THE EFFECT OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL ON STOCK PRICES MODERATED BY PROFITABILITY

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KeyWords
Value added capital employed, added human capital and structure of capital value added, stock price, and profitability

ABSTRACT

- **Objectives** - This study aims to analyze the effect of employee value added capital on stock prices, value added human capital on stock prices, capital value added structure moderated by profitability affects stock prices, profitability performance moderates the relationship between value added capital employed and stock prices, Profitability performance moderates the relationship between value added human capital and stock prices. Profitability performance moderates the relationship between structural capital value added and stock prices in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015 - 2019 period.
- **Methodology/Technique** – The object of this research is a banking company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange with an observation period of 2015-2019. Determination of the sample using purposive sampling method so that the number of samples is determined as many as 10 companies. The analysis technique used is the classical assumption test, moderated regression analysis, hypothesis testing and the coefficient of determination.
- **Findings** - The results show that value added employees have a significant effect in increasing stock prices. Value added human capital has a significant effect on increasing stock prices. Structural capital value added has a negative effect and does not have a significant effect on stock prices. profitability performance ROA proxy can moderate the relationship of value added capital employed to stock prices. Profitability performance proxied by ROA can moderate the relationship of value added human capital to stock prices. Profitability performance proxied by ROA cannot moderate the structural capital value added relationship to stock prices in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019.
- **Novelty –** This research contributes to signaling theory and signaling theory, so it can be concluded that profitability can affect the increase in stock prices in the Indonesian capital market in several banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

I. Introduction

Banking stocks are stocks that are most in demand by every investor. The reason is, because the banking sector is the most important sector for a country, the existence of the banking sector will continue to grow from time to time so that it can prove its existence in terms of performance and achievement of fairly good results by having high market capitalization and liquidity. Even some banking stocks that went public listed on the IDX had rapid price increases and were included in the most active stock category. The stock price is a very important factor to pay attention to and the indicator used to measure the welfare of shareholders Where the higher the share price the higher the value of the company and vice versa, a low stock can mean that the company's performance is not optimal, but if the share price is high can reduce the ability of investors to buy these shares (Wulandari and Badjra, 2019).

Profitability factors affect stock prices, where high profitability will be followed by an increase in stock prices. For investors, information about profitability ratios is a very basic need in decision-making needs. The problem of stock prices can not be separated from the development of the company's performance as indicated by the company's profitability. Theoretically, if the company's performance increases, the stock price will reflect it with an increase in stock prices and vice versa. It can be said that the higher the company's profitability, the higher the stock price will be. With increasing profitability, stock prices tend to rise, while when profits fall, stock prices also fall. (Suwandani, et al., 2017).

Signaling theory which explains that signaling is done by managers to reduce information asymmetry. Managers provide information through financial reports that they apply conservatism accounting policies that produce quality earnings, because this principle prevents companies from exaggerating profits and helps users of financial statements by presenting profits and assets that are not overstate (Wibowo and Evan, 2015). High profitability indicates good company prospects, so investors will respond positively to these signals and increase company value. High profitability shows good company prospects, so investors will respond positively and the company value will increase (Wibowo and Evan, 2015). From the signaling theory and signaling theory, it can be concluded that profitability can affect the increase in stock prices in the Indonesian capital market.

However, there are still some previous researchers who contradict this signaling theory, namely Juwari and Nurlia (2015) and Kesumaningdwi and Lidya (2015) who cannot proves that profitability proxied by ROA has no effect on stock prices. So from previous researchers it is still considered that there is a research gap so that it is still necessary to prove the effect of profitability (ROA) on stock prices and besides that, it is necessary to strengthen the signaling theory in this study.

Today an investor will see the company's ability to manage its resources, in order to gain profits for the company. The company's ability to manage its resources to gain profits in its operations is the main thing in assessing the company's performance. According to Pulic's (2004) research, the main goal in a knowledge-based economy is to create what is called value added. Meanwhile, to create what is called value added, proper measures are needed, namely physical capital (financial funds) and intellectual potential (represented by employees with all the potential and abilities attached to them). The indirect measurement of Intellectual Capital found by Pulic is by using the main component of VAIC™ which can be seen from the company's resources, namely physical capital (VACA or value added capital employed), human capital (VAHU or Value added human capital) and structural capital (SCVA or structural capital value added).

Where Value Added of Capital Employed (VACA) describes how much value added is generated from the physical capital used. Intellectual capital has an effect on stock prices, where disclosure of intellectual capital is based on the signaling theory approach that disclosure of intellectual capital can be a signal for investors about the company's financial performance that has an impact on the company's added value, so that it can be used as a benchmark in investing the capital of stakeholders which automatically has an impact. on high stock prices (Aleteari and Jati, 2016). The stock price itself is an indicator of the added value owned by the company (Dewi and Suaryana, 2013). Stock prices are fluctuating, the law of supply and demand always determines the price per share, which means that more investors are interested in buying shares, the stock price will automatically increase drastically and vice versa, the more people who want to sell their shares, the stock price will decrease.

The research of Sunardi (2019), Onggo and Lekok (2017), Perdana (2019) which found that value added capital employed had a positive and significant effect on stock price. Meanwhile, Wijayanti (2012), Guntoro (2018) were unable to prove that the value added capital employed had a significant effect on stock prices. So that in this study there is a research gap, due to the inconsistent results of research conducted by previous researchers, so it is necessary to re-test the effect of value added capital employed on stock prices. Another factor that affects stock prices is Value added human capital.

Human capital or human resources is the knowledge of an organization that exists in its employees (Bontis, et.al., 2001, in Sunardi 2019). Human capital (Value added human capital) affects stock prices. Some of the results of research conducted by Sunardi (2019) which show that Value added human capital has a positive and significant effect on stock prices, while in research by Loist, et.al. (2018), Perdana (2019), Guntoro (2018) cannot prove that value added human capital has a positive and significant effect on stock prices. So this study found a research gap in the results of research on the effect of Value added human capital on stock prices. Thus, it is necessary to re-test, in order to strengthen that Value added human capital has a significant effect on stock prices.

Structural Capital is knowledge that will remain in the company which can include organizational routines, procedures, systems, culture and databases. One part of structural capital is building systems such as databases that allow people to interact and learn from each other, thereby fostering synergy due to the ease of sharing knowledge and collaborating between individuals in the organization. In addition to databases, structural capital includes all things other than humans that come from knowledge within an organization including organizational structure, process instructions, strategies, routines, software, hardware, and all things whose value to the company is higher than its material value. .

The value added structure has an effect on stock prices, this is based on research conducted by Guntoro (2018) which found that the value added structure has a positive and significant effect on stock prices. While Perdana (2019), Sunardi (2019), and Loist, et.al. (2018) which cannot prove that the value added structure has a significant effect on stock prices. Resources Based Theory (RBT) which explains that the ability to manage intellectual capital optimally in this case all the resources owned by the company, both human capital, physical assets and structural capital can create company value. So it can be said that only Guntoro's research (2018) is in accordance with resources based theory while research by Perdana (2019), Sunardi (2019) and Loist, et.al. (2018) which is not in line with the theory of resources based theory. From the description above, it was found that there was a research gap so that it still needed to be re-tested in order to be able to make decisions regarding the effect of the value added structure on stock prices.

Then in this research will be tested the interaction of profitability between value added capital employeed, value added human capital and structural capital value added with stock prices. The reason for choosing profitability as a moderating variable that describes the company's ability to generate net profit from the total funds invested. The importance of company profitability for investors as reflected in ROA makes the company's financial statements a source of fundamental information. Theoretically, if the company's performance as proxied by ROA increases, then the stock price will reflect it with an increase in stock prices and vice versa (Ang, 1997:18).

Testing the components of intellectual capital and stock prices moderated by profitability, because it is based on research conducted by Yunita. et.al. (2017) whose research results found that profitability can moderate the influence of intellectual capital on stock prices. This study replicates the results of research conducted by Yunita, et.al. (2017). Differences in research conducted by Yunita, et.al. (2017) which only examines the effect of intellectual capital on stock prices moderated by profitability, while researchers will examine the three components of intellectual capital, namely value added capital employed), human capital (VAHU or Value added human capital) and structural capital (STVA) on prices. shares moderated by profitability in banking companies for the 2015 - 2019 observation period. So this is a novelty carried out by researchers (Novelty research).

Then the reason that underlies the researcher to test the three components of intellectual capital on stock prices is moderated by profitability, because it is based on the gap research found by previous researchers. Where there is still conflict from the results of research regarding the effect of intellectual capital, namely value added capital employed, human capital (VAHU or Value added human capital) and structural capital (STVA) on stock prices moderated by profitability found by previous researchers. Another reason is the lack of previous researchers who examined the effect of the three components of intellectual capital on stock prices moderated by profitability (ROA) in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015 - 2019.

The problem in this study is that intellectual capital began to develop after the emergence of PSAK No. 19 (revised 2015) on intangible assets. However, in reality, the disclosure of intellectual capital in Indonesia is still low. This is because the company's awareness is still low on the importance of intellectual capital in creating and maintaining competitive advantage and shareholder value (Suhardjanto and Wardhani, 2010). In fact, increasing the introduction and utilization of intellectual capital will help improve financial performance so that stakeholder confidence in going concern also increases which can affect the company's stock returns. This shows that the better the company in managing the three components of intellectual capital, the better the company in managing assets. Companies that have been able to manage assets properly can reduce operating costs so as to increase added value. Based on data regarding the comparison of profit and share prices in banking companies during 2015 to 2019 it seems to fluctuate, it can be seen that net income after tax has increased in 2018 namely at PT. Bank Sinarmas Tbk, Bank Maybank Indonesia, Bank Bumi Arta, Bank Maspion Indonesia, Tbk, PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk, and PT. Bank Capital Indonesia Tbk, while for the last year, 2019 the average net profit achieved by several banks has decreased, so that a decrease in net profit will affect stock prices, where high profitability will be followed by an increase in stock prices.

II. Literature Review

Signaling Theory

Signaling theory was first introduced by Spence in his research entitled Job Market Signaling. Spence (1973) suggests that the signal or signal gives a signal, the sender (the owner of the information) tries to provide relevant pieces of information that can be utilized by the recipient. The receiving party will then adjust its behavior according to its understanding of the signal. Signaling theory suggests about how a company should give a signal to users of financial statements. This signal is in the form of information about what management has done to realize the owner's wishes. Signals can be in the form of promotions or other information stating that the company is better than other companies. Meanwhile, according to Brigham and Houston (2017: 184) signaling theory is a behavior of company management in giving instructions to investors regarding management's views on the company's prospects for the future. According to Jogiyanto (2013: 392), the signal theory suggests the importance of information issued by companies to investment decisions. Information is an important element for investors and business people because information provides information on records and pictures of the past, present and future for companies and the capital market. Complete and relevant, accurate and timely information is needed by capital market investors as a tool to analyze before making a decision to invest.

Resources Base Theory

Resource Based Theory is a theory that describes that a company can increase its competitive advantage by developing resources so that it can direct the company to survive in the long term. The key to the RBT approach is to understand the strategy of understanding the relationship between resources, capabilities, competitive advantage, and profitability in particular being able to understand the mechanism by which to maintain competitive advantage over time. Such a model requires exploiting the effects of unique characteristics on the firm. Randa and Solon (2012: 29) Resources Based Theory discusses the resources owned by the company and how the company can manage and utilize its resources. Werner and Muhadi (2013), explained that according to the RBV's view, companies will excel in business competition and obtain good financial performance by owning, controlling and utilizing important strategic assets (tangible and intangible assets).

Understanding Intellectual

Capital Intellectual capital (IC) or also referred to as intellectual capital is a resource in the form of intangible assets (in the form of: knowledge, experience, information resources, and others) that is able to create competitiveness so that it has an impact on improving company performance. Intellectual capital is generally used by companies to get maximum profit (profit). Later, you will be given a treat on how to calculate intellectual capital. Soetedjo et al, (2014: 128) argue that IC is a combination of human, company resources, and relations from a company which shows that value created through the relationship between the three categories is the key and potential source to gain a sustainable competitive advantage.). The VAIC (Value Added Intellectual Coefficient) method is designed to provide information about the value creation efficiency of the company's tangible and intangible assets.

Value Added Capital Employee

VACA describes how much value added is generated from the physical capital used. VACA is a comparison between value added (VA) and a working physical model (Capital Employed/CA). This capital employed shows the harmonious relationship that the company has with its partners, both from reliable and quality suppliers, loyal customers and satisfied with the company's services, as well as the company's relationship with the government and with the surrounding community. Employeed value added capital is an indicator for the VA created by one unit of physical capital. This ratio shows the contribution made by each unit of CE to the organization's value added (Ulum, 2017:193). VACA or value added describes how much added value is generated from the company's capital used.

Definition of Added Human Capital

This ratio shows the relationship between VA and HC (Human Capital). Value Added Human Capital (VAHU) shows how much VA can be generated with funds spent on labor. The relationship between VA and HC indicates the ability of HC to create value within the company. Consistent with the views of other IC authors, Pulic argues that the total salary and wages cost is an indicator of a company's HC (Ulum 2017:193).

Understanding the Structure of Capital Value Added

Structural capital coefficient (STVA) shows the contribution of structural capital (SC) in value creation. STVA measures the amount of SC needed to generate 1 rupiah of VA and is an indication of how successful SC is in value creation. SC is not an independent measure like HC, it is independent of value creation. That is, the greater the contribution of HC in value creation, the smaller the contribution of SC in this regard (Ihyaul et al, 2017: 193).

Understanding Stock Prices

The stock price is the closing price of the stock market during the observation period for each type of stock sampled and its movement is always observed by investors. One of the basic concepts in financial management is that the goal of financial management is to maximize the value of the company. For companies that have gone public, this goal can be achieved by maximizing the market value of the share price in question. Thus, decision making is always based on considerations of maximizing the wealth of shareholders. share price can be interpreted as follows: "The price that occurs in the stock exchange at certain time. Stock prices can change up or down in a matter of time so quickly. According to Musdalifah Azis (2015: 80), the stock price is defined as the price in the real market, and is the most easily determined price because it is the price of a stock in the ongoing market or if the market is closed, the market price is the closing price.

Understanding Profitability

Profitability Ratio (Profitability Ratio) is a ratio or comparison to determine the company's ability to earn a profit from revenue (earnings) related to sales, assets, and equity based on certain measurement bases. The types of profitability ratios are used to show how much profit or profit obtained from the performance of a company that affects the notes on financial statements that must be in accordance with financial accounting standards. Hanafi, (2016:81) The profitability ratio is used to measure the company's ability to generate profits (profitability) at a certain level of sales, assets, and share capital. Meanwhile, according to Hery, (2015: 192) the profitability ratio is a ratio used to measure the company's ability to generate profits from its normal business activities. Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that profitability is the company's ability to generate or earn a profit.

Hypothesis

H1 = Employeed value added capital has a positive and significant impact on stock prices in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015 - 2019 period.

H2 = Value added human capital has a positive and significant impact on stock prices in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015 - 2019 period.

H3 = Structural capital value added has a positive and significant impact on stock prices in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015 - 2019 period.

H4 = Value added capital employed moderated by profitability has an effect on stock prices in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the year period

H5 = Value added Human Capital moderated by profitability affects stock prices in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015 – 2019 period

H6 = Structural capital value added moderated by profitability affects stock prices in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015 - 2019 period.

III. Research Method

This type of research is quantitative research using time series which is used to solve problems through measurement techniques on the variables studied and produce conclusions. The object of this research is the banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange which are obtained through the official website of the IDX (www.idx.co.id) with an observation period of 2015-2019 which is determined as many as 10 companies. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling, which is a sampling technique with certain criteria taken by researchers according to research needs. The criteria used to select the research sample are: The company is a banking company that still has a go public status on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the research period, from 2015 to 2019.

IV. Results and Discussion

Multiple linear regression analysis aims to examine the effect of VACA, VAHU, SCVA on stock prices in several banking companies listed on the IDX in 2015-2019, which in this study did not include return on assets (ROA) as a moderating variable. Thus, in this study, multiple linear regression testing will be carried out first and then a moderation test with MRA analysis will be carried out. The results of the moderation regression test which were processed using SPSS version 23 which can be shown in table 1 are as follows:

Table 1. Multiple linear regression analysis of VACA, VAHU, SCVA on stock prices

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-339,26				
	VACA	2288,29	749,17	0,383	3,054	0,004
	VAHU	373,29	133,85	0,938	2,789	0,008
	SCVA	-1111,28	750,97	-0,514	-1,480	0,146
	R Square = 0,403		Fhit = 10,342			
	Adjusted R Square = 0,364		Sig = 0,000			
	R = 0,635					

Source: Data processed, 2021

From the results of the multiple regression equation, there is a positive and significant effect between employee value added capital and stock prices. The results of the regression test regarding the effect of value added human capital on stock prices have a positive and significant effect on value added human capital on stock prices. Then the structural capital value added has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices in banking companies listed on the IDX with the 2015-2019 observation period. Then the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) aims to determine the effect of employee value added capital, value added human capital, structural capital value added on stock prices moderated by profitability performance in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019. In the moderation regression test in this study, the absolute difference value test method is used, the reason is because the absolute difference test is free from the multicollinearity problem in the multiple linear regression model through table 2:

Table 2. Moderate Regression Analysis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t hit	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	403,09				
Zscore: VACA	47,77	46,06	0,149	1,037	0,306
Zscore: VAHU	232,26	99,15	0,726	2,343	0,024
Zscore: SCVA	-30,35	107,78	-0,097	-0,287	0,775
Zscore: ROA	-10,97	44,95	-0,034	-0,244	0,808
Interaksi VACA dengan ROA	117,46	52,12	0,305	2,254	0,030
Interaksi VAHU dengan ROA	-293,22	123,83	-0,521	-2,349	0,024
Interaksi SCVA dengan ROA	153,43	153,63	0,244	0,999	0,324
R = 0,560		F hit = 7,628			
Adjusted R Square = 0,486		Sig = 0,000			
R = 0,748					

Source: Data processed, 2021

So that a summary of the results of hypothesis testing in this study can be shown in the table, namely:

Table 3. Summary of Research Hypothesis Testing

No.	Research Hypothesis	Standardized Beta	t hitung	Pvalue	Research Hypothesis
1	*Value added capital employee* has a positive and significant effect on stock prices	0,383	3,054	0,004	Received
2	*Value added human capital* has a positive and significant effect on stock prices	0,938	2,789	0,008	Received
3	*Structural capital value added* has a positive and significant effect on stock prices	-0,514	-1,480	0,146	Rejected
4	*Value added capital employee* moderated by profitability has an effect on stock prices	0,305	2,254	0,030	Received
5	*Value added human capital* moderated by profitability affects stock prices	-0,521	-2,349	0,024	Received
6	*Structural capital value added* moderated by profitability affects stock prices	0,244	0,999	0,324	Rejected

Source: Processed Data, 2021

Effect of Value Added Capital Employee on Stock Price

The discussion in this study aims to test the application of intellectual capital through employee value added capital to stock prices in banking companies with an observation period in the last 5 years, where from the results of observations that have been carried out on 10 banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange with a period of Observations in 2015-2019 found that an increase in employee value added capital will be followed by an increase in the stock price of each banking company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The findings of this study indicate that an increase in employee value added capital will have a significant impact on increasing stock prices, where it can be said that intellectual capital carried out by banking companies in terms of high employee value added capital through investment in the form of human resource development. In managing the banking business, it will have an impact on investor confidence to buy shares sold by the bank. The implications of the results of this study conclude that the value added capital of employees has an impact on stock prices.

The findings found by researchers that have been in line with signaling theory (Signaling theory) that a signal can be an observable action or an observed structure, are used hidden characteristics (or qualities). And besides the research findings that have been put forward by Belkaoui (2003) and Firer and Williams (2003) that investors will rate the company higher if the company has a high intellectual capital as well. Intellectual capital through high employeed value added capital indicates that the company has invested in these resources in running the company so that investors will feel more confident to invest their capital. Thus, in research that is in line with the signal theory (Signing theory) and in addition to that which is in line with the theory proposed by Belkaoui (2003) and Firer and Williams (2003).

Then seen from the results of research conducted by Sunardi (2019), Onggo and Lekok (2017), Perdana (2019) which found that value added capital employed had a positive and significant effect on stock prices, where the higher intellectual capital, the higher the value added stock price. Meanwhile, Wijayanti (2012), Guntoro (2018) were unable to prove that the value added capital employed had a significant effect on stock prices. Thus, it can be said that the results of this study are in line with research conducted by Sunardi (2019), Onggo and Lekok (2017), Perdana (2019) and not in line with the results of research by Wijayanti (2012), Guntoro (2018).

Furthermore, it can be seen from the research hypothesis that has been stated previously that employeed value added capital has a positive and significant influence on stock prices in banking companies in 2015-2019). So that in the observations that have been made by researchers through data processing and the results of the analysis, in this study it is in accordance with the research hypothesis that has been stated previously.

The Effect of Value Added Human Capital on Stock Prices

The results of the analysis of research data regarding value added human capital which is part of the intellectual capital component carried out by each banking company that became the research sample for the last 5 years that affect stock prices. The findings in this study indicate that value added human capital has a positive and significant influence on stock prices, which can be indicated that the higher value added human capital generated by banks through increased knowledge, mastery of information technology, skills, competence of bank employees, the creativity of employees in managing the banking business will also increase so that the value of the company will also increase so it can have an impact on stock prices.

The findings in this study can prove that a bank can have a competitive advantage in running a banking business if it is supported by resources that have value added human capital. This is in line with the resource based theory in Bontis., (2001), which suggests that the RBT theory states that companies have resources that can make companies have competitive advantages and are able to direct companies to have good long-term performance. Steps and valuable resources can be directed to create a competitive advantage, so that the resources owned can last a long time and are not easily imitated, transferred, or replaced. Human capital or human resources is the knowledge of an organization that exists in its employees. So from the explanation related to the RBT theory in Bontis., (2001) which is in line with the RBT theory, the reason is because of the 10 banks observed with the observation period which in this study is in line with the RBT theory.

Research conducted by several previous researchers, namely by Sunardi (2019) which showed that value added human capital had a positive and significant effect on stock prices while in research by Loist, et.al. (2018), Perdana (2019), Guntoro (2018) cannot prove that value added human capital has a positive and significant effect on stock prices. So that in this study which is in line with the research conducted by Sunardi (2019) and does not support the research conducted by Loist, et.al. (2018), Perdana (2019), Guntoro (2018). Then from the research hypothesis that has been stated previously, namely the value added human capital has a positive and significant effect on stock prices in banking companies for the 2015-2019 period. Where from the research conducted by researchers through data analysis in this study, the hypothesis in this study can be accepted.

The Effect of Structural Capital Value Added on Stock Prices

The results of observations in this study are the influence of the structure of capital value added on stock prices in banking companies listed on the Indonesian stock exchange for the last 5 years which shows that the structure of capital value added has a positive and insignificant effect. In this study it can be shown that the structure of capital value added cannot give a significant effect in increasing stock prices, which means that every investor who will invest in shares in banking companies does not give an assessment related to the value added of structural capital (STVA) but only looks at the intellectual aspect. namely value added employee capital and value added human capital so that they cannot have a significant effect on stock prices in banking companies observed over the last 5 years.

The results of this study found by researchers are not in line with the RBT theory which states that companies can maintain productivity with the company's competitive advantages by implementing strategies to create structural capital value added that is not easily imitated by company competitors. This will provide an opportunity for the company to work more effectively and be able to streamline costs which will have an impact on increasing the company's profitability which will attract investors to invest in the company, so that the demand for company shares will increase which will cause the stock market price to soar. Meanwhile, it was found by the researcher that the implementation of intellectual capital in terms of the structural aspect of capital value added has not been able to have an impact on increasing stock prices. So that in this study it is not in line with the theory of RBT.

Then in a study conducted by Guntoro (2018) who found that the value added structure had a positive and significant effect on stock prices. While Perdana (2019), Sunardi (2019) and Loist, et.al. (2018) which cannot prove that the value added structure has a significant effect on stock prices. The findings found by Guntoro (2018) are not in line with those found by researchers and are in line with Perdana (2019), Sunardi (2019) and Loist, et.al. (2018), which is in line with the results of the study found by the researcher. Thus, this study cannot prove the hypothesis that has been stated previously.

The Effect of Profitability Performance Moderates the Relationship between Value Added Capital Employed and Stock Prices

Based on the results of the moderating regression analysis that has been carried out by selecting 10 banking companies listed on the BEI in 2015-2019 which shows that profitability performance with ROA can moderate the effect of value added capital employed on stock prices, especially in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 5 years observed in the study.

The findings in this study indicate that the profitability performance of the ROA proxy can strengthen the relationship between value added capital employed and stock prices, so that in this study it can be implied that if a banking company discloses information about its intellectual capital through the strength of its human capital in managing its banking activities, it will improve financial performance. proxied by ROA will trigger investor reactions to invest in banking companies which will have a positive impact on stock prices.

Signal theory (signaling theory) which explains that there is information content in the disclosure of information that can be a signal for investors and other potential parties in making economic decisions. While the results of research conducted by Yunita, et al (2017) found that Return On Assets (ROA) was able to moderate the relationship between intellectual capital and stock prices which in this study is in line with signal theory and research conducted by Yunita, et al (2017) where in this study which is in line with signal theory. In connection with the research hypothesis that has been stated previously, namely the value added capital employed which is moderated by profitability, it can be accepted.

The Effect of Profitability Performance Moderates the Relationship between Value Added Human Capital and Stock Prices

The discussion in this study is about moderating regression testing, namely the influence of profitability performance on moderating value added human capital with stock prices in banking companies for the 2015-2019 observation period. The findings in this study indicate that profitability performance as proxied by ROA can moderate the effect of value added human capital on stock prices. The findings in this study are in line with signal theory that management's actions in companies will provide an indication of how management assesses the prospects of the company, where companies with bright futures would prefer not to invest in new stock offerings, while companies with a bright future will prefer not to invest in new stock offerings. bad futures will favor funding in outstanding equity equities. Research by Yunita, et al (2017) that Return On Assets (ROA) is able to moderate the relationship between Intellectual Capital and Stock Prices. Thus, the findings in this study are in line with the

RBT theory and are in line with those found by Yunita, et al (2017).

The Effect of Profitability Performance Moderates the Relationship between Structural Capital Value Added and Stock Prices

Moderate regression analysis of the influence of structural capital value added with stock prices moderated by Profitability Performance using the ROA ratio. Where in the study it was found by the researcher that the profitability performance proxied by ROA could not moderate the effect of structural capital value added on stock prices in banking companies listed on the IDX. This finding cannot prove profitability performance with ROA is not a variable that can moderate the effect of Value Added Structural Capital on stock prices in banking companies listed on the IDX in 2015-2019. So this study is not in line with research conducted by Yunita, et al (2017) . And other than that it's not in line with signal theory. So it can be concluded that the research hypothesis that has been stated previously is not proven.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion in this study, it can be concluded that the value added employee has a significant effect in increasing stock prices. Where it can be indicated that the higher the value added employee, the stock price in each bank will also increase. The effect of value added human capital on stock prices in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019, which shows that value added human capital has a significant effect on increasing stock prices. The effect of structural capital value added on stock prices shows that structural capital value added has a negative effect and does not have a significant effect on stock prices. The findings of this study are that profitability moderates the relationship between value added capital employed and stock prices, which in this study shows that profitability performance as a proxy for ROA can moderate the relationship between value added capital employed and stock prices. Profitability performance proxied by ROA can moderate the relationship of value added human capital to stock prices. The effect of profitability performance moderates the relationship of structural capital value added with stock prices, indicating that profitability performance proxied by ROA cannot moderate the relationship of structural capital value added to stock prices in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019.

The theoretical implications in this study are expected to contribute to the development of financial accounting knowledge and can be used as a reference for further research on the effect of employee value added capital, value added human capital, structural capital value added on stock prices moderated by profitability performance as a proxy for ROA for researchers who will deepen intellectual capital issues in banking practices in Indonesia. The practical implications of this research are expected to be able to contribute to investors who will invest their shares in banking companies that go public regarding what factors affect the stock prices of banking companies including employee value added capital, value added human capital, structural capital value added which is moderated by performance. profitability (ROA) so that it can provide a signal for investors to invest their shares in banking companies.

The limitations of this study can be described as follows: This study only uses 10 banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 46 banking companies listed on the Indonesian stock exchange so that the sample of this study is considered to be still limited in this study. The moderation test in this study only uses one moderating variable, namely profitability performance proxied by ROA with value added employee capital, value added human capital, structural capital value added to stock prices within the scope of banking companies.

The suggestions in this study should be every investor who will invest in banking companies should pay attention to problems with value added employee capital and value added human capital in order to improve profitability performance (ROA) which has an impact on stock prices. It is necessary for future researchers to add research samples, namely by observing non-financial companies in order to be able to compare the application of intellectual capital in the financial sector and the non-financial sector listed on the IDX. It is hoped that future research should use intellectual capital by using EVA, balanced score cards, and others. So that it can be a novelty of research, especially those related to intellectual capital.

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