ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING AND GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE TO VALUE CREATION WITH INTEGRATED REPORTING AS AN INTERVENING VARIABLE TO AGRIBUSINESS COMPANIES LISTED IN THE INDONESIAN STOCK EXCHANGE FROM THE YEARS 2015-2019

Francesca Farianne
Galumbang Hutagalung
Effendy Pakpahan

ABSTRACT

This research aims to assess the effects of Sustainability Reporting and Good Corporate Governance on Value Creation with Integrated Reporting as an intervening variable towards agribusiness companies listed in the Indonesian stock exchange from the years 2015-2019. The research population consists of 19 agribusiness companies which provided complete and detailed financial statements, as well as reporting each observation variable in detail. Purposive sampling is the sample gathering method used in this research, while the number of samples are gained from 6 companies. The methods used to test the data are the Sobel Test and path analysis through the use and application of the SPSS multivariate statistic. Based on the test results, the author discovered that sustainability reporting does not have a significant impact on value creation within agribusiness companies listed in the Indonesian stock exchange from the years 2015-2019, and that good corporate governance reviewed through managerial ownership, independent commissaries, and audit committees does not affect value creation significantly, whereas institutional ownership significantly impacts value creation. On the other hand, integrated reporting is unable to moderate the relationship between sustainability reporting and value creation within agribusiness companies listed in the Indonesian stock exchange from the years 2015-2019 and integrated reporting is unable to moderate the relationship between good corporate governance and value creation within agribusiness companies listed in the Indonesian stock exchange from the years 2015-2019.

Keywords: Sustainability reporting, Good Coorporate Governance, Integrated Reporting, Value Creation.

INTRODUCTION

The global economy in this digital era also affects business competition in both private and state companies, in various sectors, one of which is in the agribusiness sector. Agribusiness companies in this regard offer other advantages, such as customer based both to the community and stakeholders, resulting in a paradigm shift that demands the readiness of agribusiness companies to compete in entering the market by creating value for the company to stakeholders and society.

But on the other hand, there are companies that fail to create value to survive, such as a lack of management ability to manage value to generate profit for the company, as well as a lack of planning to survive for the company. Efforts made by companies to survive and use various ways to increase company value, one of which is the company's value creation to stakeholders or external parties. Multinational and national companies engaged in the plantation, industrial, and agricultural sectors in the market share also compete in creating value for their companies, one of which is an agribusiness company that always tries to create value from the company through obtaining company profits.

Tabel 1 Comparison of Value Creation, Sustainability Reporting, Integrated Reporting,and Good Coorperate Governance to agribusiness company at 2015-2019 year

Name of Company	Period	Total of *Value Creation*	Total of *Sustainability Reporting*	Total of *Integrated Reporting*	Total of *Good Coorperate Governance*			
					INST	MAN	PDKI	KA
Sampoerna AgroTbk	2015	440,99	0,89	1	67,05	11,18	0,03	3
	2016	433,99	0,89	1	67,05	11,18	0,03	3
	2017	112591,32	0,89	0,75	92,5	11,18	0,04	3
	2018	497,21	0,89	1	92,5	11,82	0,05	3
	2019	475,74	0,89	0,875	96,41	0,0369	0,06	2
Salim Ivomas Pratama,Tbk	2015	165662,55	0,99	0.75	73,45	20,01	0,06	2
	2016	298884.87	0.98	0,875	73,46	5,26	0,06	2
	2017	216744,53	0.80	0,75	73,46	4,38	0,06	2
	2018	2098802,94	0.88	1	73,46	6,21	0,06	2
	2019	208402,90	0.89	0,625	73,46	10,51	0,06	2

Sources: Own Study (2020)

The table above shows that the higher Value Creation will affect the increase in profits generated from sustainability reporting and Integrated Reporting. This is in accordance with Harmono's opinion (2009: 233) which states that company value is company performance as reflected by share price that is formed by the demand and supply of the capital market that reflects the public's assessment of the company's performance.

This shows that there are several variables that affect the value creation of a company. Several previous researchers (Fatchan Trisnawati; 2016, Elok Heniwati: 2018) examined value creation which shows the factors that influence value creation, including: sustainability reporting, good co-operative governance, and integrated reporting.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Value Creation

Value creation includes a broader perspective because it is related to the creation of company value in order to increase the wealth and welfare of stakeholders. Therefore value creation is measured using Tobin's Q by comparing the value between the market value of the firm and the book value of the firm. Mathematically, Tobin's q formula can be formulated as follows:

$$\text{Tobin's Q} = \frac{\text{(Total Market Value + Total Book Value of Liabilities)}}{\text{Total Book Value of Assets}}$$

Sustainability Reporting

According to Dian (2015), the first stage in measuring sustainability reporting using the Sustainability Report Disclosure Index (SRDI) is a score for each performance indicator contained in the sustainability report. A score of 0 is given if the performance indicator is not disclosed and a score of 1 is given if the performance indicator is disclosed. Next, the scores for each of these items are added up to get the total score. The formula for calculating the Sustainability Report Disclosure Index is as follows:

$$SRDI = \frac{\mathbf{V}}{\mathbf{M}}$$

Good Coorperate Governance

Coorperate Governance (CG) (Rusdiyanto 2019: 35) is a pillar of a market economic system where Corperate Governance (CG) is associated with a good level of trust in companies that carry out the same as for the climates of companies in a country. According to Hadi and Andayani (2014), the Good Corporate Governance mechanism is directed to oversee the system in a company to control the cost of agency in a company. The Good Coorperate Governance mechanism is associated with:

1. Institutional Ownership

According to Bernandhi (2013), institutional ownership is the ownership of a company by an institution. Institutional ownership has a very important role in minimizing agency conflicts that occur between managers and shareholders, a high level of institutional ownership has a very important role in minimizing agency conflicts that occur between managers and shareholders..According to Riduwan and Sari (2013), the measurement of institutional ownership is formulated:

$$INST = \frac{\text{The number of shares held by the institution}}{\text{the total share}}$$

2.Managerial ownership

Managerial ownership according to Bernandhi (2013) is the level of share ownership by management who is actively involved in making decisions. The measurement is seen from the proportion of shares held by management at the end of the year presented as a percentage. Managerial ownership can align the interests of the shareholders with the manager, because the managers feel the benefits directly from the decisions made and the managers who bear the costs if the losses incurred as a consequence of making miscalculated decisions of managerial ownership are formulated:

$$MAN = \frac{\text{the number of shares owned by management}}{\text{the total share}}$$

3. The Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is a body formed by the ranks of the Board of Commissioners with the aim of helping to carry out audits and research which are considered important to the implementation of the duties and functions of the directors in managing the company, the audit committee can be formulated as follows:

$$\text{Audit Committee} = \sum \text{Number of Audit Committee Members}$$

4. Independent Commissioners

Independent Commissioners are members of the commissioners who do not have an operational relationship with other commissioners, members of the board of directors and controlling shareholders. The number of independent commissioners is proportional to the number of shares owned by non-controlling shareholders, the stipulation is that the number of independent commissioners must be at least 30% of all commissioners. An independent commissioner may also serve as chairman of the audit committee, the independent commissioner can be formulated as follow:

PDKI = external DK x 100% UDK

Integrated Reporting

Integrated Reporting is used as a sustainable alternative to a sustainable business because Financial Reporting in general has weaknesses, which is a report that only presents financial aspects in reporting while paying attention to social and environmental aspects. The Integrated Reporting approach is carried out using the domic approach, that is, each aspect in the research instrument has a value of 1 if expressed and a value of 0 if not disclosed (Hanifa et al, 2005). Furthermore, each score that is obtained by each company will be summed up to get the entire score of each company. Mathematically, the level of Integrated Reporting disclosure can be described as follows:

$$IR_j = \frac{\sum X_{ij}}{n_j}$$

Hypothesis Development

The Influence of Sustainability Reporting on Value Creation

Hypotheses in this research are supported by the research Sejati Jurnal Akuntansi Universitas Jember Vol. 17 No. 2 (2019) Pratama et al., And Prastiwi (2015) who proved that sustainability reporting in the economic dimension has a positive influence on corporate value. Environmental Dimensions GRI Standards (2016: GRI 300) environmental aspects in sustainability reporting are a form of corporate responsibility to the environment around the company.

The formation of this hypothesis is supported by research by Kurniawan et al (2018) which reveals that sustainability reporting has a positive effect on company value. Meanwhile, the research of Sejati and Prastiwi (2015) revealed that sustainability reporting in the environment also has a positive effect on company value. Based on the explanation above, the third hypothesis from the research is

H_1 : Sustainability Reporting has an influence on value creation in Agribusiness Companies registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019.

The Influence of Institutional Ownership on Value Creation

Institutional ownership has the ability to effectively control and monitor management in order to improve management performance.Research conducted by Amrizal (2016) and Thaharah & Asyik (2016) as well as Saifi & Hidayat (2017) states that institutional ownership has a significant effect on company value, while according to (Srimindarti & Puspitasari, 2012) and (Kusumaningtyas & Andayani, 2015) institutional ownership has no significant effect. According to the explanation above, the first hypothesis from this research is:

H_2 : Institusional Ownership has an influence on value creation in Agribusiness Companies registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019.

The Influence of Managerial Ownership on Value Creation

Where, all corporate activities can be realized directly through large managerial ownership Endraswati (2012), the greater the ownership of well-coordinated managers, the greater the profit created through the managerial ownership.

This finding is strengthened by the research of Ningsih (2013) which found that managerial ownership variables also have a positive effect on firm value. This means that a high proportion of managerial ownership means that the company's value will also continue to increase. The results of this study are consistent with those of Abbas (2013) and Abdolmanafi (2013) which state that the increase in managerial ownership has a positive impact on the value of companies listed on the Tehran Stock Exchange. According to the explanation above, the first hypothesis from this research is:

H_3 : Managerial Ownership has an influence on value creation in Agribusiness Companies registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019.

The Influence of Indenpenden Comissaries on Value Creation

According to Amrizal (2016) and Veronica (2013) and Aryanto & Setyorini (2019) the independent board of commissioners does not have a significant effect on company value.

Suyanti et al., (2010) explain the different results that the existence of an audit committee and the composition of independent commissioners have no effect on firm value, while managerial ownership and institutional ownership have an effect on firm value. Meanwhile, the research of Mukhtaruddin et al., (2014) shows different results that managerial ownership has a positive and significant effect on company value. Independent commissioners have a negative and insignificant effect on firm value. Institutional ownership and audit committee have a positive and insignificant effect on firm value. According to the explanation above, the first hypothesis from this research is:

H_4 : Indenpenden Commisaries has an influence on value creation in Agribusiness Companies registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019.

The Influence of Audit of Comittee on Value Creation

The existence of supervision of the audit committee will ensure the performance of the company and be able to increase the value of the company. If the effectiveness of the audit committee can be achieved, then transparency of accountability of corporate management can be trusted. So that investor confidence will increase. The existence of supervision of the audit committee will ensure the performance of the company and be able to increase the value of the company.

The results of the study (Thaharah & Asyik, 2016) concluded that audit committees have a positive effect on company value. Meanwhile, research conducted by (Amrizal, 2016), (Veronica, 2013) and (Saifi & Hidayat, 2017) did not have a significant effect on company value.

H_5: Audit of Comittee has an influence on value creation in Agribusiness Companies registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019.

The Influence of Integrated Reporting on Value Creation

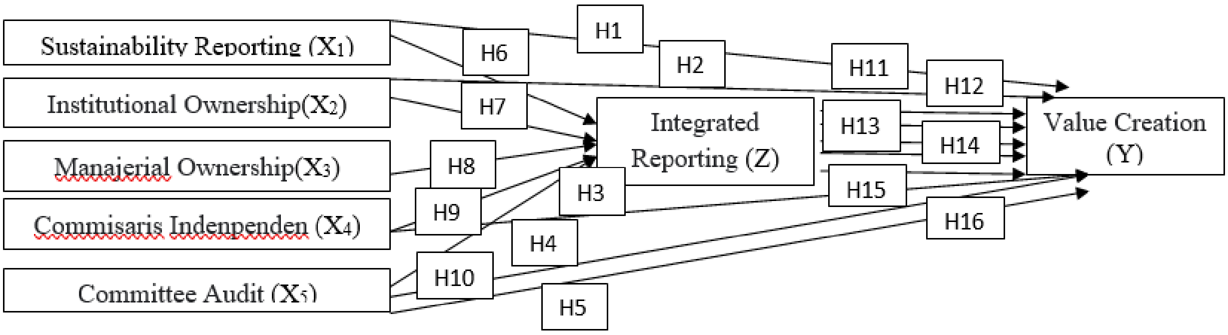
The relationship between Intergrated Reporting and Value Creation can be reviewed from the research conducted by Haji;Hossain (2016), where the research does not link ESG to IR in reporting of private companies in Indonesia, where the essence of IR is reviewed from aegiontology, epistemology, axiology, legitimation theory, and other stakeholder disclosure theories, which make it possible and related to theoritimization theory, stakeholder theory, and management-presidential theory in the disclosure of multiple capitals, value creation, and further information in IR and company reporting.

Meanwhile, research according to Annis Chariri and Indira Januarti (2017) which concluded that the findings Rensburg;Botha (2014) show that there is only a small amount of stakeholder which uses integrated reporting as the main source of financial information and investment in the value formation process presented in the manual reporting page, and integrated reporting is only viewed as a company report.

H_6:Integrated Reporting has a no influence on value creation in Agribusiness Companies registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019.

Conceptual framework

Based on the explanation above, the conceptual framework of this research can be seen in the figure 1.



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Population and Sample

Population targets in this research are the entire of agribusiness companies which has gone public and registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in a row in the 2015–2019 periods with a total of 19 companies. The sampling techniques that used in this research are purposive sampling method, with the criteria of sampling technique as follows:

1. Agribusiness companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015 - 2019.
2. Agribusiness companies that do not publish complete financial reports and annual reports for the period 2015 - 2019.
3. Agribusiness companies that suffered losses for the period 2015 - 2019.
4. Agribusiness companies that did not display any of the observed variables in the 2015 - 2019 period

Based on the sampling criteria above, so it obtained the as much as 19 companies with the scope of data studied for 5 years so that the amount of research data obtained is 19 x 5 = 95 observations.

Research Method

This study used quantitative approach. Sugiyono (2019) stated that the quantitative research method is a research method based on the positive philosophical, used to analyze certain population or sample, the data collection used the research instrument, data analysis is quantitative/statistic, aims to test established hypotheses. The research type used explanatory research. According to Singarimbun and Sofyan (2014), the explanatory research is the research which explains the causal relationship between the research variable through the hypothesis test.

The Data Collection Technique
The data collection technique used the data collection technique with the documentation which is collecting the supporting data namely literature, the previous research and published reports namely the financial reports of Agribusinees Companies listed on IDX in the period of 2015–2019.

Type and Source of Data
The data that used by the researcher is secondary data. The secondary data that used is sourced from www.idx.co.id.

Data Analysis Technique
This research used Statistical Product and Service Solutions. (SPSS) of data analysis method and processed using software of SPSS version 27.

Test Instruments Research

Validity Test
According to Ghozali (2006: 52), validity shows how many tests measure what should be measured. The validity test is used to measure the validity or invalidity of the questionnaire. According to Sugiyono (2012), the criteria for an item to be valid are if the correlations for each factor have a positive value and the magnitude is 0.3 and above.

Reliability Test
According to Ghozali (2006: 47) reliability is a tool to measure a questionnaire which is an indicator of variables or constructs. To find out whether or not a variable is reliable, a statistical test is carried out by looking at the Chronbach Alpha (α). The criteria used are a construct or a variable which is said to be reliable if it gives a Chornbach Alpha value greater than 0.70 (Nunnally, 1994 in Ghozhali, 2011: 48).

Hypothesis Test

Hypothesis Test with t test
According to Ghozali (2013), the t statistical test basically shows how much influence one explanatory / independent variable individually explains in explaining the variation of the dependent variables. The criteria for making the decision are:
a. H_0 is accepted if table $\leq t_{count} \leq t_{table}$ and significance level > α = 5%
b. H_1 is received count > t_{table} or count < table and significance level < α = 5%

Hypothesis Test with f test
As for those who become critics in making decisions are as follows:
a. If $F_{count} > F_{tabel}$ and the level of significance < α = 5%, it means that the independent variables included in the model simultaneously have a significant effect on the dependent variables.
b. If $F_{count} < F_{tablel}$ and significance level > α = 5%, it means that the independent variables included in the model simultaneously have no significant effect on the dependent variables.

Moderation Test
Ghozali (2017) stated that the moderating variable is the independent variable which will strengthen or weaken the relationship between other independent variable on the dependent variable.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistic

Descriptive statistics will gives the illustration related the minimum, maximum, mean, median and standard deviation of the variable that used in this research. Display statistical data in generally from the variable in this research can be seen in the table 2 below

Tabel 2

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Value Creation	30	433.9900	9943009.050	753446.57600	1826301.2713
Sustainability Reporting	30	.5200	.9900	.836667	.1320745
Institusional Ownership	30	89.0400	9641.0000	5520.801333	3167.3355073
Manajerial Ownership	30	.0369	9405.0000	2498.899563	3533.3944089
Indenpenden Commisaries	30	2.0000	13.0000	5.566667	2.9905983

Audit of Committee	30	2.0000	4.0000	2.666667	.7580980
Integrated Reporting	30	.1250	1.0000	.804167	.1933243

Source: The result of Output SPSS 27 (2020)

Based on the descriptive test results, the Value Creation variable has a minimum value of 433,9900, the maximum value is 9943009,050 with an average value of 753446.57600 and standard deviations of 1826301.2713.The variabel Sustainability Reporting has a minimum value of 0.5200, a maximum value of 0.9900 with an average value of 0.836667 and a standard value of 0.1320745. The institutional ownership variable has a minimum value of 89.0400, the maximum value is 9641.0000 with an average value of 5520.801333 and a standardization of 3167.3355073.the managerial ownership variable has a minimum value of 0.0369, the maximum value is 94405.0000 with an average value of 2498.899563 and standard deviations of 3533.394089.The independent commissioner variable has a minimum value of 2, the maximum value is 13 with an average value of 2.6 and a standard value of 2.99. The audit committee variable has a minimum value of 2, a maximum value of 4 with an average value of 2.6 and a standard value of 0.758. The Integrated Reporting variable has a minimum value of 0.1250, the maximum value is 1 with an average value of 0.804167 and standar deviation of 0.1933243.

Structural Model Evaluation (Inner Model)
Evaluation of structural model is implemented to predict the relationship between variables in this research. This evaluation will explains how much the independent variable is capable of explaining the dependent variable or which often called R square. The results of structural model evaluation (inner model) can be seen in the table 3 and table 4

Results of Correlation Coefficient Test of Variable Value Creation

Model Summaryb					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.364[a]	.133	-.048	1869682.0413076	1.996

Source: The result Output SPSS 27(2020)

Results of Correlation Coefficient Test on Integrated Reporting Variables

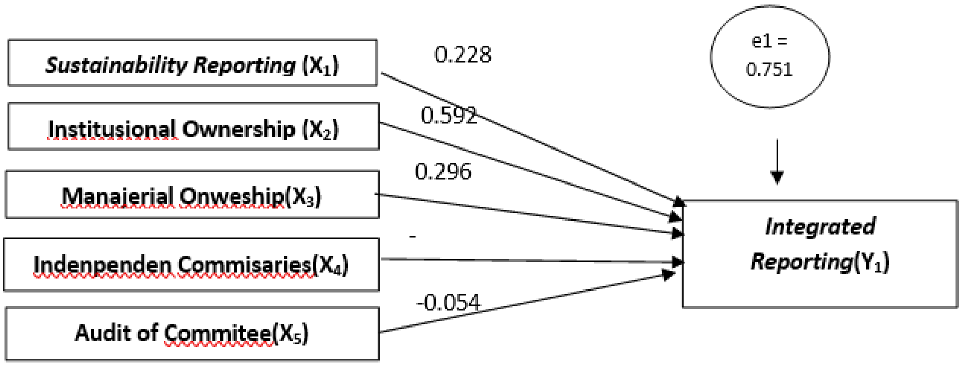
Model Summary[b]					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.660[a]	.435	.318	.1596689	2.163
b. Dependent Variable: Integrated Reporting					

Source: The result Output SPSS 27 (2020)

Based on the results of the correlation coefficient test on variable value creation and integrated reporting, seen in table R Square, it shows that the effect on value creation is 0.1133 or 13.3% and the effect on integrated reporting variables is 0.435 or 43.5%. This means that the effect of variable variables on the integrated reporting variable is larger than the effect of variable value creation.

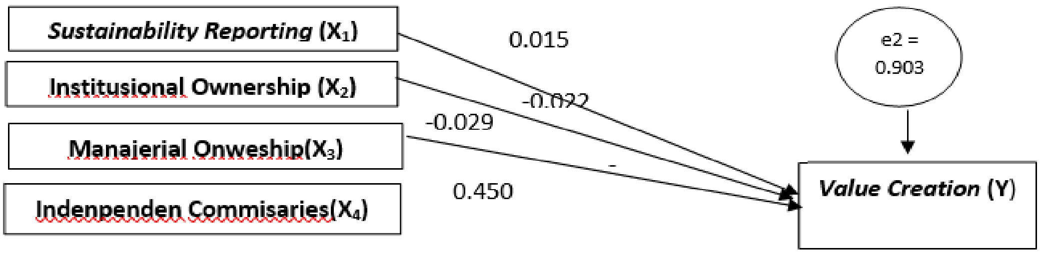
Hypothesis test

Figure 2
Structure Analysis Direct Influence Variable Sustainability Reporting and Good Corporate Governance towards Integrated Reporting



Source: The result of Output SPSS 27(2020)

Figure 4.7 Structure Analysis Direct Effect Variables Sustainability Reporting and Good Corporate Governance on Value Creation



Source: The result of Output SPSS 27 (2020)

Based on the result of hypothesis test and the equation above, it can be explained as follows:

1. The Influence of Sustainbaility Reporting on Value Creation

Based on the equation it is known. the value of the Sustainability Reporting regression coefficient of 200730,391. t significant value indicates a value of 0.949 which indicates that there is no significant effect between the variable sustainability reporting on variable value creation.

The results show that the disclosure of intellectual capital in the sustainability report is still under a low level by the market which still tends to assess intellectual property (Aida & Rahmawati, 2015). Disclosure of intellectual capital in sustainability reporting and the preparation of sustainability reports is still voluntary, so that there are still very few go public companies in Indonesia that make and publish sustainability reporting

in addition to that, because many of these companies are still not consistently making and publishing sustainability reports every year so that investors have not been able to make an effective investment in making a decision.The results of this study were conducted through research conducted by (Aida & Rahmawati, 2015) and (Marcelia & Purnomo, 2016) who succeeded in proving that the disclosure of intellectual capital has not been able to drive an increase in the value of the company as measured by using EPS and Price to Book Value (PBV).

2. The Influence of Institusional Ownership on Value Creation

Based on the equation, it is known that the regression equation is as follows Y = 47344117.76 - 12.708 (INST). The value of the regressive coefficient of institutional ownership is -12,708. t significant value indicates a value of 0.908 which indicates that there is no significant effect between the variables of institutional ownership on the value creation variable.

Institutional ownership has no significant effect on the value of the company, because of the asymmetry of information between investors and managers, investors have not yet fully owned the information held by managers (as company managers) so that it is difficult for institutional investors to control it. The large number of shareholders is not necessarily effective in monitoring the manager's behavior in the company, so that institutional ownership has not been able to use mechanisms to increase the value of the company.

3. The Influence of Managerial Ownership on Value Creation

Based on the equation, it is known. the value of the regression coefficient of institutional ownership was -14,793. The significant value of t shows a value of 0.889 which indicates that there is no significant effect between the variables of managerial ownership on the value creation variable.

This shows that the results of this study attempt to explain that increasing the number of managerial ownership is not able to reduce the conflicts arising from agency relationships. The large number of managerial ownership is not able to align the interests of management and shareholders, so that the aim of the company to achieve high corporate value cannot be achieved. Managers have an interest that tends to be fulfilled compared with the achievement of the company's overall goals (Wida and Suartana, 2014: 586).

4.The Influence of Indenpenden Commisaries on Value Creation

Based on the equation it is known. The regression coefficient value of independent commissioners is -206881.826. t significant value indicates a value of 0.272 which indicates that there is no significant effect between the independent commissioner variable on the value creation variable.

This is because the appointment of independent commissioners by the company may only be done for formality and compliance with regulations only,the possibility for a company to appoint or choose the position of an independent commissioner to an individual is not based on competence and professionalism.

The position of independent commissioner is given as respect or appreciation, so that loyalty is addressed to the position of independent commissioner given to officials, former officers and the government who still have influence in the government circles. It can be said that the choice of independent commissioner is given to officials, former officers and the government who still have influence in the government circles.

5.The Influence of Audit of Committee on Value Creation

Based on the equation it is known. The audit committee regression coefficient value was -1083691,954. t significant value indicates a value of 0.009 which indicates that there is a significant effect between the audit committee variables on the value creation.

These results indicate that the audit committee has a role that can increase monitoring of financial reporting made by managers. In addition, the audit committee has an role in hindering managerial behavior in pressing for profit management. Through the audit committee, it can be ascertained that the company's operational responsibilities are in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations in Indonesia. The image of the company can be reflected in the quality of a good audit committee so that investors will be interested in investing that can increase the value of the company.

6.The Influence of Sustainability Reporting on Integrated Reporting

Based on the equation it is known. The value of the Sustainability Reporting regression coefficient is 0.333. t significant value indicates a value of 0.220 which indicates that there is no significant effect between the sustainability report variable on the integrated reporting variable.

These results show that the separate sustainability reporting from the financial report tends to be normal and not substantive so that it does not affect the decision on the allocation of company resources (Eccles, 2012). If companies have a substantive viewpoint that managing the environment, social and governance is the main way to create company value, then Integrated Reporting is one of the ways to communicate it.

Separation of financial reporting from ESG (environmental, social and governance) will create a separate analysis of thinking between managers and stakeholders (Roth, 2014). However, then the focus of approaches developed to integrate all information, including financial and non-financial information into a report known as Integrated Reporting. Financial, social, relationship and natural capital depicted in IR is consistent with the concept of a single bottom line covering financial, social and environmental.

7.The Influence of Institusional Onwership on Integrated Reporting

Based on the equation is known. the value of the regression coefficient of institutional ownership is 3.6145. The t significance value indicates a value of 0.002 which indicates that there is a significant effect between the variables of institutional ownership on the integrated reporting variable.Institutional ownership can function as a good supervisory mechanism instrument in a company. Thus, companies that have high institutional ownership are required to report their reports widely in integrated reporting.

This study supports the results of research conducted by Mahayana (2015) which states that institutional ownership has an effect on disclosure of integrated reporting. Different results are shown by research conducted by Marselin (2017) which states that institutional ownership has no effect on integrated reporting.

8.The Influence of Manajerial Onwership on Integrated Reporting

Based on the equation it is known. managerial ownership coefficient value of 1.6205. t significant value indicates a value of 0.084 which indicates that there is no significant effect between the managerial ownership variables on the integrated reporting variable.Managerial equity ownership has no effect on the level of alignment with the integrated reporting framework, it can be caused because there are still a few companies that give shares to the manager so that ownership of the equity in the managerial equity tends to be small. A small proportion makes the parties have no control in determining what information to disclose because policies are mostly controlled by the majority (Hardiningsih, 2010).

This research is carried out with the research of Nurrahman & Sudarno (2013) that ownership of managers has no effect on the level of CSR disclosure in the Sustainability Report (SR). This research is not in line with Aziz (2014) who revealed that managerial ownership has a positive effect on the quality of disclosure of sustainability reporting.

9.The Influence of Indenpenden Commisaries on Integrated Reporting

Based on the equation it is known. The regression coefficient value of independent commissioners was -0.020. t significant value indicates a value of 0.219 which indicates that there is no significant effect between the independent commissioner variables on the integrated reporting variable.

According to the applicable regulations the proportion of independent commissioners of the total members of the board of commissioners is 30%. The existence of independent commissioners in the company is expected to represent the interests of the minority shareholders, but the number of independent commissioners is less than 88 compared to members of the board of commissioners who represent the majority shareholders

The results of this study support previous studies conducted by Sari et al. (2013) that the Independent Board of Commissioners has no effect on annual reports using the Sustainability Report. Meanwhile, these results contradict research conducted by Frias-Aceituno et al. (2013) stated that the board of directors has an effect on the dissemination of integrated information.

10.The Influence of Audit of Committee on Integrated Reporting

Based on the equation it is known. The audit committee regression coefficient value was -0.014. t significant value indicates a value of 0.795 which indicates that there is no significant effect between the audit committee variables on the integrated reporting variable.The results of this study explain if the audit committee committee in overseeing the disclosure of information in the company cannot be determined by the high activity of the meeting. The audit committee has not fully carried out its responsibilities, it does not analyze what the company has both regarding annual reports and corporate financial reports, this audit committee generally carries out routine tasks such as review and selection of external auditors (Terzaghi, 2012).

11.The Influence of Integrated Reporting on Value Creation

Based on the equation it is known. The regression coefficient value of integrated reporting is 1880713.456, the significant value of t shows a value of 0.292 which indicates that there is no significant effect between the integrated reporting variable on the value creation variable.

This result proves that value creation which is the essence of IR does not have to be disclosed only in integrated reports, but also in annual reports and sustainability reports (Dosinta et al., 2018). In addition, no public company in Indonesia has yet made IR disclosures. Investors in Indonesia have also not been too concerned about the long-term need, so that no public company in Indonesia has yet made IR disclosures.

The results of this study are consistent with the study of Churet & Eccles (2014) which found that IR has no effect on the company's financial performance. Then Jeroe (2016) and Suttipun (2017) show that the integrated annual report has a negative effect on corporate financial performance.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the result and discussion that stated, so the conclusions that can be taken in this research are:

1. Sustainability reporting has no influence on variable value creation.
2. Institutional ownership has no influence on variable value creation.
3. Managerial ownership has no influence on variable value creation.
4. Independent commissioners have no influence on variable value creation.
5. The audit committee has an influence on variable value creation.
6. Sustainability reporting has no influence on variable integrated reporting
7. Institutional ownership has an influence on variable integrated reporting
8. Managerial ownership has no influence on the variable integrated reporting
9. Independent commissioners have no influence on variable integrated reporting
10. The audit committee has no influence on variable integrated reporting
11. Integarted Reporting has no influence on Value Creation

Suggestion

1) The sample in this study is an agribusiness company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015-2019 has a relatively small number of research samples, because there are only 6 companies that report completely sustainability reporting, institutional ownership, managerial ownership, independent commissioners, and audit committee. It is hoped that further researchers can use companies in the manufacturing sector so that the amount of research data coverage is broader.

2) The research results show that sustainability reporting and integrated reporting do not have an indirect effect on valuation value. It is hoped that the results of the research in Indonesia will be disclosed in the report in integrated reports. In addition, there have not been any public companies in Indonesia that have conducted Integrated Reporting disclosures because investors in Indonesia have not been too concerned about the need for a long term, so that the public companies in Indonesia have not yet conducted Integrated Reporting disclosures.

REFERENCES

Appiagyei, K., Djajadikerta, E. Xiang. (2015). *Integrated Reporting and Firm Perfomance : a research framework*
Barton, D., M. Wiseman. (2014). *Focusing capital on the long term. Haevard Business review January*-Februrary
Burrit, R., L. (2012). *Environmental performance accountability:* Planet, people, profits.*Accounting, auditing & Accountability Journal 25*(2) : 37--405
Daeng, M., Azier, Indah Umiyati. (2015) .Transformasi*Sustainability Reporting* menuju *Integrated Reporting* sebagai cerminan semakin luasnya akuntabiitas dalam *Coorperate Governance*
Digdo Octavianus Hartono. (2014) .*Value Creation model in Indonesia (study of Indonesia Listed Companies)*
Dosinta Febriana Nina, Handi Brate & Elok Heniwati .(2018) . Haruskah *Value Creation* hanya terdapat pada *Integrated Reporting*
English, D.M., D.K.Schooley. (2014) .*The evolution of Sustainability Reporting, CPA journal* 26-35
El-Deed SamyMohammed.(2019) .*The Impact of Integrated Reporting on firm value and performance: Evidence from Egypt*
Fatchan,Trinsnawati. (2016).Pengaruh *Good Coorperated Governance* pada hubungan antara *Sustainability Reporting* dan nilai perusahaan

Ghozali Iman. (2012) .Aplikasi Analisis *Multivariate* dengan program IBM SPSS 23. Semarang :Badan Penerbit : Universitas Diponegoro

Giovanni Fiori & Maria Federicca Izzo. (2016) *The Influence of Coorperate Governance on the Adoption of The Integrated Report:* a frist study on IIRC Pilot Programme 10(1)

Gunawan Yovani, Sekar Mayangsari. (2015). Pengaruh *Sustainability Reporting* terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan *Investment opportunity set* sebagai variabel moderating

Hadiwijaya, T., Lahindah, L., Pratiwi, I.R. (2016). *Effect of Capital Structure and Cooperate Governance on Firm Value (Study of Listed Bangking Compenies in Indonesia Stock Exchenge).* Journal of Accounting and Business studies, 1(1), 21-37

Haller Axel. (2016). *Value Creation : a core Concept of Integrated Reporting*: Regensburg, Germany

Hariati, I., Prihantiningytas, Y.W. (2015). Pengaruh tata Kelola perusahaan dan kinerja lingkungan sebagai nilai perusahaan. JurnalAkuntansi, 3(2), 1-16

Hermanto, Lucky, Lilik Handajani. (2019) .Pengaruh *Coorperate Governance* terhadap luasmya pengungkapan *Integrated Reporting dan* implikasinya terhadap nilai perusahaan

https:// www.bei.co.id/ annual report laporan keuangan perusahaan agribisnis tahun 2015-2019

https://www.bei.co.id/ annual report *sustainability reporting* perusahaan agribisnis tahun 2015=2019

https://www.bei.co.id/ annual report *good coorperate governance* perusahaan agribisnis tahun 2015=2019

https://www.bei.co.id/ annual report *integrated reporting* perusahaan agribisnis tahun 2015=2019

Lako Andreas. (2019). *Green Economy:* Menghijaukan Ekonomi, Bisnis & Akuntansi,Semarang. Badan Penerbit: Erlangga

Mio Chara. (2016). *Integrated Reporting : A new Accounting Disclousure*: Venice,Italy. Badan penerbit : Springer Nature

Milne, M.J., and R.Gray (2013). W(h)ither ecology ? The tripel bottom line, the global reporting initiative, and coorperate sustainability reporting. *Journal of Business Ethics* 118 (1) : 13-29

NilakshiSaminda. (2014). *Sustainability Reporting in Stakeholder Value Creation* :*A framework*

Nilsson Axel (2016). A touch of Integrated Reporting : An exploration of large Swedish companies compliances with the IIRC's six capitals

Onasis,K.,Robin. (2016).Pengaruh Tata Kelola perusahaan terhadap nilai perusahaan pada perusahaan sector keuangan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia, Bina Ekonomi, 20(1)

Pratiwi, F., L., Endang, R., A., &Pratiwi, N. (2015). Analisis Mekanisme *Good Coorperate Governance* terhadap Manajemen Laba pada perusahaan yang terdaftar di BEI.*Journal Riset Mahasiswa Akuntansi (JRMx)* ISSN: 2337-56

Purwantini,V.,T. (2009). Pengaruh mekanisme *good coorperate governance* terhadap nilai perusahaan dan kinerja perusahaan (studi pada perusahaan-perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia

QashashVennika, Wahjoe Dini. (2016).*The effect of good coorperate governance elements on integrated reporting*

Ramadhani, S., Andreas, &Desmiyanti, (2015). Pengaruh Coorperate Governance perception Index dan Kebijakan Hutang terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan kebijakan hutang terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan kebijakan deviden sebagai variabel intervening, *JurnalAkuntansi,* 4(1), 1-17

RatihSuklimah. (2011).Pengaruh *good coorperate governance* terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan kinerja keuangan sebagai variabel intervening pada perusahaan peraih *The Indonesia Most Trusted Company-CGPI*

Ridwan &Gunardi. (2013). Peran Mekanisme *Coorperate Governance* sebagai pemoderasi praktik Earning Management terhadap nilai perusahaan, Trikonomika Volume 12, No. 1 Juni 2013, Hal 49-60 ISSN 1411-514X

Roberto Jose Kassai &NelsonCarvalho.(2016).*Integrated Reporting*: When, Why and How didi it happen??

Rusdiyanto,Susetyorini,& Umi Elam. (2019).*Good Coorperate Governance:* Teori dan Implikasinya di Indonesia, Gresik: Badan Penerbit PT Refika Aditama

V.,Beattie,S.,J Smith. (2013).*Value Creation and business models: Refocusing the illectual capital debate, The British Accouting Review*

Wendy Stubbs, Colin Higgins. (2012).*Sustainability and Integrated Reporting: A study of inhibitors and Enablers of Integrated Reporting*

Wibowo Edi, (2010). Implementasi Good Coorperate Governance di Indonesia, Jurnal Ekonomi dan kewirausahaanVol, 10 No.2, Oktober 2010: 129-138

Wiyono Gendro, Hadri Kusuma. (2017). Manajemen Keuangan Lanjutan :berbasis *coorperate value creation,* Yogyakarta. Badan Penerbit : UPP STIM YKPN

Francesca Farianne
Universitas Prima Indonesia

Galumbang Hutagalung
Universitas Prima Indonesia
Email : galumbanghutagalung@unprimdn.ac.id

Effendy Pakpahan
Universitas Prima Indonesia