of CSR is related to good corporate governance. The implementation of GCG will have a positive impact on the business environment and increase the confidence of stakeholders, especially investors, to the company. CSR arises from an era where awareness of long-term corporate sustainability is more important than just profitability. Natural Stakeholder view of the firm's focus is the company's responsibility towards stakeholders, where a company not only produces the highest profit (profit maximization for shareholders), but also how the profit can benefit the community and other stakeholders to improve their lives to be more well. The company has a social responsibility to operate ethically, socially and environmentally responsible. This approach came to be known as corporate social responsibility (CSR) or corporate citizenship. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a business operation that is committed not only to increasing the company's profitability financially, but also to building the socio-economic region in a holistic, institutionalized and sustainable manner. From this definition, we can see that one aspect in implementing CSR is the ongoing commitment to the welfare of the local community surrounding communities.

One of the goals of establishing a company is to maximize the value of the company. Company value is an important design for investors. The value is an indicator to assess a company as a whole and to increase goal the success of a company that is associated with the stock prices. In addition to that, high stock prices will also increase the company's value. The increase means in market confidence is not only on the current company’s performance but also on the company prospects in the future. The process of the increase in the company’s value can lead to conflicts of interest that arise between management and shareholders. In agency theory, it is assumed that the company management can have self-interest and opportunistic behavior. Therefore, the principal (shareholders) expect that the agent will commit and make decisions based on the personal interest basis. In this regard, there will be a possibility that the agent will not always make decisions based on the principal's interests. Agency theory has a very important role in the basis of business operations, specifically in increasing the value of the company and providing increased welfare for stakeholders. In decision making, agency theory influences management behavior that is selfish compared to the interests of shareholders (Jones, 1995).

Several previous studies have found variables that influence company value, including (1) corporate social responsibility, (2) profitability, and (3) good corporate governance. The company studied in the study was a mining sector company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2013-2017. Mining company data is accessed through IDX web. The purpose of this paper is to prove the influence between Corporate Social Responsibility, GCG, which is proxied by institutional ownership, managerial ownership, and independent commissioners as well as profitability on company value. One of the principles of GCG is accountability. Accountability is that the company must be able to account for its performance transparently and fairly, for that the company must be managed properly, measured and in accordance with the interests of the company while taking into account the interests of shareholders and other stakeholders.
Therefore, there is institutional ownership, managerial ownership, and commissioners so that the company can run its business in accordance with company goals. This study is done so that companies can find out the factors that influence the value of the company and are expected to expand the company's knowledge. The data that will be obtained will be expected to be able to become a guideline for companies and investors to pay attention to business actors who can increase company value.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS

Agency Theory is a theory that discusses the relationship between the principal (shareholders) and agents (company management such as Directors, Managers, and Employees). Shareholders, as company owners, delegate company managers to company management as their agents (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). Agency theory has a very important role in the basis of business operations, namely in increasing the value of the company and providing increased welfare for stakeholders. In decision making, agency theory influences management behavior that is selfish compared to the interests of shareholders (Jones, 1995).

In addition to that, Agency theory advises the relationship between the principal (owner) and the agent (manager) in terms of management of the company where the principal is an entity that delegates authority to manage the company to the agent (management). Agency theory attempt to explain how the differences in the behavior of the parties involved in the company due to they have different interests.

However, Agency theory is a principle that is used to explain and resolve issues in the relationship between business principals and their agents. Most commonly, that relationship is the one between shareholders, as principals, and company executive, as agents.

With the recent development many parties have an interest in the company, namely stakeholders (consumers, communities, suppliers, financial analysts, employees and government). Stakeholders are aware of things that can add value to a company. One of the ways is by conducting company activities related to social activities or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). CSR activities can benefit agents (managers) and stakeholders.

The main objective of the company is to increase the value of the company through increasing the prosperity of the owners or shareholders (Wahidahwati, 2002). The value of the company is measured from several aspects, one of which is the company's stock price, because the market price of the company's stock reflects the investor's assessment of the overall equity held (Wahyudi & Pawestri, 2006). The higher the stock price, the higher the value of the company. The stock price and company value summarize the investor's collective assessment of how well a company is doing, both its current performance and its prospects. There are several ways to measure the market value ratio of a company, one of which is Tobin's Q. This ratio is considered to provide the best information because all elements of debt and capital of the company are included in Tobin's Q. Not only ordinary shares and company equity, but also all the company assets. By including all the company assets means that the company does not only focus on one type of investor, that is investors in the form of shares, but also for the creditors because the company's operational funding sources are not only from its equity but also from loans provided by creditors (Sukamulja, 2004).

In the meantime, company values, also known as corporate values or core values, are the fundamental beliefs upon which the business and its behavior are based. The
values are the principles for the business to manage its internal affairs as well as its relationship with customers. In other words, corporate value is an important role in the company in order to increase their profit.

The implementation of corporate social responsibility plays an important role in increasing the value of the company as a result of increasing sales and profitability through customer loyalty that is built by implementing social activities in its environment. The disclosure of social responsibility by the company is expected to increase the value of the company. (Ball & Brown, 1968), states that changes in stock prices move in accordance with investor expectations so that it will affect the behavior of investors in making decisions. The value of the information disclosed includes disclosure of corporate social responsibility, while investor behavior is the response of investors to the announcement of the company's annual report.

In addition to that, the company's image and reputation improve significantly, if it engages in CSR, and this makes it more attractive for any interested workers, customers, and investors.

Hypotheses Development

Research that links the disclosure of corporate social responsibility to company value is revealed by (Rustiarini, 2010), (Murwaningsari, 2009)(Andayani, Mwangi, Sadewo, & Atmini, 2008)who support the hypothesis that the level of CSR information disclosure in the company's annual report has a significant positive effect on company value. In contrast to previous studies that obtain results of disclosure of corporate social responsibility cannot increase the value of the company. Based on the description above, this study formulates the following hypothesis:

H1: Corporate social responsibility has a positive effect on company value

Investors do an overview of a company by looking at financial ratios as an investment evaluation tool because financial ratios reflect the high and low value of the company. Investors can see how much the company generates returns on the investment they will invest by looking at its profitability ratio. If Return on Assets (ROA) increases, it means that the profitability of the company increases, so the final impact is profitability can be enjoyed by shareholders (Husnan, 1998). According to research conducted by (Husnan, 1998) (Wirakusuma & Yuniasih, 2008), and (Ulupui, 2007) found results that ROA has a significant positive effect on stock returns for the next period. Therefore, ROA is one of the factors that influence the value of the company.

Moreover, the influences of profitability and leverage on company value have long been critical with regard to financial decision making. The higher the profitability of a company, the more assignable profit there is, and the higher is the value of the company. Profitability thus has a significantly positive influence on company value.

With the assumption that if a large ROA shows a good company performance so that the company has a good level of efficiency, then the stock price will increase and will affect the value of the company. Based on the theory and research, the hypothesis proposed by the researcher is as follows:

H2: Profitability has a positive effect on company value
Institutional ownership of company shares is seen as being able to improve the supervisory function of the company in order to practice better good corporate governance. With the increase in institutional ownership, it is hoped that it can put pressure on companies to continue to implement good corporate governance practices as expected by institutional investors. Therefore, the company's performance will be better and increasingly increase the value of the company.

Market to book value ratio is the ratio valuation used to find out how big stock prices in the market compared to the book value of shares. The higher this ratio shows that companies are increasingly trusted so the value of the company is getting higher.

The statement is supported by the research of (Navissi & Naiker, 2006), stating that institutional ownership has a positive effect on company value. Then empirical evidence regarding the influence of institutional ownership on company value is shown in (Sujoko & Soebiantaro, 2007) research, which proves that institutional ownership has a positive effect on company value. Increasing institutional ownership makes the supervision function run effectively and makes management more careful in obtaining and managing loans (debt) because the increasing amount of debt will lead to financial distress. Based on the description above, this study formulates the following hypothesis:

H3: Institutional ownership has a positive effect on company value

According to the agency theory, the separation between ownership and management of a company can cause agency conflict. Agency conflict is caused by principals and agents having their conflicting interests because agents and principals try to maximize their utilities. According to (Haruman, 2008), differences in interests between management and shareholders result in management behaving fraudulently and unethically, thus harming shareholders. Therefore, a control mechanism is needed that can align differences in interests between management and shareholders.

Having greater managerial ownership means it will increase the company value by giving the increase in managers' incentives; thus, it will give the benefits to shareholders. However, an increase in managerial ownership from low levels increases company value.

(Nurlela & Islahuddin, 2008) state that there is a significant positive effect between managerial ownership of company value. Management ownership of company shares is seen to be able to harmonize the potential differences of interests between outside shareholders and management (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). By increasing share ownership by managers, it is expected that managers will act in accordance with the wishes of the principals because managers will be motivated to improve performance. Manager's performance will be better and increasingly increase the value of the company. Based on the description above, this study formulates the following hypothesis:

H4: Managerial ownership has a positive effect on company value

An independent board of commissioners is the proportion of independent board members in the company. The increasing number of independent commissioners indicates that the board of commissioners that performs the function of supervision and coordination in the company is getting better. Therefore, the more independent board members, the higher the level of supervision integrity on the board of directors, so that
it represents the interests of other stakeholders other than the interests of the majority shareholders and the impact will be better for the value of the company. With the existence of independent commissioners, it will be able to reduce agency conflicts within the company so that the company can focus more on increasing company value.

(Fama & Jensen, 1983), argues that non-executive directors (independent commissioners) can act as mediators in disputes that occur between internal managers and oversee management policies and provide advice to management. The higher the proportion of independent commissioners, the more rigorous monitoring activities will be carried out. Therefore, the problem of conflicts of interest between internal managers such as misuse of company assets and manipulation of company transactions can be monitored effectively (FCGI, 2008). Thus, the agency costs of the company will be smaller so that the company will be more efficient, which in turn will also be able to increase the value of the company. (Ulya, 2014) (Muntiah, 2014), found a significant positive relationship between the proportion of independent commissioners to the value of the company. Based on the description above, this study formulates the following hypothesis;

H5: Independent commissioners have a positive effect on company value

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**Figure 1**

**Conceptual framework**

**RESEARCH METHODS**

Hypothesis research is research that aims to test hypotheses by explaining the relationships between variables which consist of two or more factors under certain conditions. The type of data used in this study is secondary data in the form of annual reports of mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2013-2017 with purposive sampling method that is selecting samples with certain criteria and using multiple linear regression analysis.
To measure company value can be seen in terms of financial statement analysis in the form of financial ratios and terms of changes in stock prices. In this study, company value is measured using Tobin's Q. Tobin's Q ratio is a comparison between market equity value (market value of equity) and equity book value (equity book value). Tobin's Q measured according to (Suranta & Merdistuti, 2004).

CSR is the responsibility of the company towards its environment for social care and environmental responsibility by not ignoring the capabilities of the company. Corporate social responsibility is one proof that the company is not only oriented to the interests of shareholders in carrying out its business activities but also in the interests of stakeholders (Untung, 2014). The level of CSR disclosure in this study is based on the Corporate Social Responsibility Index (CSRI), which will be assessed by comparing the number of disclosures made by the company with those implied by GRI, amounting to 79 items. The calculation formula Broad Index of CSR Disclosure (CSRI) is calculated with.

Measure the overall ability to generate profits with the overall assets available in the company is to use ROA measurements. The theory is based on the opinion that because the shareholders and creditors fund the assets. Then the ratio must be able to provide a measure of the productivity of assets in providing returns to the two capitalists (Sawir, 2001)

Institutional ownership is part of the company's shares owned by institutional investors. Institutional ownership is measured by the percentage of shares held by the institution divided by the number of shares outstanding-the formula for calculating the percentage of institutional ownership follows (Sartono, 2010).

Management share ownership is the ownership of the company owned by management both directors, commissioners, and employees with certain conditions to own the shares. Managerial ownership is measured by the percentage of shares held by management divided by the number of shares outstanding — the formula for calculating the percentage of managerial ownership follows (Sartono, 2010).

The board of commissioners is a company organ that has full responsibility and authority over the management of the company. Independent Commissioners are measured by the percentage of independent commissioners divided by the number of members of the board of commissioners. The formula for calculating independent commissioners follows (Carningsih, 2009), (Darwis, 2009)

The multiple regression equation of the study is as follows. Corporate social responsibility; X2 Profitability; X3 Institutional ownership; X4 Managerial ownership, and X5 Independent commissioner

\[
Y = \alpha + \beta_1CSR + \beta_2ROA + \beta_1IO + \beta_4MO + \beta_5IC + \varepsilon
\]

Legend:
CSR = corporate social responsibility
CSRij = \(\Sigma\) Xij / n
CSRij: Corporate social responsibility index of the company j
\(\Sigma\) Xij: Number of items disclosed by the company j
n: The total number of items, n = 79 expressed, thus 0 ≤ CSRij ≤ 1
ROA = return on assets = net income before tax: total assets
IO = institutional ownership = \(\Sigma\) number of shares owned by the institution / \(\Sigma\) outstanding shares
MO = managerial ownership = \( \frac{\sum \text{number of shares owned by management}}{\sum \text{outstanding shares}} \)

IC = independent commissioner = \( \frac{\sum \text{independent commissioners}}{\sum \text{member of board of commissioners}} \)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
This study uses data from mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the period 2013-2017, samples selected using the purposive sampling method.

Table 1
Sample Selection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sample Selection Criteria</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2013 - 2017</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Companies that do not publish annual reports for December 31, 2012 - 2014 and disclose CSR</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Companies that use currencies other than rupiah (dollar) in annual reports on December 31, 2012 - 2014</td>
<td>(21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Companies that do not present the data used in the study in full Number of companies that match criteria</td>
<td>- 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Number of observations (14 x 5 years) | 70 |

After being selected based on classified into criteria, the data of 70 observations were sampled in this study.

Table 2
Descriptive statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobins_Q</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>.301</td>
<td>2.365</td>
<td>1.195</td>
<td>.446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IO</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.973</td>
<td>.632</td>
<td>.255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MO</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.497</td>
<td>.062</td>
<td>.142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>.200</td>
<td>.500</td>
<td>.376</td>
<td>.082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROA</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>-.456</td>
<td>.301</td>
<td>-.055</td>
<td>.151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSR</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>.186</td>
<td>.945</td>
<td>.341</td>
<td>.173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valid N (listwise)

From descriptive statistics table, the minimum CSR value of 0.186 and the maximum value of 0.945. The average value (mean) of CSR is equal to, 0.341, and the standard deviation value is equal to, 173. The Profitability variable has a minimum value of -.456, and a maximum value of 301. The average value (mean) is -.055, and the standard deviation value is equal to, 255. The Institutional Ownership has a minimum value of .000 and a maximum value of 973. The average value (mean) is equal to, 632, and the standard deviation value is equal to, 151. smaller than one means that the distribution of data is good and homogeneous.

Managerial Ownership has the minimum value of Managerial Ownership Ratio of 0.000 and the maximum value of Institutional Ownership Ratio of, 062. The mean value of institutional ownership produced from 99 samples is 0.0197. The standard deviation value is equal to 142, less than one means that the distribution of data on institutional ownership is good and homogeneous. The Independent Commissioner
variable has a minimum value of 200 and a maximum value of 500. The average value (mean) is 376.

Based on the normality test, the unstandardized residual has an Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.200 > alpha 0.05. Then Ho is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that the regression equation model in this study, between the dependent variable and the independent variable has been normally distributed and can be used as a regression equation in this study so that the assumption of normality required by the model is fulfilled.

All independent variables, namely corporate social responsibility, profitability, institutional ownership, independent commissioners, and managerial ownership, have a Tolerance value > 0.10 and VIF value < 10. It can be concluded that all independent variables in multiple regression models do not have a very strong correlation with other independent variables. So that the regression model used is no multicollinearity problem and Ho is accepted.

The significance values of all independent variables of corporate social responsibility, profitability, institutional ownership, independent commissioners, and managerial ownership are greater than 0.05. Then Ho is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that the independent variable does not experience the problem of heteroscedasticity so that the assumption of heteroscedasticity in the regression equation model has been fulfilled.

Based on the results of testing autocorrelation with Durbin Watson, the results obtained d < 4-dU (2.199 < 2.2317). These results can be interpreted that the data in this regression model does not occur autocorrelation.

Therefore, the lower limit of dL can be obtained by 1.4637 with the upper limit dU 1.7683. The results of the Durbin-Watson test were obtained at 2.199 in the area where autocorrelation did not occur.

The coefficient of determination seen from the Adj.R2 value is 0.690. That is, 69% of the variation of the dependent variable Corporate Value can be explained by independent variables (corporate social responsibility, profitability, institutional ownership, independent commissioners, and managerial ownership) while the remaining 31% (100% - 69%) is explained by other variables which are not included in the equation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>9,803</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,961</td>
<td>31,646</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>3,965</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>.062</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,768</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the results of the test, the F value of 31,646 is obtained with a significance of 0.000 < 0.05, the results of which show that the variables of corporate social responsibility, profitability, institutional ownership, independent commissioners and managerial ownership influence company value. Ha accepted.

Table 1
T-test
Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility, Profitability

Based on the above table about the results of the t-test, the variables of corporate social responsibility and managerial ownership do not influence company value, and this is evident from the significance > 0.05. While the variable profitability, institutional ownership, independent commissioners influence the value of the company as evidenced by the significance of <0.05. The regression equation:

\[ \text{CETR} = 0.758 + 0.278 \text{KI} - 0.050 \text{KM} + 1.102 \text{DKI} + 2.045 \text{ROA} - 0.110 \text{CSR} + e \]

Based on the results of partial regression testing (t-test) shown in the Table it is known that corporate social responsibility variables have values of beta -0.110 and sig. amounting to 0.287 > 0.05. This value shows that the corporate social responsibility variable is not significant at the 5% level, so the decision is that H0 is accepted (Ha rejected). So that it is indicated that corporate social responsibility has no significant effect on company value, the results of this study indicate that the size of the disclosure of corporate social responsibility by the company does not affect the increase in company value.

Investors in Indonesia are more likely to buy shares to obtain capital gains, which tend to buy and sell shares on a daily (daily trader) basis, regardless of the long-term sustainability of the company. Investors prefer stocks by looking at the market economy and the news that appears. Whereas CSR is a long-term strategy of the company to maintain the sustainability of the company, and the effect of CSR cannot be felt in the short term.

The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by (Susanto & Subekti, 2013), which in his research also resulted in corporate social responsibility, not having a significant effect on company value.

Based on the results of partial regression testing (t-test) shown in the Table, it is known that the profitability variable proxied by ROA has a beta value of 2.045 and a sig value, amounting to 0.000 <0.05, it can be concluded that profitability has a positive effect on company value, which means that the value of the company can be influenced by the size of the profitability generated by the company.

If the profitability of the company is good, the stakeholders consisting of creditors, suppliers, and investors will see the extent to which the company can generate profits from sales and equity of the company. So, with higher profitability, the company will also increase the value of the company. This result is in line with the research conducted by (Santika & Ratnawati, 2002), which concluded that profitability as a proxy for company performance would increase ROA (Return on Assets).

Based on the results of partial regression testing (t-test) shown in the Table, it is known that institutional ownership variables have a beta value of 0.278 and a sig value.
amounting to 0.019 <0.05. This value shows that the institutional ownership variable is significant at the 5% level, so that it is indicated that institutional ownership has a significant positive effect on company value.

These results indicate that institutional ownership of the company's shares is seen as being able to improve the supervisory function of the company, in order to better practice good corporate governance. With the increase in institutional ownership, it is hoped that it can put pressure on companies to continue to implement good corporate governance practices as expected by institutional investors. Therefore, the company's performance will be better and increasingly increase the value of the company.

The results of this study are in line with the research of (Sujoko & Soebiantaro, 2007), (Navissi & Naiker, 2006), (Murwaningsari, 2009), which prove that institutional ownership has a significant positive effect on company value.

Based on the results of partial regression testing (t-test) shown in the Table, it is known that managerial ownership variables have values of beta -0.050 and sig values. amounting to 0.409 > 0.05. This value shows that managerial ownership variables are not significant at the 5% level, so it is indicated that managerial ownership does not have a significant effect on company value.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Putri & H, 2016), which explains that an increase in the number of managerial ownerships is not able to reduce agency conflicts arising from agency relationships. A large number of managerial ownerships is not able to align the interests of management and shareholders so that the company's goal of achieving high corporate values cannot be achieved. Managers have interests that tend to be fulfilled compared to achieving overall corporate goals.

Based on the results of partial regression testing (t-test) shown in Table, it is known that independent commissioner variables have beta values of 1.102 and sig values. amounting to .004 <0.05. This value shows that the independent commissioner variable is significant at the 5% level, so the decision indicates that independent commissioners have a significant positive effect on company value.

In contrast to the research conducted by (Ulya, 2014), (Muntiah, 2014), found a significant positive relationship between the proportion of independent commissioners to company value. This significant relationship is because independent commissioners are part of the board of commissioners owned by a company that aims to carry out the supervisory function of the company's operations by management. According to (Boediono, 2005), the characteristics of the board of commissioners in general and in particular the composition of the board of commissioners can contribute effectively to the results of the process of preparing a quality financial report or the possibility of avoiding fraudulent financial statements.

CONCLUSION, LIMITATION, AND FUTURE RESEARCH

The research aims to prove the effect of CSR profitability, institutional ownership, managerial ownership, and independent commissioners on the value of the company in the mining company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2013-2017. Multiple linear regression analysis was used in this study. The study obtained a total sample of 70 companies. The results of the study can be concluded, (1) Corporate social responsibility (CSR) has no influence on company value (2) profitability has a significant positive effect on company value (3) Institutional ownership has a significant positive effect on company value (4)
managerial ownership does not influence the company value (5) independent commissioners has a significant positive influence on company value.

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