

*Research Article*

# **Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility, Managerial and Institutional Ownership, on Financial Performance and Firm Value**

**Annisha Fitriana<sup>1</sup>, Lenda Komala<sup>2\*</sup>**

<sup>1,2</sup> Faculty of Economics and Business, YARSI University, Jakarta

*Received: 21-12-2024; Accepted: 09-06-2025*

## **Abstract**

This study aims to examine the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Managerial Ownership, and Institutional Ownership on Financial Performance and Firm Value within 10 food and beverage sub-sector Firms listed on the IDX from 2017 to 2021. The analysis employs Panel Data Analysis using the Eviews application. The findings reveal that both CSR and Managerial Ownership exert a significant positive influence on Financial Performance, while Institutional Ownership does not demonstrate a statistically significant effect. Conversely, Managerial Ownership negatively affects Firm Value, whereas CSR and Institutional Ownership show no significant impact on Firm Value. When analyzed together, the CSR Ratio, Managerial Ownership, and Institutional Ownership significantly affect both Financial Performance and Firm Value. This study enriches academic discourse by enhancing the understanding of how CSR, managerial ownership, and institutional ownership collectively influence financial performance and firm value. For practitioners, the insights provided can inform strategies for optimizing ownership structures and CSR initiatives to improve financial outcomes and market valuation. The managerial implication is that Firms should strategically incorporate CSR programs to foster sustainable social and economic value.

**Keywords:** Corporate Social Responsibility, Managerial Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Financial Performance, Firm Value.

**JEL Classification:** G32, M14, G34

**How to cite:** Fitriana, A., Komala, L., (2025). Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility, Managerial and Institutional Ownership, on Financial Performance and Firm Value, *Taxation and Public Finance (TPF)* 2(2), 84-94

**Corresponding author:** Lenda Komala ([lenda.komala@yarsi.ac.id](mailto:lenda.komala@yarsi.ac.id))



This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) international license.

## **1. Introduction**

One of the main objectives of establishing a Firm is to improve the welfare of its stakeholders. This can be accomplished by maximizing the Firm's value (Ayem & Tia, 2019). The Firm's value can be assessed from various perspectives, one of which is its stock price, as the market price reflects investors' overall evaluation of each equity (Setiawan et al., 2019).

Financial specialists have communicated concerns with respect to stock cost developments in Indonesia. The President Chief of the Indonesia Stock Trade (IDX) famous that all through 2020, the Composite Stock Cost File (IHSG) experienced a decrease of 18.3%. This drop was generally credited to the market's response to the COVID-19 widespread (Pratama, 2021). The widespread not as it were affected open wellbeing but moreover altogether influenced Indonesia's economy, as numerous Firms were constrained to suspend their operations to anticipate the spread of the infection. An eminent result of this circumstance was the decay in stock costs on the IDX. Furthermore, different mechanical segments, counting nourishment and refreshment, were moreover unfavorably influenced by COVID-19. Financial specialists expect that the widespread will have significant suggestions on social and financial welfare, especially affecting budgetary showcase exchanging, commerce operations, consequence and trade exercises, and fuel costs (Sansa, 2020).

The primary calculations utilized as a measuring instrument to see the level of money related execution and Firm esteem in nourishment and refreshment sub-sector Firms is Corporate Social Duty (CSR). Divulgence of CSR can affect money related execution since the usage of CSR can take a positive picture for the Firm. Also, it can moreover upgrade the Firm's notoriety, both within the product advertise and the capital advertise. A great corporate picture will be more in request by financial specialists since the superior the Firm's picture, the higher the customer dependability. As buyer dependability increments, the Firm's deals will moreover rise, driving to an enhancement within the Firm's benefit level (Santosa, Rahayu, et al., 2022) (Rizki, 2021).

Corporate Social Obligation can affect Firm esteem, as CSR could be a frame of corporate social obligation that can eventually give a positive picture to the open. The more data that's distributed with respect to the Firm's social obligation, the more esteem it'll give to the Firm, and it is anticipated to extend the level of partners believe in contributing their capital. The open will judge that the Firm isn't as it were seeking after benefit but too paying consideration to the community and outside parties (Santosa, 2020) (Susila M & Prena G., 2019).

Furthermore, Managerial Ownership can affect Firm Value because the managerial party in a Firm is the party that plays an active role in making decisions to run the Firm. The existence of share ownership by management will motivate management to improve Firm performance, as managers are expected to act in accordance with the wishes of shareholders, which can later increase the Firm's value (Dwi and Abudanti, 2019). In addition to managerial ownership, there is also institutional ownership. Institutional ownership can affect Financial Performance because it encourages more optimal supervision. This monitoring will certainly ensure prosperity for shareholders, as the influence of institutional ownership as a supervisory agent is mitigated through their substantial investment in the capital market. The stronger the control over the Firm, the higher the institutional ownership, the more the Firm's performance will increase if the Firm owner can effectively manage behavior to align it with the Firm's goals. (Monica and Dewi, 2019)

Besides, Regulation Possession can influence Firm Esteem and overcome organization clashes, as expanding regulation proprietorship leads to more supervision of Firm exercises by educate or offices. The tall level of organization possession will improve the Firm's control framework, which is aiming to play down the chance of extortion due to artful activities by supervisors, subsequently lessening the Firm's esteem. An increment in organization proprietorship is additionally aiming so that each movement carried out is coordinated at accomplishing tall Firm esteem (Santosa et al., 2022) (Damanik, 2022).

Based on the foundation that has been portrayed, this think about particularly points to analyze the impact of Corporate Social Duty (CSR), Administrative Possession, and Organization Proprietorship on Budgetary Execution (Return on Resources) and Firm Esteem (Cost to Book Esteem) in nourishment and refreshment sub-sector Firms recorded on the Indonesia Stock Trade for the period 2017–2021. This think about is anticipated to form hypothetical commitments by enhancing the writing on the relationship between possession structure, corporate social obligation,

money related execution and Firm esteem whereas moreover giving down to earth commitments for Firm supervisors, financial specialists, and controllers in defining successful and maintainable corporate administration techniques.

## **2. Literature Review and Hypothesis**

### **Literature Review**

#### **Agency Theory**

Agency theory behavior is a concept that elucidates the relationship between the principal (the party that grants the contract) and the agent (the party that receives it). The principal engages the agent to work towards specific goals, thereby empowering the agent with decision-making authority (Supriyono, 2018). Management tends to operate with a level of independence to safeguard its interests at the Firm growth level, often prioritizing its own stability over the maximization of the owner's wealth (Harmono, 2019). Additionally, managerial ownership serves to align the interests of managers with those of shareholders. Another significant factor is institutional ownership; a stronger presence of institutional ownership enables tighter control over the Firm, effectively reducing agency costs (Santosa, 2019). This is due to the critical role that institutional ownership plays in monitoring management.

#### **Corporate Social Responsibility**

According to Labetubun (2022), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is defined as an initiative aimed at enhancing the quality of life, enabling individuals as members of society to respond to prevailing social conditions while enjoying, utilizing, and preserving the environment. It represents a crucial process in managing the costs associated with business activities and the benefits for both internal and external stakeholders. When a Firm implements external CSR strategies effectively, it can develop a positive image within the community, especially if these initiatives adhere to established best practices. Additionally, minimizing pollution's impact on the surrounding environment is also a vital aspect of CSR (Rohmah et al., 2022)(Labetubun et al., 2022).

#### **Managerial Ownership**

Managerial ownership is seen as aligning potential differences of interest between management and shareholders outside management so that conflicts or agency problems will disappear if management also acts as the Firm's owner. (Sudarno et.al, 2022). Managers with high equity participation may be undisciplined when they engage in actions that serve their interests but conflict with the interests of shareholders. The relationship between managerial ownership and the alignment of managerial interests with shareholders becomes more ambiguous. (Sudarno, 2022).

#### **Institutional Ownership**

According to Sudarno (2022), the definition of Institutional Ownership is the proportion of share ownership by financial institutions such as insurance Firms, mutual fund Firms, pension fund Firms, investment Firms, and banks that have mutual fund business units. Institutional ownership can supervise and discipline managers, enabling them to influence the Firm's performance in achieving its goals. This supervision will certainly guarantee the welfare of shareholders. Institutional investors are considered more likely to use historical profit information to predict future profits compared to non-institutional investors. Institutional ownership can increase the value of the Firm by utilizing information and can overcome agency conflicts, as increasing institutional ownership allows all Firm activities to be supervised by the institution (Albart et al., 2020)(Sudarno, 2022).

#### **Financial Performance**

Performance is the result of a process that is measured over a specific period based on previously established provisions or agreements. (Fahmi, 2018). Financial performance is an analysis conducted to assess the extent to which a Firm has properly and correctly implemented its financial rules. Good Firm financial performance is the implementation of applicable rules that have been carried out properly and correctly (Santosa et al., 2020)(Fahmi, 2018).

### **Firm Value**

Firm value is the Firm's performance reflected by the stock price formed by supply and demand in the capital market which reflects the public's assessment of the Firm's performance (Harmono, 2019). It is said to be real because the formation of the balance of n of prices in the market is the meeting of points of stability of demand strength and points of stability of price supply strength, which in real terms occur in securities buying and selling transactions in the capital market between sellers (issuers) and investors or often referred to as market equilibrium. Therefore, in capital market financial theory, stock prices are referred to as the concept of Firm value (Harmono, 2019).

### **Hypothesis**

#### **The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Financial Performance**

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the business sector's continuous pledge to act morally, support economic growth, and improve the lives of workers, their families, local communities, and society as a whole. According to Nurlela (2019), this commitment entails interacting with stakeholders using the values of collaboration and voluntarism. CSR has been shown to have a favorable impact on financial performance in previous studies by Lestari and Lelyta (2019), Maharani and Sewarno (2018), Ahyani and Puspitasari (2019), Risky (2021), and Sa'adah and Sugiarto (2022). CSR specifically acts as a factor that improves a company's financial results, leading to better performance that produces profit or advantages. The following is the study's hypothesis, which is supported by the explanation above:

**H1: CSR has a positive and significant effect on Financial Performance.**

#### **The Influence of Managerial Ownership on Financial Performance**

If management also serves as the firm's owner, managerial ownership is thought to reduce conflicts or agency issues by balancing possible conflicts of interest between management and shareholders outside of management (Sudarno et al., 2022). Previous studies by Saragih and Sri (2021), Sembiring (2020), and Gunawan and Wijaya (2020) have demonstrated that managerial ownership improves financial performance and increases profit or benefits. The following is the study's hypothesis, which is supported by the explanation above:

**H2: Managerial Ownership has a positive and significant effect on Financial Performance.**

#### **The Influence of Institutional Ownership on Financial Performance**

Institutional ownership may oversee and discipline management, which can impact the firm's ability to accomplish its objectives, claims Sudarno (2022). Businesses with significant institutional ownership demonstrate their capacity to keep an eye on management. The more institutional ownership, the more effectively the firm's assets are used. It is also anticipated that this will serve as a deterrent to management waste, which will lower agency costs and boost financial performance. According to earlier studies by Saragih and Sri (2021) and Panda and Leespa (2019), institutional ownership significantly affects financial performance. The following is the study's hypothesis, which is supported by the explanation above:

**H3: Institutional Ownership has a positive and significant effect on Financial Performance.**

#### **The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Firm Value**

Nurlela (2019). A company that discloses its corporate social responsibility (CSR) will have a better reputation in the eyes of the public. This is because the public will have more faith in the company's image and products, which will increase consumer desire to purchase the company's goods and attract more investors to purchase the company's stock. According to earlier studies by Junda (2018), Jitmaneroj (2018), and Kesumastuti and Dewi (2021), corporate social responsibility (CSR) has a positive impact on firm value, meaning that an increase in CSR will raise the firm's worth. The following is the study's hypothesis, which is supported by the explanation above:

**H4: CSR has a positive and significant effect on Firm Value.**

#### **The Influence of Managerial Ownership on Firm Value**

According to Indrawati et al. (2023), management is more likely to put in more effort on behalf of

shareholders, who are themselves shareholders, the larger the percentage of management ownership in the company. According to earlier studies by Sari and Wulandari (2021) and Ifda et al. (2021), managerial ownership increases firm value, which in turn produces profit or gain. The following is the study's hypothesis, which is supported by the explanation above:

**H5: Managerial Ownership has a positive and significant effect on Firm Value.**

#### **The Influence of Institutional Ownership on Firm Value**

According to Sudarno (2022), institutional ownership promotes more effective supervision, which has important ramifications for supervision management. According to earlier research by Wulandari (2018), Institutional Ownership increases Firm Value, which results in profit or gain. The following is the study's hypothesis, which is supported by the explanation above:

**H6: Institutional Ownership has a positive and significant effect on Firm Value.**

#### **The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility, Managerial Ownership and Institutional Ownership simultaneously on financial performance**

According to the theory and prior research, which explains the relationship between the aforementioned variables, financial performance can be impacted by managerial ownership, institutional ownership, and corporate social responsibility. Thus, the following hypothesis is put forth:

**H7: CSR, Managerial Ownership and Institutional Ownership simultaneously have a significant effect on Financial Performance.**

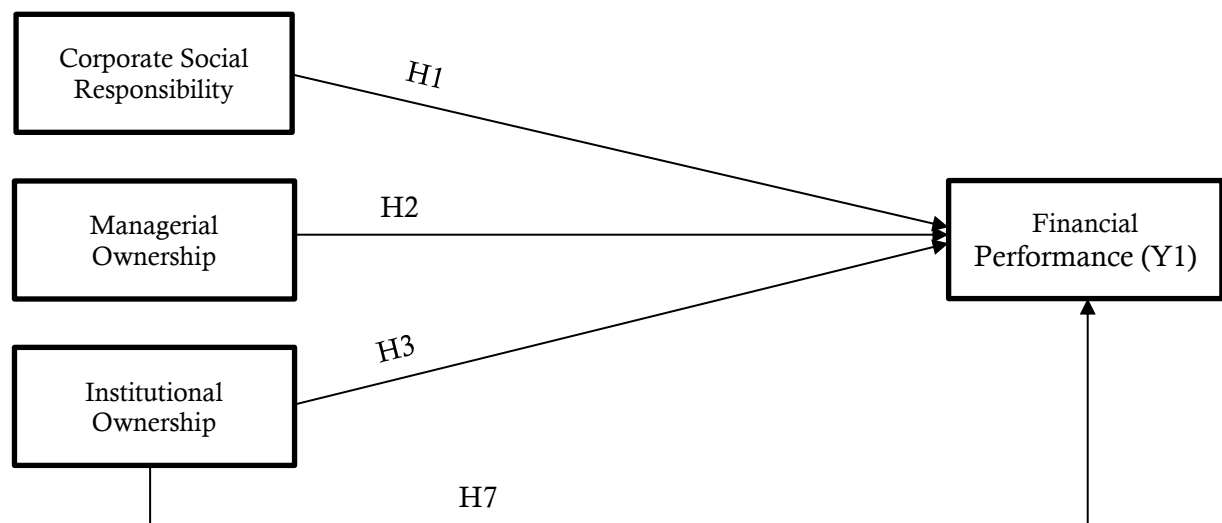
#### **The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility, Managerial Ownership and Institutional Ownership simultaneously on Firm value**

Firm Value may be impacted by Corporate Social Responsibility, Managerial Ownership, and Institutional Ownership, according to the theory and prior research that explains the relationship between the aforementioned variables. Thus, the following hypothesis is put forth:

**H8: CSR, Managerial Ownership and Institutional Ownership simultaneously have a significant effect on Firm Value.**

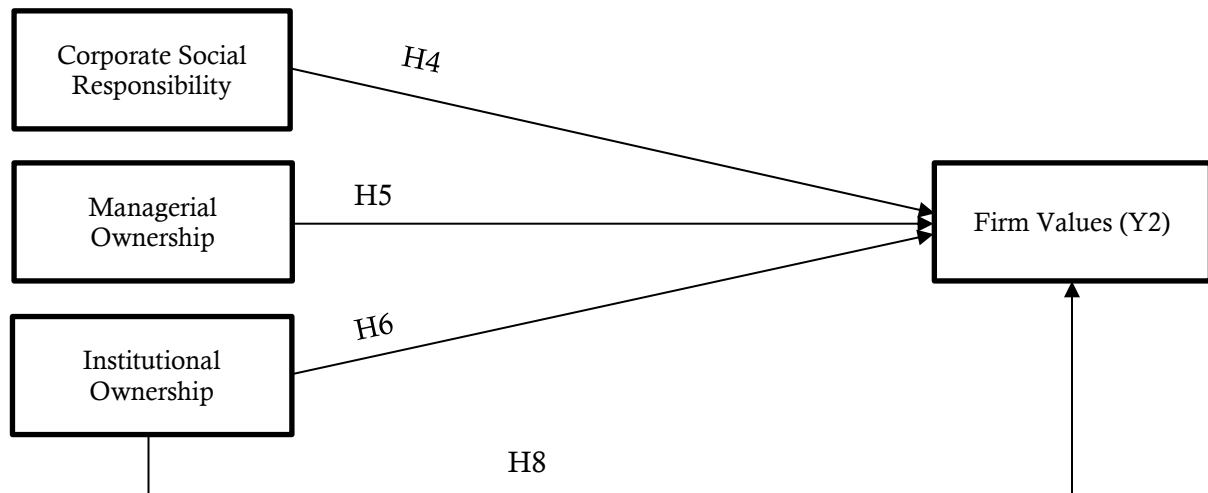
#### **Conceptual Framework**

This study has three independent variables and two dependent variables. The independent variables comprise Corporate Social Responsibility, Managerial Ownership, and Institutional Ownership, while the dependent variables consist of Financial Performance (ROA) and Firm Value (PBV). The conceptual framework of this study is shown in Figures 1 and 2 below:



**Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of Financial Performance Variables**





**Figure 2. Conceptual Framework of Firm Value Variables**

### 3. Data and Method

#### Data Collection Method

##### Data Type and Data Source

Panel data is the type of data used in this study. From a type perspective, time series data might be considered quantitative data. Secondary data was the data source used in this investigation. The annual report data of manufacturing firms in the food and beverage sub-sector listed on the IDX from 2017 to 2021, which the author received and downloaded from the Indonesia Stock Exchange website ([www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id)) for each firm, are the secondary data needed for this study. Method of Data Collection The choice of data collection techniques affects the quality of this data collection.

##### Population and Sample

The population in this study were all food and beverage sub-sector Firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2017-2021. The population of this study was 42 Firms. In this study, sampling was carried out using the purposive sampling method.

##### Data Analysis Method

Data analysis in this study was conducted using EViews 12, which employed one of the panel data regression model approach methods: the Common Effect, Fixed Effect, and Random Effect methods. To obtain a comprehensive picture of the influence between CSR variables, Managerial Ownership and Institutional Ownership on financial performance and Firm value. The data analysis used in this study includes descriptive statistical analysis, classical assumption tests, Panel Data Regression Analysis, and hypothesis testing.

### 4. Results

#### Determination Coefficient Test

The closer the determination coefficient value is to one, the more the independent variables can provide almost all the information needed to predict the dependent variable and vice versa. The results of the R-squared value calculation for the dependent variable ROA can be seen in the following table 1:

**Table 1. Results of the Determination Coefficient of the Dependent Variable ROA**

R-squared	<b>0.225032</b>
Adjusted R-squared	0.174491

Source: Data processing results (2023)

Based on Table 1. The calculation results yielded an R-squared value of 0.225032. Thus, it shows that the percentage of the ROA variable that the CSR, KM, and KI variables can explain is 22.50%. In comparison, other variables outside the scope of this study influence the remaining 77.50%. Furthermore, the results of the calculation of the R-squared value for the dependent variable PBV can be seen in the following Table 2:

**Table 2. Results of the Determination Coefficient of the Dependent Variable PBV**

R-squared	<b>0.777159</b>
Adjusted R-squared	0.704887

Source: Data processing results (2023)

Based on Table 2. The calculation results yielded an R-squared value of 0.777159. This result indicates that the percentage of the PBV variables that the CSR, KM, and KI variables can explain is 77.71%. In comparison, the remaining 22.29% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

#### Partial Test (t-Test)

The t-test is conducted to determine the level of significance of the independent variable's influence on the dependent variable, either individually or partially. If the probability value is greater than 0.05, then  $H_a$  is rejected, and vice versa. If the probability value  $< 0.05$ , then  $H_a$  is accepted.

**Table 3. Results of the t-Test for the Dependent Variable ROA**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.120290	0.123421	-0.974626	0.3348
CSR	0.409899	0.139376	2.940960	0.0051
KM	0.188963	0.079422	2.379231	0.0216
KI	0.084348	0.063954	1.318892	0.1937

Source: Data processing results (2023)

**Table 4. Results of the PBV Dependent Variable T-Test**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.360221	1.467826	2.289250	0.0279
CSR	0.761749	0.893246	0.852787	0.3993
KM	-3.533099	1.363852	-2.590530	0.0136
KI	-2.171119	1.500810	-1.446632	0.1564

Source: Data processing results (2023)

#### Simultaneous Test (F Test)

Based on the estimation results of the Random Effect Model (REM) analysis method, the influence of all independent variables simultaneously on Return on Assets can be seen in the following table 5:

**Table 5. Results of the F Test for the Dependent Variable ROA**

Root MSE	0.046549	R-squared	0.225032
Mean dependent var	0.123065	Adjusted R-squared	0.174491
S.D. dependent var	0.053415	S.E. of regression	0.048531
Sum squared resid	0.108342	F-statistic	4.452431
Durbin-Watson stat	1.345574	Prob(F-statistic)	<b>0.007913</b>

Source: Data processing results (2023)

Based on Table 5. The probability value of F-statistics is  $0.007913 < (\alpha) 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that the Random Effect regression model can simultaneously show independent variables consisting of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Managerial Ownership (KM) and

institutional ownership (KI) influence Return on Assets. Based on the proposed hypothesis, H7 is accepted, indicating that simultaneously, CSR, Managerial Ownership, and Institutional Ownership have a significant effect on ROA.

## 5. Discussion

### **The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on ROA**

The discoveries of this think about illustrate that CSR contains a positive and noteworthy affect on Return on Resources (ROA), as prove by a t-count esteem surpassing the t-table esteem, a noteworthy p-value, and a positive coefficient. This recommends that expanded revelation of CSR by a Firm will emphatically impact its budgetary execution, and alternately, progressing budgetary execution can improve CSR revelation. These comes about are steady with past investigate by Maharani and Sewarno (2018), Lestari and Lelyta (2019), Ahyani and Puspitasari (2019), and Sa'adah and Sudiarto (2022), all of which demonstrate that CSR divulgence can lead to expanded ROA. Additionally, the usage of CSR activities can cultivate a positive picture for the Firm and support its notoriety in both the product and capital markets. Be that as it may, this study's results differentiate with the discoveries of Massubagyo and Widyawati (2022), who concluded that CSR does not essentially influence budgetary execution.

### **The Influence of Managerial Ownership (MO) on ROA**

The discoveries from this think about illustrate that Administrative Possession (KM) incorporates a positive and critical impact on Return on Resources (ROA). The t-count esteem surpasses the t-table esteem, which is went with by a critical esteem and a positive coefficient. This shows that the next rate of administrative possession connects with moved forward money related execution for the Firm, and alternately, lower possession rate recommends decreased execution. These comes about are steady with the investigate conducted by Sembiring (2020), Gunawan and Wijaya (2020), and Saragih and Sri (2021), all of which appear a positive and critical relationship between Administrative Proprietorship and Return on Resources. In any case, these discoveries differentiate with those of Wardhani and Suwrno (2021), who concluded that Administrative Possession does not altogether affect money related execution.

### **The Influence of Institutional Ownership (IO) on ROA**

The comes about of this think about show that Regulation Proprietorship (KI) does not have a critical impact on Return on Resources, as proved by a t-count esteem more noteworthy than the t-table esteem, a noteworthiness esteem, and a positive coefficient esteem. This result implies that the rate of regulation proprietorship held by the Firm does not influence the Firm's Budgetary Execution. The comes about of this think about adjust with the inquire about of Sembiring (2020), Gunawan and Wijaya (2020), and Wardhani and Suwarno (2021), which demonstrate that Regulation Possession does not influence the return on resources (ROA). Be that as it may, the comes about of this consider from those of Panda and Leepsa (2019) and Saragih and Sri (2021), which propose that the rate of Regulation Possession encompasses a positive and noteworthy impact on Monetary Execution.

### **The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on PBV**

The comes about of this think about show that Regulation Proprietorship (KI) does not have a critical impact on Return on Resources, as proved by a t-count esteem more noteworthy than the t-table esteem, a noteworthiness esteem, and a positive coefficient esteem. This result implies that the rate of regulation proprietorship held by the Firm does not influence the Firm's Budgetary Execution. The comes about of this think about adjust with the inquire about of Sembiring (2020), Gunawan and Wijaya (2020), and Wardhani and Suwarno (2021), which demonstrate that Regulation Possession does not influence the return on resources (ROA). Be that as it may, the contrast of this consider contrast from those of Panda and Leepsa (2019) and Saragih and Sri (2021), which propose that the rate of Regulation Possession encompasses a positive and noteworthy impact on Monetary Execution.



### **The Influence of Managerial Ownership (MO) on PBV**

Based on the test comes about, the t-count esteem > t-table esteem with a noteworthy esteem of KM. Besides, the coefficient esteem is negative. This result demonstrates that the Administrative Proprietorship (KM) variable incorporates a negative and noteworthy impact on PVB. The comes about of this investigate agree with those of Muhammad (2018), which state that Administrative Proprietorship features a negative and critical impact on Firm esteem. Be that as it may, the comes about of this ponder vary from those of Wulandari (2018), Sari and Wulandari (2021), and Ifda et al. (2021), which state that the rate of Administrative Possession contains a positive and critical impact on Firm Esteem. Additionally, Santoso (2021) states that the rate of Administrative Possession does not influence Firm Esteem.

### **The Influence of Institutional Ownership (IO) on PBV**

Based on the test comes about, the Regulation Possession variable shows a t-count esteem that's less than the t-table value, in conjunction with a centrality esteem for KI and a negative coefficient. This demonstrates that, in segregation, the Regulation Proprietorship (KI) variable does not essentially affect Firm Esteem. These discoveries adjust with the inquiry conducted by Widyaningrum and Dillak (2023), which moreover concluded that Regulation Proprietorship does not impact Firm esteem. Be that as it may, these come about differentiate with Wulandari's inquire about (2018), which found that the rate of Regulation Possession essentially influences Firm Esteem.

### **The Influence of CSR, Managerial Ownership and Institutional Ownership Together on ROA**

The study's findings show that the factors CSR, managerial ownership, and institutional ownership all significantly affect return on assets, as evidenced by the higher probability value.

### **The Influence of CSR, Managerial Ownership and Institutional Ownership Together on PVB**

According to the study's findings, the likelihood value is higher, suggesting that price-to-book value is significantly impacted by the factors of institutional ownership, managerial ownership, and corporate social responsibility taken together.

## **6. Conclusion**

Based on the discoveries from inquire about conducted on the affect of Corporate Social Obligation (CSR), Administrative Possession, and Regulation Possession on Budgetary Execution and Firm Esteem inside nourishment and refreshment Firms recorded on the Indonesia Stock Trade amid the period from 2017 to 2021, the creator draws the taking after conclusions: CSR incorporates a positive and noteworthy impact on Budgetary Execution. Administrative Proprietorship too applies a positive and critical impact on Money related Execution. In differentiate, Regulation Proprietorship does not have a critical affect on Monetary Execution. Whereas CSR illustrates a restricted impact on Firm Esteem, Administrative Proprietorship encompasses a negative and noteworthy affect on Firm Esteem. Essentially, Regulation Possession does not altogether influence Firm Esteem. Collectively, Corporate Social Duty, Administrative Possession, and Regulation Proprietorship have a noteworthy impact on Return on Resources. Additionally, these factors collectively influence the Price-to-Book Value ratio in a significant manner. Based on the discoveries from inquire about conducted on the affect of Corporate Social Obligation (CSR), Administrative Possession, and Regulation Possession on Budgetary Execution and Firm Esteem inside nourishment and refreshment Firms recorded on the Indonesia Stock Trade amid the period from 2017 to 2021, the author draws the following conclusions:

The managerial implications of this study's results indicate that corporate management, particularly in the food and beverage sector, should strategically increase its involvement in sustainable CSR programs as a means of building a positive image and enhancing financial performance. In addition, the proportion of managerial ownership must be carefully regulated. However, it can improve financial performance; an excessively high level of ownership can, on the other hand, reduce the Firm's value due to potential conflicts of interest. On the other hand, although institutional ownership does not show a significant effect individually, management still needs to pay attention to the supervisory role of shareholder institutions as part of good corporate

governance because these variables have been proven to affect Firm performance and value simultaneously.

### Recommendation

For future research, it is advisable to utilize a larger sample size, focus on data from the most recent year, and extend the duration of the study's observation period. It would also be beneficial to incorporate additional variables that are deemed more relevant in order to gain a deeper understanding of the factors influencing ROA and PBV. Furthermore, introducing innovative elements in future research is encouraged. Additionally, researchers should consider exploring other variables beyond managerial ownership and expanding the scope of their studies beyond just the food and beverage sub-sector.

### References

- Albart, N., Sinaga, B., Santosa, P. W., & Andati, T. (2020). The Controlling role of Ownership on Financial Performance and Capital Structure in Indonesia. *International Journal of Finance & Banking Studies*, 9(3), 15–20. <https://doi.org/10.20525/ijfbs.v9i3.780>
- Ayem, S., & Tia, I. (2019). Pengaruh Perencanaan Pajak, Kebijakan Dividen dan Kepemilikan Institusional Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Studi Kasus Perusahaan LQ45 Yang Tercatat Dalam Bursa Efek Indonesia) Periode 2012-2016. *Jurnal Akuntansi Pajak Dewantara*, 1(2), 181-193.
- Damanik, R. S. (2022). Pengaruh Kepemilikan Manajerial, Kepemilikan Institusional, Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Studi Kasus Pada Perusahaan Consumer Goods Yang Terdaftar Di Bei). *Skripsi*.
- Dwi, K., & Abundanti, N. (2019). Pengaruh Leverage Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Profitabilitas Sebagai Variabel Mediasi. *E-Jurnal Manajemen*. 8(5), 3030. <https://doi.org/10.24843/EJMUNUD.2019.v08.i05.p16>
- Harmono. (2019). *Manajemen Keuangan Berbasis Balanced*. Jakarta: Pt Bumi Angkasa Raya.
- Hery. (2018). *Analisis Laporan Keuangan: Integrated and Comprehensive Edition. Cetakan Ketiga*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia.
- Labetubun, M., & dkk. (2022). *CSR Perusahaan: Teori Dan Praktis Untuk Manajemen Yang Bertanggung Jawab*. Bandung: Widina Bhakti Persada.
- Monica, S., & Dewi, A. S. (2019). Pengaruh Kepemilikan Institusional Dan Dewan Komisaris Independen Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. <https://doi.org/10.31227/osf.io/cqj4a>
- Pratama, B. C. (2021). Pendampingan Umkm Dan Pedagang Kaki Lima (Pkl) Terdampak Pandemi Covid-19 Di Area Kampus Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto Dalam Menjalankan Contactless Business. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*. 3(1). 7. <https://doi.org/10.29040/budimas.v3i1.1872>
- Rohmah, F. A., Hapsari, D. P., & Framita, D. S. (2022). Pengaruh Beban Pajak Tangguhan dan Perencanaan Pajak terhadap Manajemen Laba dengan Kepemilikan Institusional Sebagai Pemoderasi. "LAWSUIT" *Jurnal Perpajakan*, 1(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.30656/lawsuit.v1i1.1398>
- Sansa, N. A. (2020). The Impact of COVID-19 on Financial Markets: Evidence from China and the USA. *Electronic Research Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 2. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3567901>
- Santosa, P. W. (2019). Financial performance, exchange rate and stock return: Evidence from manufacturing sector. *Jurnal Manajemen Teknologi*, 18(3), 205–217. <https://doi.org/10.12695/jmt.2019.18.3.5>
- Santosa, P. W. (2020). The moderating role of firm size on financial charactersitics and Islamic firm value at Indonesian equity market. *Business: Theory and Practice*, 21(1), 391–401. <https://doi.org/10.3846/btp.2020.12197>
- Santosa, P. W., Aprilia, O., & Tambunan, M. E. (2020). The Intervening Effect of the Dividend Policy on Financial Performance and Firm Value in Large Indonesian Firms. *International Journal of Financial Research*, 11(4), 408–420. <https://doi.org/10.5430/ijfr.v11n4p408>
- Santosa, P. W., Budiantoro, H., & Zuzryn, A. S. (2022). The Moderating Role of Firm Size on Relationship between Majority Ownership and Debt Policy of Property Sector. *Jurnal Manajemen*, 26(2), 315–330. <https://doi.org/10.24912/jm.v26i2.932>

- Santosa, P. W., Rahayu, S. I., Simon, Z. Z., & Tambunan, M. E. (2022). Related Party Transactions and Corporate Governance in Business Group: Evidence from Indonesia. *Journal of Economics, Business, & Accountancy Ventura*, 25(1), 10. <https://doi.org/10.14414/jebav.v25i1.2719>
- Setiawan, I., Swandari, F., & Dewi, D. M. (2019). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Islamic Social Reporting (Isr) Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Kinerja Keuangan Sebagai Variabel Moderating. *Jurnal Wawasan Manajemen*, 6(2), 168-186.
- Sudarno. (2022). *Teori Penelitian Keuangan*. Malang: Literasi Nusantara Abadi.
- Sugiyono. (2022). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Susila, M., & Prena, G. (2019). Pengaruh Keputusan Pendanaan, Kebijakan Deviden, Profitabilitas Dan Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. *Jurnal Akuntansi*, 6(1), 81-82. <https://doi.org/10.30656/jak.v6i1.941>
- Yusuf, A. (2022). Prediksi Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan (Ihsg) Menggunakan Long Short-Term Memory. *Jurnal Epsilon*, 15(2). <https://doi.org/10.20527/epsilon.v15i2.5026>