International Journal of Research in Commerce and Management Studies

ISSN 2582-2292

Vol. 4, No. 03 May-June; 2022 Page. No. 25-47

To cite this article: Adji Suratman, Gusmiarni and Jesslyn (2022). THE EFFECT OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ORGANS ON COMPANY VALUE WITH CAPITAL STRUCTURE AS INTERVENING VARIABLE (EMPIRICAL STUDY ON INFRASTRUCTURE, UTILITIES, AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES LISTED ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE 2015 – 2020), International Journal of Research in Commerce and Management Studies (IJRCMS) 4 (3): 25-47

THE EFFECT OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ORGANS ON COMPANY VALUE WITH CAPITAL STRUCTURE AS INTERVENING VARIABLE (EMPIRICAL STUDY ON INFRASTRUCTURE, UTILITIES, AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES LISTED ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE 2015 – 2020)

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DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.38193/IJRCMS.2022.4302

ABSTRACT

This research aims to obtain empirical evidence on the influence of Managerial Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Board of Commissioners, and Independent Commissioners on firm Value with Capital Structure as intervening variable on infrastructure, utility, and transportation companies in Indonesia. The independent variables in this research are Managerial Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Board of Commissioners, and Independent Commissioners. This research sample is in the form of infrastructure, utility and transportation companies registered with the IDX in 2015-2020. by purposive sampling method, selected 15 companies with a total of 90 observations for 6 years. The analytical method used in this study utilizes multiple linear regressions.

The result of this research indicates that Managerial Ownership, Board of Commissioners and Independent Commissioners partially have no significant effect on firm value, institutional ownership has a significant effect on firm value. Managerial Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Board of Commissioners and Independent Commissioners Simultaneously have a significant effect on firm value, independent commissioners have a significant positive effect on firm value. Capital structure is not a mediator of the influence of Managerial Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Board of Commissioners and Independent Commissioners on firm value.

KEYWORDS: firm value, Capital Structure.

1. INTRODUCTION

Perpres 2017 No. 58 declared on June 15, 2017 is an alteration to Presidential Regulation 3/2016 identified with the speed increase of the Implementation of National Strategic Projects identified with framework projects to show Nawa-cita at the degree of society, country and state (Republic of the Republic of Indonesia Setkab, 2017). Until 2017, many organizations were at that point engaged with government projects. With the presence of a public framework project, it will support the development of organizations so it is relied upon to expand the worth of the organization, which is reflected in benefits as far as basics that can draw in financial backers to put their offers in an organization in view of the expansion in benefits in a few periods.

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With the presence of a public framework project, it will support the development of organizations so it is relied upon to expand the worth of the organization, which is reflected in benefits as far as basics that can draw in financial backers to put their offers in an organization in view of the expansion in benefits in a few periods.

Organization expenses can be limited through institutional proprietorship instruments, specifically enacting control utilizing institutional financial backers, which builds oversight over administrative execution (Septiyani, 2018). Institutional proprietorship will amplify organization observing pointed toward limiting the degree of extortion brought about by chiefs' pioneering activities which can later lessen organization esteem (Kholis, et al. 2018). The worth of the company can be expanded by the capital construction which has been portrayed in the hypothesis of "compromises identified with the guideline of corporate financing of obligation and value in upgrading the worth of the enterprise. The choice to decide the capital construction is significant on the grounds that organizations can ideally back the tasks of corporate exercises as far as capital expenses, along these lines enterprises are needed to be cautious in deciding financing, on the off chance that they won't make high fixed costs that can cut benefits which will at last effect on the worth of the company (Miraza and Munirudin, 2007). 2016).

In view of the portrayal over, the creators are keen on analyzing the worth of the organization with the title "The Influence of Good Corporate Governance Organs on Company Value with Capital Structure as an Intervening Variable (Empirical Study on Infrastructure, Utility, and Transportation Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2015 - 2020). The reason for this review is to decide if there is an impact of Managerial Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Board of Commissioners, Independent Commissioner on Company Value either straightforwardly or intervened by Capital Structure.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Agency Theory

Organization proprietors or investors offer position to the board in deciding, which have the chance for an irreconcilable situation to happen (Brigham and Houston, 2018). Specialist relations are framed when at least one individuals as proprietors pay others or organizations, as specialists to complete a few administrations and address the expert in settling on choices to the specialist. The presence of an issue of interest between the proprietor and the specialist will bring about the rise of office costs, which dependent on the hypothesis of Jensen and Meckling (1976) should be paid so the weight is to limit misfortunes that emerge from rebelliousness and increment requirement costs.

Value of The Firm Theory

As per (Setiono, 2015) expressed that the Value of The Firm Theory is a condition that has been/has been accomplished by an organization as a depiction of the public's faith in the organization subsequent to going through a progression of organizations inside a specific timeframe, or since the organization was set as of not long ago. The advancement of the worth of the organization is a presentation, as the goals of the head, on the grounds that with the proceeded with improvement of the worth of the organization, the government assistance of the chief will increment.

Signaling Theory

The sign of the corporate development to pass on data to outcasts is because of the dissimilarity of data among the executives and outside parties, which eventually lies behind the rise of sign hypothesis (Tambunan et al. 2019). In this hypothesis, outside parties are provided critical data to defeat the data imbalance. As indicated by (Moeljadi and Supriyati, 2014) the information gave to outside gatherings, for example, investors should be finished, interrelated, on track and on time since this information is required by funders in the capital market as an insightful apparatus in speculation choices that will influence the worth of the organization. what's more, assist with directing administrative execution to limit organization struggle.

Good Corporate Governance

As per (Ali et al., 2018) characterizes Good Corporate Governance as a bunch of institutional plans through monetary providers to guarantee appropriate profits from their ventures. Corporate administration incorporates collaborations between partners who take an interest and have the goal to deal with the organization so it looks great to outside parties (Suratman and Kadem, 2018).

GCG components for the most part cover both interior and outside frameworks. Inside control components did by the directorate and officials, administrative possession and chief pay are utilized to secure the interests of investors and proprietors. Then again, outside proprietorship, debtholder

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oversight, unofficial laws (financial backer possession security) are outer observing frameworks that help inward checking of the organization's viability.

Managerial ownership

As per (Nurfaza et al., 2017) administrative proprietorship are investors who are in the administrative positions, like chiefs, officials, or workers with extraordinary prerequisites in share possession. Administrative possession plays a part as a section that consolidates the interests of the board and investors. The administration who has twofold liability who is likewise an investor tries to build the worth of the organization since, supposing that it expands it will affect expanding investor riches.

Institutional Ownership

As indicated by (Meindarto and Lukiastuti, 2016) characterizes institutional possession as offer control by an establishment or company from protection, financial backers, or different foundations. Institutional financial backers are regularly called modern financial backers so they are better ready to utilize information acquired from the present in assessing benefits in the following time frame. As per (Wardhani, et al, 2017) depicting institutional proprietorship can boost the worth of the organization, which implies a positive sign for financial backers to purchase or delivery organization shares dependent on an increment in institutional offer possession which affects all organization exercises being checked by foundations or institutions. Dewan Komisaris.

In view of the 2007 Law No. 40 which orders that the chief as the individual doing general/explicit checking undertakings dependent on the fundamental spending plan and proposes to the directorate as indicated by the objectives and destinations of the company (Mutmainah, 2015). The leading group of officials in the organization is a vital situation in carrying out Good Corporate Governance, and as an establishment in the guard and achievement of the organization just as its obligation regarding assurance of corporate technique, requests for responsibility and the commitment to screen administrative positions while boosting productivity, intensity and friends' esteem (Agustina, 2010). 2017).

The undertaking of the leading body of officials is to administer crafted by the executives. Individuals from the leading body of chiefs will work freely in case there are a greater number of individuals than autonomous gatherings, since they have no interest in the organization (Rofika, 2016).

Independent Commissioner

As per (Meindarto and Lukiastuti, 2016) it is expressed that autonomous officials are individuals from the leading body of chiefs where these faculty have no monetary, authority, rate share proprietorship or family relations of the executives and different connections that can influence their exhibition

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freely. The presence of free magistrates is relied upon to make a more levelheaded working air and climate that places reasonableness and fairness amidst the necessities of minority investors and different partners.

The value of the company

As indicated by (Alfinur, 2016) depicts if the worth of the organization is the perspective on financial backers for the achievement of the company, it is constantly connected with the worth/share cost. As per (Badrudien et al., 2017) states that a sign of expanding organization esteem is the higher offer cost. The expanding worth of the organization can cause the market to accept in the organization's capacities today as well as in the organization's expectations later on.

One measurement of company value is Tobin's Q. with the formula:

$$Q = \frac{EMV + D}{EBV + D} \quad (1)$$

Capital Structure

The capital construction is the equilibrium of absolute momentary extremely durable liabilities, long haul liabilities, liked and standard offers as the reason for the all out end of cash or assets added to help speculation approaches and corporate activities (Prastuti and Sudiartha, 2016).

$$DER = \frac{Total\ debt}{Total\ Equity} \quad (2)$$

Mind Frame

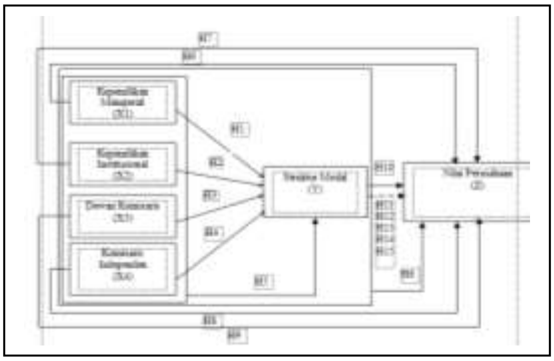

Figure 1. Exploration Thought Framework

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Exploration Hypothesis

H1: There is a connection between Managerial Ownership and Capital Structure

H2: There is a connection between Institutional Ownership and Capital Structure

H3: There is a connection between the Board of Commissioners and the Capital Structure

H4: There is a connection between the Independent Commissioner and the Capital Structure

H5: There is a connection between administrative proprietorship, institutional possession, leading group of officials, and free magistrates together on the Capital Structure

H6: There is an impact between Managerial Ownership on Company Value

H7: The impact of Institutional Ownership on Company Value

H8: The impact of the Board of Commissioners on Company Value.

H9: There is an impact between Independent Commissioners on Company Value

H10: There is a connection between Capital Structure and Firm Value

H11: There is a connection between Managerial Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Board of Commissioners, Independent Commissioner, and Capital Structure along with Company Value

H12: There is a connection between Managerial Ownership of Firm Value with Capital Structure as a mediating variable

H13: There is a connection between Institutional Ownership of Firm Value with Capital Structure as an interceding variable

H14: There is a connection between the Board of Commissioners on Company Value with Capital Structure as an interceding variable

H15: There is a connection between the Independent Commissioner on Company Value and Capital

Structure as an interceding variable

III. RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

Examination is quantitative in nature, where the information is communicated in numbers which are by and large called quantitative and are time series.

Population and Sample

In this exploration, the scientist utilizes the number of inhabitants in organizations in the foundation, utilities, and transportation areas that are on the IDX in the 2015-2020 period with an aggregate of 79 organizations.

In this review, the testing method utilized was non-likelihood inspecting. The standards for choosing the example is to utilize purposive testing. This exploration applies pooled information or board information. This exploration looks at organizations in the fields of foundation, utilities, transportation and posting on the Indonesia Stock Exchange which was read for a very long time, specifically 2015-2020.

Research variable

In this review, there are three exploration factors, in particular free factors, subordinate factors, and mediating factors.

1. Autonomous Variables: Managerial Ownership (X1), Institutional Ownership (X2), Board of Commissioners (X3), and Independent Commissioner (X4)
2. Subordinate Variable: Firm Value (Z)
3. Mediating Variable: Capital Structure (Y)

Research Instruments

To collect data in this research is the internet network in accessing www.scholar.google.com and www.emeraldnsight.com and IDX.id.

Data Collection Procedure

In this perception as optional information, the information sources are framework, utility and transportation organizations that have been recorded on the IDX. The information assortment strategy that the analyst did was through:

1. Writing Study: Data can be gotten from destinations on the web, for example, www.scholar.google.com and www.emeraldnsight.com
2. Narrative examinations, to be specific by handling organization information as yearly just as

monetary reports gave by IDX to the 2015-2019 period which can be acquired from web locales, for example, www.idx.co.id and reality books.

Methods of Data Analysis and Hypothesis Testing

The investigation in this examination is to clarify the effect of administrative possession, institutional proprietorship, leading body of magistrates and free chiefs on firm worth with capital design as a moderate, board information relapse examination is utilized.

Descriptive Analysis

Sujarweni (2015) recommends that unmistakable insights are information preparing planned to portray or depict the object of examination through information from tests or populaces. The enlightening insights utilized in this review are the quantity of tests, least information, greatest information, normal, and standard deviation of every factor examined during the 2015-2020 period.

Panel Data Regression Analysis and Model Selection

By utilizing board information, analysts can get more differed data and may even have the option to discover discoveries that would not emerge if the concentrate just analyzed time series or cross segment information independently (Wibisono, 2005). The board information relapse model:

$$\boxed{Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta X_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}} \quad \textbf{(3)}$$

The panel data regression estimation model can be done with three approaches (Basuki and Prawoto, 2017), namely:

Common Effect Model (CEM)

This model is the most straightforward model since it just consolidates unequaled series and cross area information, which is then assessed utilizing Ordinary Least Square (OLS). The Common Effect Model (CEM) can be figured as follows:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta X_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \qquad \textbf{(4)}$$

a. Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

This approach is commonly called fixed effect or Least Square Dummy Variable (LSDV). Fixed Effect Model (FEM) can be formulated by:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta X_{it} + \alpha_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \qquad (5)$$

b. Random Effect Model (REM)

This model is the most straightforward model since it just consolidates unequaled series and cross area information, which is then assessed utilizing Ordinary Least Square (OLS). The Common Effect Model (CEM) can be figured as follows:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta X_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} + U_{it} \qquad \textbf{(6)}$$

In panel data regression analysis, there are three types of approaches. Generally, there are three modeling suitability tests that are used to determine the best panel data regression modeling, namely:

a. The Chow test is used to determine between the Common effect (CEM) model or the fixed effect (FEM) model.

The Chow test theory is as per the following:

H0 : Common Effect Model

H1 : Fixed Effect Model

The reason for tolerating or dismissing the test theory is to contrast Fcount and Ftable. In the event that the worth of Fcount is not exactly Ftable, H0 is acknowledged which implies it is smarter to utilize CEM, as well as the other way around.

b. Hausmman test is used to determine between FEM or Random effect (REM) models.

The test hypothesis is as follows:
H0 : Random Effect Model
H1 : Fixed Effect Model
Hausman test statistics spread according to the distribution of Chi-Square statistics with k degrees of freedom (k is the number of independent variables). If the Hausman test statistic is more than the critical value, then H0 is rejected and the best modeling is FEM.

c. Utilizing the Langrange Multiplier (LM) Test to decide between CEM or REM

The applied speculations are:

H0 : spread CEM

H1 : spread REM

In the event that the determined LM is more prominent than the Chi-Square in the table, then, at that point, H0 is acknowledged. In the event that the determined LM is more modest than the Chi-Square table, H0 is dismissed. This should likewise be possible by noticing the worth of the Random Cross-area. In the event that the worth is more prominent than five percent, H0 is acknowledged in light of the fact that it isn't critical and assuming it is under five percent, H0 is dismissed and H1 is acknowledged.

Hypothesis test

a. Fractional Hypothesis Test (t)

The t-test is characterized by (Sugiyono, 2014) as a measurable trial of the connection between at least two factors in a review with a controlling variable. t test measures:

a) Capital Structure (DER)

H0 : β1, β2, β3= 0, implying that Managerial Ownership (KM), Institutional Ownership (KI), Board of Commissioners (DK) and Independent Commissioner (KI) have no impact on Capital Structure (DER).
H1 : β1, β2, β3 ≠ 0 ; implies that Managerial Ownership (KM), Institutional Ownership (KI), Board of Commissioners (DK) and Independent Commissioner (KI) influence the Capital Structure (DER).
b) Firm Value (Q)
H0 : β1, β2, β3, β4= 0, implying that Managerial Ownership (KM), Institutional Ownership (KI), Board of Commissioners (DK), Independent Commissioner (KI), and Capital Structure (DER) have no impact on Firm Value (Q).
H1 : β1, β2, β3, β4 ≠ 0, implying that Managerial Ownership (KM), Institutional Ownership (KI), Board of Commissioners (DK), Independent Commissioner (KI), and Capital Structure (DER) affect Firm Value (Q).

b. Concurrent Hypothesis Testing (F)

The F test or concurrent test was completed by analysts to decide the impact of all free factors in a single examination condition together on the exploration subordinate variable (Ferdinana, 2013). Not exclusively to check whether there is an impact if every one of the autonomous factors are joined together yet in addition the F test to see the achievability of the model being considered by the scientist. F test measures, assuming the likelihood is more modest than the worth of 0.05, it very well may be deciphered that this exploration model is achievable. Assuming the likelihood is more noteworthy than the worth of 0.05, it tends to be deciphered that this examination model isn't doable.

c. Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of assurance to evaluate how much impact every free factor has on the reliant variable in this one condition. The coefficient of assurance is from zero to one or 100%.

Classic assumption test

The aftereffects of a decent theory test are that the test doesn't go amiss from the traditional suspicions that underlie the different direct relapse model. Old style suppositions in this exploration comprise of ordinariness testing, multicollinearity testing, autocorrelation testing, and heteroscedasticity testing.Uji Normalitas

As per (Santoso, 2012:42), testing of normality information is intended to obtain information on the distribution of information distribution at least not far from the typical distribution. With the provisions, if: JB count value < Chi Squares: Typical distribution, but if JB count value > Chi Squares then it is not ordinary

- **Multicollinearity Test**

The multicollinearity test is expected to clarify whether there is a connection between's the autonomous factors, so one might say that every reliant variable can be clarified by the free factor.

- **Heteroscedasticity Test**

Heteroscedasticity testing means to decide the presence of disparities and residuals from the item/subject of perception to different perceptions in the relapse model. In the event that the difference of the lingering from a perception to a perception remains, it is called homoscedasticity. Glejser proposes to relapse the outright worth of the rest of regard to the autonomous variable. On the off chance that the free factor has a genuinely critical impact on the reliant variable, it demonstrates that heteroscedasticity shows up. On the off chance that the importance esteem is in excess of five percent, it tends to be expressed that the relapse demonstrating doesn't encounter heteroscedasticity issues (Ghozali, 2006).

- **Autocorrelation Test**

Autocorrelation is a condition wherein there is a connection between's the residuals in a single perception with one more in relapse displaying. The reason for dynamic in autocorrelation testing is to check out the hypothesis of Durbin - Watson (DW), specifically:

Panel Regression Method

As per (Ghozali, 2018) in his book clarifying that relapse examination is a review completed to

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discover the connection between the reliant variable and at least one free factors in an exploration model. Just as relapse investigation to discover how the bearing of the free factor connection with the reliant variable, regardless of whether to build the worth or lessening the worth of the reliant variable. This review utilizes information examination strategies with Multiple Linear Regression investigation technique, with the accompanying condition:

Equation for structure 1:

$$DER = \alpha + \beta_1 KM + \beta_2 KIN + \beta_3 DK + \beta_4 KI + \varepsilon_{it} \qquad \textbf{(7)}$$

Structural equation 2:

$$Q = \alpha + \beta_1 KM + \beta_2 KI + \beta_3 DK + \beta_4 KI + \beta_5 DER + \varepsilon_{it} \qquad \textbf{(8)}$$

Path Analysis

Way investigation is a procedure created from different straight relapse. In view of Robert D. Retherford (1993) in a book (Narimawati, Sarwono, Affandi, and Priadana, 2020) entitled, Path Analysis for Thesis, Thesis and Dissertation Research uncovers that in an examination conspire there are factors that can influence the connection between free factors and ward variable. The presence of a variable in this relationship can trigger a circuitous relationship to the reliant variable. For this situation, it can increment or decline the impact. The estimation of the capacity of this center variable in affecting the connection between the free and ward factors should be estimated by way examination.

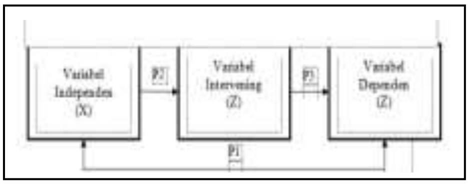

Figure 2. Path Analysis Model

From the path diagram above, it is also found that the structural equation is that there are two regression tests, as follows:

a) Direct Influence $(Z) = \alpha + \beta_1 X$
b) Indirect influence $(Y) = = \alpha + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 Z$

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Y: Dependent Variable
Z: Intervening Variables
X: Independent Variable
β: Regression Coefficient
α: Constant Coefficient

1) 1) Examination of the assumptions underlying the path is as follows:

2) For testing model using trimming, either for testing reliability concept existing or testing development of new concept:

a. The direct effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable is P1
b. Indirect effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable through the intervening variable is P2xP3
c. The total effect is P1 + (P2xP3)

In the event that the free factor straightforwardly influences the reliant variable, there is an indication of one more factor in the connection between these factors, this is known as an immediate impact. While the free factor influences the reliant variable with different factors in the center to intervene, this is called a roundabout impact.

1) In checking the validity of the model on several characteristics, namely:

a. Calculating the coefficient of the total determinant of the model that has the intervening variable.

b. Using the trimming model by recalculating the path coefficient or more insignificant variables, researchers need to improve the path analysis structure model that has been hypothesized. The path coefficient validation test on each path for the direct effect is the same as for the regression, using the p value of the t test.

1) Interpretation of analysis results can be done in two ways, namely:

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistics

This review uses spellbinding examination which is valuable in giving an outline of the information utilized, both reliant and free factors.

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Table 1. Descriptive Analysis

Variabel	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Std. Dev.
The value of the company	1.202	3.271	0.345	0.7324
Managerial Ownership	0.080	0.658	0.000	0.1661
Institutional Ownership	0.053	0.465	0.000	0.1066
board of Commissioners	3.922	9.000	2.000	1.8373
Independent Commissioner	0.422	2.000	0.000	0.2085
Debt Equity Ratio	5.495	370.5	-28569	38.993

Source: Processed from the results of Eviews 10

In view of table 1, it is realized that the Company Value (Z) of foundation, utility, and transportation organizations for the 2015-2020 period, the least worth is 0.345979, to be specific the LAPD organization code in 2016. While the biggest worth is 3.271715, specifically the 2015 HITS organization code. The normal of the Firm Value (Z) of foundation, utility, and transportation organizations for the 2015-2020 time of 1.202451 and the standard deviation of 0.732436. Assuming the worth of the standard deviation is more modest than the mean, the variety of the Firm Value (Z) information will in general be little.

Administrative Ownership (X1) of framework, utility, and transportation organizations for the 2015-2020 period has the most reduced worth of 0 which is created by the organization code BULL in 2015 and 2016, HITS in 2015, 2016, 2019, and 2020, PGAS in 2018 and 2019, MIRA 2018, 2019, and 2020 . In the mean time, the most elevated worth is 0.658702, which is created by the SDMU organization code in 2015. The normal Managerial Ownership (X1) of framework, utility, and transportation organizations for the 2015-2020 period is 0.080007 with a standard deviation worth of 0.106676. The standard deviation esteem is more noteworthy than the normal, showing that the variety of Managerial Ownership (X1) information will in general be huge.Institutional Ownership (X2) from infrastructure, utility, and transportation companies for the 2015-2020 period, the lowest value is zero, and the highest is 0.465184, which is generated by TLKM company codes in 2016 and 2017. Average Institutional Ownership (X2) from infrastructure companies, utilities, and transportation for the 2015-2020 period of 0.053729 with a standard deviation of 0.106676. With a standard deviation greater than the average, the diversity of the Institutional Ownership data (X2) tends to be large.

The Board of Commissioners (X3) from framework, utility, and transportation organizations for the 2015-2020 period, the least score is two, and the most noteworthy is nine, which is produced by the TLKM organization code in 2020. The normal Board of Commissioners (X3) is from framework, utility, and transportation for the 2015-2020 time of 3.922222 and the standard deviation of 1.837364.

With a standard deviation that is more modest than the normal, the variety of the information for the Board of Commissioners (X3) will in general be little.

The Board of Commissioners (X3) from framework, utility, and transportation organizations for the 2015-2020 period, the least score is two, and the most noteworthy is nine, which is produced by the TLKM organization code in 2020. The normal Board of Commissioners (X3) is from framework, utility, and transportation for the 2015-2020 time of 3.922222 and the standard deviation of 1.837364. With a standard deviation that is more modest than the normal, the variety of the information for the Board of Commissioners (X3) will in general be little.

Autonomous Commissioner (X4) of framework, utility, and transportation organizations for the 2015-2020 period, the most reduced worth is zero, which is produced by the PTIS organization code in 2018 and HITS in 2020, and the most elevated worth is two, which is created by the 2015 LAPD organization code. The normal Independent Commissioner (X4) of framework, utility, and transportation organizations for the 2015-2020 period is 0.422557 and the standard deviation is 0.208562. With a standard deviation that is more modest than the normal, the variety of the Independent Commissioner's information (X4) will in general be little.

Obligation Equity Ratio (Y) from framework, utility, and transportation organizations for the 2015-2020 period, the most reduced worth is - 2.856958, which is created by the LAPD organization code in 2019, and the most elevated is 370.5741, which is produced by the LAPD organization code in 2018. The normal Debt Equity Ratio (Y) from framework, utility, and transportation organizations for the 2015-2020 period is 5.495148 and the standard deviation is 38.99323. With a standard deviation more noteworthy than the normal, the variety of the Debt Equity Ratio (Y) information will in general be enormous.

Substructure Panel Data Regression Analysis Test 1

To determine the model used in substructure 1, the model selection is carried out as follows:

Structural Hypothesis Test 1

Speculation testing in this review utilizes incomplete theory testing (t test) and at the same time (F test). The model picked for structure 1 is the Common Effect Model (CEM), coming up next are the Output Results of Structure Model 1.

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Table 2. Structural Model 1: CEM

Variable	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Prob.
Managerial ownership	0.261988	0.287696	0.7743
Institutional Ownership	-0.614127	-0.453448	0.6514
board of Commissioners	-0.302372	-1.050315	0.2966
Independent Commissioner	0.384598	0.870278	0.3867
Constanta	0.732533	1.464923	0.1467
R-squared	0.028735	F-statistic	0.613901
Adjusted R-squared	-0.018073	Prob(F-statistic	0.653811

Source: Data processed, 2021

Testing the effect of Managerial Ownership (X1) on the capital construction (Y) creates a measurable t worth of 0.287696 with a likelihood of 0.7743. The likelihood esteem is more prominent than the importance level. So it very well may be reasoned that there is no huge effect of Managerial Ownership (X1) on the capital construction (Y).

Testing the effect of Institutional Ownership (X2) on the capital construction (Y) creates a measurable t worth of - 0.453448 with a likelihood of 0.6514. The likelihood esteem is more than the importance level. So it tends to be inferred that there is no huge impact of Institutional Ownership (X2) on the capital design (Y).

Testing the effect of the Board of Commissioners (X3) on the capital construction (Y) creates a measurable t worth of - 1.050315 with a likelihood of 0.2966. The likelihood esteem is more prominent than the importance level. So it very well may be reasoned that there is no huge effect of the Board of Commissioners (X3) on the capital construction (Y).

Testing the effect of the Independent Commissioner (X4) on the capital construction (Y) creates a measurable t worth of 0.870278 with a chance of 0.3867. The likelihood esteem is more than the importance level. So it tends to be inferred that there is no huge impact of the Independent Commissioner (X4) on the capital design (Y).

The worth of R-square in displaying the impact of Managerial Ownership (X1), Institutional Ownership (X2), Board of Commissioners (X3), and Independent Commissioners (X4) factors on Capital Structure (Z) is 0.028735 or 2.8735%. This uncovers that the Capital Structure can be depicted by the factors of Managerial Ownership (X1), Institutional Ownership (X2), Board of Commissioners (X3), and Independent Commissioners (X4) of 2.8735%, with the leftover 97.1265% coming from different factors. which isn't the subject of this review.

Structural Hypothesis Test 2

From the consequences of the three-board information relapse model appropriateness tests, the determination of the model to be utilized is the Random Effect Model (REM) in light of the fact that the model is the most predominant. In this way, the consequences of the picture on the traditional presumption test utilizing the REM model.

Table 3. Structural Model 2: REM

Variable	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Prob.
X1	0.280296	0.667753	0.5062
X2	-2.269643	-3.632897	0.0005
X3	0.030851	0.231069	0.8178
X4	0.093162	0.455492	0.6500
Y	0.165124	3.265232	0.0016
C	0.155736	0.667416	0.5064
R-squared	0.254562	F-statistic	5.600483
Adjusted R-squared	0.209108	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000173

Source: Data processed, 2021

Testing the effect of Managerial Ownership (X1) for Firm Value (Z) creates a measurable t worth of 0.667753 with a likelihood of 0.5062. The likelihood esteem is more noteworthy than the importance level. So it tends to be reasoned that there is no huge effect of Managerial Ownership (X1) on Firm Value (Z).

Testing the effect of Institutional Ownership (X2) on Firm Value (Z) creates a measurable t worth of - 3.632897 with a likelihood of 0.0005. The likelihood esteem is not exactly the importance level. So it very well may be inferred that there is a critical impact of Institutional Ownership (X2) on Firm Value (Z).

Testing the effect of the Board of Commissioners (X3) on Firm Value (Y) creates a measurable t worth of 0.231069 with a likelihood of 0.8178. The likelihood esteem is more noteworthy than the importance level. So it very well may be inferred that there is no critical effect of the Board of Commissioners (X3) on Company Value (Z).

Testing the effect of the Independent Commissioner (X4) on Firm Value (Z) delivers a factual t worth of 0.455492 with a likelihood of 0.6500. The likelihood esteem is more than the importance level. So

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it tends to be presumed that there is no critical impact of the Independent Commissioner (X4) on the Firm Value (Z).

Testing the effect of Capital Structure (Y) on Firm Value (Y) delivers a factual t worth of 3.265232 with a likelihood of 0.0016. The likelihood esteem is more modest than the importance level. So it very well may be inferred that there is a critical impact of Capital Structure (Y) on Firm Value (Y).

The consequences of the F test as displayed in table 3 show the F-factual worth = 5.600483 and the likelihood esteem (meaning) of 0.000173 < = 0.05, it is deciphered that H5 is dismissed which implies Managerial Ownership (X1), Institutional Ownership (X2), Board Commissioner (X3), and Independent Commissioner (X4), and the Capital Structure together significantly affect Firm Value (Z).

The R-square worth is 0.254562 or 25.4562%. This uncovers that the worth of the organization can be portrayed by the factors of Managerial Ownership (X1), Institutional Ownership (X2), Board of Commissioners (X3), Independent Commissioner (X4), and Capital Structure (Y) of 25.4562%.

Path Analysis

Variable	**Indirect Influence to Company Value**	**Significance**
X1	0.010323	TS
X2	-0.016460	TS
X3	-0.038595	TS
X4	0.032930	TS

Source: Data processed, 2021

The aberrant impact of Managerial Ownership on Firm Value through Capital Structure is 0.010323 and isn't huge. From the clarification above, it very well may be reasoned that the Capital Structure isn't a go between of the impact of administrative proprietorship on firm worth.

The backhanded impact of institutional possession on firm worth through capital design is - 0.016460 and isn't critical. From the clarification above, it very well may be inferred that the Capital Structure isn't a go between of the impact of Institutional Ownership on Firm Value.

The aberrant impact of the Board of Commissioners on Company Value through Capital Structure is - 0.038595 and isn't huge. From the clarification above, it tends to be reasoned that the Capital Structure isn't a middle person of the impact of the Board of Commissioners on Company Value.

The circuitous impact of Independent Commissioner on Company Value through Capital Structure is 0.032930 and isn't critical. From the clarification above, it tends to be inferred that the Capital Structure isn't a go between of the impact of the Independent Commissioner on Company Value.

Conversation

Administrative proprietorship has no huge impact on capital construction. This shows that the extent of administrative proprietorship in the organization doesn't influence the ascent and fall of the worth of the organization's capital design. The aftereffects of this review are in accordance with research from Pattinasarani (2016) which reasons that there is no critical impact of Managerial Ownership on capital construction.

Institutional proprietorship has no huge impact on capital design. This shows that the extent of institutional proprietorship doesn't influence the ascent and fall of the capital design esteem. The aftereffects of this review are in accordance with research from Ananto (2015) which presumed that institutional possession has no critical impact on capital design.

The Board of Commissioners has no huge impact on the capital construction. This shows that the size of the leading group of chiefs doesn't influence the ascent and fall of the worth of the capital construction. The aftereffects of this review are upheld by research from Thesarani (2017) which presumes that there is no critical impact of the size of the leading group of chiefs on the capital construction.

Autonomous Commissioner has no huge impact on the organization's capital design. This shows that the size of the free magistrate doesn't influence the expansion or decline in the worth of the organization's capital design. The consequences of this review are upheld by research from Lestari (2017) which reasons that the autonomous chief to some extent has no huge impact on the capital construction.

Administrative Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Board of Commissioners, Independent Commissioners, collectively no critical impact on the capital construction. There is no critical impact together, it very well may be seen from every individual impact that both Managerial Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Board of Commissioners, Independent Commissioners exclusively have no huge impact on capital design.

Administrative Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Board of Commissioners, Independent Commissioner, together have no huge impact on the capital construction. This is because of the incapability of Managerial Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Board of Commissioners, Independent Commissioner in controlling obligation strategy so they can't impact the design capital.

Shows that the degree of administrative proprietorship doesn't influence the worth of the organization. This outcome is in accordance with research led by Vani (2016) which reasons that there is no immediate impact of Managerial Ownership on firm worth.

There is a negative and critical effect of Institutional Ownership (X2) on Company Value (Y). This shows that expanding the worth of Institutional Ownership can lessen the worth of the organization. Most of institutional financial backers frequently compromise or favor one side with the administrative positions and disregard the interests of minority investors.

The leading group of officials has a positive yet not huge impact on firm worth. This demonstrates that the adequacy of oversight did by the leading body of chiefs on the organization's administration has a positive yet not critical impact. These outcomes are in accordance with research from Siddiqi (2019) which presumed that the leading group of officials has no huge impact on organization esteem in the Plantation sub-area organizations recorded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2015 – 2018 period.

Autonomous magistrates have no huge impact on firm worth. This implies that the size of the Independent Commissioner doesn't influence the ascent and fall of the worth of the organization. The shortfall of the Independent Commissioner's impact on the worth of the organization can be because of checking or oversight the presence of the Independent Commissioner is just to satisfy unofficial laws yet not to carry out Good Corporate Governance appropriately and successfully.

Capital construction significantly affects firm worth. With an ideal capital construction, an organization that has an ideal capital design will create an ideal pace of return so it isn't just the organization that advantages, however the investors additionally advantage (Brigham and Houston, 2018).

The aftereffects of this review are in accordance with research from Hamida (2019), which tracked down those autonomous magistrates significantly affect capital design. In view of examination results from Thesarani (2017), it was tracked down that the size of the leading body of officials, administrative possession, and institutional proprietorship at the same time influence the capital design.

Administrative possession has not had the option to impact the capital construction on the grounds that the inside stock has very little to put resources into the organization so the chief can't give a major effect on the organization's stock. The aftereffects of this review are upheld by research from Noviyanti (2020) which infers that administrative possession has no critical impact on firm worth with capital construction as an interceding variable.

There is no huge impact of the Board of Commissioners variable on Company Value through Capital Structure. Or on the other hand it tends to be deciphered that the Capital Structure has not had the option to essentially intercede the impact of the Board of Commissioners on Company Value. the worth of the capital construction can't impact the impact of the Board of Commissioners on the worth of the organization.

There is no critical impact of Independent Commissioner variable on Firm Value through Capital Structure. Or then again it tends to be deciphered that the Capital Structure has not had the option to essentially intercede the impact of the Board of Commissioners on Company Value. This implies that the good and bad times of the capital design have not had the option to intervene the impact of the free official as an external party in expanding the worth of the organization.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSIONS

The aftereffects of the investigation of "The Influence of Good Corporate Governance on Company Value" the accompanying ends are acquired.

1. Administrative Ownership has no critical impact on Capital Structure
2. Institutional Ownership has no critical impact on Capital Structure
3. The Board of Commissioners Has No Significant Influence on the Capital Structure
4. Free Commissioners have no critical impact on the Capital Structure
5. Administrative Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Board of Commissioners and Independent Commissioners together have no huge impact on capital design

6. Administrative Ownership No huge impact on firm worth.
7. Institutional proprietorship has a negative and huge impact on firm worth.
8. Leading body of Commissioners No critical impact on firm worth.
9. Free Commissioner has no huge impact on firm worth.
10. Capital construction has a positive and huge impact on firm worth
11. Administrative Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Board of Commissioners and Independent Commissioners, and Capital Structure at the same time significantly affect firm worth.
12. Administrative Ownership has no huge impact on firm worth with capital design as an interceding variable
13. Institutional proprietorship has no critical impact on firm worth with capital construction as an interceding variable
14. The Board of Commissioners has no huge impact on firm worth with capital design as a mediating variable
15. Autonomous Commissioner has no huge impact on firm worth with capital design as a mediating variable

SUGGESTIONS

Coming up next are ideas given by analysts dependent on research results:

1. Satisfactory and more extensive degree, the specialist proposes that the span of perception for additional examination be expanded.

2. Recognizable proof of various boundaries and factors from this examination is required on the grounds that they can influence firm worth, for example, review panels, review quality, and so forth Utilizing populaces in different areas

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