

THE EFFECT OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL ON COMPANY VALUE IN LQ45

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Article	Abstract
<p>Article History</p> <p>Received : 06/12/2022 Reviewed : 03/03/2023 Accepted : 15/03/2023 Published : 20/03/2023</p> <hr/> <p>Volume : 24 No : 1 Month : March Year : 2023 Page : 68-88</p>	<p>This study aims to determine the effect of good corporate governance and intellectual capital on company value in the LQ45 index for the 2012-2021 period. The good corporate governance variable uses an independent board of commissioners, intellectual capital uses the Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAIC), and firm value uses Tobin's Q. The method used is quantitative. The population in this study are LQ45 Index companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The research sample consisted of 30 companies selected using a purposive sampling technique. The data were analyzed using the classical assumption test, multiple linear regression analysis, coefficient of determination, partial test (t-test), and simultaneous test (F-test).</p> <p>Keywords: <i>Firm Value, Good Corporate Governance, Intellectual Capital, and LQ45 Index.</i></p>

1. INTRODUCTION

In the current era of globalization, world economic and business developments are growing rapidly. This can be seen from the development of science and technology which is increasingly modern and sophisticated. This development is in line with increasingly fierce and competitive business competition between companies. Companies are required to continue to compete by increasing competitiveness in various fields in order to survive in the global market. The success of a company (especially a company going public) can be seen from its share price. Based on the site Indonesia Stock Exchange (2022), the movement of stock prices on the LQ45 index has

fluctuated, especially in 2020 which experienced a drastic decline from the previous year. This is due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The main goal of the company is to earn profits to increase the value of the company which is useful for the stakeholders. Firm value is the price a potential investor can and is willing to pay when the company is sold (Sintyana and Artini, 2019). The importance of company value is used to determine the health of the company and determine investor interest in investing in the company. In the process of increasing the value of the company, there will be a problem of interest between managers and stakeholders which is called agency problem. To minimize the conflict, it is necessary to apply Good Corporate Governance (GCG). Good corporate governance is a system that regulates the relationship between stakeholders so that rights and obligations are balanced based on agency theory. According to Rahayu (2019), good corporate governance basically discusses two aspects, namely the governance structure and governance mechanisms in the company. To increase the value of the company, there are several ways that can be done, one of which is by intellectual capital. Intellectual capital or intellectual capital is an intangible asset. All forms of knowledge, experience, and intellectual property from employees, customers, and technology are included in this intellectual capital. Utilization of intellectual capital optimally will provide ideas and solutions for companies to compete in the global market (Azzahra, 2018).

In research Kartika and Payana (2021), one of the goals of establishing a company is to increase the value of the company in order to compete in the business world. The value of the company can be measured through the share price that is assessed by investors for the capital owned by a company. One of the factors causing inconsistent company values is good corporate governance. To create high corporate value, the company is expected to manage intellectual capital optimally in order to have a competitive advantage.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Study this is motivated by research gap in previous studies. As research conducted by Marini and Marina (2019) and Badruddien et al., (2017) produce good corporate governance effect on firm value. Research from Putri and Miftah (2021), Santiani (2019), and Arifin (2017) also produce intellectual capital have influence to

company value. While research Marceline and Harsono (2017), Anggreini and Hariyanto (2021), and Rukmana and Widyawati (2022) show that good corporate governance has no effect on firm value. Study Anggreini and Hariyanto (2021) also shows that intellectual capital has no effect on firm value.

The difference between this research and research the former lies in the study population. This study uses the LQ45 index population on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, while the previous research population used more sectors on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

From research gap above, the authors carry out research again regarding the influence good corporate governance and intellectual capital to company value. The results of this study are expected to contribute to solving the differences in the results of previous studies.

Hypothesis Development

The implementation of good corporate governance will create healthy and conducive competition. Ahmed, et al (2019) stated that an indication of good corporate governance is when investors obtain optimal returns on the funds they invest. It can also minimize risk, avoid losses and bankruptcy, and help increase corporate responsibility. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis is obtained that good corporate governance has an effect on firm value. This hypothesis is supported by research conducted by Hidayat, et al (2021) which shows that good corporate governance has an effect on firm value.

H₁: Good corporate governance has an effect on firm value.

Intellectual capital are the company's resources, knowledge, and experience in the form of intangible assets. When used optimally, intellectual capital can be value added in the form of competence and competitive advantage for the company. According to Kartika and Payana (2021) the better the intellectual capital, the better the company value because investors are able to capture and use signs from the company through intellectual capital as an important aspect in making investment decisions. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis is obtained that intellectual capital has an effect on firm value. This hypothesis is supported by research conducted by Mufariq (2021) which shows that intellectual capital has an effect on firm value.

H₂: Intellectual capital has an effect on firm value.

Company that owns good corporate governance good management will minimize actions that can harm stakeholders. This affects the value of the company, because there will be no agency problem. Companies that are able to optimize their intellectual capital will improve the company's operational activities and generate increasing profits. This will lure investors because the returns that will be received by investors will be maximized. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis is obtained that good corporate governance and intellectual capital have an effect on firm value. This hypothesis is supported by research conducted by Fauziah (2022) which shows that good corporate governance and intellectual capital have an effect on firm value.

H₃: Good corporate governance and intellectual capital have an effect on firm value.

The importance of company value for all companies in Indonesia and even in the world makes this research interesting to do. Good corporate governance and intellectual capital are also important factors for the success of a company as seen from the value of the company. For this reason, this study will answer how the influence of good corporate governance and intellectual capital on firm value on the LQ45 index partially or simultaneously.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses quantitative methods. According to Sugiyono (2017: 17) quantitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism which examines certain statistical populations or samples to test predetermined hypotheses.

The population used is companies listed on the LQ45 index on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2012-2021 period. The sample used in this research is nonprobability sampling with purposive sampling method. The criteria for selecting the research sample are: 1. Companies listed on the LQ45 index for the 2012-2021 period; 2. Companies that remain or remain included in the LQ45 index for 6 years or more in the 2012-2021 period; 3. Companies that use the rupiah currency in their financial statements. Based on these criteria, 30 companies were obtained that met the criteria for determining the sample.

The data used is secondary data. Source of data comes from financial reports (financial statements) and the company's annual report on the LQ45 index for the

2012-2021 period. The data used is data obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) through the website www.idx.co.id and from the official website of each company.

Good Corporate Governance

Good corporate governance or corporate governance is a procedure to ensure that company stakeholders receive returns from the actions of managers and regulate the relationship between management and investors which allows agency problems to arise (Prihartha, 2017). In this study, an independent board of commissioners was used as a measure of good corporate governance which can be formulated as follows:

$$\text{Independent Board of Commissioners} = \frac{\Sigma \text{Independent Board Of Commissioners}}{\Sigma \text{Board of Commissioners}}$$

Intellectual Capital

Intellectual capital or intellectual capital is an intangible asset (Rahayu, 2019). Intellectual capital is believed to play an important role in increasing company value. Companies that can use intellectual capital efficiently, the market value of these companies will be maximized. In this study, the Value Added Intellectual Coefficient Model is used as a measure of intellectual capital which can be formulated as follows:

$$\text{VAIC}^{\text{TM}} = \text{VACA} + \text{VAHU} + \text{STVA}$$

The Value of the Company

Firm value is the price investors can and can afford to pay when the company is sold. If the company goes public, the value of the company can be seen from its share price. High corporate value will generate returns and added value to stakeholders so that the company can maintain its business continuity (Subaida et al., 2018). In this study, Tobin's Q is used as a measure of firm value which can be formulated as follows:

$$\text{Tobin's Q} = \frac{\text{Market Capital} + \text{Debt}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

The research instrument test was carried out with the classical assumption test which included: 1. Normality test, to test whether the residual variable in the regression model has a normal distribution; 2. Multicollinearity test, to test whether there is a high or perfect relationship between the independent variables in the regression model; 3. Heteroscedasticity test, to test whether there is an unequal variance of the residuals in

the regression model; 4. Autocorrelation test, to test whether there is a relationship between the residual error in period t and the residual error in period $t-1$ (previously) in the linear regression model. In addition to the classical assumption test, panel data regression analysis and multiple linear regression analysis were also performed. In panel data regression analysis, there are three models that can be used, namely: 1. Common Effect Model (CEM); 2. Fixed Effect Model (FEM); 3. Random Effect Model (REM). The best model selection test was carried out to choose the right estimation method by means of several tests, namely the Chow test, Hausman test, and Lagrange Multiplier test. Testing multiple regression analysis using E-views 12 software to predict how the condition of the dependent variable is, when two or more independent variables are falsified.

For hypothesis testing, partial testing (t test), simultaneous testing (F test), and coefficient of determination test (R^2). Partial testing (t test) aims to reveal how much influence one independent variable has on the dependent variable by comparing other independent variables to a fixed value. While simultaneous testing (F test) is carried out to reveal whether all the independent variables included in the model have a simultaneous or concurrent effect on the dependent variable. For the coefficient of determination (R^2) test is carried out to reveal how much skill the independent variable describes the diversity of the dependent variable.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Descriptive Statistics

From the annual report data of each company, development conditions are obtained good corporate governance, intellectual capital, and the company value of companies listed on the LQ45 index for the 2012-2021 period as follows:

Table 1
Development Good Corporate Governance for Companies Listed on the LQ45
Index for the 2012-2021 Period

No	Code	Year									
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	AKRA	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
2	ASII	0.36	0.30	0.36	0.36	0.33	0.33	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.40
3	BBCA	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
4	BBNI	0.57	0.57	0.50	0.56	0.63	0.50	0.56	0.63	0.60	0.70
5	BBRI	0.38	0.50	0.60	0.63	0.56	0.56	0.63	0.63	0.60	0.60
6	BMRI	0.57	0.50	0.57	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.50	0.54	0.50	0.45
7	GGRM	0.50	0.33	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
8	ICBP	0.38	0.43	0.43	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
9	INDF	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
10	INTP	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.43
11	JSMR	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.33
12	KLBF	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.29	0.43	0.43	0.33	0.43	0.43	0.43
13	PTBA	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.38	0.50	0.33	0.33	0.33
14	SMGR	0.33	0.33	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
15	TLKM	0.40	0.33	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.57	0.43	0.50	0.44	0.44
16	UNTR	0.50	0.43	0.43	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
17	UNVR	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.83	0.83
18	BSDE	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
19	MNCN	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
20	BBTN	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.57	0.43	0.63	0.56	0.50	0.50	0.43
21	EXCL	0.50	0.33	0.33	0.29	0.38	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.38
22	ANTM	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.29	0.60
23	CPIN	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.50	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
24	WIKA	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.43	0.33	0.33	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.57
25	PWON	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
26	PTPP	0.17	0.40	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33

27	LPKR	0.71	0.75	0.67	0.63	0.83	0.80	0.75	0.40	0.40	0.50
28	AALI	0.00	0.43	0.33	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.25	0.50	0.60	0.50
29	LSIP	0.33	0.38	0.38	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.40	0.40
30	LPPF	0.43	0.33	0.40	0.38	0.33	0.33	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.50
	Average	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.45
	Maximum	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.83	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.83	0.83
	Minimum	0.00	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.29

Source: Annual Report (Data processed in 2022).

Based on Table 1 it can be seen that the average good corporate governance tends to be stable from year to year. Highest average score acquisition good corporate governance for companies listed on the LQ45 index, it was 0.45 in 2021, while the lowest average was in 2012 of 0.42. Practicing company good corporate governance will ensure the achievement of optimal goals. Several benefits good corporate governance among others to maximize performance, efficiency and service to stakeholders through the formation of profitable decision-making processes. Besides that, good corporate governance can also maximize the accountability of company management to stakeholders while taking into account the interests of the parties stakeholders.

Table 2
Development Intellectual Capital for Companies Listed on The LQ45 Index for the 2012-2021 Period

No	Code	Year									
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	AKRA	0.77	-0.48	2.35	4,12	2.86	-0.26	-0.58	0.88	2.34	3,33
2	ASII	2.67	-0.11	1.63	3,19	1.65	3,28	3,16	0.47	-0.54	1.20
3	BBCA	4,43	4.96	4.68	4.75	4.91	4.82	4.93	4,25	4.63	4.83
4	BBNI	2.36	2.06	2.35	1.94	1.74	1.96	2,21	1.09	0.87	1.77
5	BBRI	4.45	4,20	4.01	3.83	3.79	3.76	4,23	4,22	3,34	3.45
6	BMRI	4.89	-0.73	4.95	-0.68	4.92	4.87	1.76	1.49	1.25	1.15
7	GGRM	2.02	0.79	3.04	2.98	0.34	4.09	1.07	0.17	3,34	2,21

8	ICBP	2.47	1.63	3.07	3.08	2.02	1.39	-0.43	3,36	3.91	3.38
9	INDF	3.52	1.95	2,32	1.98	1.75	1.57	3.65	1.61	3,10	1.59
10	INTP	1.08	1.93	1,12	0.23	1.11	2.68	4.67	2,20	2.95	4.09
11	JSMR	4.45	3.01	1.00	0.44	3,62	0.92	0.59	-0.58	0.04	2.73
12	KLBF	-0.68	1.76	4.08	3.56	3.74	4.38	-0.58	-0.57	3,17	-0.09
13	PTBA	5.01	-0.26	3,14	3,36	-0.79	2.52	0.40	-0.13	3.53	1.32
14	SMGR	2.88	-0.89	-0.06	0.04	-0.33	2.89	-0.91	3.97	0.65	0.62
15	TLKM	4.61	4.94	5,10	4.74	4.92	-0.61	4.83	-0.72	4.87	4.63
16	UNTR	3,21	2,23	0.26	3.99	1.15	2.05	2,32	-0.33	0.92	2.06
17	UNVR	0.83	1.06	0.08	2.91	1.46	1.81	2,13	1.70	-0.09	-0.13
18	BSDE	4,23	-0.61	3,29	-0.16	0.29	1.62	2.25	0.80	-0.72	0.05
19	MNCN	2.99	3,43	3.49	2.77	2.91	3,27	2.49	3.69	3,17	4.07
20	BBTN	3,29	3.52	3.39	3.76	3.85	3.82	-0.15	-0.93	0.17	-0.28
21	EXCL	-0.08	4.49	1.30	1.08	1.21	0.95	-2.10	1.97	1.28	2.83
22	ANTM	1.11	2.63	0.87	1.22	-0.37	0.93	2,31	1.08	2,12	3,25
23	CPIN	-0.26	0.88	3,43	3.50	2,11	3,13	-0.25	0.95	1.69	2,16
24	WIKA	0.46	3.61	0.36	1.62	0.78	0.95	3.58	0.56	1.35	0.99
25	PWON	1.11	2.03	2.08	2.53	2,27	2.99	3.90	3.96	1.49	2,32
26	PTPP	-0.40	0.29	-0.03	-0.13	-0.89	4,33	4.08	2.09	3.52	0.98
27	LPKR	2.66	1.73	0.08	-0.04	0.65	0.75	2.25	-6.64	5,32	2.60
28	AALI	4.54	3.97	4.79	4.75	-0.42	3.99	2.80	0.32	-0.77	-0.32
29	LSIP	1.50	-0.14	-0.09	3,62	3,23	2.45	3.39	0.91	0.65	4.56
30	LPPF	1.71	2.59	3.54	3.57	3.78	3.59	3.71	2.73	4,12	1.57
	Average	2.39	1.88	2,32	2,42	1.94	2.50	2.06	1.15	2.06	2,10
	Maximum	5.01	4.96	5,10	4.75	4.92	4.87	4.93	4,25	5,32	4.83
	Minimum	-0.68	-0.89	-0.09	-0.68	-0.89	-0.61	-2.10	-6.64	-0.77	-0.32

Source: Financial Report (Data Processed in 2022).

Based on Table 2 shows that the average intellectual capital fluctuated from year to year. Highest average score acquisition intellectual capital in companies listed on the LQ45 index in 2017 it was 2.50, while the lowest average was in 2019 at 1.15. Companies that can afford intellectual capital will increase the market value of the company itself. For example, in intellectual capital there is human capital, where human

capital this shows that humans have knowledge, skills, and different personalities. If someone works in a company, it will provide different values from other companies. This can be seen from the financial statements, for example in income (earning high income from the sale of goods because the SPG is beautiful), or expenses (tax burden is reduced because the tax accountant has good knowledge and relationships), or Earning per Share (earning high profits, because the accountant has knowledge and skills in finance), and other parts of the financial statements.

Table 3
Development of Company Value in Companies Listed on the LQ45 Index for the 2012-2021 Period

No	Code	Year									
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	AKRA	0.38	0.40	0.41	2.05	1.70	1.65	0.97	0.78	0.70	0.74
2	ASII	1.83	1.42	1.39	1.09	1.37	1.25	1,13	0.95	0.80	0.66
3	BBCA	1.37	1.31	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.50	1.55	1.65	1.56	1.46
4	BBNI	1.25	0.35	0.37	0.31	0.28	0.40	0.35	0.28	0.26	0.35
5	BBRI	0.83	0.82	0.81	1.00	0.97	1.05	1.02	1.05	0.90	0.93
6	BMRI	1.06	1.00	1.04	0.97	0.97	1.04	0.98	0.96	0.88	0.88
7	GGRM	2.30	1.38	1.82	1.45	1.71	2,19	2,10	1.08	0.68	0.41
8	ICBP	1.10	1.29	1.46	2.87	3,33	3,18	3.56	3.30	1.42	1,13
9	INDF	0.88	2.85	2,41	0.76	1.01	0.91	0.91	0.88	0.69	0.56
10	INTP	3,21	2.34	2.85	2.70	1.56	2.53	2,18	2,26	1.71	1.51
11	JSMR	1.94	1.63	2.07	1.56	1.06	1.14	1.01	1.05	1.00	0.96
12	KLBF	5,36	4.88	6,56	4,17	4,31	4,42	3.58	3.45	2.75	2.58
13	PTBA	2.50	1.93	1.96	0.75	1.64	1.27	2.02	1.19	1.40	1.02
14	SMGR	3.61	2.71	3.03	1.83	1.34	1.35	1.42	1.26	1.30	0.87
15	TLKM	0.61	1.97	2,31	2,15	2.48	2.56	2,13	2,15	1.74	1.55
16	UNTR	1.43	1.19	0.94	0.83	0.99	1.49	1.00	0.81	0.97	0.63
17	UNVR	13.66	15,24	17,63	18.35	18,14	23.01	17,43	15.97	14.01	7,51

18	BSDE	1.10	1.07	1.24	0.99	0.94	0.77	0.54	0.51	0.51	0.44
19	MNCN	3.66	3.59	2.58	1.82	1.75	1.23	0.58	1.26	0.79	0.48
20	BBTN	0.31	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.22	0.26	0.19	0.26	0.23
21	EXCL	1.93	1.66	1.30	1.23	1.03	1,12	1.04	1.20	1.10	1.15
22	ANTM	0.65	0.55	0.60	0.31	0.78	0.62	0.75	0.86	1.52	1.74
23	CPIN	4.77	3.45	3.04	1.81	2,16	1.99	4,21	3.57	3.38	2.75
24	WIKA	1.18	1.18	1.66	1.19	0.79	0.57	0.51	0.60	0.60	0.58
25	PWON	1.72	1.62	1.70	1.52	1.52	1.54	1.24	1.02	0.98	0.74
26	PTPP	0.78	1.03	0.89	1.23	0.83	0.57	0.41	0.40	0.47	0.32
27	LPKR	0.90	0.70	0.61	0.55	0.26	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.24	0.20
28	AALI	2.70	2.90	2,28	1.54	1.48	1.18	1.11	1.16	1.02	0.69
29	LSIP	1.97	1.61	1.48	1.07	1.26	0.95	0.80	0.98	0.78	0.50
30	LPPF	3.94	11.79	13.36	13.52	9,23	5.53	3.46	2.67	1.21	2.48
	Average	2.30	2.47	2.65	2.37	2,21	2,24	1.94	1.79	1.52	1.20
	Maximum	13.66	15,24	17,63	18.35	18,14	23.01	17,43	15.97	14.01	7,51
	Minimum	0.31	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.24	0.20

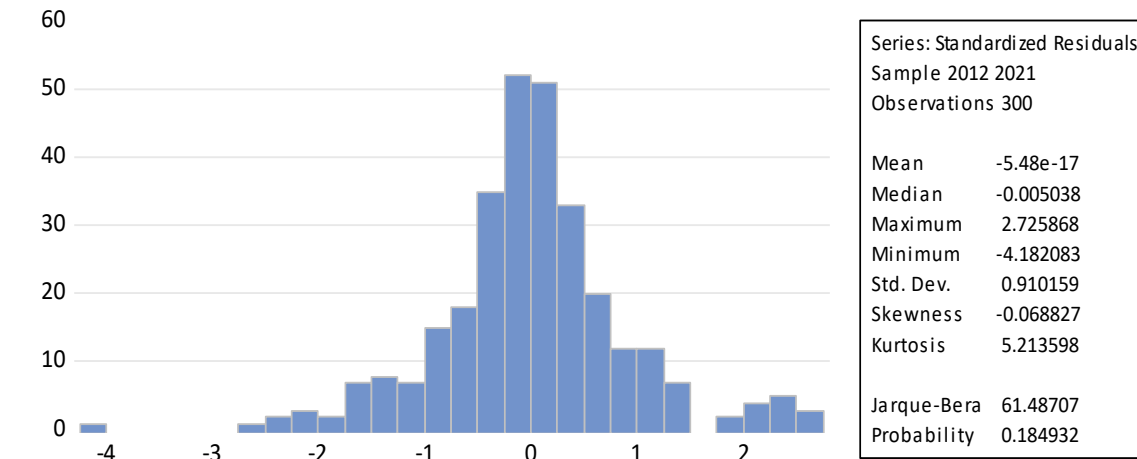
Source: Financial Report (Data Processed in 2022) and Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX).

Based on Table 3, it shows that the average company value tends to be stable and has ended decreasing in recent years. The highest average acquisition of company value for companies listed on the LQ45 index was in 2014 at 2.65, while the lowest average was in 2021 at 1.20. Companies that have good corporate value tend to be paid more attention by investors because the condition, performance, and success of the company's management are considered superior and can be positively accepted by the general public and of course have an impact on high share values and can be profitable stakeholders.

Data Analysis and Discussion

Classic assumption test

Normality test



Source: Output Eviews 12, The data is processed, 2022.

Figure 1. Normality Test

Based on Figure 1, the Jarque-Bera statistical value is 61.48707 with a probability value of 0.184932 at a significance level of 0.05 ($0.184932 > 0.05$), meaning that the data is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 4

Multicollinearity Test

Variable	TOBIN'S Q	DKI	VAIC
TOBIN'S Q	1.000000	0.371715	-0.010434
DKI	0.371715	1.000000	0.049251
VAIC	-0.010434	0.049251	1.000000

Source: Output Eviews 12, The data is processed, 2022.

Based on Table 4, the coefficient value of the relationship between variables is less than 0.80. That is, there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables in this regression model.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 5
Heteroscedasticity Test

Variables	Coefficient	std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	-0.068710	0.194482	-0.353298	0.7241
DKI	0.474750	0.413140	1.149127	0.2514
VAIC	0.042358	0.030692	1.380108	0.1686

Source: Output Eviews 12, The data is processed, 2022.

Based on Table 5 it shows that the significance value of all variables is greater than 0.05. That is, there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 6
Autocorrelation Test

Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.536563
Durbin-Watson stat	1.870041

Source: Output Eviews 12, The data is processed, 2022.

Based on Table 6 shows that the value Durbin-Watsonof 1.870041. Based on the determination of the number of independent variables and the number of samples with a standard error $\alpha = 0.05$ in the table Durbin-Watson(DW), then to find the value of dU and dL as follows:

$$k = 2$$

$$n = 300$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

Obtained:

$$dL = 1.80398$$

$$dU = 1.81735$$

Calculation:

$$dL = 1.80398$$

$$dU = 1.81735$$

$$d = 1.870041$$

$$4 - dU = 4 - 1.81735 = 2.19602$$

Based on calculations generate test Durbin-Watsonis between $dU < d < 4 - dU$, namely $1.81735 < 1.870041 < 2.19602$, meaning that there is no autocorrelation.

Panel Data Linear Regression Analysis

Test Chow

Table 7
Test Chow

Effect Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	48.782630	(29,220)	0.0000
Chi-square cross-sections	505.407356	29	0.0000

Source: Output Eviews 12, The data is processed, 2022.

Based on Table 7 produces statistical values Cross-section F of 48.782630 with a probability value of 0.0000 at a significance level set at 0.05 ($0.0000 < 0.05$), meaning Fixed Effects Model suitable for use in this research.

Test Hausman

Table 8
Test Hausman

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistics	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Cross-section Random	9.477170	2	0.0088

Source: Output Eviews 12, The data is processed, 2022

Based on Table 8 shows that the value Chi-Square statistics of 9.477170 with a probability value of 0.0082 at a significance level determined at 0.05 ($0.0082 < 0.05$), meaning Fixed Effects Model suitable for use in this research.

Test Lagrange Multiplier

In this study, no test was used lagrange muliplier because on test chow and test hausman produce a suitable model Fixed Effects Model. Test lagrange multiplier used when testing chow produce the model used is Common Effects Model, while on the test hausman produce the model used is Random Effects Model.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis**Table 9****Regression Parameter Results Using Approach Cross-Section Fixed Effect Model**

Variables	coefficient	std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	1.657568	0.493927	3.355896	0.0009
DKI	1.491663	0.571153	1.762325	0.0268
VAIC	1.685881	0.102838	3.672959	0.0098
R-squared	0.877992	Mean dependent var		2.080695
Adjusted R-squared	0.860800	SD dependent var		3.274002
SE of regression	1.221513	Akaike info criterion		3.356224
Sum squared residue	328.2605	Schwarz criterion		3.804405
Likelihood logs	-390.8842	Hannan-Quinn criter.		3.536563
F-statistics	51.06987	Durbin-Watson stat		1.870041
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: Output Eviews 12, The data is processed, 2022.

Based on Table 9, it produces the following multiple linear regression equations:

$$Y = 1,657568 + 1,491663 X_1 + 1,685881 X_2 + e$$

Hypothesis test**Partial Testing (t Test)****Table 10****Statistical t Test**

Variables	coefficient	std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	1.657568	0.493927	3.355896	0.0009
DKI	1.491663	0.571153	1.762325	0.0268
VAIC	1.685881	0.102838	3.672959	0.0098

Source: Output Eviews 12, The data is processed, 2022.

Based on Table 10 shows that the hypothesis testing is: 1. For variables good corporate governance (DKI) produces a regression coefficient of 1.491663, also obtained t-statistic of 1.762325 with a probability of 0.0268 which is smaller than the

established significance level ($0.0268 < 0.05$). Then it reads "H₁ good corporate governance significant effect on firm value" is accepted. The results of the analysis show that there is a significant influence between good corporate governance to company value; 2. For variables intellectual capital (VAIC) produces a regression coefficient of 1.685881, also obtained t-statistic of 3.672959 with a prob of 0.0098 which is smaller than the established significance level ($0.0098 < 0.05$). So H₂ which reads "intellectual capital significant effect on firm value" is accepted. The results of the analysis show that there is a significant influence between intellectual capital to company value.

Simultaneous Testing (F test)

Table 11
Statistical F Test

R-squared	0.877992	Mean dependent var	2.080695
Adjusted R-squared	0.860800	SD dependent var	3.274002
SE of regression	1.221513	Akaike info criterion	3.356224
Sum squared residue	328.2605	Schwarz criterion	3.804405
Likelihood logs	-390.8842	Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.536563
F-statistics	51.06987	Durbin-Watson stat	1.870041
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: Output Eviews 12, The data is processed, 2022.

Based on Table 11 shows that the value Prob(F-statistic) of 0.000000 at a significance level of 0.05 ($0.000000 < 0.05$). Thus, accepted. That is, variables H₃ good corporate governance and intellectual capital jointly affect the value of the company.

Coefficient of Determination (R²)

Based on Table 11 shows that the value of the coefficient of determination (R-squared) is 0.877992 or 87.8%. That is, good corporate governance (X₁) and intellectual capital (X₂) have an effect of 87.80% on firm value (Y).

Discussion

Influence Good Corporate Governance to Company Value

From the results of the t test, partially variable good corporate governance in this study obtain results that accept, which means H_1 good corporate governance significant effect on firm value. Market reaction on implementation good corporate governance can take quite a long time, because the company has to fix errors that occurred previously related to agency problem and strive to increase investor confidence. Investors will assess that the company is implementing good corporate governance a good company is a company that has full compliance and responsibility for regulations, both from the government and from stakeholders.

Based on the description above, the results of this study agree with the research Hidayat, et al (2021) which reveals that good corporate governance by measuring the board of independent commissioners has an influence on company value, where each increase in the number of independent commissioners in a company will ensure that supervisory procedures work effectively and in accordance with the law. This will support implementation good corporate governance in a company that can maximize the value of the company.

In contrast to research Marceline and Harsono (2017) which states that good corporate governance does not affect the value of the company, where the independent board of commissioners is less factual in supervising the board of directors, as a result the performance of the board of directors is not effective and efficient, and ultimately the value of the company will decrease. In addition, the possibility of the formality of the existence of an independent board of commissioners in a company also has an impact on function good corporate governance which causes the company value to decrease.

Influence Intellectual Capital to Company Value

Based on the results of the t test, variables intellectual capital partially obtain a result that accepts, that is H_2 intellectual capital significant effect on firm value. Intellectual capital which will either affect the value of the company in the short term or quickly. This is due to the market response to intellectual capital can be felt immediately. By developing intellectual capital, will create value added to maximize firm value. Disclosure intellectual capital which will give a positive signal to the

company's management. This positive signal will get a positive response from investors which will increase demand for shares along with an increase in market value for the company.

From the description above, the results of this study are in line with the research Sawitri and Wahyuni (2021) which reveals that intellectual capital has a positive and significant effect on firm value, where the value is superior intellectual capital, the better the value of the company. One real example intellectual capital is human resources. If an employee has knowledge and skills a good person, he will be able to think critically about the problem at hand, and will face the problem calmly. Thus, the decisions made will result in solutions from the problem.

Unlike the research conducted by Rahayu (2019) which reveals that intellectual capital negative and significant effect on firm value, where the higher intellectual capital will reduce the value of the company.

Influence Good Corporate Governance and Intellectual Capital to Company Value

Based on the results of the F test, variable good corporate governance and intellectual capital simultaneously obtaining a result that accepts , that is H_3 good corporate governance and intellectual capital jointly affect the value of the company. The intended use good corporate governance based to produce value added for the company. GCG is expected to be able to balance various needs that are able to generate profits for the company as a whole. Improved quality of financial reports and reduction fraudin the company is reflected in the principles of GCG. Thus, companies with fraud minimal and have a good quality of financial reports as a result of the use good corporate governance will certainly increase the value of the company.

Intellectual capital become the key in the economic business because economic resources do not only come from physical commodities, but from the value created by intellectual capital. This is confirmed by the theory stakeholders, namely the company's efforts to create value lies in the ability of the company's management to manage all the company's resources, namely intellectual capital, so as to promote economic results and corporate value for the benefit stakeholders.

Based on the description above, the results of this study has same opinion with research Putriani, et al (2021) which states that good corporate governance and intellectual capital significant effect on firm value, where the better the disclosure good

corporate governance and usage intellectual capital, it will increase the value of a company. In contrast to research Rahayu (2019) which reveals that good corporate governance and intellectual capital no significant effect on firm value.

5. CONCLUSION

The conclusions that can be drawn from the results and discussion in this study are variables good corporate governance using an independent board of commissioners partially has a significant effect on company value on the LQ45 index for the 2012-2021 period. Variable intellectual capital using VAIC (Value Added Intellectual Coefficient) partially has a significant effect on company value on the LQ45 index for the 2012-2021 period. And simultaneously, variables good corporate governance and intellectual capital has a significant effect on company value on the LQ45 index for the 2012-2021 period.

Based on the conclusions above, the researcher can provide suggestions for further research as material for consideration, namely the next researcher is expected to be able to update this research by adding variables, populations, and periods used to produce more accurate information.

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