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The Influence of Corporate Governance on The Intellectual Capital Disclosure: A Study on Indonesian Private Banks

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THE INFLUENCE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON THE INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL DISCLOSURE: A STUDY ON INDONESIAN PRIVATE BANKS

ABSTRACT

The release of bank's intellectual capital is one of the important elements of bank's annual report. Although it is not presented adequately in the annual reports, voluntary disclosure of bank's intellectual capital relatively represents the response to the needs of greater information for the users. This research aims to see the influence of corporate governance on the intellectual capital disclosure, a case study on private banks in Indonesia. The variables to be examined in the research include the composition of independent commissioners as well as the competence of audit committee and risk oversight committee. The samples were taken using purposive sampling, considering particular criteria. As many as 62 banks are selected to be taken as research samples. The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis method. The result of partial test shows that the composition of independent committee has positive and significant influences on intellectual capital disclosure; competence of audit committee has positive and significant on the intellectual capital disclosure; and competence of risk oversight committee does not influence the intellectual capital disclosure. meanwhile, the result of simultaneous test shows that the composition of independent committee, competence of audit committee, and the competence of risk oversight committee significantly influence the intellectual capital disclosure.

Keywords: *Indonesian Banking, Corporate Governance, Intellectual Capital Disclosure, Indonesia,*

INTRODUCTION

Company's main goal is to maximize the profits for the shareholders. However, the company also has the obligation to contribute to the community in general. To accommodate the company's obligation, a system called Corporate Governance can be implemented. In Indonesia, according to Laws Number 40 of 2004 regarding Limited Liability Company, the company is required to report its corporate governance to the public. Such obligation leads the company to disclose more information, for disclosure and transparency are the cores of corporate governance. This is understood as Intellectual Capital Disclosure.

Intellectual Capital Disclosure is one of the elements of voluntary disclosure. Although it is considered insignificant in an annual report, it has enough capacity to respond to the users' needs for greater information. Although the Government has issued the regulation on the implementation of intellectual capital disclosure as stated in International Accounting Standard (IAS) 38 or Article 19 of Indonesian Financial Accounting Standard (PSAK in Indonesian) the shareholders are not fully aware of the potential of intellectual capital. It is evident in the low number of companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange, particularly banks, performing Intellectual Capital Disclosure.

Research on the practices of Intellectual Capital Disclosure in the annual reports of public companies in Indonesian context is interesting to conduct (Purnomosidhi, 2005). First, it is because of the unavailability of standards on the items included in the intangible assets to be managed, measured, and disclosed, either through mandatory disclosure or through voluntary disclosure. Second, it is to look for detailed information in the management of intellectual capital, ranging from summary, measurement, to disclosure in the financial statements of the company. Third, the business sector in Indonesia lacks competitive excellence, leading to the low competitiveness and lack of ability to keep the survival of company's existence.

Singh and Zahn (2008) used an index to measure Intellectual Capital Disclosure, which is based on the similarity of research objects. The index consists of 81 items classified into six categories; resources 28 items, customer 14 items, information technology 6 items, processes 9 items, research and development 9 items and strategic statements 15 items. The index of ICD is adapted from Beaulieu et al. (2002), Bukh et al. (2005a) and Williams (2001).

Based on the research conducted by Uzliawati (2015), the rate of Intellectual capital disclosure reached the percentage of 52%. It was higher than the result of previous research by Suhardjanto and Wardhani, which was 34%. The increase shows that banking has become aware of the importance of intellectual capital disclosure. Corporate governance is one of the factors influencing intellectual capital disclosure, for one of the principles is to prevent any fraud of the internal part of the company, particularly banking. Intellectual capital disclosure in a company is one of the implication of the implementation of good corporation governance, stating that company is required to consider the interests of the stakeholder in order to avoid information asymmetry between the internal party and the stakeholder.

In this study Corporate Governance is selected as one of the factors influencing Intellectual Capital Disclosure, for it is one of the monitoring tools to prevent fraud in the internal parties of the companies, especially banking, in using and disclosing the intellectual capital. Intellectual Capital Disclosure of the company is one of the implications of the implementation of good corporate governance stating that companies are required to consider the interests of the stakeholders to prevent asymmetrical information between internal parties and the stakeholders. The company's decision makers have fiduciary duty to take the full advantage of the intellectual capitals, not only of the financial and physical capitals.

The Composition of Independent Commissioners, the Competence of Audit Committee, and the Competence of Risk Oversight Committee are treated as the indicators to proxy the variables of Corporate Governance as mentioned in the copy of the Regulation of Financial Services Authority Number 55/POJK03/2016 on the implementation of commercial banks governance. Besides, Corporate Governance is a range of relations between the company management, board, shareholders, and other parties having their interests in the company. Hence, it is known as the indicators included in the board of the corporate governance.

The study is necessary to be conducted in Indonesian context because there has not been established a standardized guideline to measure the Intellectual Capital Disclosure and has not been implemented by the banks in Indonesia for its newness. The aims of the study are to find out the influence of the Composition of Independent Commissioners, the Competence of Audit Committee, the Competence of Risk Oversight Committee on the Intellectual Capital Disclosure, and the influence of those three indicators on the Intellectual Capital Disclosure simultaneously.

National private banks are taken as the object of this research. Financial sector is an ideal object for the research. Financial sector company, particularly banking, takes more advantage from its intellectual resources, compared to other sectors. However, businesses in banking, especially those dealing with a large sum of funds, are prone to fraud.

The research is interesting to carry out in the context of Indonesia because there has not been a standardized guideline to measure intellectual capital disclosure. Besides, not many researches has been conducted related to this topic. Based on the background, the researcher will answer the question of “Do the composition of independent commissioner, audit committee competence, and monitoring committee competence influence Intellectual Capital Disclosure.”

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. 1. Intellectual Capital Disclosure

Klein dan Prusak (1994) stated intellectual capital operationally as intellectual material that has been formalized, captured, and leveraged to produce a higher valued asset”. To date, no single theory can explain the phenomena of complete disclosure (Leventis and Weetman 2004). However, several theories can serve as the base of it. Most researchers divide intellectual capital into three main elements: human capital, structural capital or organizational capital, and relational capital (Sveiby 1997; Stewart 2001; Meritum 2002, Oliveira *et al* 2008). Most literatures on ICD in various countries focus more on the disclosure of ICD in their company annual report (Guthrie and Petty 2000). Mouritsen et al (2001) stated that ICD in a financial statement is one of the ways to prove that the statement describe the credible and integrated activities of the company. They refer to the report of ICD, showing that many literatures on ICS are based on textual analysis of the statement. Further, Mouritsen et al (2001) stated that ICD is communicated to internal and external stakeholders by combining the reports in the forms of numbers, visualization, and narrative with the purpose of creating values. The research was supported by Buck et al (2001), stating that ICD report, in the practice, contains various information, both financial and non-financial, such as the cycle of customer satisfaction, employees, job satisfaction, supplies, and so on.

1. 2. Corporate Governance

Ho and Wong (2001) stated that Corporate Governance is seen as an effective means to illustrate the rights and responsibilities of each group of stakeholders in a company, where transparency becomes the main indicator of the corporate governance standards in the economy. Cadbury Report first introduced the term 'Corporate Governance' in 1992. The Cadbury Report is the starting point of the corporate governance around the globe. The Cadbury committee considers three main matters: Board of Director (BoD), Audit, and Shareholders. Cadbury Report states, "corporate governance is a number of activities shaping the internal regulation of the enterprise in accomplishing their duties in the company, which is in accordance with the laws, ownership, and control. It covers trust asset, management, and distribution." Forum for Corporate Governance in Indonesia (FCGI) suggests that in Indonesia, corporate governance is defined as "a set of rules regulating the relation between the stakeholders, committee, creditor, government, employees, as well as internal and external stakeholders." Uwigbe *et al* (2018) investigated the Corporate governance on bank that listed on Nigerian Stock Exchange 2008 – 2015. They found there are no relationship between corporate governance such as board size and board independence and timeliness of financial report. Therefore, Braendle (2018) found a weak corporate governance in European Banking Union on financial institutions has been a contributing factor of the financial crisis.

1. 3. Composition of Independent Commissioners

In the Regulation of the Financial Services Authority Number 55/POJK.03/2016, Part I, Article 1 Paragraph (4): "Independent Commissioner is the member of Board of Commissioners, that is not related to the financial, committee, share ownership, and/or the family of members of Directors, members of other Board of Commissioners, and/or controlling shareholders, or to the bank that may affect its capability in performing independently. Board of Commissioners is a form of internal control mechanism in making the decision to ensure the suitability of management behavior with the expectation of the company owner. Independent Commissioner means the member of board of commissioner who has no affiliation to the directors, members of other board of commissioners, and controlling shareholders and who is independent from business relation or other relations that may affect their ability to act independently". Haniffa and Cooke (2005) stated that the higher the number of independent commissioners in the board, the more they play their role in the wider disclosure in the purpose of creating relevant value of intellectual capital for the stakeholders. In Savitri (2016) found that independent commissioners together with institutional ownership and public accounting has a relationship with the integrity on the financial statement. Therefore, Nasir and Abdullah (2004) concluded in their research that there is positive significant correlation between independent commissioner and disclosure. The empiric fact found that independent commissioners are positively correlated to the disclosure of internal structure/internal capital (Cerbioni and Parbonetti 2007). Li *et al.*, (2008) also found positive significant correlation between independent commissioners and intellectual capital disclosure.

Hypothesis 1: The Composition of Independent Commissioners significantly influences Intellectual Capital Disclosure

1. 4. Competence of Audit and Risk Oversight Committees

The Regulation of Financial Services Authority Number 55/POJK.03/2016 Part IV, Article 41, explains that the member composition of Audit Committee should consist of at least one independent party whose expertise is in finance or accounting; and one independent party whose expertise is in law or banking. As for the Risk Oversight Committee, the members should comprise at least one independent party whose expertise is in finance and one independent party whose expertise is in risk management. Savitri (2016) found that Independency has no moderating role on the relationship between managerial ownership and audit committee in the integrity of financial statements. Audit committee is board of operational committee responsible for monitoring the financial statements and disclosure. Effective audit committee should improve internal control and act to decrease the agency cost. Besides, it serves as strong controlling tool to improve intellectual capital disclosure valuable for the company. The existence of audit committee relates to reliable financial statement, to quality improvement, and to disclosure (Ho and Wong 2001).

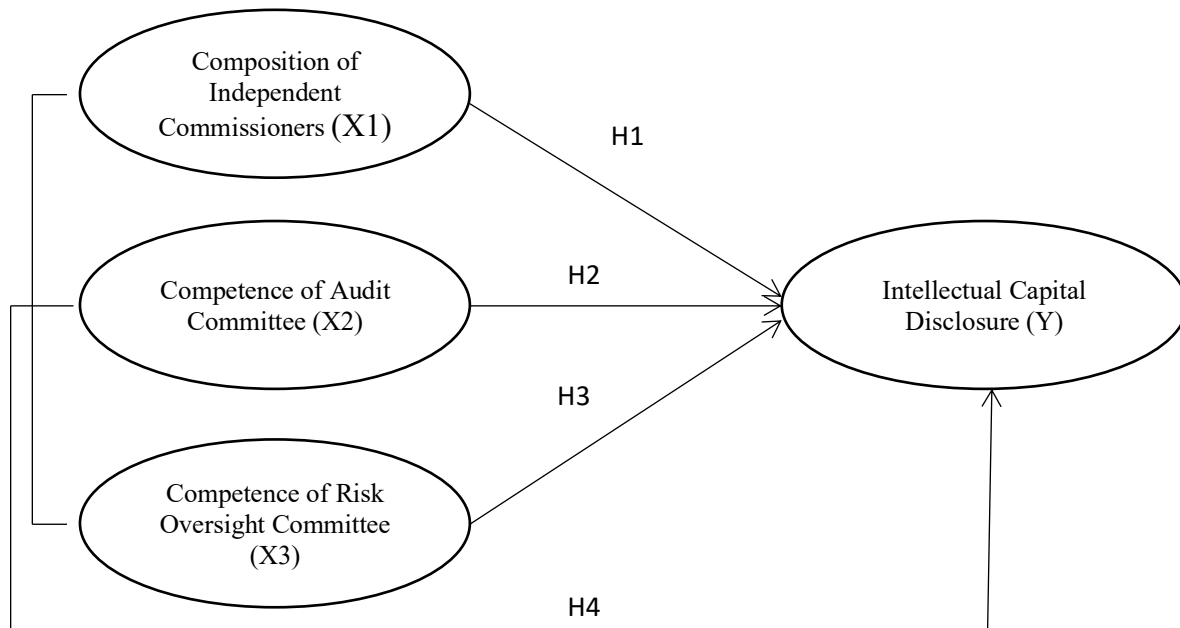
Hypothesis 2: The Competence of Audit Committee significantly influences Intellectual Capital Disclosure

Disclosure of company risk-management is one of the elements in the information of company non-financial statements. Based on ERM framework published by COSO, there are 108 items of ERM disclosure that include eight dimensions: (1) internal environment; (2) goal setting; (3) event identification; (4) risk assessment; (5) response to risk; (6) supervising activities; (7) information and communication; and, (8) monitoring (Desender, 2007). All the components are necessary in achieving the company’s goals, which consist of strategic goals, operational goals, financial statements, and obedience to regulations.

Hypothesis 3: It is assumed that the Competence of Risk Oversight Committee significantly influences Intellectual Capital Discourse.

1. 6. Conceptual Framework

Figure 1.1. Conceptual Framework



(Source: Processed data, 2018)

4. RESEARCH METHOD

The research belongs to associative types, which aim to see the correlation or the influence among variables in the research.

4.1. Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique

The population of this research includes National Private Banks listed in the Financial Services Authority, which consists of 75 Banks. The samples are part of the population treated as the object of the research. In this research, the samples are selected using purposive sampling methods with the following criteria: (1) Having published Annual Report of 2012-2016 (2) Completing the Financial Data.

Based on the criteria, 62 banks were selected to be used as the samples. The research focuses on the data provided in the annual reports of the National Private Banks obtained from the official websites of each bank.

4.2. Data and Source of the Data

4.2.1. Types of Data

Data are a set of information necessary to make a decision. Kuncoro (2009: 145) suggests several kinds of data:

1. Quantitative data, which is measured using numerical unit (number)
2. Qualitative data, which cannot be measured using numerical scale

The data used in this research was quantitative in the forms of financial statements and annual reports issued by National Private Banks.

4.2.2. Data Source

Kuncoro (2009: 145) states that data source can be classified into:

1. Primary data, which is obtained through field survey using all methods of ordinal data collecting
2. Secondary data, which is obtained in data collecting and published to the users.

In this research, the data used is of secondary type. The data source includes the publication in the forms of annual reports and financial statements of the National Private Banks published in the official websites of each bank.

4.3. Data Collecting Technique

The data of the research were collected using documentation methods, collecting and analyzing the data and the necessary documents. They are in the forms of annual reports and financial statements obtained from the official websites of each bank.

Table 4.1. Operational Definition

Variable	Definition	Indicator	Formulation/Proxy	Scale
Dependent (Y)				
Intellectual Capital Disclosure	In Widarjo (2011), it is known that intellectual capital disclosure is proxied using disclosure index. The index used in this research is from Singh and Zahn (2008). It is based on the similarities of research objects, those are companies carrying out IPO. The disclosure item of this index is more comprehensive compared to that used by Buck <i>et al.</i> (2005) and Abdolmohammadi (2005). The data collecting method used to analyze the Intellectual Capital Disclosure is the one used by Singh and Zahn (2008), Widarjo (2011), Devi, Budiasih, and Badera (2017), namely content analysis. Unweight dichotomous scale is used in scoring each item: 1 for the disclosed item and 0 for the undisclosed item. The score of each item will be summed up to obtain the total disclosure score for each company.	1. <i>Resources</i> (28 item) 2. <i>Custom</i> (14 item) 3. <i>Information Technology</i> (6 item) 4. <i>Processes</i> (9 item) 5. <i>Research and Development</i> (9 item) 6. <i>Strategic Statements</i> (15 item)	$ICD = \frac{\sum_{ij} DItem}{\sum_{ij} ADItem}$ <i>Keterangan:</i> ICD : Intellectual Capital Disclosure $\sum_{ij} DItem$: Total Skor Item ICD yang diungkapkan $\sum_{ij} ADItem$: total item ICD yang seharusnya diungkapkan.	%
Independent (X)				
Composition of Independent Commissioners (X1)	The Composition of Independent Commissioners is the members of Board of Commissioners who are not related to the financial, committee, share ownership, and/or family of the members of Board of Directors, members of other Board of Commissioners and/or controlling shareholders, or any relation to the bank that may affect their ability to act independently. The Composition of the Independent Commissioners can illustrate the level of independence and objectiveness of the board in making the decision. The independence of the board of commissioner is stated in the percentage of the members of independent commissioners compared to the total number of the members of the board of commissioners. (Subramaniam, <i>et al.</i> , 2009).		$\frac{\text{Number of Independent Commissioners}}{\text{Numbers of the total board}}$	%
Competence of Audit Committee (X2)	Audit Committee is the sub-committee of the board of directors consisting of external independent directors (Tunggal 2013: 242). The audit committee in this research includes the competence of the audit committee, assessed from the educational background and the expertise of each member of the committee in accordance with the Regulation of Financial Services Authority Number 55/POJK.03/2016. Each competent member will be scored (1), otherwise is 0.		$\frac{\text{Number of Competent Members}}{\text{Number of Audit Committee}}$	%
Competence of Risk Oversight Committee (X3)	Risk Oversight Committee is a mechanism of monitoring the risk necessary for the company (Subramaniam, <i>et al.</i> , 2009). In this research, what is overlooked is the competence, assessed from the educational background and the expertise of each member of the committee in accordance with the Regulation of Financial Services Authority Number 55/POJK.03/2016. Each competent member will be scored (1), otherwise is 0.		$\frac{\text{Number of Competent Members}}{\text{Number of Audit Committee}}$	%

5. RESULTS

5.1. Variable Description

Descriptive statistic is used to provide statistic illustration of the independent and dependent variables of the research. The variables are the Composition of Independent Commissioners, Competence of Audit Committee, Competence of Risk Oversight Committee, and Intellectual Capital Disclosure of 2012-2016, as shown in the description of the results. The information provided in the descriptive statistic are in the forms of mean, minimum score, maximum score, and standard deviation of each variable, which is presented in the following table:

Table 5.1. Result of Descriptive Statistic Test

	Descriptive Statistics				
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Composition of Independent Commissioners	310	33	100	60.68	11.089
Competence of Audit Committee	310	.50	1.00	.9859	.07366
Competence of Risk Oversight Committee	310	.75	1.00	.9977	.02300
Intellectual Capital Disclosure	310	16.05	50.62	34.9662	6.92190
Valid N (listwise)	310				

Source: Processed Data of the Research Result, 2018.

Note:

N : Number of Data
Minimum : Variable smallest score
Maximum : Variable greatest score
Mean : Variable mean
Std. Deviation : Data Dispersion or Distribution

5.1.1. Composition of Independent Commissioners

Based on the descriptive statistic test presented in Table 5.1, it is known that the minimum score of the composition of independent commissioners is 33 and the maximum is 100. Thus, the composition ranges from 33 to 100 with the mean of 60.68 and the standard deviation of 11.089. The mean is higher than the standard deviation, meaning that the score distribution of composition is good. The data is homogenous where the gap between the minimum and the maximum core of variable during the period of research is small.

5.1.2. Competence of Audit Committee

Based on the descriptive statistic test presented in Table 4.2, it is known that the minimum score of the competence of audit committee is 0.50 and the maximum is 1. Thus, the composition ranges from 0.50 to 1 with the mean of 0.9859 and the standard deviation of 0.07366. The mean is higher than the standard deviation, meaning that the distribution of the score of the competence is good. The data is homogeny, where the gap between the minimum and the maximums core of the variable during the period of the research is small.

5.1.3. Competence of Risk Oversight Committee

Based on the descriptive statistic test presented in Table 4.2, it is known that the minimum score of the competence of Risk Oversight committee is 0.75 and the maximum is 1. Thus, the composition ranges from 0.75 to 1 with the mean of 0.9977 and the standard deviation of 0.02300. The mean is higher than the standard deviation, meaning that the distribution of the score of the competence is good. The data is homogeny, where the gap between the minimum and the maximums score of the variable during the period of the research is small.

5.1.4. Intellectual Capital Disclosure

Based on the descriptive statistic test presented in Table 4.2, it is known that the minimum score of the composition of independent commissioners is 16.05 and the maximum is 50.62. Thus, the composition ranges from 16.05 to 50.62 with the mean of 34.9662 and the standard deviation of 6.921. The mean is higher than the standard deviation, meaning that the distribution of the score of the intellectual capital disclosure is good. The data is homogeny,

where the gap between the minimum and the maximum score of the variable during the period of the research is small.

6. RESULT DESCRIPTION

All variables show tolerance > 0.1 and the score of VIF < 10. The tolerance co-efficient of Independent Commissioners is 0.974 higher than 0.1 and the VIF of 1.027 is smaller than 10 (Table 6.1.). Tolerance coefficient of the competence of Risk Oversight committee is 0.910 higher than 0.1 and VIF 1.098 smaller than 10. It proves that multi-co-linearity does not occur to all independent variables of this research. Therefore, the regression model is appropriate to use in the research.

Table 6.1. Multi-Co-Linearity Statistic Test Result

Model	Coefficients ^a										
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Correlations			Collinearity Statistics		
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF	
(Constant)	49.609	17.163		2.891	.004						
1	Composition of Independent Commissioners	-.119	.035	-.190	-3.362	.001	-.169	-.189	-.187	.974	1.027
	Competence of Audit Committee	13.596	5.495	.145	2.474	.014	.107	.140	.138	.910	1.099
	Competence of Risk Oversight Committee	-20.898	17.591	-.069	-1.188	.236	-.012	-.068	-.066	.910	1.098

Source: Processed data of Research Result, 2018.

a. Dependent Variable: Intellectual Capital Disclosure

Based on Table 6.2., the equation of multiple linear regression with the 3 variable independents are :

$$Y = a - b_1.X1 + b_2.X2 - b_3.X3 + e$$

$$Y = a - b_1 \text{KomposisiKI} + b_2 \text{KompetensiKA} - b_3 \text{KompetensiKPR} + e$$

$$Y = 49,609 - 0,119 \text{KomposisiKI} + 13,596 \text{KompetensiKA} - 20,898 \text{KompetensiKPR} + e$$

Table 6.2. Multiple Linear Regression Test Result

Model	Coefficients ^a										
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Correlations			Collinearity Statistics		
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF	
(Constant)	49.609	17.163		2.891	.004						
1	Composition of Independent Commissioners	-.119	.035	-.190	-3.362	.001	-.169	-.189	-.187	.974	1.027

Competence of Audit Committee	13.596	5.495	.145	2.474	.014	.107	.140	.138	.910	1.099
Competence of Risk Oversight Committee	-20.898	17.591	-0.069	-1.188	.236	-0.012	-0.068	-0.066	.910	1.098

Source: Processed Data of Research Results, 2018.

Note:

Dependent Variable: Intellectual Capital Disclosure

The regression equation can be explained as follows:

1. The Constanta is 49.609, meaning that if the Composition of Independent Commissioners (X1), Competence of Audit Committee (X2), and Competence of Risk Oversight Committee (X3) are Zero, the independent score of Intellectual Capital Disclosure is 49.609.
2. The co-efficient of the Composition of Independent Commissioners (X1) is -0.119. it means that if other independent variable is unchanged and the Composition of Independent Commissioners (X1) increases 1 point or by 1%, the Intellectual Capital Disclosure (Y) will decrease as much as 0.119. The co-efficient is negative, meaning that there is negative correlation between X1 and Y. The higher the X1, the lower the Y.
3. The co-efficient of the Competence of Audit Committee (X2) is 13.596. It means that if other independent variable is unchanged and the Competence of Audit Committee (X2) increases 1 point or 1%, the Intellectual Capital Disclosure (Y) will increase as much as 13.596. The co-efficient is positive, meaning that there is positive correlation between X2 and Y. The higher the X1, the higher the Y.
4. The co-efficient of the Competence of Risk Oversight Committee (X3) is -20.896. It means that if other independent variable is unchanged and the Competence of Risk Oversight Committee (X3) increases 1 point or by 1%, the Intellectual Capital Disclosure (Y) will increase as much as 20.896. The co-efficient is negative, meaning that there is negative correlation between X3 and Y. The higher the X1, the lower the Y.

Table 6.3. FANOVA^a Statistic Test Result

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	715.515	3	238.505	5.180	.002 ^b
1 Residual	14089.526	306	46.044		
Total	14805.041	309			

Source: Processed Data of the Research Result, 2018.

Note:

a. Dependent Variable: Intellectual Capital Disclosure

b. Predictors: (Constant), Competence of Risk Oversight Committee, Composition of Independent Commissioners, Competence of Audit Committee

As shown on Table 6.3, F-value is 5.180, with significance probability of 0.02. The value is lower than 0.05. In accordance with the base of decision making in F-test, the simultaneous variables of Independent Committee Composition (X1), the Competence of Audit Committee (X2), and the Competence of Risk Oversight committee (X3) significantly influence Intellectual Capital Disclosure (Y).

6.1. T-test Statistic (Significance Test of Individual Parameter)

T-test is conducted to know the influence of Composition of Independent Committee (X1), the Competence of Audit Committee (X2), and Competence of Risk Oversight Committee (X3) on the Intellectual Capital Disclosure (Y) in partial. The hypothesis of partial test is made with the following criteria:

1. If the significance level is above 5%, H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected.
2. If the significance level is below 5%, H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted.

Table 6.4. T-Test Statistic Result

Model	Coefficients ^a										
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Correlations			Collinearity Statistics		
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF	
(Constant)	49.609	17.163		2.891	.004						
1	Composition of Independent Commissioners	-.119	.035	-.190	-3.362	.001	-.169	-.189	-.187	.974	1.027
	Competence of Audit Committee	13.596	5.495	.145	2.474	.014	.107	.140	.138	.910	1.099
	Competence of Risk Oversight Committee	-20.898	17.591	-.069	-1.188	.236	-.012	-.068	-.066	.910	1.098

Source: Processed Data of the Research Result, 2018.

Note:

a. *Dependent Variable: Intellectual Capital Disclosure*

As indicated on Table 6.4, the significance level of regression coefficient value of the Composition of Independent Commissioners is 0.001. It is below 0.05 or sig value $< \alpha$. Other than probability value or sig value, other methods to use is t-value of calculation compared to the t value of the table. In this case, t-count is -3.362, while the t-table is 1.97214. It means t-count $>$ t-table. Thus, H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. In other words, the Composition of Independent Commissioners has negative and significant influence on the Intellectual Capital Disclosure.

As shown on Table 6.4., the significance level of regression coefficient value of the Competence of Audit Committee is 0.014. It is below 0.05 or sig value $< \alpha$. Other than probability value or sig value, other method to use is t-value of calculation compared to the t value of the table. In this case, t-count is 2.474, while the t-table is 1.97214. It means t-count $>$ t-table. Thus, H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. In other words, the Competence of Audit Committee significantly influences the Intellectual Capital Disclosure.

Based on Table 6.4., it is known that the significance level of the regression coefficient value of the Competence of Risk Oversight Committee is 0.236. It is above 0.05 or sig value $> \alpha$. Other than probability value or sig value, other methods to use is t-value of calculation compared to the t value of the table. In this case, t-count is -1.188, while the t-table is 1.97214. It means t-count $<$ t-table. Thus, H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. In other words, the Competence of Risk Oversight Committee does not have any significant influence on the Intellectual Capital Disclosure.

7. FACTORS INFLUENCING INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL DISCLOSURE

7.1. Composition of Independent Commissioners

Table 6.4. shows that t-count is -3.362 and the significance value is 0.001 at the significance level of 0.05, which can be concluded that $0.001 < 0.05$, where the hypothesis (H1) is accepted. Partially, the Composition of Independent Commissioner negatively and significantly influences the Intellectual Capital Disclosure.

The results is consistent with the research conducted by Nurfauzi and Santoso (2015), concluding that the Proportion of Independent Commissioners significantly influences the Intellectual Capital Disclosure. The research by Li et al. (2008) also shows that the proportion significantly influences the Intellectual Capital Disclosure.

Besides, the research's negative result shows that the number of independent commissioners in the board of commissioners increases. Therefore, the Intellectual Capital Disclosure conducted by a bank or certain company will decrease.

7.2. Competence of Audit Committee

Based on Table 6.4., the t-count is 2.474 and the significance value is 0.014 at the significance level of 0.05. It can be concluded that $0.014 < 0.05$, where hypothesis (H2) is accepted. The research shows that, partially, the competence of audit committee has positive and significant influence on Intellectual Capital Disclosure.

The result is consistent with the research conducted by Nurfauzi and Santoso (2015), stating that the higher the audit committee, the higher the level of Intellectual Capital Disclosure. Masita *et al* (2017) also found that the size of Audit Committee has significant and positive influences on the Intellectual Capital Disclosure. Here, the size is correlated to the Competence of Audit Committee, meaning that the competence is used to measure the Committee. Therefore, the competence of audit committee members will influence the Intellectual Capital Disclosure of the bank or certain company.

7.3. Competence of Risk Oversight Committee

Based on Table 6.4., t-count is -1.188 and the significance value of 0.236 at the significance level of 0.05. To conclude, $0.235 > 0.05$, meaning that hypothesis (H3) is rejected. The results show that, partially, the Competence of Risk Oversight Committee is negative and is not significant to the Intellectual Capital Disclosure.

The result is different from the research conducted by Nurfauzi and Santoso (2015), suggesting that the bigger the size of Audit Committee, the higher the level of Intellectual Capital Disclosure. The research by Masita *et al* (2017) also found that the size of the Committee significantly and positively influences the Disclosure. For no literature was found about the Risk Oversight Committee, the reference on audit committee is used because basically they are similar. The result is also related to the research by Restuningdiah (2011), concluding that the Risk Oversight Committee does not influence the Profit Management.

Another research, conducted by Sutikno *et al* (2014), also stated that the company size significantly influences the Profit Management. In this case, the committee is different from the size. Meanwhile, a research by Chairi (2015), found that the size of company influences the Intellectual Capital Disclosure. Therefore, the result of the present research is against other variable, which is the size of the company. In short the competence of the members does not influence the intellectual capital disclosure of the bank or certain company.

7.4. Composition of Independent Commissioners, Competence of Audit Committee, and Competence of Risk Oversight Committee (Simultaneously)

Based on Table 6.3., F-count is 5.180 with the significance probability of 0.02. It is evident that the score is below 0.05. In accordance with the consideration of decision making in F-test, the Composition of Independent Commissioners (X1), Competence of Audit Committee (X2), and Competence of Risk Oversight Committee (X3) simultaneously and significantly influence the Intellectual Capital Disclosure. Therefore, the number of Independent Commissioners, the Competence of Audit Committee Members, and the Competence of Risk Oversight Committee Members, simultaneously influence the Intellectual Capital Disclosure of a bank or certain company.

8. CONCLUSION

Based on the hypothesis test and the above discussion, it can be concluded that the Composition of Independent Commissioners (X1) negatively and significantly influence the Intellectual Capital Disclosure of the national private banks in 2016. The research shows that the increasing number of Independent Commissioner Members will decrease the Disclosure. The Competence of Audit Committee (X2) significantly influences the Intellectual Capital Disclosure of national private banks in 2016. The results show that the Competence of Audit Committee Members influences the Intellectual Capital Disclosure of national private banks.

The Competence of Risk Oversight (X3) does not significantly influence the Intellectual Capital Disclosure of national private banks in 2016. It shows that the Competence does not influence the Disclosure. Simultaneously, the Composition of Independent Commissioners (X1), the Competence of Audit Committee (X2), and Competence of Risk Oversight Committee (X3) influence the Intellectual Capital Disclosure of national private banks in 2016. Based on the study result, it is suggested that:

1. National private banks are expected to focus more on the Intellectual Capital Disclosure in their annual reports, thereby completing the Intellectual Capital in accordance with the available items.
2. Further studies need to be conducted in order to improve the limitation of this research and to develop the research using other factors or other independent variables apart from this research that may influence the Intellectual Capital Disclosure

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