

Influence Good Corporate Governance (GCG) And Islamic corporate social responsibility (ICSR) Against Corporate Value With Financial Performance As Variable Intervening at Bank Muamalat Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Research Aims: Knowing the influence of GCG and ICSR on company value through financial performance.

Methodology: The method used in this research is quantitative research with data analysis using PLS and path analysis.

Research Findings: From the results of the analysis used in this research, the results showed that the influence of the GCG variable on company value and financial performance was proven to be significant in a positive direction, the influence of the ICSR variable on company value was proven to be insignificant but in a positive direction, the influence of the ICSR variable on financial performance was proven to be significant in a negative direction. , the influence of the GCG variable on company value through financial performance is proven to be mediating and the influence of the ICSR variable on company value through financial performance is proven not to mediate.

Theoretical Contribution: The grand theory used in this research includes, legitimacy theory, stakeholder theory, signaling theory and agency theory by testing four variables consisting of independent variables, dependent variables and mediating variables.

Research limitation and implication: The limitations of this research are on the subject of banks that use one bank, namely Bank Muamalat Indonesia.

Keywords: *GCG, ICSR, Company Value, Financial Performance.*

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INTRODUCTION

The idea and concept of sharia financial institutions in Indonesia has emerged since 1980 through its founding Baitul Maal Wattamwil (BMT) Salman in Bandung and Ridho Gusti Cooperative in Jakarta. The continuation of this idea was the holding of a bank interest workshop by the MUI in 1990 which resulted in an agreement regarding its founding of a Sharia Commercial Bank in Indonesia, until finally the first sharia bank was established, namely PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia on November 1, 1991 and began operating on May 1, 1992.

The establishment of Bank Muamalat as the first sharia bank is proof that sharia financial institutions function as intermediary institutions, as well as solutions to help the needs of the Muslim population in Indonesia (Aprilian, 2019). Considering that the number reaches 86.9% of the total population of Indonesia (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2021), even though Bank Muamalat has been established for 30 years in the national banking industry, its market share (markets share) is still relatively small, namely under 10%, that is, it can only control 8.69% or the equivalent of Rp. 58.90 trillion of its total assets, while the total assets of Islamic banks in Indonesia reached IDR 631.58 trillion. Market share owned by Bank Muamalat is still relatively small, this fact indicates that Bank Muamalat cannot yet control it completely market share (Annual report BMI, 2021).

Market share A high value shows that the company has good value in the eyes stakeholders (Aprilian, 2019). Considering the important role and function of corporate value for Islamic banks, analysis is needed to increase company value by looking at financial performance (Salsa and Saifi, 2017). The development of Bank Muamalat's financial performance is based on data from annual report 2018-2022.

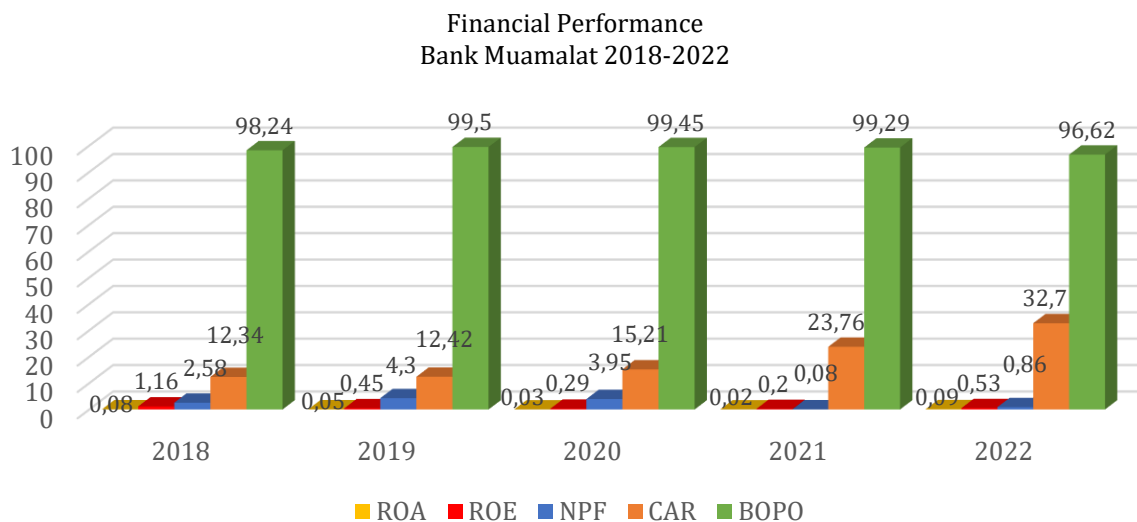


Figure 1. Bank Muamalat Financial Performance Diagram
Source: Bank Muamalat Annual Report

Based on the data above, it shows that the financial performance of Muamalat Bank is not optimal because from this data the five ratios fluctuate every year, resulting in instability in its financial performance. Bank Muamalat implements corporate governance (GCG) as an effort to improve the bank's performance internally, as well as carrying out its social functions through corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs externally. It is hoped that these internal and external efforts can be felt by employees and the wider community and are able to increase value company and the performance of Muamalat Bank (Nabila, 2021). On the other hand, the assessment of GCG is more effective if the assessment is carried out by external parties, as is done at other sharia banks in assessing GCG implementation. However, Muamalat Bank only carries out its own assessment (selfassessment) internally, do not carry out assessments externally through Corporate Governance Perception Index (CGPI) organized by Indonesian Institute for Corporate

Governance (IICG) which aims to increase the assessment of GCG implementation from external parties.

CSR reporting in Indonesia needs to be done because it is the basis for maintaining the company's value in the eyes of stakeholders so this is a challenge for Sharia banks (Nur Ilmi, 2019). CSR implementation in Islamic banks is often referred to as Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility (ICSR) because its practices have an Islamic sense of social responsibility (Nurul, 2022). With principles of responsibility which will provide added value to the company, so that it will obtain better value compared to those that do not disclose ICSR (Nabila, 2021). With ICSR activities, the company has the potential to generate greater profits compared to companies that do not carry out ICSR activities. This means that if the bank's financial performance is poor, the bank will not disclose ICSR. Therefore, it is a challenge for Bank Muamalat to maintain company value and financial performance.

Based on the background description above, to find out how the influence of Good Corporate Governance, Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility, Financial Performance and Company Value at Bank Muamalat, researchers are interested in taking the title "Influence Good Corporate Governance and Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on Company Value with Financial Performance as an intervening variable at Bank Muamalat Indonesia"

Formulation of the problem

Based on background above, we can describe the problem formulation as follows:

1. Is Good Corporate Governance significantly influence the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia?
2. Is Good Corporate Governance significantly influence the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia?
3. Is Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility significantly influence the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia?
4. Is Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility significantly influence the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia?
5. Does financial performance have a significant effect on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia?
6. Can financial performance mediate Good Corporate Governance significant effect on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia?
7. Can financial performance mediate Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility significant effect on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia?

Objective of the Study

The aim of this research is as follows:

1. To find out the influence Good Corporate Governance on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia.
2. To find out the influence Good Corporate Governance on the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia.
3. To find out the influence Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia.
4. To find out the influence Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia.

5. To determine the effect of financial performance on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia.
6. To find out financial performance can mediate influence Good Corporate Governance on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia.
7. To find out financial performance can mediate influence Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Agency Theory

According to Apriwenni and Wartna, this agency relationship is the existence of a separation between investors (ownership) and manager (control). However, this separation is negative, this theory was created to solve a problem that arises if there is incomplete information when entering into a contract between manager and investors. This conflict can be minimized through a monitoring system that can protect the interests of the conflict by implementing GCG (Wartyna and Apriwenni, 2018).

Good Corporate Governance (GCG)

GCG is interpreted by Indonesia Institute of Corporate Governance as a structure and process implemented in managing the company, with the aim of continuing to pay attention to stakeholder interests and increasing shareholder value in the long term (Salsabila and Saifi, 2017). The basic principles of GCG according to Bank Indonesia explain that the implementation of GCG in the sharia banking industry must be based on five basic principles, namely; first transparency (transparency), secondly accountability (accountability), third responsibility (responsibility), fourth, independence (independence), fifth, fairness (fairness) (BI Regulations, 2009).

Then the GCG measuring tool is based on PJOK and OJK No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 concerning the implementation of GCG, banks must carry out their own assessment (self assessment) periodically, as well as based on Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No.15/15 DPNP regarding implementation Good Corporate Governance for banks, composite predicates self-assessment Banks are divided into:

Table 1. Classification of Composite Predicates self-assessment

Composite Value	Composite Predicate
< 1.5	Very good
1.5 - < 2.5	Good
2.5 - < 3.5	Enough
3.5 - < 4.5	Not good
4.5 - < 5	Not good

Source : SE BI No.15/15 DPNP

Legitimation Theory

Legitimacy Theory is a theory that explains the existence of a company's relationship with stakeholders, so that companies must be able to ensure that their activities can be accepted by external parties so that they are in accordance with existing norms in society and the environment in which the company is established (Deegan, 2004). This legitimacy theory is used to better understand aspects of CSR and provide companies with insight into

it evaluate every decision taken. Likewise, companies can legitimize their operations by having good CSR practices (Reistiawati and Meina, 2020).

Islamic Corporate Sosial Responsibility (ICSR)

CSR is defined by World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) as a company's obligation to participate in long-term economic development (Totok, 2016). ICSR has a definition that is similar to CSR, because both have similarities in terms of moral foundations for humanitarian purposes, but ICSR has spiritual or religious reasons for carrying out its social responsibilities. In this case, this application is quite logical because the concept of charity carried out by every Muslim aims to account for the assets they own to God, so that ICSR really pays attention to the halal source of funds and the procedures for spending them for social activities (Nursafitri, 2021). In this research, the ICSR measuring instrument is expressed as Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) index based on Islamic values and principles, ISR is a benchmark for CSR reporting which contains a compilation of CSR items determined by Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) which was then developed further by researchers.

Signaling Theory

Theory signaling discussing the company conveying information to external parties regarding the activities carried out and internal conditions, the actions of management in an organization will provide a signal regarding the condition of the organization or company to its members, stakeholders and the public about how the company manages, organizes and maintains the company's good name (Bae and Kim, 2018).

Value of The Firm

Company value is an external view regarding the success of a company in managing its business, in this case linked to the company's share price (Syafiri, 2018). According to KBBI, company value is the wealth owned by a company. If the higher the company value, then it gets higher feed back that will be obtained by the company owner. Company values are very important, because it is directly related to the sustainability or survival of the company. The measurement of company value can be measured by PBV and market share.

Stakeholder Theory

Stanford Research Institute (SRI) introduced the term "stakeholders" that is referring to "those groups without whose support the organization would cease to exist" which could mean, without support from stakeholders an organization will lose its existence (Freeman and Reed, 1983). According to Theory Stakeholders The aim of establishing a company is to achieve the desired profits and fulfill its own interests, apart from these goals the company can provide benefits to its stakeholders (Jensen, 2001). There is a theory stakeholders This is a benchmark for financial performance with financial transparency to wards stakeholders who are users of the company's annual report.

Financial Performance

Financial performance is an analysis carried out to determine the extent to which the company has implemented the rules related to financial implementation correctly and well (Dwi, 2021). In simple terms, financial performance is a depiction of the company's financial health condition using various financial ratios, which are the results of the company's achievements in a period. It cannot be denied that it is important for companies to achieve good financial performance, because this has an impact on company value as it fulfills

expectations shareholders so that the business can continue to run (Suhadak et al, 2019). To find out the state of the company's financial performance, stakeholders usually will carry out financial ratio analysis. In this research, the ratio used is the capital adequacy ratio or Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non Performing Financing (NPF), and profitability ratios which consist of ratios Return On Assets (ROA) and Return On Equity (ROE) as well as Operating Expenses and Operating Income (BOPO).

Previous Studies

The following is some previous research that has become a reference for researchers regarding the influence of GCG and ICSR on company value with financial performance as an intervening variable.

1. Ashry and Nayang's research in 2021 with the title "The Influence of ICSR and sharia governance on BUS performance". The research results produced 1) ICSR has no significant effect on ROE, ROA and CAR. 2) Meanwhile, sharia governance has a positive and significant influence on ROA and ROE. 3) Sharia governance has a significant but negative effect on CAR.
2. Khairiyani's research in 2020 with the title "ICSR on financial performance and company value". The research results produced a p-value of 0.000. Because the p-value is smaller than 0.05, ICSR influences company value through financial performance. This is because ICSR must be proven capable of improving financial performance first before being seen as having a good company image.
3. research by Reistiawati Utami, Meina Wulansari Yusniar in 2020 "Disclosure of ICSR and GCG on company value with financial performance as an intervening variable". The research results show 1) ICSR has no effect on company value and ROE. 2) ROE has a significant and positive effect on company value. 3) ROE cannot mediate the relationship between the influence of ICSR on company value. 4) financial performance can mediate the relationship between the influence of GCG on company value.
4. Amir and Yuni's research in 2019 with the title "The influence of GCG and ROA on company value in commercial bank companies for the 2013-2017 period". From the results of the t-test on the GCG variable, a significance value of 0.035 is obtained, because $(0.035 < 0.05)$ then GCG influences the value of the company and from the results of the t-test on the ROA variable it is obtained 0.082, because $(0.082 > 0.05)$ then ROA has no effect.
5. Salsabila Sarafina and Muhammad Saifi in 2017 with the title "The influence of GCG on financial performance and company value". The partial research results of each GCG variable influence company value and financial performance, with the first hypothesis being that $F_{sig} \alpha (0.000) < 0.05$ indicates that there is a significant simultaneous influence of the independent board of commissioners and audit committee variables on financial performance and the results of testing the second hypothesis show that $F_{sig} \alpha (0.000) < 0.05$ indicates that there is a significant simultaneous influence of the independent board of commissioners and audit committee variables on company value.

Research Framework

In general, the variables in this research model consist of four constructs, namely Good Corporate Governance, Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility, financial performance, and company value. The logic of the causal relationship between the variables mentioned above is stated in the form of a hypothesis, namely:

1. H1: Good Corporate Governance has a significant effect on company value.
2. H2: Good Corporate Governance has a significant effect on financial performance.
3. H3: Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility has a significant effect on company value.
4. H4: Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility has a significant effect on financial performance.
5. H5: Financial performance has a significant effect on company value.
6. H6: Financial performance can mediate the relationship between Good Corporate Governance and company value.
7. H7: Financial performance can mediate the relationship between Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility and company value.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

The research design is a plan that will be carried out by the researcher to solve a problem posed by the author. This research uses quantitative research by analyzing data with statistical procedures.

Population and sample

Population is a collection of individuals who live in a certain area or part. Sugiyono defines population as a generalization consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn. Thus, in this study, researchers used Bank Muamalat Indonesia as the population and financial reports as the sample.

Sampling technique

The sampling technique in this research is a saturated sampling technique. According to Sugiyono, saturated sampling is a determination technique that uses all samples. In this research, the samples used were the quarterly and annual reports of Bank Muamalat for the period 2018-2022 which had been audited.

Data Types and Sources

The data source in this research uses secondary data, Sugiyono interprets it as data collected directly by researchers, this data can be said to be data that has been arranged in the form of documents. The source used is data that has been published by Bank Muamalat on website www.bankmuamalat.co.id with researched information data regarding GCG, ICSR, financial performance and company value contained in the Muamalat Bank annual report.

Data analysis technique

Related to testing direct and indirect effects between variables intervening of the variables independent and the dependent variable using the SEM PLS analysis method and path analysis. The analytical tool used is software Smart PLS 3.0.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Research result

Based on the results of hypothesis testing to determine direct and indirect effects through path analysis, the form of relationship between variables can be identified as follows:

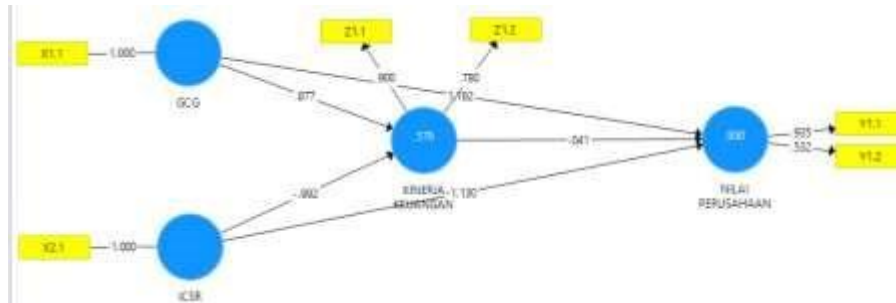


Figure 2. Analysis Model

Source: Data processed by SmartPLS 3.0

Based on the results of the hypothesis test in the image above, after going through the validity and reliability testing stages, you can see the significance value of the relationship between variables with the significance of the model comparing the t-statistic value with the t-table of 1.96. The results of hypothesis tests to test direct and indirect effects are explained in the following table:

Table 2. Test Results Path Coefficient Bootstrapping

	Original Samples	Samples Mean	Standard Deviation	T Statistics	P Values
GCG → COMPANY VALUE	0.560	0.560	0.150	3,660	0,000
GCG → FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	0.480	0.480	0.120	3,980	0,000
ICSR → COMPANY VALUE	0.120	0.160	0.180	0.710	0.480
ICSR → FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	- 0.490	- 0.500	0.200	2,480	0.020
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE → COMPANY VALUE	0.420	0.420	0.120	3,490	0,000
GCG → FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE → COMPANY VALUE	0.200	0.190	0.100	2,060	0.05
ICSR → FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE → CORPORATE VALUE	- 0.200	- 0.180	0.110	1,850	0.07

Source: SmartPLS 3.0 data

From the table above are the results bootstrapping which can be used in analyzing the influence of each hypothesis, the explanation is as follows (H1-H7):

1. Hypothesis 1: influence Good corporate governance on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia
Hypotheses that test the relationship between Good Corporate Governance on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia shows value original sample of 0.560 and t-statistic amounting to 3,660. The measurement results show that t-statistic > t-table (significant level 1.96), then the first hypothesis in this study is accepted.
2. Hypothesis 2: influence Good corporate governance on the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia.

Hypotheses that test the relationship between Good Corporate Governance on the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia shows value original sample of 0.480 and t-statistic amounting to 3,980. The measurement results show that t-statistic > t-table (significant level 1.96), then the second hypothesis in this study is accepted.

3. Hypothesis 3: influence Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia

Hypotheses that test the relationship between Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia shows value original sample of 0.120 and t-statistic of 0.710. The measurement results show that t-statistic < t-table (significant level 1.96), then the third hypothesis in this study is not accepted.

4. Hypothesis 4: influence Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia

Hypothesis that tests the relationship between Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia shows value original sample of -0.490 and t-statistic amounting to 2,480. The measurement results show that t-statistic > t-table (significant level 1.96), then the fourth hypothesis in this study is accepted.

5. Hypothesis 5: the influence of financial performance on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia

Hypothesis that test the relationship between Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia shows value original sample of 0.420 and t-statistic amounting to 3,490. The measurement results show that t-statistic > t-table (significant level 1.96), then the fifth hypothesis in this study is accepted.

6. Hypothesis 6: influence Good corporate governance on company value through the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia

Hypotheses that test the relationship between Good Corporate Governance and company value through the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia shows value original sample of 0.200 and t-statistic amounting to 2,060. The measurement results show that t-statistics > t-table (significant level 1.96), then the sixth hypothesis in this study is accepted.

7. Hypothesis 7: influence Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on company value through the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia.

Hypotheses that test the relationship between Islamic Corporate Social responsibility on company value through the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia showing value original sample of -0.200 and t-statistic amounting to 1,850. The measurement results show that t-statistic < t-table (significant level 1.96), then the seventh hypothesis in this study is not accepted.

Discussion

1. Influence Good Corporate Governance on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia

The results of testing the first hypothesis show a relationship Good Corporate Governance on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia is proven to be significant with a positive influence. Regarding the results of this data, according to the theory, it explains that when carrying out a company's business activities in order to continue to compete and survive in an increasingly competitive global market, banks apply the principles Good Corporate Governance if the company is good, the company will achieve its goal of increasing the welfare of owners and shareholders and maximizing shareholder wealth by increasing company value (Brigham, 2010).

So that Good Corporate Governance used as a basis for signaling to external parties that good company quality on the stock market can be achieved through good governance practices (Subramaniam, 2009). This means, if Bank Muamalat applies the principles Good Corporate Governance well, it will increase the value of the company. This is supported by research conducted by Firyal Nadhira as well as research by Amir and Yuni in the results of their research stating that there is a significant influence between the relationship Good Corporate Governance on company value.

2. Influence Good Corporate Governance on the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia

The results of testing the second hypothesis show that there is a relationship Good Corporate Governance on the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia proven to be significant with a positive influence. Regarding the data results, according to the theory put forward by Effendi, he explains that banks implement principles Good Corporate Governance can provide benefits to performance so that the bank's financial performance becomes better and better, because basically management is the center that moves the company to generate profits, as well as creating effective and efficient financial performance (Effendi, 2009).

Additionally, implementation Good Corporate Governance. It is believed to make a strategic contribution in improving performance, increasing competitiveness and being very effective in avoiding irregularities and preventing corruption and bribery. This success can be achieved by applying the principles Good Corporate Governance as a whole (Zakarsyi, 2008). This means, if Bank Muamalat implements the principles Good Corporate Governance good results will improve financial performance. This is supported by research conducted by Dwi Lutfiana and research Reistiawati Utami in her research results stated that there was a significant influence relationship between Good Corporate Governance on financial performance.

3. Influence Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia

The results of testing the third hypothesis show that there is a relationship Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia was proven to be significant with a positive influence. The results of this research are in accordance with the activity signal theory Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility can be a tool to convey company signals to stakeholders that company is better than other companies (Morris, 1987), but this company's signal is not giving

a strong signal, namely that the signal has not been able to respond well, so the company has not received the big results as expected. This means, if Bank Muamalat wants to feel the benefits of the influence of disclosure Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility. In order to increase company value, a relatively long period of time is needed so that the results are not significant. Therefore, Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility cannot be used as a benchmark for increasing company value, there are still other factors that have a big impact on company value.

This is supported by research conducted by Ahdianingsih and research by Reistiawati Utami in the results of her research stating that the relationship between Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on company value is not significant. The results obtained are in accordance with the Morris literature which states that negative signals reduce stock prices and product demand, while positive signals increase company value and performance.

4. Influence Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia

The results of testing the fourth hypothesis show a relationship Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia proven to be significant with a negative influence. Regarding the results of this data, according to the theory put forward by Busyra Azheri, companies are not only business entities but also social entities that interact with their environment, so that companies realize the importance of Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility, because it will provide protection for the community in the company environment. So this becomes a burden for the company, meaning Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility as a budgeted activity and part of company costs so that bank finances will be reduced (Busyra, 2012). In line with the research literature, Hadinata stated that between Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility with company profitability having a negative influence.

This negative influence represents the growth of the program Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility cannot automatically upgrade Return On Assets and Return On Equity banks. These results are supported by Nurilmi's research and research by Chintia and Erinoss in their research results stating that there is a significant influence between Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on financial performance with a negative or opposite direction of influence.

5. The influence of financial performance on the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia

The results of testing the fifth hypothesis show that the relationship between financial performance and the company value of Bank Muamalat Indonesia is proven to be significant with a positive influence. Regarding the results of this data, a company with a high level of profit will attract investors and increase company value (Freeman and Reed, 1983). This explains that the better the profit growth, the better the company's prospects, meaning that if the proportion of dividend distribution is high, the company's value in the eyes of investors will be higher (Husnan, 2015). When the company seeks to improve Return On Assets, then this will increase the share price, thereby reflecting good company value for investors (Hanggraeni, 2015).

These results are supported by research conducted by Yana and Isti's research, whose research results stating that there is a significant influence between financial performance and company value.

6. Influence Good corporate governance company value through the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia

The results of testing the sixth hypothesis show that there is a relationship Good corporate governance on company value through the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia is proven to have a mediating influence. Regarding the data results, this is in line with Barron and Kenny's theory which states that time can become an intervening variable if each variable has a significant effect (Barron and Kenny, 1986). Based on the results of the first significance test, the results obtained were that variable Good corporate governance has a significant effect on company value, then the results of the second test are obtained Good corporate governance significant effect on financial performance.

The results of this research show that Good corporate governance can increase company value by maximizing its financial performance, meaning that financial performance is proven to function as an intervening variable. This is supported by research conducted by Izzul and Reistiawati's research, whose research results state that there is a significant influence between Good corporate governance on company value through financial performance.

7. Influence Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on company value through the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia

The results of testing the seventh hypothesis show that there is a relationship Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on company value through the financial performance of Bank Muamalat Indonesia is proven not to mediate. Regarding the data results, this is in line with Barron and Kenny's theory which states that time can become an intervening variable if each variable has a significant effect (Barron and Kenny, 1986). The results of the third significance test, the results obtained were that variable Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility not significant to company value, while the results of the fourth test were obtained Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility proven to be significant to financial performance.

This result data processing are supported by research conducted by Mohammad Ilham as well as research by Reitiawati and Meina in their research results stating that between Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility on company value through Financial Performance cannot mediate. So it can be concluded that this influence indicates that financial performance cannot be an intervening variable between independent variables Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility and the dependent variable is company value.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results and discussion presented above, researchers can obtain several conclusions regarding influence Good Corporate Governance (GCG) and Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility (ICSR) on company value with financial performance as an intervening variable at Bank Muamalat Indonesia as follows, first Good Corporate Governance (GCG) has

a significant influence with a positive influence on company value. Second, Good Corporate Governance (GCG) has a significant influence with a positive influence on financial performance. Third, Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility (ICSR) has an insignificant effect with a positive influence on company value. Fourth, Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility (ICSR) has a significant effect with a negative influence on financial performance. Fifth, financial performance has a significant influence with a positive influence on company value. Sixth, financial performance is able to mediate Good Corporate Governance (GCG) on company value and seventh, financial performance is unable to mediate Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility (ICSR) on company value.

The results and several conclusions, there are several recommendations that can be given through the results of this research, namely, for Sharia banking, especially Bank Muamalat Indonesia, they must be able to maintain the value of their company so that it can be even better, especially they must pay attention to internal factors, namely implementing Good Corporate Governance (GCG) in accordance with ethical principles in order to achieve healthy and effective bank performance and also pay attention to external factors, namely improving reporting Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility (ICSR) so that it can become an assessment indicator for potential investors who want to invest. And the results of this research are expected will become a source of scientific insight and information for customers and future researchers.

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