

## EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE AND GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON SHARE PRICES WITH RETURN ON EQUITY AS MODERATING VARIABLES

Roy Budiharjo

### ABSTRACT

*This study aims to examine the effect of environmental performance, good corporate governance mechanisms consisting of the composition of the Audit Committee, Institutional Ownership and Independent Commissioners, on stock prices with Return on Equity as a moderating variable. The data used in this study are secondary data from financial statements of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the Food and Beverage Industry sub-sector in 2015 - 2018. By using purposive sampling, this study obtained 15 company samples. The analytical method used in this study is moderated regression analysis (MRA). The results showed that Environmental Performance a significant positive effect on Stock Prices. Audit Committee, Institutional Ownership and Return on Equity has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices. Independent Commissioner has a negative and significant effect on Stock Prices. Return On Equity is able to moderate environmental performance and institutional ownership on stock prices. Return on Equity has not been able to moderate the audit committee and independent commissioners on share prices.*

*Keywords:* environmental performance, good corporate governance, stock prices, return on equity

### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the company is to enrich the financial condition of the company owner or shareholders, and to maximize the value of the company (Danarwati, 2013). Actually, there is not much difference from the company's goals, it's just that the emphasis is different from one company to another (Sitepu, 2015). Indriani, Darmawan and Nurhawa (2014) state that investors are interested in investing in a company because of the disclosure of information provided by the company with the main objective of obtaining returns.

Investors in investing their shares hope to get a return on the capital they have invested. According to Van Horne and Wachowicz (2005: 225), ROE (Return On Equity) compares net income after tax with the equity that has been invested by the company's shareholders. This ratio indicates the power to generate a return on investment based on the book value of shareholders, and is often used in comparing two or more companies for good investment opportunities and effective cost management. Return on equity (ROE) is a measurement of the income available to company owners (be they common stockholders or preferred stockholders) for the capital they invest in a company.

Environmental performance measures can also be proxied by management's commitment to good environmental management, this is reflected in the presence or absence of ISO 14001 certification (Wiwik, 2007). Susi (2005) examined the relationship between environmental performance and financial performance. Environmental performance is measured based on the PROPER rating and financial performance is proxied by return on assets, while ISO 14001 certification is treated as one of the control variables. The test results conclude that there is no relationship between environmental performance and financial performance, but ISO 14001 has a significant relationship with environmental performance. The relationship between the PROPER rating and ISO 14001 reflects that the PROPER rating is in line with ISO 14001 certification.

Research conducted by Tjahjono (2013) found that environmental performance has no influence on firm value. This is due to the fact that firm value is influenced by various factors. Meanwhile, research conducted by Hariati et al (2015) found that environmental performance has a positive effect on firm value. Research conducted by Kurnia (2014) which examines the "Effect of Good Corporate Governance on Stock Prices" with the results of research that stock prices are influenced by Good Corporate Governance, namely independent commissioners and board size. Meanwhile, managerial ownership, institutional ownership and audit committee have no effect on stock prices.

Pratama and Enka (2015) also examined "The Influence of Managerial Ownership, the Independence of the Board of Commissioners, the Audit Committee on Stock Prices with Return on Investment (ROI) as a Moderating Variable in the Consumer Goods Industry Sector Companies Listed on the IDX 2010-2013" with research results. that simultaneously managerial ownership, the independence of the board of commissioners and the audit committee have an effect. significant to the share price. Return On Investment (ROI) is also able to moderate the relationship between managerial ownership, the independence of the board of commissioners and the audit committee on stock prices.

Based on the background description above, the authors are interested in raising this issue as scientific writing with the title: "The Effect of Environmental Performance and Good Corporate Governance on Stock Prices with Return On Equity as a Moderation Variable (Empirical Study on the Consumer Goods sub-sector companies listed on the IDX 2015). -2018) ”.

Based on the background that has been described above, the author determines the formulation of the problem as follows:

1. Does environmental performance affect stock prices?
2. Does the audit committee affect the stock prices?
3. Does institutional ownership affect stock prices?

4. Does the independent commissioner affect the stock prices?
5. Does Return on Equity affect stock prices?
6. Does Return on Equity as a moderating variable support environmental performance and GCG in influencing stock prices?

## LITERATURE REVIEWS

### Agency Theory

According to Jensen and Meckling (1976) agency theory is a contract in which one or more people (principals) govern others (agents) to perform a service on behalf of the principal and authorize the agent to make the best decision for the principal. Agency theory is often referred to as theory which underlies the application of good corporate governance because it explains the relationship between management and owners. Relationships that occur have the potential to cause problems in terms of conflicting interests between the interests of management (agents) with the interests of stakeholders (principal). According to Aryani & Budhiarta (2014) Conflicts of interest between principals and agents are called agency problems.

### Stock Prices

Shares are proof of ownership of the assets of the company that issues shares. Kismono (2001) in Imam and Leo (2014) states: 'Shares are a charter which contains important aspects for the company, including the rights of the share owners and the special rights they have relating to share ownership. An example is the right to get regular income from the company in addition to having the obligation to share the risk if the company is liquidated. Shareholders also have the right to control the company in accordance with the capacity (number) of shares they own through a general meeting of shareholders by using their voting rights'.

### Environmental Performance

Performance is the result of organizational activities or investment returns in a certain period of time that can be measured qualitatively and quantitatively. According to the Environmental Practitioner Program glossary, environmental performance is the relationship between the company and the environment. These relationships include environmental effects on resources consumed, environmental impacts on organizational processes, environmental implications for company products and services, product recovery and processing and compliance with work environment requirements. The company's environmental performance according to Suratno et. al. (2006) in Camilia (2016) is the company's performance in creating a good environment (green).

According to Blazovich et. al. (2013) green concepts or environmentally friendly are important for all types of businesses, both retail, manufacturing and service companies. Measurement of environmental performance used in each study usually varies depending on the indicators used. Types of environmental performance indicators such as PROPER, ISO (ISO 14001 for Environmental Management Systems and ISO 17025 for Environmental Test Certification from independent institutions), AMDAL (BOD and Wastewater COD test), and GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) which are the pioneers for developing the framework continuous reporting work (Lindrianasari, 2007). The company's environmental performance in this study was measured through ISO 14001.

### Return On Equity

Company profitability is measured using profitability ratios, one of which can use Return On Equity (ROE). ROE is a net profit to equity ratio that measures the rate of return of shareholders (Brigham & Houston, 2014).

$$ROE = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Equity}}$$

### Good Corporate Governance

Good Corporate Governance is one of the key elements in increasing economic efficiency, which includes a series of relationships between company management, the board of directors, shareholders and other stakeholders (Wati, 2012). The GCG mechanism should be applied to every company in order to maintain the integrity of a financial report, as instructed by Nuryanah (2005) in Annisa (2013). In this study the elements of corporate governance which serve as independent variables are :

#### a. Institutional Ownership

According to Bukhori (2012) in Wulandari & Budiarta (2014) institutional ownership is the percentage of the number of shares at the end of the accounting period owned by external parties, such as institutions, companies, insurance, banks or other institutions. The existence of company ownership by institutions is considered to be related to the quality of the financial statements to be made, as according to Gidion (2005) in Annisa (2013) and (Pernamasari and Wahyudi, 2019), that the percentage of shares owned by the institution can affect the process of preparing financial statements that does not close there may be accrualization in the interests of management. Therefore, monitoring action by a company and institutional shareholders is needed so that the behavior of managers in controlling and making decisions can be limited.

#### b. Independent Commissioner

Independent Commissioner is an organ that oversees the policy of the board of directors in running the company and provides advice to the board of directors. The size of the Independent Commissioner of a company greatly influences the company's performance. The larger the size of the company's board of commissioners, the more difficult it is for the company to coordinate, communicate and make decisions. And conversely, the smaller the size of the company's Independent Commissioners, the easier it is for the company to coordinate, communicate and make decisions. The Independent Commissioner is responsible for overseeing the quality of information in the financial statements. However, the board of commissioners does not have the authority in the company, the management is responsible for providing information to the Independent Commissioner. The larger the size of the board of commissioners, the more shareholders the company has and

the more capital is managed so that it affects the level of return on the company's capital expected by management-managed shareholders (Kurnia, 2016)

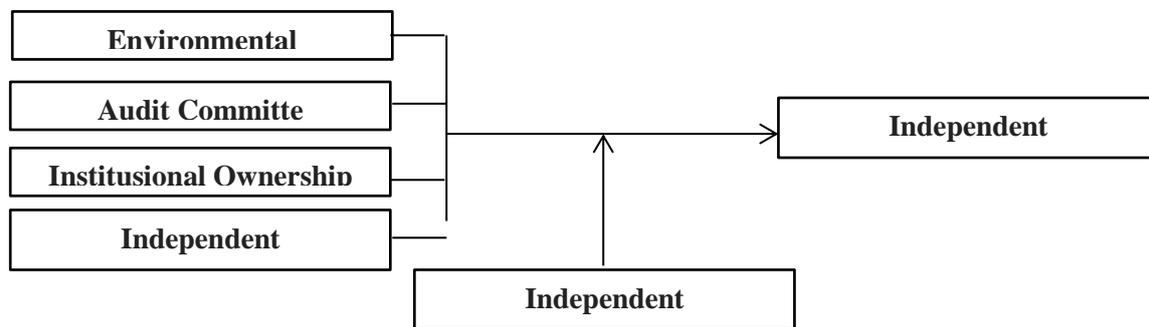
**c. Audit Committee**

In accordance with the Decree of the Chairman of BAPEPAM Number: Kep. 29 / PM / 2004, the audit committee is a committee formed by the board of commissioners to supervise the management of a company. The audit committee acts as a liaison between shareholders and the board of commissioners and management. The audit committee has the function of helping the board of commissioners to improve the quality of financial reports, creating a climate of discipline and control that can reduce the opportunity for irregularities in company management, increase the effectiveness of internal and external audit functions and identify issues that require the attention of the board of commissioners (Alijoyo, 2004 ). So, it can be said that the audit committee functions to assist independent commissioners in terms of supervision and control as well as minimizing agency costs within the company.

**RESEARCH MODEL**

**Research Model**

Based on the literature review and the results of previous studies and the problems that have been raised, there may be a relationship between the Environmental Performance and Good Corporate Governance on Stock Prices with Return On Equity as a Moderation Variable as a basis for making hypotheses then formulated with the following framework of thought:



**Figure 1: Research Model**

Source: the results of the author's processing

**Hipotesis**

Based on the existing problems and objectives to be achieved, the authors draw hypotheses, namely:

- H<sub>1</sub> = Effect of Environmental Performance on Stock Prices
- H<sub>2</sub> = Effect of Audit Committe on Stock Prices
- H<sub>3</sub> = Effect of Institucional Ownership on Stock Prices
- H<sub>4</sub> = Effect of Independent Commissioner on Stock Prices
- H<sub>5</sub> = Effect of Return On Equity on Stock Prices
- H<sub>6</sub> = Return on Equity as a moderating variable support environmental performance and GCG in influencing stock prices

**Methodology**

The population of this study is companies manufacturing basic and food and beverages industrial sectors in Indonesia which are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2015 – 2018. From the existing population a certain number of samples were taken by using the Purposive random sampling technique, which is a sampling technique with certain considerations (Suliyanto, 2005). The sample used in this study was selected based on the following criteria:

1. Companies manufacturing basic and chemical industry sectors were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2018
2. The company owned data is complete and in accordance with the variables studied

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Descriptive statistics include minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation. The research variable data includes the dependent variable that is Stock Prices and the independent variables include Environmental Performance and Good Corporate Governance with Return On Equity as a Moderation Variable. The results of the descriptive statistical analysis are shown in table 1:

1. Stock Prices has an average value of 3100,2667. While the standard deviation is 3542.01750. This indicates that the variable stock prices is not normally distributed, because the standard deviation is greater than the average value of the variable.
2. Environmental Performance has an average value of 0.4000. While the standard deviation is 0.49403. This indicates that the variable Environmental Performance is not normally distributed, because the standard deviation is greater than the average value of the variable.
3. Audit Committee has an average value of 0.6766. While the standard deviation is 0.17847. This indicates that Audit Committee variable is normally distributed, because the standard deviation value is smaller than the average value of the variable.

4. Institutional Ownership has an average value of 4.2000. While the standard deviation is 1.73498. This indicates that the Institutional Ownership variable is normally distributed, because the standard deviation value is smaller than the average value of the variable.
5. Independent Commissioner has an average value of 3,0667. While the standard deviation is 0,25155. This indicates that the Institutional Ownership variable is normally distributed, because the standard deviation value is smaller than the average value of the variable
6. Return on Equity (ROE) has an average value of 16,3885. While the standard deviation is 25.95385. This indicates that the ROE variable is not normally distributed.

**Table 1 Descriptive Statistic Results Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
ISO	60	0	1	0,4	0,49403
KA	60	0,28	0,92	0,6766	0,17847
KI	60	2	8	4,2	1,73498
KOM	60	3	4	3,0667	0,25155
ROE	60	-24,71	124,15	16,3885	25,95385
SP	60	122	13675	3100,2667	3543,0175
Valid N (listwise)	60				

**Classic assumption test**

A model is declared good for predictors if it has the best liner unbiased estimator properties (Gujarati, 2012). Besides that, a regression model is said to be quite good and can be used to predict if it passes a series of econometric assumptions that underlie it. The classic assumption test is carried out to determine the condition of existing data in order to determine the most appropriate analysis model to use. The classic assumption test used in this study consisted of autocorrelation tests using Durbin-Watson statistics, multicollinearity test using Variance Inflation Factors (VIF) and heteroscedasticity test using the Glejser test.

**Multicollinearity Test**

This test aims to test whether the regression model found a correlation between independent variables. A good regression model should not have a correlation between the independent variables. This test is done by using correlations between the independent variables used in the regression equation. If some or all of the independent variables are strongly correlated, multicollinearity occurs.

**Table 2 Multikolenearitas test  
Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)		
ISO_X1	0,365	2,74
KA_X2	0,604	1,66
KI_X3	0,474	2,11
KOM_X4	0,115	8,67
ROE_X5	0,239	4,19
ISO_ROE_X1X5	0,28	3,57
KA_ROE_X2X5	0,473	2,12
KI_ROE_X3X5	0,358	2,79
KOM_ROE_X4X5	0,103	9,71

a. Dependent Variable: SP\_Y

Source: Secondary data processed 2020

The method that can be used to test the presence of multicollinearity is by testing the tolerance value or Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value. The tolerance value limit is 0.10 and Variant Inflation Factor (VIF) is 10 (Hair et al., 1998; 48). The results of the multicollinearity test show that there are no variables that have a tolerance value of less than 0.10 and there are no variables that have a VIF value of less than 10. So, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model.

**Autocorrelation Test**

The autocorrelation test aims to test whether in the regression model there is a correlation between the confounding errors in period t and the interfering errors in the t-1 period (before). The consequence of autocorrelation in a regression model is that the sample variant does not describe the population variant. Furthermore, the resulting regression model cannot be used to estimate the value of the dependent variable on the value of certain independent variables.

**Table 3 Autocorrelation Test**

Model Summary <sup>b</sup>					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,875 <sup>a</sup>	0,766	0,723	1863,07419	2,023

a. Predictors: (Constant), KOM\_ROE, KOM, KI, KA, ISO, ISO\_ROE, KA\_ROE, KI\_ROE, ROE

b. Dependent Variable: SP

Source: Secondary data processed 2020

From the table above we get the value of Durbin-Watson of 2.023 so it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in this regression model.

**Heteroscedasticity Test**

Heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another. In this study tested using Spearman’s test.

**Table 4 Heteroscedasticity Test Results**

Correlations			
			Unstandardized Residual
Spearman's rho	ISO	Correlation Coefficient	0,008
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0,952
		N	60
	KA	Correlation Coefficient	-0,042
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0,748
		N	60
	KI	Correlation Coefficient	0,035
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0,79
		N	60
	KOM	Correlation Coefficient	0,054
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0,682
		N	60
	ROE	Correlation Coefficient	-0,058
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0,657
		N	60
	Unstandardized Residual	Correlation Coefficient	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	
		N	60

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source : Secondary data processed 2020

**Normality test**

The normality test aims to test whether in the regression model, confounding or residual variables have a normal distribution. Data normality was tested using one sample kolmogorov-smirnov with a level of significant 0.05. The results of the normality test from this study are presented in Table 5.

**Table 5 Normality test results  
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Unstandardized Residual
N		60
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	0
	Std. Deviation	15,93156096
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0,109
	Positive	0,109
	Negative	-0,07

Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	0,784
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0,57
a. Test distribution is Normal.	
b. Calculated from data.	

Source: Secondary data processed 2020

Based on the results of the normality test shown in table 4 shows that the residual regression models before and after moderation have asymp values.  $\text{sig.} > \alpha = 0.05$ . Thus, it is interpreted that the residual values in all regression models before and after moderation are stated to be normally distributed.

**Determination Coefficient Test (R<sup>2</sup>)**

This test shows the percentage of the ability of independent variables to explain the variation of the dependent variable. The magnitude of the coefficient of determination from 0 to 1. The closer to zero the magnitude of the coefficient of determination the smaller the influence of the independent variable, on the contrary the closer to a magnitude of the coefficient of determination the greater the influence of independent variables. The test results are seen in the table.

**Table 6 Determination Coefficient Test  
Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,875 <sup>a</sup>	0,766	0,723	1863,0742

a. Predictors: (Constant), KOM\_ROE, KOM, KI, KA, ISO, ISO\_ROE, KA\_ROE, KI\_ROE, ROE

b. Dependent Variable: SP

Source: Secondary data processed 2020

Based on the table it can be seen that the determination coefficient of Adjusted R Square has a value of 0.766, so it can be stated that the ability of independent variables (Environmental Performance, Good Corporate Governance and Return On Equity) in explaining the dependent variable variation (Stock Prices) is limited, because it approaches 0.

The value of R Square (R<sup>2</sup>) is changed to the form of percent, meaning the percentage contribution of the independent variable to the dependent variable. Value R<sup>2</sup> The first hypothesis is 0.766, which means the percentage contribution of environmental performance variables to financial performance variables is 76,6% while the rest (100% - 77,6% = 34,4%) is influenced by other variables outside the model.

**Simultaneous Significance Test (Test Statistic F)**

Simultaneous significance test (F test) is used to show whether all the independent variables included in the model have a joint influence on the dependent variable. (Ghozali, 2013). If the analysis using the F test shows that all independent variables simultaneously are explanations of the significance of the dependent variable.

**Table 7 Simultaneous Significance Test  
ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	27380,67	8	3422,584	11,369	,000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	12944,546	43	301,036		
	Total	40325,216	51			

a. Dependent Variable: SP\_Y

b. Predictors: (Constant), KOM\_ROE\_X4X5, KOM\_X4, KI\_X3, KA\_X2, ISO\_X1, ISO\_ROE\_X1X5, KI\_ROE\_X3X5, KA\_ROE\_X2X5

Source: Secondary data processed 2020

**Multiple Liner Regression**

In accordance with the results of the research hypothesis which states that between variables have a significant relationship to the dependent variable, multiple linear regression is needed to model the analysis.

**Table 8 Statistical Test Result t  
Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	258,684	95,188		2,718	0,019
ISO_X1	43,571	25,397	0,777	1,716	0,001
KA_X2	-287,872	122,688	-1,261	-2,346	0,121
KI_X3	-16,51	34,219	-0,236	-0,482	0,643
KOM_X4	23,694	65,156	0,053	0,364	0,006
ROE_X5	-8,645	6,02	-0,907	-1,436	0,076
ISO_ROE_X1X5	75,252	30,459	5,051	2,471	0,009
KA_ROE_X2X5	10,243	8,613	1,925	1,189	0,069
KI_ROE_X3X5	-44,955	18,314	-5,461	-2,455	0,007
KOM_ROE_X4X5	256,002	156,302	5,677	1,638	0,108

a. Dependent Variable: SP

Source: Secondary data processed 2020

#### Effect of Environmental Performance on Stock Prices

The results of the regression coefficient in table 8 show that environmental performance has a positive t count of 1.716 with a probability of 0.001. This indicates that the p value (0.001) is less than the level of significance (0.05), so  $H_1$  is accepted, meaning that environmental performance has significant influence on share prices.

These results indicate that the environmental performance produced by the company has a significant positive effect on stock prices, it proves that companies that have good environmental performance can increase investor confidence. This interprets good environmental activity information, which can create a positive signal for investors to react to carry out stock sales and share purchases, so that investors' reactions are reflected in changes in stock returns on the publication date of the financial statements. The results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by Nursasi (2017) which states that environmental performance has a significant positive effect on stock prices.

#### Effect of the Audit Committee on Stock Prices

The results of the regression coefficient in table 8 show that the audit committee has a negative t count of -2.346 with a probability of 0.121. This shows that the p value (0.121) < significance level (0.05), so  $H_2$  means that the audit committee has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices.

These results indicate that the size of the audit committee owned by the company has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices, this proves that the existence of the audit committee is not a guarantee that the company's performance will get better, so that the market considers the existence of an audit committee is not a factor they consider in appreciating company value. . This condition is consistent with the results of research conducted by Ferial, Suhadak, & Handayani (2016) which states that the audit committee has a negative effect on the company's financial performance.

#### Effect of Institutional Ownership on stock Prices

The results of the regression coefficient in table 8 show that institutional ownership has a negative t count of -0.482 with a probability of 0.643. This shows that the p value (0.643) > the level of significance (0.05), so that  $H_3$  means that institutional ownership has a positive and insignificant effect on stock prices.

This shows that even though the company has high institutional ownership, it has no effect on firm value. This is because when a potential investor will invest in shares, the potential investor does not see how much institutional ownership is, but rather looks at the company's management. The greater the level of share ownership by the institution, the more effective the control mechanism on management performance is. The results of this study are in line with Hardiansyah (2014), in which their research both shows that institutional ownership has a negative effect on firm value.

#### Effect of Independent Commissioners on stock prices

The results of the regression coefficient in table 8 show that the independent commissioner has a positive t count of 0.364 with a probability of 0.006. This indicates that the p value (0.006) < significance level (0.05), so that  $H_4$  means that the independent commissioner has a significant positive effect on firm value.

The results of this study indicate that independent commissioners are able to carry out more effective supervision of company management so that the increasing number of independent commissioners has an impact on stock prices. The results of this study are consistent with Pratama (2015) which states that independent commissioners have an effect on stock prices.

### Effect of Return On Equity on stock prices

The results of the regression coefficient in table 8 show that return on equity has a negative t count of -1.436 with a probability of 0.076. This shows that the p value (0.076) > the level of significance (0.05), so that  $H_5$  means that Return on Equity has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices.

This means that investors do not see Return on equity as one of the reasons for buying shares according to research conducted by Rahmadewi and Abundanti (2018) that investors tend not to use fundamental analysis in their decision making but instead use reference groups, experience and follow the movements of the dealer (speculation). ) in investing, shows that the psychological factors of investors play an important role in making investment decisions.

### Return On Equity Moderates environmental performance, Audit Committee, Institutional Ownership and Independent Commissioners on stock prices

The results of the regression coefficients in Table 8 show that the probability of return on equity is with a significance level below 0.05 for the Environmental Performance and Institutional Ownership Variables, so it means that Return On Equity is able to moderate environmental performance and institutional ownership on stock prices. On the other hand, for the variables of the Audit Committee and Independent Commissioners the probability level is > 0.05, so that Return on Equity has not been able to moderate the audit committee and independent commissioners on share prices.

This means that investors also see Return on equity as one of the reasons to buy shares according to research conducted by Rahmadewi and Abundanti (2018) that investors tend not to use fundamental analysis in their decision making but instead use reference groups, experience and follow the movements of the bookie (speculation). ) in investing, shows that the psychological factors of investors play an important role in making investment decisions.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study it can be seen that:

1. Environmental Performance a significant positive effect on Stock Prices.
2. audit committee, Institutional Ownership and Return on Equity has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices
3. Independent Commissioner has a negative and significant effect on Stock Prices.
4. Return On Equity is able to moderate environmental performance and institutional ownership on stock prices.
5. Return on Equity has not been able to moderate the audit committee and independent commissioners on share prices.

### REFERENCES

- Alijoyo, Antonius dan Subartono Zaini. 2004. *Komisaris Independen: Penggerak Praktik GCG di Perusahaan*. Jakarta: PT. Indeks.
- Amelia Tjahjono. 2013. *Analisa Marketing Mix, Lingkungan Sosial, Psikologi Terhadap keputusan Pembelian Online Pakaian Wanita*. Jurnal Strategi Pemasaran. Vol 1. No 2.
- Annisa. Annisa. 2013. *Pengaruh Latar Belakang Pendidikan Dewan Komisaris, Kepemilikan Institusional Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Integritas Laporan Keuangan (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang terdaftar di BEI)*. Jurnal Akuntansi. Vol. 1 No.1
- Ariyani, Ni Nyoman Trisna Dewi dan Budiarta, I Ketut. 2014. *Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Ukuran Perusahaan, Kompleksitas Operasi Perusahaan Dan Reputasi KAP Terhadap Audit Report Lag Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur*. ISSN: 2302-8556 E-Jurnal Akuntansi Universitas Udayana Vol.8, No.2, Hal: 217-230.
- Bapepam, 2004. *Surat Keputusan Ketua Bapepam. Kep-29/PM/2004 Tentang Pembentukan dan Pedoman Pelaksanaan Kerja Komite Audit*.
- Blazovich, Janell L., Smith, Katherine Taken., and Smith, Murphy L. *An examination of financial performance and risk of environmentally friendly green companies*. Journal of legal ethical and regulatory issues, forthcoming. 2013.
- Brigham, Eugene F dan Joel F. Houston. 2014. *Fundamentals of Financial Management*, 14th Edition. Mason: South-Western Cengage Learning.
- Camilia, Ica. 2016. *Pengaruh Kinerja Lingkungan Dan Biaya Lingkungan Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Manufaktur*. Artikel Ilmiah Stie Perbanas Surabaya
- Danarwati, Y. S. (2013). *Manajemen Pembelajaran dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Mutu Pendidikan*. Jurnal Mimbar Bumi Bengawan, 6(13), 1–18. Retrieved from <http://www.stia-asmisolo.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/jmabb/article/view/21>.
- Ferial, F., Suhadak, & Handayani, S. R. (2016). *Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan dan Efeknya Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan ( Studi Pada Badan Usaha Milik Negara yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2012-2014 )*. Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis (JAB), 33(1), 146–153.
- Ghozali, Imam, 2013. *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program SPSS*. Edisi Keempat, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang
- Gujarati. 2012. *Dasar-dasar ekonometrika*” buku 2 edisi 5. Jakarta: Salemba empat
- Hair et al., (1998), *Multivariate Data Analysis*, Fifth Edition, Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River : New Jersey.
- Hardiansyah, Riqie. 2014. *Pengaruh Kepemilikan Institusional, Free Cash Flow Dan Kebijakan Dividen Terhadap Harga Saham Perusahaan Barang Konsumsi Di Bursa Efek Indonesia*. ETD Unsyiah.
- Hariati. Isnin dan P Widy. Yenedy. 2015. *Pengaruh Tata Kelola Perusahaan dan Kinerja Lingkungan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan*. FEB Universitas Brawijaya. Malang
- Indriani, Poppy; Jaka Darmawan dan Siti Nurhawa. 2014. *Analisis Manajemen Laba terhadap Nilai Perusahaan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (Studi Khusus : Perusahaan Dagang Otomotif)*. Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan. Vol.5, No. 1.

- Jensen, Michael C. & W.H. Meckling, 1976. "Theory of the Firm: Managerial Behavior, Agency Cost and Ownership Structure". *Journal of Financial Economics* 3. p. 305-360.
- Kurnia, 2014. "Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Harga Saham", *Jurnal Ilmiah, Fakultas Ekonomis dan Bisnis Universitas Brawijaya*. Malang.
- Lindrianasari. Hubungan antara kinerja lingkungan dan kualitas pengungkapan lingkungan dengan kinerja ekonomi perusahaan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Auditing Indonesia*. Vol. 11 No. 2: 159-17. 2007.
- Nursasi, Enggar. (2017). Analisis Pengungkapan Lingkungan Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan dan Kinerja Saham (Studi Pada Sektor Perusahaan Pertambangan). *Jurnal Dinamika DotCom*, Vol. 8, No. 1: 24-36.
- Pratama, Rizal Enka, 2015. "Pengaruh Kepemilikan Manajerial, Independensi Dewan Komisaris, Komite Audit Terhadap Harga Saham Dengan Return On Investment (ROI) Sebagai Variabel Moderating Pada Perusahaan Sektor Industri Barang Konsumsi Yang Terdaftar Di BEI Tahun 2010-2013", Skripsi, Universitas Sumatera Utara.
- Pratama, Rizal Enka, 2015. "Pengaruh Kepemilikan Manajerial, Independensi Dewan Komisaris, Komite Audit Terhadap Harga Saham Dengan Return On Investment (ROI) Sebagai Variabel Moderating Pada Perusahaan Sektor Industri Barang Konsumsi Yang Terdaftar Di BEI Tahun 2010-2013", Skripsi, Universitas Sumatera Utara.
- Rahmadewi, pande Widya. And Abundanti.Nyoman. 2018. Pengaruh EPS, PER, CR dan ROE terhadap harga saham di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *E-Jurnal Manajemen Unud*. Vol.7 No.4.
- Saputra, imam saputra dan Herlambang Leo. 2014. Pengaruh Kurs Rupiah Terhadap Indeks Harga Saham Studi Pada Indeks Saham Syariah Indonesia Tahun 2011-2013. Skripsi. Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Airlangga.
- Sitepu, Sri Yuni Br. 2015. Pengaruh Manajemen Laba dan Pengungkapan Sukarela Terhadap Biaya Moodal Ekuitas. Skripsi. Universitas Pasundan Bandung
- Suliyanto, 2005, Analisis Data dalam Aplikasi Pemasaran, Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Susi Sarumpaet tahun 2005, The Relationship Between Environmental Performance and Financial Performance of Indonesian Companies, *Jurnal Akuntansi & Keuangan*. Vol 7 No. 2: 89-98, Jurusan Ekonomi Akuntansi , Fakultas Ekonomi – Universitas Kristen PETRA.
- Syafaatul, Kurnia, 2014. "Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Harga Saham", *Jurnal Ilmiah, Fakultas Ekonomis dan Bisnis Universitas Brawijaya*. Malang..
- Van Horne, James C. Dan M.Jhon Wachowicz, 2005. Prinsip-Prinsip Manajemen keuangan, Diterjemahkan oleh Aria Farahmita, Amanugrani, dan Taufik Hendrawan, edisi 12, PT.Salemba Empat, Buku Satu, Jakarta.
- Wati, Like Monisa. 2012. Pengaruh Praktek Good Corporate Governance terhadap Kinerja Keuangan perusahaan di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Manajemen*.Vol. 01.
- Wiwik, U. (2007). Empirical Study of the Relationship of Environmental Performance, Financial Performance and Market Performance: Structural Equation Models, The 1st Accounting Conference, Mercu Buana University.
- Wulandari, N. P. Yani., I Ketut Budiarta. 2014. Pengaruh Struktur Kepemilikan, Komite Audit, Komisaris Independen Dan Dewan Direksi Terhadap Integritas Laporan Keuangan. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi Unversitas Udayana*. Volume 7. Nomor 3.

Roy Budiharjo  
*Universitas Mercu Buana, Jakarta Indonesia*  
*Email: Budiharjo@mercubuana.ac.id*