THE INFLUENCE OF RESIDUAL INCOME AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON FIRM VALUE

(Empirical Study On Mining Sector Companies Listed In Indonesia Stock Exchange For 2012-2016)

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Submitted as Prerequisite for Bachelor Degree Faculty of Administrative Science

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BRAWIJAYA UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION CONCENTRATION ON FINANCE MANAGEMENT MALANG

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ΜΟΤΤΟ

Fighting has been enjoined upon you while it is hateful to you. But perhaps you hate a thing and its is good for you; and perhaps you love a thing and it is bad for you. And Allah knows, while you know not.

(Al-Baqarah: 216)

If you can't stop thinking about it, don't stop working for it.



UNDERGRADUATE THESIS APPROVAL

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MINOR THESIS ORIGINALITY STATEMENT

I truthfully declare to my knowledge, in this thesis there is no scientific papers that have been submitted by other party to get work or opinions ever written or published by another person, except that in writing this manuscript and cited the referred the sources of quotations and references.

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SUMMARY

Zhara Marchelina Laurentia, 2018, The Influence of Residual Income and Financial Performance on Firm Value (Empirical Study On Mining Sector Companies Listed In Indonesia Stock Exchange For 2012-2016) Dr. Dra. Siti Ragil Handayani, M.Si; Sri Sulasmiyati S.Sos, M.Ap.

The objectives of the research are : (1) to understanding and to explains the influence of Residual Income on firm value ; (2) to understanding and to explains the influence of Financial Performance on Firm Value. This research used explanatory research with quantitative approach to analyze the research data. The variables of the research are : (1) Residual Income with the indicator Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT) and Capital Cost; (2) Financial Performance with the indicator Return on Assets and Return; (3) Firm Value with the indicator Closing Price and Tobin's Q. Total sample were 13 Mining Sector Companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and this research used purposive sampling with some criteria which are determined. Data were collected from Indonesian Stock Exchange and analyzed by descriptive analysis and Partial Least Square (PLS) analysis with SmartPLS3 program for windows.

Using Partial Least Square (PLS) analysis, it was found that : (1) Testing influence between Residual Income on Firm Value obtained inner loading value of 0.633 with t-statistic value of 10.487 and p-value of 0.000. It indicates that Residual Income has significant influence of Firm Value since t-statistic value > 1.96 and p-value <0.05. Indicator of Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT) has outer loading values as 1.000 with t-statistic value as 120.480 and p-value 0.00 and Indicator Cost Capital has outer loading value as 0.568 with t-statistic value as 4.197 and p-value as 0.000, thus NOPAT and Cost Capital has significant influence to measure Residual Income; (2) Testing influence between Financial Performance on Firm Value obtained inner loading value of 0.294 with t-statistic 3.563 and p-value of 0.000. it indicates that Financial Performance has significant influence of Firm Value since t-statistic value > 1.96 and p-value <0.05. Indicator of Return on Assets (ROA) has outer loading value as 0.948 with t-statistic value as 16.884 and p-value as 0.000. Since t-statistic value > 1.96 and p-value < 0.05, thus Return on Assets (ROA) has significant influence to measure Financial Performance and Indicator Return on Equity (ROE) has outer loading values as 0.865 with t-statistic 10.534 and p-value as 0.000. since t-statistic > 1.96 and pvalue <0.05, thus Return on Equity has significant influence to measure Financial Performance.

Key Word : Residual Income, Financial Performance, Firm Value

RINGKASAN

Zhara Marchelina Laurentia, 2018, Pengaruh Residual Income dan Kinerja Keuangan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Study pada Perusahaan Sektor Tambang yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2012 – 2016) Dr. Dra. Siti Ragil Handayani, M.Si ; Sri Sulasmiyati S.Sos, M.Ap.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah : (1) Mengetahui dan menjelaskan pengaruh *Residual Income* terhadap Nilai Perusahaan; (2) Mengetahui dan menjelaskan pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. Penelitiaan ini menggunakan penelitian eksplanatif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif untuk mengalisa data penelitian. Variabel penelitian ini adalah : (1) *Residual Income* dengan indikator *Net Profit After Tax* (NOPAT) dan Biaya Modal; (2) Kinerja Keuangan dengan indikator *Return on Assets* (ROA) dan *Return on Equity* (ROE); (3) Nilai Perusahaan dengan indikator Harga Penutupan Saham dan *Tobin's Q*. Total sampel adalah 13 Perusahaan Sektor Tambang yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia dan penelitian ini menggunakan purposive sampling dengan beberapa kriteria yang dibutuhkan. Data dikumpulkan dari Bursa Efek Indonesia dan dianalisis dengan analisis deskriptif dan analisis *Partial Least Square* (PLS) dengan program *SmartPLS3* untuk windows.

Menggunakan analisis Partial Least Square (PLS), telah ditemukan bahwa : (1) pengaruh pengujian antara Residual Income terhadap Nilai Perusahaan diperoleh nilai Inner Loading 0.633 dengan nilai t-statistic 10.487dan p-value 0.000. Menunjukkan bahwa Residual Income berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan selama nilai t-statistic >1.96 dan p-value <0.05. Indikator Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT) nilai Outer Loading 1.00 dengan t-statistic 120.480 dan p-value 0.000 dan indikator Cost Capital nilai Outer Loading 0.568 dengan t-statistic 4.197 dan p-value 0.000, demikian NOPAT dan Cost Capital berpengaruh signifikan untuk menghitung Residual Income; (2) Pengaruh pengujian antara Kinerja Keuangan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan diperoleh nilai Inner Loading 0.294 dengan nilai t-statistic 3.563 dan p-value 0.000. Menunjukkan bahwa Kinerja Keuangan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan selama nilai t-statistic >1.96 dan p-value <0.05. Indikator Return on Assets (ROA) memiliki nilai Outer Loading 0.948 dengan nilai t-statistic 6.884 dan p-value 0.000. dan indikator Return on Equity (ROE) memiliki nilai Outer Loading 0.865 dengan nilai t-statistic 10.543 dan p-value 0.000. Selama nilai tstatistic >1.96 dan p-value <0.05, demikian ROA dan ROE berpengaruh signifikan untuk menghitung Kinerja Keuangan.

Kata Kunci : Residual Income, Kinerja Keuangan, Nilai Perusahaan

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I know this undergraduate thesis is not perfect. The final word, the author realized that in the writing of this undergraduate thesis is still far from perfection. Therefore, constructive thoughtful suggestion and critics are welcomed. Hopefully, this undergraduate thesis can be useful for us and the parties in need.

Malang, 05 July 2018

Zhara Marchelina Laurentia

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Companies must have the right goal in establishing a company, so that companies are able to face competitive competition and the company's survival can be maintaned. The main objective of companies according to the theory of the firm is to maximize wealth or maximize its value (Salvatore, 2005:9). Meanwhile according to Harjinto and Martono (2005) the objectives of a company are : To achieve maximum benefit, to prosper owners or shareholders, the goal on maximizing the value is reflected in the company's share price. All of these goals are substantially actually not much different from each other. Only emphasis is achieved by each company are different from one another.

The company has a duty to maximize the shareholders wealth. The enterprises have to constantly keep the performance of the company to survive and be able to maximize the value of the company. The value of the company illustrates how management manages the company's assets that can be seen from the measurement of financial performance. Analytical technique is measure financial performance that focuses on profit and the rest of the calculation.

Residual income measures the company's operating performance (Net Operating Profit After Tax) minus the burden on all debt and capital invested. When the residual income is positive, it indicates excess profits than required by creditors and owners of capital, which means that the wealth for the residual claimants, namely shareholders. Conversely, negative residual income which means a decrease in shareholder wealth. "If the value of Residual Income (RI) is positive, the company has created wealth. If negative, then the company have wasted capital, in the long run only those companies that produce capital or assets to survive ". (Hansen and Mowen, 2005; 126). The benefits of residual income are very large for the company, because by using the residual income the company will know the cost of capital. Analysis of the residual income can encourage companies to pay more attention to the company's financial performance.

The financial performance of the company is the company's ability to use its capital effectively and efficiently to get maximum results. Companies that have a good financial performance will be able to attract investors to invest in the company. The financial performance of the company that determines the company's performance is good or bad can be seen on the company's financial statements. The financial statements are used as a basis for investment decision. Investment is very influential for the development of the company, because it can create huge profits for the company. The financial performance of the company is one factors seen by potential investors to determine investment shares. For a company, maintain and improve financial performance is a must that these shares still exist and remain attractive to investors

According to Sawir (2001: 25) indicator which are often used by investors to assess the company's financial performance are Return on Assets, Return on Equity, Earnings Per Share, and Closing Price. In this study the researcher only use Return On Equity and Return On Assets as an indicator of financial performance. Because of the following reasons, Return On Equity is the ratio between the net income after tax divided by the asset as a whole showed the productivity of assets in providing returns on investment. Return on equity is the ratio used to measure a company's profitability. If the company is able to attract investors to invest, then the company will further develop an earned income will be even greater. As big companies that sell shares to the public. The existence of the companies will be increased, because the company's performance can be publicly known in large scale.

Return On Assets is often referred to as return on investment shows the company's ability to generate profits by utilizing the total assets of the company. Return On Assets takes investors to measure a company's ability to earn income based on the specific share of capital. The higher profitability ratios show that companies are increasing effectively use of assets and working capital to generate significant profits when the company's profit increase, the company's share price will be rise and be increase the value of the company. Return On Assets also used the company as a tool for measuring the company performance. The greater the Return On Assets on the company, the better the ratings of investors to the company's financial performance. Return On Assets is profitability ratios are quite important for investors to inform the company's performance. The high numbers on the Return On Assets regarded as a good thing for the company to take a decision. Return on Assets shows the management efficiency of the enterprise's assets, an is also a positive measure of firm value.

The firm value is the price paid by the prospective buyer in the form of value of shares on the capital market. Sudana (2011: 8) states that "The firm's value is the present value of the income stream of cash expected to be received in the future". The Indicators that will be used to measure the value of the company in study is Closing Price Ratio and Tobin's Q. The closing price is the final price at which the security traded on a given trading day (Rhoads, 2008: 38). Closing price ratio is the company into consideration which is quite important for investors to assess the company's value and the most up-to-date safety assessment until trading begins again on the next trading day, gives a useful marker for investors to assess changes in stock prices over time. Closing price also showed a year-end closing stock price of the company, the higher the price the better the company's closing share value of the company.

Ningtiyas (2014: 2) argues that the Tobin's Q ratio is the ratio of the most excellent in providing information to assess the company. Calculations using Tobin's Q has all the elements associated with the debt and share capital of the company. It is seen from the company's stock market value that summed with the company's debt and divided by the total assets of the company itself. Tobin's Q is a ratio that offers an explanation of the value of a company in the market in which the market value of a company it shall with equal the cost of substitute assets. If the value of Tobin's Q company's more than one, it means that the company's market value is greater than the assets of listed companies. Therefore, the market will judge both companies that have a value of Tobin's Q is high. Conversely, if the value of Tobin's Q less than one indicates that asset cost of this change is greater than the market value of the company so that the market would of assess the company are less.

Indonesia is a country with many natural resources such as mining or called extractive industry. This is the main attraction for companies engaged in mining in Indonesia. This type of business is the processing of various types of mining goods available in the bowels of the earth (Tantri, 2014: 19). According to Article 39 of the Minerba Law (Mineral dan Batu Bara) figures Production Operation IUP time can be given for a period of 20 years, and can be extended 2 times each for 10 years, for metal mineral mining. As for non-metallic mineral mining, it can be given for IUP period for 10 years, and can be extended 2 times each for 5 years. For the mining of rocks, a maximum period of 5 years and maximum 20 years for coal mining shall be given.

Based on 2014 energy outlook data released by the National Energy Board (DEN), Indonesia has coal resources of 119.82 billion tons and coal reserves of 28.97 billion tons, with detailed measurable resources of 39.45 billion tons, indicated by 29, 44 billion tons, inferred by 32.08 billion tons and hypothetical at 19.56 billion tons. This reserve is spread in several areas, among others: Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Java. This reserve will last for up to 50 years if coal production is around 430 million tons per year.

The increasing pace of development and increasing people's living patterns will lead to increased energy consumption and electricity supply. Coal is the primary energy that is very dominant in power plants. Prospect of coal is still very high and this is seen from the national energy mix policy, where the percentage of coal use in 2025 will increase 6% from 24% (2011) to 30%. The increasing trend of coal use can be seen in coal production plans until 2045 which have been made by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. Basically the characteristics of Indonesian mining industry in general can be seen from three things, namely: opportunities, challenges and volatility (fluctuations). All three greatly affect the mining conditions of Indonesia. In general the characteristics of the mining industry are: Industrial with capital intensive with long duration of project, dispersion of dispersed minerals, so it has big operational risk, Sensitive to business cycles, Revenues are driven by fluctuations in commodity prices and exchange rates, Costs related to exploration, licensing, mine construction, and rehabilitation, Operational costs: maintenance costs, fuel costs, energy costs, labor costs, Environmental issues: noise pollution, acid mine water, changes in local water balance, waste avalanches, disruption of animal life (*id.linkedin.com*)

The mining sector became the main pressure against the decline of composite Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan (IHSG) in Thursday (06/04/2017). IHSG opened down 0.15% or -8.67 points at the level of 5.5.668.31. IHSG continues to move down to 10.89 points or 0.19% in trading at 09:27 pm. Of the nine sectoral indices, 3 sectors gained, and 6 sectors weakened in which the mining sector led the decline by -0.89%, followed by infrastructure down 0.78%. Followed by the consumer sector which fell 0.45%. (Access in April 7, 2017 from market.bisnis.com) But at the opening of IHSG today (02/01/2018) The mining sector strengthened and led the rate of composite Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan (IHSG). IHSG today opened in the green zone with a gain of 0.16% or 10.43

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points at the level of 6.366.08, but turned down 0.04% or 2.51 points to 6,353.15 at 09:17 pm. Four of the nine sectoral indices of the Composite Index jumped positively with a major boost from the mining sector which gained 0.63 and the financial sector rose 0.38%. On the other hand, five sectors weakened with a major push from agriculture down 0.41%, followed by various industry sectors with 0.22% weakening. Earlier, at 9:18 am, all nine sector indices of the Composite Index were positive with a major boost from the financial sector which gained 1.47%, followed by various industrial sectors which rose by 1.11% and infrastructure sector gained 0.60 (market.bisnis.com)

Table	e 1.	IHSG	Sector	Movements
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A A		
Sectors	Change (2016)	Change (2017)
Mining	-0,89%	+0,63%
Infrastructure	-0,78%	+0,38%
Consumer	-0,45%	+0,09%
Various Industries	-0,43%	+0,07%
Trading	-0,12%	-0,02%
Industry Base	-0,11%	-0,41%
Property	+0,02%	-0,22%
Financial	+0,30%	-0,21%
Agribusiness	+0,79%	-0,16%
ource : market.bisnis	com	

One of the causes of the change in the IHSG in the mining sector due to the positive drivers of the mining sector movement in 2017 is the price of coal. Commodity prices continue to move up through 2017. In fact, coal prices once again touched its highest price within a month. First Asia Capital Analyst David Sutyanto estimates that the mining sector will continue to improve next year. "Next year seems more potential because of Indonesia's more stable condition,"

David told Kontan.co.id, Tuesday (12/12). Not only coal is expected to continue to improve. Other commodities such as oil and gas, nickel and gold will continue in 2018. (*investasi.kontan.co.id*)

Based on this background, to determine the effect of residual income and financial performance to the firm values, thus the researcher raised as minor thesis with the title "**THE INFLUENCE OF RESIDUAL INCOME AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE TO FIRM VALUE**" (A Study in Mining Sector Companies Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2012-2016)

B. The Formulation of Problem

Based on this background, the formulations of the problem in this research are:

- Does the Residual Income influence the Firm Value on Mining Sector Companies?
- 2. Does the Financial Performance influence the Firm Value on Mining Sector Companies ?

C. The Purpose of Research

Based on the problem formulations, the purpose of this research are to:

- Knowing and explains the influence of Residual Income on the Firm Value Especially in Mining Sector Companies.
- Knowing and explains the influence of Financial Performance on the Firm Value Especially in Mining Sector Companies.

D. Contribution Of Research

The results of this study are expected to provide benefits to all parties that can be classified in the among other things:

- Academic contribution: This research contributes to the development of knowledge in the field of business. These results can then be used as additional reference material for further research, but it can provide information to the parties concerned with this subject matter
- 2. Practical contribution
 - a. This research can provide input for management, where the results of this study are expected to improve how the decision making process management to enhance corporate value
 - b. This research can be used as input and references for further research.

E. Systematic Discussion

Broadly speaking, the description systematic discussion in this study as follows:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

This chapter describe about the research background problem formulation, research objectives, research benefits, and systematic discussion

CHAPTER II : LITERATUR

This chapter describes about the theoretical basis of residual income, financial performance, firm value, and also describe about the previous research, hypothesis, and research framework

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter describes about types of research, research variables and definition of operational variables population and sample of research, type of source of data, method of data collection, and method of analysis.

CHAPTER IV : RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describe the result of research and data analysis and discussion based on the research methodology used. The result will show the influence of The Residual Income, Return On Assets And Return On Equity On Closing Price And Tobin's Q

CHAPTER V : CLOSING

This chapter is the final part of a systematematic series described. This chapter will explain about the conclusion of the result of data analysis and research conducted as well as the advice or opinion of the researcher is a consideration for those who utilize the research result.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Empirical Study

1. Pradhono and Yulius (2004)

The research tittle is "The Effect Of Economic Value Added, Residual Income, Earnings And Operating Cash Flow To The Return Received By Shareholders (The Study On A Manufacturing Company Located In Jakarta Stock Exchange)" Based on the results of the discussion is concluded as follows; (1) Based on the results of hypothesis testing found that the variable economic value added, does not have a significant effect on returns received by shareholders (2) Variable residual income has no effect significantly to returns received by shareholders (3) Variable earnings have a significant effect on returns received by shareholders (4) Variable operating cash flow have influence significantly to returns received by shareholders (5) Based on t test results concluded that the variables most influential operating cash flow significantly to returns received by shareholders. While variable economic value added and residual income is not significant the return received by shareholders.

2. Bambang and Elen (2010)

The research tittle is "Tobin's Q And Altman Z-Score As Indicators Of Performance Measurement Company". One of the models of financial analysis used to assess the performance of the company is the ratio of Tobin's Q. This ratio is used to determine the performance of companies through the potential development of the stock price, the potential ability of managers to manage the company's assets and the potential for investment growth potential. Although this ratio is very popular and has been widely used in a variety of financial research, but some of the criticism is shown towards this ratio relates to the data used to calculate this value ratio. Z-score models have been several times to adjust the performance by adjusting the performance of many international mathematical equations.

Other models are also very popular among researchers and academia is Z-score that has been developed by Altman (1968), making it more popular among researchers and academics as Altman z-score. This model is a model of financial analysis used to determine the company's performance in relation to potential bankruptcy of a firm tendency.

3. Mehdi and fahime (2012)

Title of research is "an empirical evaluation of using the residual income model for prediction of stock price" the main purpose of this research was to sutdy the amount of usefulness of the residual income model in predicting prices. The results obtained from secondary hypothesis 1 indicated that if the proportion of the calculated price by the residual income model divided by the current stock price is more than 1, the stock price will increase in the future. According to the available financial literature, the predicted price is more than its real price when this proportion is more than one. Consequently, stock customers are fascinated to buy this stock, leading to an increase in demand for it, which ultimately results in an increase in its price.

4. Vidyanita (2013)

The research tittle is "The Influence Of Profitability, Solvability, Asset Growth, And Sales Growth Toward Firm Value (Empirical Study On Mining Companies Which Listed On Indonesian Stock Exchange)". This research was conducted determine what factors may affect the firm value. In the mining companies, because the company has a main objective to increase the firm value. Factors examined are internal factors. This uses profitability, solvability, asset growth and sales growth as independent variable and firm value as dependent variable. The result show that ; profitability, solvability, asset growth and sales growth simultaneously effect the firm value. Individually, profitability and sales growth have no significant effect to firm value with regression coefficient () for profitability Is 0.19 and sales growth is 0.003, while solvability and asset growth have significant effect to the firm value with B of solvability is 0.463 and asset growth is -0.022

5. Eka (2015)

The research tittle is "The Influence Of Capital Structure And Asset Management On Profitability And Firm Value (An Empirical Research At Real Estate And Property That Listed In Indonesia Stock Exchange For The Period Of 2011-2013)". Data analysis method includes financial ratio to be continued with descriptive analysis to describe both independent, dependent and intervening variables and finally inferential statistic analysis. In inferential analysis apply by Generalized Structured Component Analysis (GSCA) This Research Uses Debt Ratio (DR), Debt To Equity (DER), as the variables of Capital Structure, Inventory Turnover (ITO), Fixed Asset Turnover (FATO) and Total Asset Turnover (TATO) as the variable of Asset Management, and Price Book Value (PBV), Closing Stock Price as the variable of Firm Value.

Result of the research reveal that capital structure has a significant and positive influence on profitability, this value (4,18)(CR>1,96), asset management capital structure has a significant and positive influence firm value, this value (2,99(CR>1,96), asset management has no significant and positive influence on profitability, this value (0,04)(CR<1,96). Furthermore profitability has a significant and positive influence on firm value, this value (2,81)(CR>1,96). The present research confirms that capital structure, asset management, profitability and firm value. Is the essential and important aspect for the investors in determining the profitable stock. Therefore, it is very useful for the investors to considerate these variable of research in order to make the right investment decision and do stock trading confidently.

6. Ahmad (2015)

The research tittle is "The Influence Of Profitability And Capital Structure On Firm Value (Study On Manufacturing Industries Listed At Indonesia Stock Exchange For Period 2008-2012)". The GSCA method was carrying out this analysis. The result of the study reveals that profitability and capital structure has a significant impact on firm value. The profitability ratio that most effects both profitability and firm value is ROA, meanwhile the capital structure ratio that the most built influences capital structure and firm value is DER. Eventhough the profitability and capital structure has significant influence on firm value, and profitability had no reciprocally influence on capital structure in simultaneously, which means both of it has no significant impact on each other. This empirical study shows that DR is ratio which has negative impact on profitability, according to MM theory which state a perfect capital market is supposing exist, with investors who can lend and borrow at the prevailing interest rate, two companies that generate the same cash flows should have the same market value.

Table 2.	Mapping	of I	Previous	Research

No	Name of the Researcher	Research Titles	Variables	Similarity	Difference
1.	Pradhono and Yulius (2004)	The Effect Of Economic Value Added, Residual Income, Earnings And Operating Cash Flow To The Return Received By Shareholders (The Study On A Manufacturing Company Located In Jakarta Stock Exchange)	The dependent of research is Return Shareholders. The independent of research is Economic Value Added, Residual Income, Earnings, and Operating Cash Flow	The independent of research is residual income	This research used the return shareholders for dependent research and analysis in this research using simple linear regression and not a multiple regression, because each independent variable all from the same element, namely earnings.
2.	Bambang and Elen (2010)	Tobin's Q And Altman Z-Score As Indicators Of Performance Measurement Company	The dependent of research is performance measure company. The of independent research is Tobin's Q and Altman Z- score	This research used Tobin's q to measure the corporate performance	This research used Tobin's q as a measure of corporate performance in terms of the potential value of the market, and discusses the Altman Z-score as a measure of corporate performance in terms of potential bankruptcy
3.	Mehdi and Fahmine (2012)	An empircal evaluation of using the residual income model for prediction of stock price	The dependent of research is stock price and book value of stock. The independent research is residual income	the dependent of research is stock price and the independent of research is residual income	To measure the research, the residual income is defined based on difference of the profit of the related period and the minimum of

(cont) **Table 2**. Mapping of Previous Research

No	Name of the Researcher	Research Titles	Variables	Similarity	Difference
			4RSITAS BA	2 AMIL	expected return. The model that can used to measure the additional value of predicting the reisudal icnome is called the residual income mode and the basis for it is clean surplus relationship.
4.	Vidyanita (2013)	The Influence Of Profitability, Solvability, Asset Growth, And Sales Growth Toward Firm Value (Empirical Study On Mining Companies Which Listed On Indonesian Stock Exchange)	The dependent research is Firm Value (Tobin's Q) . The independent research is Profitability (Return On Equity), Solvability (Long Term Debt Equity Ratio) , Asset Growth, Sales Growth.	Firm Value and the indicator is Tobin's Q. and one of independent	The independent research is Solvability (Long Term Debt Equity Ratio), Asset Growth, Sales Growth.
5.	Eka (2015)	The Influence Of Capital Structure And Asset	The dependent research is Profitability (Return On	This research used Firm Value as the dependent	ThisresearchusedProfitabilityasthe

(cont) Table 2. Mapping of Previous

No	Name of the Researcher	Research Titles	Variables	Similarity	Difference
		Management On	Asset, Return On Equity)	variable. This research	dependent variable not
		Profitability And Firm	and Firm Value (Price Book	also uses Closing Price as	independent variable and
		Value (An Empirical	Value, Closing Price Stock).	an indicator of Firm Value.	this research use a
		Research At Real Estate	The independent research is		Generalized Structured
		And Property That Listed	Capital Structure (Debt		Component Analysis
		In Indonesia Stock	Ratio, Debt Equity Ratio)	AL N	(GeSCA)
		Exchange For The Period	and Asset Management (Fix	2	
		Of 2011-2013)	Asset Turn Over, Total	E II	
			Asset Turn Over)	P	
6.	Ahmad (2015)	The Influence Of	The dependent research is	This research used Firm	This research used
		Profitability And Capital	Firm Value (Earning Per	Value as the dependent	Structured Component
		Structure On Firm Value	Share, PER, Closing Price).	variable and uses	Analysis (GeSCA)
		(Study On	The independent research is	Profitability as the	
		Manufacturing Industries	Profitability (Net Profit	independent variable. This	
		Listed Indonesia Stock	Margin, Return On Asset)	research also uses Closing	
		Exchange For Period	and Capital Structure (Debt	Price as an indicator of	
		2008-2012)	Ratio, Debt Equity Ratio)	Firm Value and uses	
				Return On Assets as an	
				indicator of Profitability	
a	Data Dragon	1			

Source : Data Processed



B. Theoretical Study

1. Residual Income

a. Definition of Residual Income

Residual income (RI) is a financial performance analysis technique that focuses on profit and the remainder that results of these calculations will be known to the company's financial performance and can be seen also added economic value, while according Prawironegoro (2005; 304) residual income is regarded as economic profit. RI is the analytical technique that calculates the difference between operating profit and a minimum required rate of return of an investment or asset that is run in the operations of a company (Hariadi, 2006; 304). Residual income is often referred to as economic value added (EVA), but in this study, researchers will mention the consistently residual income "If the value of residual income (RI) is positive, the company has created wealth. If negative, then the company have wasted capital, in the long run only those companies that produce capital or assets to survive ". (Hansen and Mowen, 2005; 126)

The company also can determine that the capital invested can generate a profit or not. The formula residual income by Sartono (2011; 104) is:

RI = NOPAT - cost capital $= EBIT (1 - t) - (WACC \times operating capital)$

NOPAT	= Net Operating Profit After Tax
EBIT	= Earning Before Interest And Tax
Т	= Tax
WACC	= Weighted Average Cost Capital

Where ;

$$WACC = Wd \times Kd (1 - t) + Wp.Kp + Ws$$

Source : Atmaja (2008;121)

Information;

Ks

= Weighted Average Cost of Capital WACC

- Wd(%) = Capital Supplied by Debt
- Kd = Debt cost

= Capital supplied by preferred stock Wp (%)

- Ws (%) = Capital supplied by retained earning/internal equity
- = Retained earning Ke
 - = Common stock

The concept of wacc is very important in calculating residual income because wacc is a concept to consider all decisions in determining capital. Weighted average capital costs are estimates of the rate of return a company will obtain on average risk investments to provide a reasonable return on returns for all shareholders (Brealey et al, 2007: 369) while according to Sundjaja and Barlian (2003: 249) the weighted average cost is obtained by weighing the cost of each type of capital according to its proportion to the capital structure. This method is expected to be able to balance capital costs by using wacc which can later be seen through the capital structure.

So it can be concluded that Residual Income is the analysis technique to calculate the financial performance before taxes and interest income minus the cost of capital from the investment company. The end result of the Residual Income calculation can also be used to determine the economic value of a company.

b. The Purpose Of Residual Income

This method has the advantage of performing calculations using this technique because the company can plan and maximize the company's investment costs before investing. "Residual income (RI) tries to take measurements produced by a company by reducing the costs arising from the investment made by the company" (Hanafi, 2010; 53)

c. The Advantages Of Residual Income

According Simamora (2002; 287), excess residual income as a measure of performance as follows;

- Residual income takes into account the level of minimum remuneration nor the magnitude of the operating profit scooped by each division. For example, the relatively low rate of return that can be charged for supplies, while the higher tariff can be used for investment in fixed assets;
- Tariff rewards that are different can be used for different types of assets in order to take into account the levels of risk are different;

Meanwhile, according to Hanafi (2010; 54) in assessing the company's financial performance has excess residual income as follows;

- Residual income is helpful as a performance assessment that focuses on value creation, making the company pay more attention to capital structure, and can be used fatherly identify activities that provide a return higher than the cost of capital;
- The management can know the true cost of capital of the company so that the level of net return of capital is of real concern to the investor can be shown clearly.

d. The Disadvantages Of Residual Income

Residual income (RI) encourages divisional managers to be more oriented to short-term earnings (Hariadi, 2006; 306). "Residual income just describe the creation of value in a given year" (Hanafi, 2010; 54). Residual Income company can have no positive effect in the future but not necessarily get a positive value because it depends on the amount of capital costs issued by the company in the coming year.

2. Financial Performance

a. Definition Of Financial Performance

Companies need to know how their financial performance with the passage of years. Performance reports are provided regularly and on time can help the company's management to determine how successful the venture so far, to take corrective action, and to modify the plan as needed. According to Bhunia (2010), "The financial performance analysis identifies the financial strengths and weaknesses of the firm by properly establishing relationship between the items of the balance sheet and profit and loss account". Meanwhile Wirnani and Sugiyarno (2005; 111), "Performance can be interpreted as the achievements of companies in a given period which reflects the soundness of the company". Management companies need to implement certain standards as a basis for assessing performance. But based on Hariadi's (2002; 358) opinion, which is rated performance management activities will make it easier to improve the company's profitability. The main measure of financial performance in the assessor will be based on how well management to control costs and earnings targets are achieved.

Based on the explanation can be concluded that basically the company's performance evaluation to determine how far the level of success in achieving corporate goals. Financial performance of companies is one way that can be done to help the management to take financial decisions related to the achievement of company objectives.

b. The Purpose Of Financial Performance

Financial performance of companies aiming remedy to know how the company's financial condition in a healthy or unhealthy state. If the company healthy in the circumstances, the company should be able to maintain such a state, but if the circumstances are unhealthy then the company served to overcome the existing problems within the company. According to Hansen and Mowen (2006; 493) states that, an activity and the results obtained companies need to be measured with a focus on three main dimensions, namely efficiency, quality and time. Opinion was supported by Hariadi (2002; 358-359) stated as follows.

c. The Stages of Assessment of Financial Performance

Assessing the financial performance of course there are some procedures and steps that must be done in assessing financial performance. Following the procedure according to Fahmi (2012; 239) states that in conducting financial assessment, there are five steps that must be done, among others;

1) Conduct a review of financial statement data

Conduct a review with the aim that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the application of the rules of general application in the world of accounting, so that the results of those statements can be justified

2) Perform calculations

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The application of the calculation method here is to adjust to the conditions and problems being done so that the results of these calculations will provide a conclusion in accordance with the desired analysis.

 Perform a comparison with the results of calculations have been done

Based on calculations made by the company will do a comparison of the calculation results with other companies.

4) Perform the interpretation of the problems identified

The analysis phase aims to determine the company's financial performance after three stages previously, then an interpretation to determine the problems and constraints experienced.

5) Seek out and provide solutions to the problems found

In the last stage is done after it was revealed various problems faced, then gave, an input into the solution in order to resolve the constraints and barriers.

d. The Elements Of Company's Financial Performance

Elements of financial performance is fundamental in assessing the company's financial performance for the basic things that the company will find it easier to measure. Here is a related elements according to the company's financial performance Julianty and Prastowo (2002; 11) as follows:

1) Income

Income is increases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of income or additional assets or decreases of liabilities that result in increases in equity that do not come from the contribution of capital investment.

2) The Expense

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of an outflow or depletion of assets or the occurrence of liabilities that result in decreases in equity that do not involve the distribution to investors.

Based on the elements that have been described, it can be concluded that in assessing the financial performance, the company must consider the income and expenses of the organization besides the earnings and stock prices. Income and expenses constitute the main sub in the running of companies due to see these two elements in the financial statements of the investors and potential investors will know the financial condition of the company. These two elements affect the financial condition and performance of the company's overall good marketing activities, production and operational activities of the company.

3. Financial Statement

a. Definition Of Financial Statement

The financial statement are report that provide information about the financial position of the company. In detail and structured whole consisting of a balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement, and so on. The financial statements are used by internal parties and external parties to evaluate a company, such as assessing the success of the company or the company's development (Priyanto, 2009;89) According to Rao (2011;22-23), there are several characteristics of financial statement, namely ;

- Relevance ; the information is useful when it relevant to users' decision making. It should influence decisions of users. Selecting information that will helps users in their economic decisions.
- Understandability; the information so selected must be comprehensive and easily understandable by the users.
- 3) Verifiability ; the accounting result may be confirmed by independent measures using the same measurement methods.
- 4) Neutrality ; according information of financial statements is of the character of general purpose directed towards the general needs of the users. The information may not aim to serve the particular needs of specific users.
- Timeliness ; according information is supposed to be available for users in time for their decision making.
- Comparability; the information provided in financial statements must be capable of comparison through different points of time. At the same time, financial statement of different firms should be comparable.

 Completeness ; all the information that 'reasonably' fulfils the needs of the needs of other qualitative objectives should be reported.

b. The Purpose Of Financial Statement

According to Rusdianto (2012; 20) states that the objective of financial statements is as follows;

- Provide reliable financial information about the economic resources and obligations as well as the company's capital.
- Provide reliable information about the company's economic resources company that arise in business activity for the sake of profit
- Provide financial information that helps users of financial statements when estimating the potential of the company to generate earnings in the future
- Provide financial information that helps users of financial statements when estimating the potential to generate profits
- Provide other important information to the user regarding the company's sources of economic and liabilities such as information about financing and investing activities
- 6) Disclose as far as possible any other information relating to the financial statements that are relevant to the needs of financial statement users, such as information regarding the company's accounting policy

a. Definition Of Financial Ratio

Financial ratios can be used to evaluate the financial condition

and performance of the company as well as the health condition of the

company concerned. It is as stated by Munawir (2004; 62) as follows ;

Financial ratios are able to describe a relationship or balance between a certain amount by the number of others, and using the analyzer in the form of this ratio will be able to explain or give an overview to the analyzer about the good or bad things are or the financial position of a company, especially if the ratio is compared with the ratio of comparison that is used as a standard.

While according to Kasmir (2012; 104), the following opinion ;

Financial ratios is an activity comparing the figures contained in the financial statements by dividing one number by another number. Comparisons can be made between the components with components in the financial statements or between components that exist between the financial statements. Then, the comparable numbers could be the numbers in one period or periods.

Based on some of these opinions, the analysis of financial ratios are basically used to assess management performance of companies in a given period by looking at posts that there were no financial statements. The analysts also buffer knowing deviations that occur so as to facilitate the management company to conduct repairs and prevention. The results from the analysis would also influence the decisions or policies of stakeholders, and therefore requires careful, in-depth and honest.

b. The Forms Of Financial Ratios

According to Syamsuddin (2007; 41), revealed that according to the ratio of the source data is divided into four types, namely;

1) Liquidity Ratio

This ratio is an indicator of the company's ability to repay all short-term obligations at maturity using liquid assets available.

2) Leverage Ratio

This ratio is the company's ability to meet its financial obligations if the company is liquidated either short term liabilities and long term liabilities.

3) Activity Ratio

This ratio is used to measure the level of liquidity of a specific current account.

4) Profitability Ratio

The ratio measures the company's ability to generate profits. The greater the value of profitability, demonstrating the better performance of the company in generating profits.

5. Profitability Ratio

a. Definition Of Profitability Ratio

Profitability ratio is a fundamental aspect of the company. This is because in addition to power Pull great for investors who will invest their funds in the company, the profitability ratio is also used as a gauge of the effectiveness and efficiency of use of all the resources that exist within the company's operational processes (Alexandri, 2009; 199) Profitability is ability of the company to get profit and an overview. Get satisfactory profit is become fundamental goal of company. Profitability is one of the important indicators to assess a company. Profitability is also used to measure a company's ability to generate earnings as well as to determine the effectiveness of the company in managing its resources. According to Wahlen et all (2010;246) mentioned that " examining the profitability in the recent past provides information the helps the analyst project firm's future profitability and the expected return from investing in the firm's equity securities".

Profitability measurement is an important part of effectively managing firms and their work, a firm that not profitable can not survive in today's business climate. While firm strive to boost sales, cut costs, and increase market share, no business model can withstand a lack of profit. Conversely, firm that is highly profitable has the ability to reward its owners with a large return on their investment. Increasing profitability is one of the most important tasks of the firm managers, thus, managers constantly look for ways to change the business to improve profitability.

The investors in the capital market are very concerned about the company's ability to generate and increase profits. Profitability is the net result of a number of policies and decisions (Brigham and Ehrhardt 2013;107). Profitability of a company becomes an attraction

for investors for buying the company's shares, so management should be able to meet the targets set. Profitability ratio provides a measure of the effectiveness of a company's management. This is shown by the profit generated from sales and investment income. Basically the use of this ratio indicates a company's level of efficiency.

Profitability ratio measure the success of management practices, as indicated by the profit generated by the sales and investment. Growth in profitability is characterized by changes in the profit margin on sales. With a high level of profitability means that the company will operate at low cost that will ultimately result in higher profits. Profitability ratios are a groups ratios that show the combined effects of liquidity, asset management, and debt on operating result.

b. The Types Of Profitability Ratios

Profitability ratios according to Syamsuddin (2007; 61), includes:

1) Gross profit margin (GPM) demonstrate the ability of the company's sales in generating gross profit. Gross profit margin is the percentage of gross profit compared to sales. The larger the gross profit margin, the better the state of the company's operations, as it indicates that the lower cost of goods sold compared to sales

$$GPM = \frac{gross\,profit}{sales}$$

2) Operating profit margin (OPM) is a ratio that calculates the extent of sales of the company's ability to generate earnings before tax and interest of their sales made. Operating profit is called pure in the sense that the sum was really derived from the results of operations by neglecting financial obligations in the form of interest and obligations to the government in the form of tax

$$OPM = \frac{operating \ profit}{sales}$$

3) Return On Assets (ROA) shows the company's ability to generate profits from the management of assets owned. This ratio shows how much a company's effectiveness in using its assets. The higher this ratio, the more effective use of these assets

$$ROA = \frac{netprofitafter taxes}{total assets}$$

4) Net profit margin (NPM) is a profitability ratio that calculates the extent of the company to generate profits after taxes and interest on sales made. The higher net profit margin, the better the profitability of a company.

$$NPM = \frac{earning aftertax}{sales}$$

5) Return on equity (ROE) is a ratio that measures the level of net income derived owners of the company on the capital that they invested in the company. This ratio indicates the ability of the management company to manage their own capital to generate profits (net income) provided to shareholders. The higher the return is, the better because it means dividends are distributed or reinvested as retained earnings will also be bigger.

$$ROE = \frac{net \ profit \ after \ taxes}{stockholder's \ equity}$$

In this research the company's profitability is measured by the ratio of Return On Assets and Return On Equity were taken from financial data mining company that became the object of research, which is listed on the Indonesian stock exchange during the period 2012-2016

6. Firm Value

a. Definition Of Firm Value

The firm value is an important concept for investors, because it is an indicator for assessing the company's overall market. The value of the company is willing to pay the price a prospective buyer if the company is sold. The goal of any company is to maximize the value of the company, since the goal is justified the company's existence and considers the complexity of the operational environment. In go public company, the value of the company viewed from its stock price. Therefore, the go public company has a goal to maximize the welfare of the shareholders which presented the company's stock price (Harris and Mongielo; 2012). Thus, the higher the value of company's stock, the higher the level of welfare of shareholders. Maximizing the value of a company is very important. Maximizing the value of a company, it's means maximizing the shareholder's wealth. According to Rashid and Islam (2008;2) the value of a firm can be defined as the amount of utility or benefit derived from shares of a firm by shareholders.

According to Jansen (2001) stated that to maximize the company's firm value, it is not merely about the equity value, but company needs to take a serious attention toward all claims covering debt, warrant and preferred shares. The combination of interests of shareholders, debt-holders and management or the parties who has interest on corporate goal may create problems called as agency problem. According to Husnan (2005;6) firm value is the price that buyers are willing to pay when company is liquidated. Firm value is a reflection of the addition of company's equity with company's debt. Firm value describes how management managing the company's wealth that can be seen from the financial performance measurement.

The firm value is about investor perception related with firm's success rate which is seen form the stock price. Basically the main aim of the firm according to the theory of the firm is to acquire maximum wealth or achieve value of the firm itself and the effort of firm to create some value also propose to understanding about business processes that performance and to use as repository of knowledge and capabilities about the firm (Birchall and Tovstiga, 2005; 44). The existence of firm value is to estimate present value of

the firm's current and future profits. The effort of firm which related maximization the profit or simplified to earning maximizing value from the market and derived from shares of firm by the stakeholders (Mcguigan et al, 2011;673; Rashid and Sardar, 2008;13). Firm value also defined as a representation of the entire companies economic value. More specifically, it is measure of the theoretical takeover price that an investor would have to pay in order to acquire particular firm. Measuring the value of the company is very useful to know the weaknesses of a company. In the capital market, the value of the company is important because the success rate is not seen by thing, but measured from the ownership of shares is the stock market. (Bruchey, 2001;3)

According to Thavikulwat (2004) Firm value can be calculated through different measures, each different measures, i.e. book value, market value, capitalized value, deductive judgment, and adjustment net worth. This is step to measure of firm value by Thavikulwat (2004):

- a. First measure value of a firm is its book value
- b. Second measure is market value of all outstanding shares. This is popular world method or valuating public corporations.
- c. Third measure is the capitalized of projected future performance
- d. Fourth measure is deductive application of human judgment. Thavikulat (2004) explain that "which this method, firms are

rated along a psychometric scale. The results are then converted by formula to monetary values"

e. Last measure is firm's accounting net worth which adjusted for intangibles and the idiosyncrasies of the accounting rules used.

Further, Vishwanath (2007;157) contribute the proxy which can used to measuring the firm value, namely ;

- a. Price cash flow (p/cash); share price divided the cash flow per share.
- b. Price book value (pbv); comparison of the market value of a share (the stock's market value) of the book value of its own (company)
- c. Price earning ratio (per) ; comparison of price to earning per share (eps)
- d. Price earning growth (peg) ; the ratio of price earning growth divided the growth ratio.

Basically, the purpose of the company is to maximize the firm value. A company is said to have good value if the performance was good. Firm value can be reflected in the value of company's shares. If the share value high, it can be said that the value of company was good. Therefore, the value of the company is reflected in the value of shares to be an important factor used by investors to determine their investment decisions.

b. The Purpose Of Firm Value

According to Femandez (2013) explained valuation of firm has purposes such as ;

- 1) In company buying and selling operations ;
 - a. For the buyer, the buyer, the valuation will tell him the highest price he should pay
 - b. For the seller, the valuation will tell him the lowest price at which he should be prepared to sell
- 2) Valuation to listed companies
 - a. The valuation is used to compare the value obtained with the share's price on the stock market and to decide whether to sell, buy or hold the shares
 - b. The valuation of several companies is used to decide the securities that the portfolio should concentrate on those that seem to it to be undervalued by the market.
- Public offerings ; the valuation is used to justify the price at which the shares are offered to the public
- Inheritances and wills; the valuation is used to compare the shares' value with that of the other assets.
- 5) Compensation schemes based on value creation; the valuation of a company or business unit is fundamental for quantifying the value creation attributable to the executive being assessed.

- Identification of value drivers ; the valuation of a company or business unit fundamental for identifying and stratifying the main value drivers.
- 7) Strategic decisions on the company's continued existence ; the valuation of a company or business unit is a prior step in the decision to continue in the business, sell, merge, grow or buy other companies
- 8) Strategic planning;
 - a. The valuation of the company and the different business units
 is fundamental for deciding what product/business
 lines/countries/customers to maintain grow or abandon
 - b. The valuation provides a means for measuring the impact of the company's possible policies and strategies on value creation and destruction.

c. The Measurement Of Firm Value

1) Price Earning Ratio

Price earning ratio of price a share of stock to the current annual earning per share achvieved by the firm of corporation, which measure of high or low price of a stock, when compared to other stock price for a similar industry. To get the value of the price earning ratio, must first know the company's stock price. Price earning ratio simply refers to the current stock price of the firm divided by its earnings per share over the past year (Gottwald, 2012; Chisholm, 2009; Hirschey, 2003;21; Seyhun, 2000;210). PER calculated by dividing the share price by earning its per share (EPS) of the company is displayed on the company's recent financial statement (Thomas, 2006;166; Kevin, 2006;72). The following formula ;

$$P/E ratio = \frac{share \ price}{earning \ per \ share}$$

Price to earnings ratio or PER as a important index measuring stock investment value and reflecting stock market development status, price-earning ratio is not only useful for department of banking custody to make sound regulation measures but also helpful for investors to distinguish stock investing rick and select advisable invest strategy.

2) Stock Price

According to Menaje (2012) explained that share prices in a publicly traded company are determined by market supply and demand. Share price is volatile because it largely depends upon the expectations of buyers and sellers. If condition of company is favorable of promising to gain profits in the future, many investors will be attracted to invest their funds to buy the shares. A growing number of investors who buy the shares, of course, will drive up the stock price to be higher. According to Barofsky (2010), stock price is the price of a single share of the institution's common stock, which is the assets treasury would receive it the warrant is exercised. The higher the stock price, the higher the value of warrant.

From statement above, it can be concluded that the stock price is a nominal listed in each of the shares indirectly reflect the value of the company that issue the stock. The stock price can go up and down according to the fluctuations that occur in the capital market and company conditions are captured by the market.

a) Type Of Stock

There are two classes of stock. They are common stock and preferred stock according Ashcroft (2011)

a. Common Stock

Common stock is the simple form of stock and the normal type of stock issued. The owners of common stock control the corporation because they may vote for members of the board of directors. The board in turn hires the individuals who manage an operate the corporation. Unliess selected as a director or appointed as an officer, a stakeholder has no voice in the running of the corporation beyond the annual vote for the board of directors. Shortly, common stock is the stock that entitles owner to vote. On the other words, common stockholders have the right to a share of the assets of corporation on dissolution.

b. Preferred Stock

Preferred stock is the stock that giving special advantage or preference for the owners. According to , Ashcorft and Ashcorft (2010) stated that preferred stock differs form common stock, because the holder of this stick has some sort of special advantage or preference. In return for preference, the preferred stockholders usually give up to rights common stockholders retain, they are ; 1) the right vote in stockholder's meeting; and 2) the right to participate in profits beyond the percentage fixed in the stock certificate.

Meanwhile, Closing price is the final price at which a security is traded on a given trading day (Rhoads, 2008;38). The closing price represents the most up-to-date valuation of a security until trading commences again on the next trading day. Closing prices provide a useful marker for investors to assess changes in stock prices over time – the closing price of one day can be compared to the previous closing price in order to measure market sentiment for a given security over trading day. Closing price is the final price at which a security is traded on a given trading day. Closing price provide a useful market for investors to assess the final price provide a useful market for investors to assess the final price provide a useful market for investors to assess the final price provide a useful market for investors to assess the final price provide a useful market for investors to assess the final price provide a useful market for investors to assess the final price provide a useful market for investors to assess the final price provide a useful market for investors to assess the final price provide a useful market for investors to assess the final price provide a useful market for investors to assess the price provide a useful market for investors to assess the price provide a useful market for investors to assess the price provide a useful market for investors to assess the price provide a useful market for investors to assess the price provide a useful market for investors to assess the price provide price provide a useful market for investors to assess the price provide price provide a useful market for investors to assess the price provide price provide a useful market for investors to assess the price provide price provide price provide price provide price provide price price provide price provide price provide price price price price provide price price

day can be compared to the previous closing price in order to measure market sentiment for a given security over a trading day.

3) Book Value

Book value per share represents the right of each share of stock to the net assets of the company (Porter and Norton 2011;595). The term net assets refers to the total assets of the form minus total liabilities. In order words, net assets equal the total stockholders' equity of the corporation. The formula of book value as follow :

 $book value \ per \ share = \frac{total \ stockholders' \ equity}{number \ of \ shares \ of \ stock \ outstanding}$

(Porter and Norton, 2011;595)

4) Price To Book Value

The price to book value compares the market's valuation of a company shows on its financial statements. PBV is calculated by dividing the current closing price of the stock by the latest quarter's book value per share. PBV ratio is a basic measure of the relative value that the market places on a share of stock. This ratio provides a very useful index of how much value the market places on the firm as a going concern as opposed to the bundle of assets. The higher the ratio, the more the market is willing to pay for a firm above its hard asset, which include its buildings, inventory, account receivable, and other clearly measurable assets. Investors looking to buy based on value rather growth are more likely to check out the price to book value.

 $price \ to \ book \ value = \frac{market \ price \ per \ share}{book \ value \ per \ share}$

(Brigham and Ehrhardt, 2005;456)

5) Tobin's Q

Tobin's Q is the indicator to measure the company's performance, especially on the value of the company, which shows a performance management in managing the assets of the company. Tobin's Q value describes a condition opportunities investment owned enterprise (Lang, et al 1989) or the company's growth potential (Tobin & Brainard, 1968; Tobin, 1969). The value of Tobin's Q is generated from the sum of the market value of shares (market value of all outstanding stock) and the market value of the debt (the market value of all debt) compared to the value of all the issued capital in the assets of production (replacement value of all production capacity), then Tobin's Q can be used for the company's performance, namely in terms of the potential market value of a company.

The formula of tobin's Q is ;

 $\frac{\{(CP \times outstanding \ shares) + TL + I)\} - CA}{TA}$

Source : Yuniasih et al., (2007)

Information;

СР	= Closing Price
TL	= Total Liability
Ι	= Inventory

CA = Current Assets

TA = Total Assets

If Q ratio is above 1, the investment on assets will produce profit which gives higher value than expenses, thus it will stimulate new investment. But if Q ratio is below 1, the investor will not be interested on the asset stated by Herawaty (2008). The bigger value of Q ratio indicates that the firm has a good prospective development as reflected on firm value. This point of view can show how much investor will sacrifice in order to own that company.

Q ratio measure the firm value the equation of debt and equity. It is not only ordinary share and equity, but also the entire asset of the company. By considering the entire asset of the company, the company does not only focus on one type of investor who invest in stock but also on creditor who gives a credit investment according to Permanasari (2010).

This research uses Closing price and Tobin's Q to measure the firm value. Closing price is the final price at which a security is traded on given trading day (Rhoads, 2008;38). Tobin's Q is the replacement cost of the cost required to get the same asset with the asset of the company.

C. Correlation Between Variables

1. Correlation Between Residual Income and Firm Value

This Research, researchers use Closing Price and Tobin's Q to measure the firm value. According to Mehdi and Fahmine (2012), if the proportion of the price calculated by the residual income model divided by the current stock price is more than 1, the stock price will increase in the future. According to the available financial literature, the predicted price is more than its real price when this proportion is more than one. Meanwhile there is a significant relationship between the calculated price by the residual income model and the current stock price. Regarding the above results, we can conclude that there was significant relationship between the calculated price by residual income model and the current stock price.

According to Pinto et al (2015; 478), residual income closely related concept with tobin's Q. The numerator includes the market value of total capital (debt as well as equity). The denominator uses total assets rather than equity. Further, assets are valued at replacement cost rather than at historical accounting cost; replacement costs take into account the effects of inflation. All else equal, Tobin's Q is expected to be higher the greater the proctivity of a company's assets. One difficulty in computing Tobin's Q is the lack of information on the replacement costs of assets. If available, market values of assets or replacement costs can be more useful in a valuation than historical costs.

2. Correlation Between Financial Performance and Firm Value

This research, researchers use the Return on Assets and Return on Equity to measure Financial Performance as indicator and use the Closing Price and Tobin's Q to measure Firm Value. Return on Assets explains how much earnings were generated from invested capital (assets). ROA for public companies can be very substantially and will be highly dependent on the industry. This is why when using ROA as a comparative measure, it is better to compare it against a company's previous ROA numbers or against the ROA of a similar company. According to Chen and Chen (2011), found that the result confirmed that profitability has a positive effect on Firm Value (Closing Price). Which ROA shows the management efficiency of the enterprise's assets, an is also a positive measure of firm value. ROA is ratio of profitability that is used to measure a company's ability to generate earnings.

The assets of the company are comprised of both debt and equity. Both of these types of financing are used to fund the operations of the company. ROA gives investors an idea of how effectively the company is converting the money it has to invest into net income. The higher the ROA number, the better, because the company is earning more money on less investment. Which is supported by the result of Sudiyatno (2012) showed that ROA has a positive and significant impact on Firm Value (Tobin's Q). The result of research stated return on assets is used as proxy of the performance of the company to be perceived as a positive signal by the market participants a sign of the return for the investment made.

Return On Equity is a profitability ratio that measures the level income derived owners of the company on the capital that they invested in the company. This ratio indicates the ability of the management company to manage their own capital to generate profits (net income) provided to shareholders. There is positive relationship between Return on Equity and Closing Price. According to Chugh and Meador (2010), "Shareholder right will influence profitability of the company and the influence stock price."

Return on equity is indicates the ability of the management company to manage their own capital to generate profits (net income) provided to shareholders. The higher the return is, the better because it means dividends are distributed or reinvested as retained earnings will also be bigger. According to Mahendra, et al (2012) Profitability (ROE) partially the result of the study found that Profitability (ROE) effect on Firm Value (Tobin's Q). Profitability shows the net profit level that can be achieved by the company during running operation. Decent profits distributed to shareholders is profit after interest and taxes, so that the high profitability can provide added value to the value of the company is reflected in its share price.

D. Conceptual Framework and Hypothesis

1. Conceptual Model

After a brief summary of the theoretical literature on the different theories development on the residual income, financial performance, and firm value, then hypothesis for this research can be formulated as follows ;

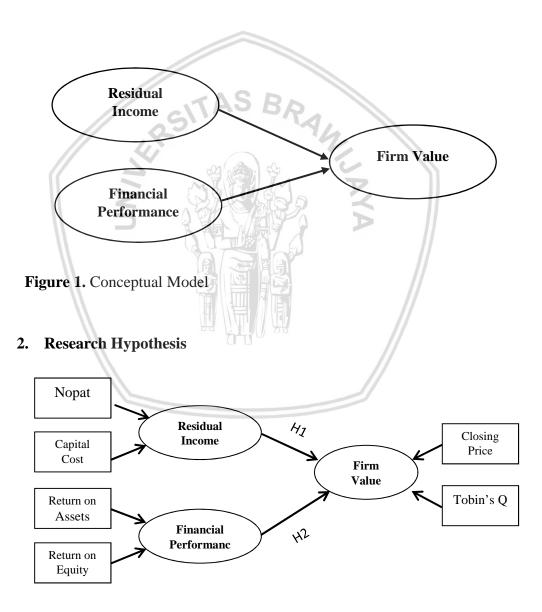


Figure 2. Research Hypothesis

According to Sugiyono (2014:64), Hypothesis is a temporary answer to the formulation of research problems and formulation of the problem has been expressed in the form of sentence statement. It is said to be temporary, because new answer given by the relevant theory is not based on empirical facts. Based on the theoritical basis, the framework and the research results, the hypothesis can be formulated as follow :

- H1: The Residual Income influence on Firm Value
- H2 : The Financial Performance influence on Firm Value



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Type Of Research

This research uses explanatory research with quantitative approach to analyze the research data. According to Sugiyono (2011:30) quantitative method is defined as a method of research based on positivism, philosophy, scientific and discovery. Quantitative research results is presented with numbers and by using static to analyze. Quantitative method research is aimed to test the hypothesis. According to Bougie and Sekaran (2010:40), hypothesis testing is undertaken to explain the variance in the dependent variable or to predict organizational outcomes. This research identifies the fact or event as a variable that is affected which is dependent variable and to observe its influence variable which is independent variable.

B. Research Location

This research was conducted at the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) or www.idx.co.id. The reason for choosing the Indonesia Stock Exchange as a place of research is the consideration that the Indonesian Stock Exchange is a resource center companies go public in Indonesia.

C. Variables And The Measurement

According to Sugiyono (2011:38) definition of research variable is an attribute or the nature or value of the person, object or activity which may have variations composed by researchers to be studied and then made conclusions. Variables which are used in this research consist of dependent variable and independent variable.

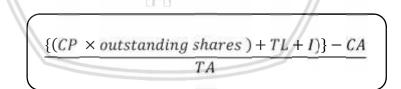
1. Dependent Variable (Y)

Dependent variable is a variable which is affected by independent variable. This research use firm value as dependent variable and use the closing price and tobin's Q as indicator for yearly calculation.

a. Closing Price

Closing price is the final price at which a security is traded on a given trading day (Rhoads, 2008:38)

b. Tobin's Q



Source : Yuniasih et al., (2007)

Information :

- CP = Closing Price
- TL = Total Liabilities
- I = Intangible assets
- CA = Current Asset
- TA = Total Asset

2. Independent Variable (X)

Independent variable is a variable that is being manipulated in an experiment in order to observe the effect on a dependent variable. This research use residual income and financial performance as independent variable for yearly calculation. Indicator for financial performance is return on assets and return equity.

a. Residual Income

$$RI = NOPAT - capital cost$$
$$= EBIT (1 - t) - (WACC \times total assets)$$

Source : Sartono (2011:104)

Information :

NOPAT	= Net Operating Profit After Tax
EBIT	= Earning Before Interest and Tax
Т	=Tax
WACC	= Weight Average Cost of Capital

Where ;

 $WACC = Wd \times Kd (1 - t) + Wp . Kp + Ws$

Source : Atmaja (2008;121)

Information;

WACC	= Weighted Average Cost of Capital
Wd (%)	= Capital Supplied by Debt
Kd	= Debt cost
Wp (%)	= Capital supplied by preferred stock
Ws (%)	= Capital supplied by retained earning/internal equity
Ks	= Retained earning
Ke	= Common stock

b. Financial Performance

1) Return On Asset (ROA)

$$ROA = \frac{net \, profit \, after \, taxes}{total \, assets}$$

Source : Syamsuddin (2007:63)

2) Return On Equity (ROE)

$$ROE = \frac{net \ profit \ after \ taxes}{stockholder's \ equity}$$

D

Source : Syamsuddin (2007:63)

The summary of variable and measurement shows in table 3 below :

No	Variables	Indicator Variables	Measurement
1	Residual	NOPAT	NOPAT = EBIT (1-t)
	Income (X ₁)	(X _{1.1})	Source : Sartono (2011:104)
		Capital	Capital Cost = WACC x Total Assets
		$\operatorname{Cost}(X_{1.2})$	Source : Sartono (2011:104)
2	Financial	Return On	Sou Sone
	Performance	Assets	$\frac{net profit}{total assets}$
	(X ₂)	$(X_{2.1})$	Source : Syan _{1suddin} (2007:63)
		Return On	SouSyamsuddin (2007:63)
		Equity	ROE het profit after taxes
		$(X_{2.2})$	Source : Syamsuddin (2007:63)
3	Firm Value	Closing	Clasing Price
	(Y)	Price (Y_1)	Closing Price
		Tobin's Q	tosing Fice
		(Y ₂)	$ = \frac{\underbrace{(CP)}{CP}}{TA} = \underbrace{\underbrace{outsanding iha_{res}}_{TA} + \underbrace{TL}_{TL} + \underbrace{r}_{CA}}_{TA} + \underbrace{TL}_{TA} + \underbrace{r}_{TA}$
			Source : Yuniasih et al., (2007)

Table 3.	Variable and I	Measurement
----------	----------------	-------------

Source : Data Processed

D. Population And Sample Of Research

1. Population Of Research

The population of this research is the companies in mining companies which listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2012-2016 which amount to 41 companies. Mining sector companies are used as a population, because mining commonues . This is list of population of research : mining commodities play an important role in the Indonesian economy.

Table 4. List of Population

No	Stock Code	Listed Company	Listed Date
1	ADRO	Adaro Energy Tbk	16 Jul 2008
2	ARII	Atlas Resources Tbk	08 Nov 2011
3	ATPK	Bara Jaya International Tbk	17 Apr 2002
4	BORN	Bornoe Lumbung Energy & Metal Tbk	26 Nov 2010
5	BRAU	Berau Coal Energy Tbk	19 Aug 2010
6	BSSR	Baramulti Suksessarana Tbk	08 Nov 2012
7	BUMI	Bumi Resources Tbk	30 Jul 1990
8	BYAN	Bayan Resources Tbk	12 Aug 2008
9	DEWA	Darma Henwa Tbk	26 Sep 2007
10	DOID	Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk	15 Jun 2001
11	GEMS	Golden Energy Mines Tbk	17 Nov 2011
12	GTBO	Garda Tujuh Buana Tbk	09 Jul 2009
13	HRUM	Harum Energy Tbk	06 Oct 210
14	ITMG	Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk	18 Dec 2007
15	KKGI	Resources Alam Indonesia Tbk	01 Jul 1991
16	MBAP	Mitrabara Adiperdana Tbk	10 Jul 2014
17	MYOH	Samindo Resources Tbk	27 Jul 2000
18	РКРК	Perdana Karya Perkasa Tbk	11 Jul 2007
19	PTBA	Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam	23 Dec 2002
		(Persero) Tbk	
20	PTRO	Petrosea Tbk	21 May 1990
21	SMMT	Golden Eagle Energy Tbk	29 Feb 2000
22	TKGA	Permata Prima Sakti Tbk	06 Jan 1992
23	TOBA	Toba Sejahtra Tbk	06 Jul 2012
24	ARTI	Ratu Prabu Energi Tbk	30 Apr 2003

No	Stock Code	Listed Company	Listed Date
25	BIPI	Benakat Integra Tbk	11 Feb 2010
26	ELSA	Elnusa Tbk	06 Feb 2008
27	ENRG	Energi Mega Persada Tbk	07 Jun 2004
28	ESSA	Surya Esa Perkasa	01 Feb 2012
29	MEDC	Medco Energi International Tbk	12 Oct 1994
30	RUIS	Radiant Utama Interins	12 Jul 2006
31	ANTM	Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	27 Nov 1997
32	CITA	Cita Mineral Investindo Tbk	20 Mar 2002
33	CKRA	Cakra Mineral Tbk	19 May 1999
34	DKFT	Central Omega Reseources Tbk	21 Nov 1997
35	INCO	Vale Indonesia Tbk	16 May 1990
36	PSAB	J Resources Asia Pasific Tbk	01 Dec 2007
37	SMRU	Smr Utama Tbk	10 Oct 2011
38	TINS	Timah (Persero) Tbk	19 Oct1995
39	CTTH	Citatah Tbk	07 Mar 1996
40	MITI	Mitra Investindo Tbk	16 Jul 1997
41	MDKA	Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk	19 Jun 2015

Source : Indonesia Stock Exchange

2. Sample of Research

This research use purposive sampling. Purposive sampling method is used to obtain representative according to criteria which are determined.

X

The criteria of sample that will be used are :

- a. Companies publish their financial report in 2012 2016
 completely
- b. Companies that serves a financial report with the units of rupiah
- c. Companies have complete data which related audited

 Table 5. Criteria of Research Sample

No	Stock	Listed Company	Listed Date	Criteria		
	Code			Α	В	С
1	ADRO	Adaro Energy Tbk	16 Jul 2008	V	_	٧
2	ARII	Atlas Resources Tbk	08 Nov 2011	٧	_	٧
3	ATPK	Bara Jaya International Tbk	17 Apr 2002	٧	٧	٧

No	Stock	Listed Company	Listed Date	Criteria		
INU	Code	Listed Company	Listeu Date	Α	В	С
4	BORN	Bornoe Lumbung Energy & Metal Tbk	26 Nov 2010	٧		
5	BRAU	Berau Coal Energy Tbk	19 Aug 2010	٧		
6	BSSR	Baramulti Suksessarana Tbk	08 Nov 2012	٧	-	٧
7	BUMI	Bumi Resources Tbk	30 Jul 1990	٧	_	٧
8	BYAN	Bayan Resources Tbk	12 Aug 2008	٧	_	٧
9	DEWA	Darma Henwa Tbk	26 Sep 2007	٧	-	٧
10	DOID	Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk	15 Jun 2001	٧	_	V
11	GEMS	Golden Energy Mines Tbk	17 Nov 2011	٧	_	٧
12	GTBO	Garda Tujuh Buana Tbk	09 Jul 2009	٧	_	_
13	HRUM	Harum Energy Tbk	06 Oct 210	V	_	V
14	ITMG	Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk	18 Dec 2007	٧	-	V
15	KKGI	Resources Alam Indonesia Tbk	01 Jul 1991	٧	_	٧
16	MBAP	Mitrabara Adiperdana Tbk	10 Jul 2014	-//	_	_
17	МҮОН	Samindo Resources Tbk	27 Jul 2000	٧		V
18	РКРК	Perdana Karya Perkasa Tbk	11 Jul 2007	٧	٧	٧
19	РТВА	Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk	23 Dec 2002	٧	٧	٧
20	PTRO	Petrosea Tbk	21 May 1990	٧	_	V
21	SMMT	Golden Eagle Energy Tbk	29 Feb 2000	٧	٧	٧
22	TKGA	Permata Prima Sakti Tbk	06 Jan 1992	٧	_	
23	TOBA	Toba Sejahtra Tbk	06 Jul 2012	٧	_	٧
24	ARTI	Ratu Prabu Energi Tbk	30 Apr 2003	٧	٧	V
25	BIPI	Benakat Integra Tbk	11 Feb 2010	٧	_	٧
26	ELSA	Elnusa Tbk	06 Feb 2008	٧	٧	٧
27	ENRG	Energi Mega Persada Tbk	07 Jun 2004	٧	_	_
28	ESSA	Surya Esa Perkasa	01 Feb 2012	٧	_	٧
29	MEDC	Medco Energi	12 Oct 1994	٧	_	V

No	Stock Listed Compa		Listad Data	Criteria		
INO	Code	Listed Company	Listed Date	Α	В	C
		International Tbk				
30	RUIS	Radiant Utama Interins	12 Jul 2006	٧	٧	٧
31	ANTM	Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	27 Nov 1997	٧	٧	٧
32	Cita Mineral		20 Mar 2002	٧	٧	٧
33	CKRA	Cakra Mineral Tbk	19 May 1999	V	V	
34	DKFT	Central Omega Reseources Tbk	21 Nov 1997	٧	٧	٧
35	INCO	Vale Indonesia Tbk	16 May 1990	V	_	V
36	PSAB	J Resources Asia Pasific Tbk	01 Dec 2007	٧	_	٧
37	SMRU	Smr Utama Tbk	10 Oct 2011	V	_	٧
38	TINS	Timah (Persero) Tbk	19 Oct1995	V	V	٧
39	CTTH	Citatah Tbk	07 Mar 1996	V	V	V
40	MITI	Mitra Investindo Tbk	16 Jul 1997	V	V	V
41	MDKA	Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk	19 Jun 2015	_	-	_

Information :

		10	4	
Criteria is com	pleted			É

: Criteria is not completed

The sample selection process resulted in a number of companies that meet the criteria. The steps of sample selection process are summarized in the following table

Table 6. Sample Selection Process

No	Criteria	Amount				
1	The category of Mining Companies	41				
2	Companies publish their financial report in 2012-2016 uncompletely	(2)				
3	Companies that not provide a financial report with the units of rupiah	(25)				
4	4 Companies have uncomplete data which audited					
Tota	Total of sample					

Based on the criteria that have been determined, then the mining companies which become 13 samples in this research are as follows shown in list of sample.

 Table 7. List Of Sample

No	Stock Code	Listed Company	Listed Date
1.	ATPK	Bara Jaya International Tbk	17 Apr 2002
2.	РКРК	Perdana Karya Perkasa Tbk	11 Jul 2007
3.	PTBA	Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam	23 Dec 2002
		(Persero) Tbk	
4.	SMMT	Golden Eagle Energy Tbk	29 Feb 2000
5.	ARTI	Ratu Prabu Energi Tbk	30 Apr 2003
6.	ELSA	Elnusa Tbk	06 Feb 2008
7.	RUIS	Radiant Utama Interins	12 Jul 2006
8.	ANTM	Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	27 Nov 1997
9.	CITA	Cita Mineral Investindo Tbk	20 Mar 2002
10.	DKFT	Central Omega Resources Tbk	21 Nov 1997
11.	TINS	Timah (Persero) Tbk	19 Oct1995
12.	CTTH	Citatah Tbk	07 Mar 1996
13.	MITI	Mitra Investindo Tbk	16 Jul 1997

Source : Data Processed

E. Data Collection Technique

Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information in systematic ways that enables the researcher to answer the research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes. The data collection technique used in this research is documentation. The data used in this research are secondary data. Secondary data can be defined as data collected by others, not specifically for the research question at hand. In this research the secondary data exist in the form of internal reports and media publications.

F. Method Of Analysis

1. Descriptive statistic

Statistical data processed using a variety of statistical methods, but before further data processing. It is necessary to depictions or descriptions of the data. The process is called descriptive statistic. In the descriptive statistical analysis, this research describes research with its constituent statistical variables. Descriptive statistic is used to determine the level of residual income, financial performance, and firm value in mining companies which listed in IDX. Measurement which used in this research is minimum value, maximum value, mean, and standard deviation.

2. Inferential Statistic Analysis

Inferential statistical analysis is the analysis of quantitative data with mathematical statistical approach. Thus, they attempt to predict the qualities and behavior of a phenomenon which can't be wholly observed. Inferential statistic bring into play probability theory and the reliability of making certain estimates and predictions. Methods of data analysis in this study using the partial least square (PLS) with the help of smartPLS software. Technical analysis of data using the PLS is considered appropriate because the research model in this structural study from consisting of more than one indicator dependent variable. PLS was develop in the 1960s, by Herman O. A. Wold to examine the weak theory and the problem on normality assumption of data distribution. According to Wold, "Partial Least Square quantitative data analysis of is a powerful analysis method because of not a lot assumption based". PLS is an excellent tool because it can be applied at all scales of the data and does not use multiple regression assumptions such as requiring the assumption of normality classics such problems, heteroskodesity, autocorrelation, and multicollinearity. Based on the characteristics of the excellence model selection techniques using PLS analysis is seen as an appropriate data analysis tools that are expected to showing accurate data analysis, especially in the prediction function of the variable that is the focus of concern in this research.

3. Partial Least Square (PLS)

Analysis PLS is one of statistical methods of SEM based variant is designed to accomplish multiple regression when specific problems occurs on the data, such as the small sample size of research, lost data existence (missing values), and multicollinearity. Theoretically, high multicollinearity increases the rejection risk for hypothesis testing in regression models. Partial least squares is method for up to constructing predictive models when the factors are many and highly are collinear (Tobias, 2010). According to Abdi (2010) "PLS regression is recent technique that generalizes and combines features from principal component analysis and multiple regressions. It is particularly useful when we need to predict a set of dependent variables from a (very) large set of independent variables (i.e. predictors)". Partial least square can be used both as confirmatory theory (hypothesis testing) and as the tool to build relationship that there is still no theoretical basis for it.

PLS is powerful method of analysis because it can be applied at all scales of the data. Does not require a lot of assumptions and sample size does not have to big. PLS beside can be used as a confirmation of the theory, also can be used to build a relationship that there has been no basis for testing his theory of proposition. PLS also can be use for structural modeling with reflective of formative indicator.

a. Reflective indicator models

Reflective indicator model developed based on classical test theory, which assumes that the variation of construct measuring score is a function of the true score plus error. Characteristic reflective indicator model are :

- 1) Direction of causality as if from the construct to the indicators
- Between indicators are expected correlated (have the reliability consistency internal)
- Eliminate one indicator of the measurement model will not change the meaning of constructs
- 4) Calculate the measurement error on the level indicator.
- b. Formative indicator models

Construct with formative indicators have characteristic such as composites, such as those used in economic literature, namely the index of sustainable economic welfare, the human development index, and the quality of life index. The origin of formative model can be traced back to the "operational definition", and based on the operational definition it can be stated precisely using formative model or reflective model. If represents a latent variable and x is an indicator, then : = x. therefore, the composite variable formative model a if influenced (determined) by the indicator. So the direction of causality as if from the indicator to the latent variables. The characteristics of formative indicator model are :

- 1) Direction of causality as if from indicator to construct
- Between the indicators are assumed uncorrelated (no required testing of internal consistency or Alpha Cronbach)
- 3) Eliminate one indicator be changing the meaning of the construct
- 4) Measurement error is placed at the placed at the level construct (zeta)

(Jaya and Sumertajaya, 2008)

Jaya and Sumertajaya (2008) also stated that PLS is able to deal with two serious problems :

a. The solution is not acceptable, this happens because the PLS-based variance and covariance instead, so that the matrix singularity problem will never happen. In addition, work on the PLS structural model are recursive, so the problem un-identified, under-identified or over-identified also not going to happen.

b. Factors that can not be determined (factor indeterminacy), is the existence more than one factor contained in a set of indicator variables. Especially for formative indicators are not require any common factor that will always be obtained latent variables that are composites. In this case the latent variable is a linear combination of

the indicators (Jaya, 2008)

The advantages of PLS specifically : 1) PLS is not based on various assumptions, 2) PLS can be used to predict the model with a weak foundation of theory, 3) PLS can be used on data that experiencing "disease" classical assumptions (such as the data is not Gaussian, Multicollinearity problem and autocorrelation problem), and 4) PLS can be used for small sample sizes and can be used for formative and reflective construct. Inside PLS, variables indicator is recognized on reflective indicator or formative indicators. In line with Kline (2011:286) was that :

"an alternative to SEM for analyzing models with both measurement and structural components is partial least square path modeling, also known as latent variable partial least squares. In this approach, constructs are estimated as linier combinations of observed variables, or composites. Although SEM is better for testing strong hypothesis about measurement. The partial least square approach is well suited for situations where 1) prediction is emphasized over theory testing and 2) it is difficult to meet the requirement for large samples of identification in SEM"

Beside that, the purpose of using PLS regression is both to predict Y from X and to describe their common structure. Then Y is a vector and X is full rank, this purpose could be accomplished using ordinary multiple regression. When predictors number is larger compared to the number of observations, X is likely to be singular and the regression approach is no longer feasible (because of multicolinerity). Error estimation of sets measurement is not distributed on every measurement dimensions or individual item. Errors in formative constructs are shown at the level of construct rather than on the individual item level or dimension. Therefore, construct reliability testing cannot be performed on the formative construct. Construct validity for formative testing is done using nomological validity and criterion-related validity. However, in PLS method testing, formative and reflective constructs can be tested simultaneously in model research.

4. Linier Equation

According to Widarjono (2015 : 273), PLS path model consist of two element, which are structural model (Inner Model) and measurement model (Outer Model). The function of inner model is to show the relation between two or more latent variables. Henseler (2016 : 4) stated the measurement model (Outer Model) specifies the relations between a construct variables (Latent Variable) and its observed indicators (Manifest Variables). Inner model consist of two variables, which are dependent latent variable and independent latent variable. Independent latent variables in this research are Residual Income and Financial Performance, while dependent latent variable in this research is Firm Value. Widarjono (2015 : 274) stated that PLS path model also consist of error which happen when independent latent variable influence the dependent latent variable and error in reflective measurement model. Detail information about PLS path model in this research will be explained in figure 3. In addition Widarjono also stated that there are two ways to build latent variables, namely formative measurements and reflective measurements, for latent variable measurement this research uses formative measurement as a way to measure it.

5. PLS Path Model

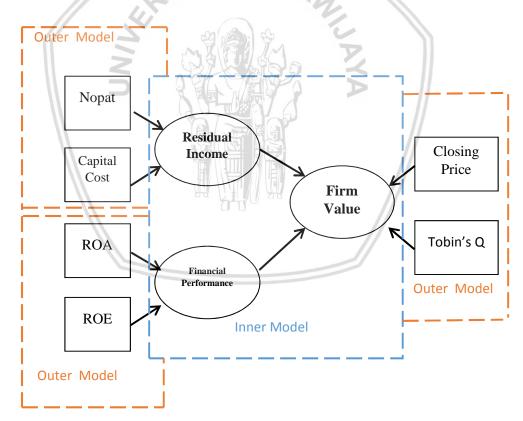


Figure 3. PLS Path Model

6. The Evaluation of Outer Model and Inner Model

a. Outer Model

The purpose of evaluation outer model is to evaluate indicator variables in this research. According to Widarjono (2015, 277) indicator reliability, which is evaluation based on the outer loading. If outer loading > 0.7 so indicator variable deserve to keep as the indicator of research, for exploration research the length used is between 0.5-0.7, and if the outer loading less than 0.5, so indicator variable have to be dismissed. "The empirical evaluation of formative outer models requires assessing convergent validity, or the extent to which a measure relates to other measures of the same phenomenon. This assessment is done by means of redundancy analysis in which each formatively measured construct is correlated with and alternative reflective of single-item measurement of the same construct" (hair, et al, 2014:112). Thus, in this research using indicator for outer loading >0.5 or P value < 0.05.

b. Inner Model

The purpose of evaluation inner models is to explain the influence of independent latent variables on dependent latent variable. Step to evaluate inner model as follows :

1) T test

This test was conducted to determine the partially independent variables influence significantly or not the dependent variable. By using a significance level of 0:05 (= 5%). Conditions of acceptance or rejection of the hypothesis is as follows:

b) If significant value <0.05 then Ho is rejected.

2) Determinant coefficient (R²)

Determination coefficient test (\mathbb{R}^2) essentially measures how far the ability of the model is in explaining the variations in the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination is between zero and one. \mathbb{R}^2 value is small, which means that the ability of the independent variables in explaining the variation of the dependent variable is very limited. A value close to the mean of independent variables provides almost all the information needed to predict the variation of the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2011: 97). In general, good \mathbb{R}^2 value is \mathbb{R}^2 0.75

3) Predictive relevance (Q^2)

After calculating R^2 for dependent latent variable, then the Stone- Geisser Q square is calculated with formula :

$$Q^2 = 1 - (1-R12)(1-R22)...(1-RP2)$$

Hair, et al (2014:113-114) stated that the smaller the difference between predicted and original values the greater Q^2 and thus the models predictive accuracy. Specifically, Q^2 value larger than zero for particular endogenous construct indicates the path models predictive relevance for this particular construct. It should however be noted that while comparing the Q^2 value to zero is indicative of whether an endogenous construct can be

predicted, it does not say anything about the quality of the prediction.

Based on the explanation above, is can be concluded that the value of Q^2 must be higher than 0 can be predicted. The magnitude of Q^2 value does not affect the quality of the prediction. It only show strong the influence between variables.



CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Object Description Research

This research used mining company listed on the Indonesian stock exchange as a sample. They consist of 41 companies, but only 13 companies used as sample because they meet sampling criteria established in this research. The following breifly outlines the general description of each BRAH company used as samples : TAS

1. PT. Bara Jaya International Tbk

Established in Medan in the year 1988 under the name PT Anugrah Tambak Perkasindo In 2002, the Company carried out its first Initial Public Offering and subsequently listed all of its shares at the Jakarta Stock Exchange (Company Listings) on 17 April 2002 At the EGMS of the Company dated 7 June 2006 the shareholders of the Company agreed to change the name of the Company from PT Anugrah Tambak Perkasindo Tbk. to PT ATPK Resources Tbk. The Company's domicile from Medan to Jakarta, and to diversify the field of business activities to include general mining business and infrastructure development. The resolution passed at the EGMS of the Company dated 30 November 2006 the EGMS agreed to add the fields of coal mining, oil & gas exploration and to enter into the sector of Independent Power Producer (IPP) the Company commenced its investment in coal sector by acquiring PT Modal Investasi Mineral (MIM) which MIM had already owned 6 (six) subsidiary companies, namely: PT Saptajaya Menjak Sengewari (SMS), PT Mega Alam Sejahtera (MAS), PT Sarana Mandiri Utama (SMU), PT Damanka Prima (Damanka), PT Tuhup Coal Mining (TCM) and PT MIM Geoservices Technology (MGT). (www.barajayainternasional.co.id)

2. PT. Perdana Karya Perkasa Tbk

In 1983 PT. Perdana Karya Perkasa Tbk. (PKPK) was established primarily to support the operation of oil and gas blocks by PT. Vico Indonesia, Total E & P Indonesie, and new customers of PKPK since 2011 are Salamander Energy Ltd. Some time afterwards, PKPK also expanded its business operations in other areas, such as Kangean and Pangerungan blocks for PT. EMP Kangean, as well as the latest in the Sampang (Madura) area for Santos Energy Ltd, but basically the main business area of PKPK is East Kalimantan. PKPK's important business development in other sectors is public transportation for PT. Pamapersada Nusantara in Bontang at the end of 1990, then coal mining and plantation support sector at 2005. Business development in the coal sector as well as marking the development of management. The latest business sectors operated by PKPK are oil and gas supporting services for PT Vico Indonesia, Total E & P Indonesie, Salamander Energy Ltd, plantation services, among others for Smart Group companies, coal mining, and heavy equipment rental as supporting sectors the main business (www.pkpk-tbk.co.id)

3. PT. Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk

Using underground mining method, initial operation commenced in 1923 and lasted until 1940, while commercial production began in 1938.When the Dutch Colonial period ended in Indonesia, the mining workers fought for the nationalization of the mines. In 1950, the Indonesian Government approved the establishment of State-Owned Bukit Asam Coal Mine or Perusahaan Negara Tambang Arang Bukit Asam (PN TABA).In 1981, PN TABA converted its status to a limited liability company under the name of PT Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk, further called the Company. To develop coal industry in Indonesia, in 1990 the Government merged Perum Tambang Batubara with the Company. In line with the national energy security development program, in 1993 the Company was assigned by the Government to develop coal briquette business. On December 23, 2002 the Company became a publicly listed company on the Indonesian Stock Exchange under the code of "PTBA" (*www.ptba.co.id*)

4. PT. Golden Eagle Energy Tbk

PT Golden Eagle Energy Tbk (SMMT or Company) established in 1980 by the name PT The Green Pub with main business activity restaurant and entertainment. On May 10th, 1996, the Company changed its name to PT Setiamandiri Mitratama, the Company was initially listed in Surabaya Stock Exchange after its initial public offering of 5,000,000

shares with offering price of Rp500.- per share. The high intensity of competition level in the restaurant and entertainment business forced the Company to review each strategies and business development in order to provide a more attractive performance growth for investors and shareholders. Upon considering various potential business prospects to be explored, the Company concluded that the mining business especially coal is one of the most promising and suitable business. Within the last ten years, the national coal industry has improved significantly, both in terms of productivity and selling price. The coal business are also predicted to be profitable opportunities considering coal is one of primary sources of non-renewable energy. In accordance with the strategy that has been set, the Company conduct the business transformation from the two subsidiaries, namely PT Internasional Prima Coal (IPC) and PT Triaryani (TRI) which will be the operational companies for SMMT. The Company has also completed the divestment of the restaurant and entertainment business and changed the Company's identity and logo to better represent its business activities in the mining industry. restaurant and entertainment business to mining, especially coal by issuing 820 million new shares through rights issue. The proceeds earned from rights issue were used to acquire two subsidiaries, namely PT Internasional Prima Coal (IPC) and PT Triaryani (TRI) which will be the operational companies for SMMT. The Company has also completed the divestment of the restaurant and entertainment business and changed

BRAWIJAYA

the Company's identity and logo to better represent its business activities in the mining industry (*www.go-eagle.co.id*)

5. PT. Ratu Prabu Energi Tbk

PT. Ratu Prabu Energi, Tbk., was originally established under the name of PT. The Company changed its name as PT. Ratu Prabu Energi, Tbk., on June 30, 2008. The Company conducted an Initial Public Offering in the amount of 95.000.000 common shares based on Effective Notification Statement from the Chairman of Bapepam Number 796/PM/2003, and the Company Listed all of its shares in Jakarta Stock Exchange (now Indonesian Stock Exchange) on April 30, 2003, with code "ARTI". On June 30, 2008 the Company changed its name to PT. Ratu Prabu Energi, Tbk., and transformed its core business from furniture manufacturing to oil and gas. The Company conducted an Initial Public Offering in the amount of 95.000.000 common shares based on Effective Notification Statement from the Chairman of Bapepam Number 796/PM/2003, and the Company Listed all of its shares in Jakarta Stock Exchange (now Indonesian Stock Exchange) on April 30, 2003, with code "ARTI". The Company conducted a Limited Public Offering I to existing shareholders in connection with the right issue of 1.568.000.000 shares on July 11, 2008. In 2014, The Company successfully completed of the second rights offerings that IDR. 733.824.000.000, and we used these funds to working capital of our subsidiaries (www.rpenergi.com)

6. PT. Elnusa Tbk

PT. Elnusa Tbk. the one and only national company that possesses combined competencies in oil & gas services: seismic, drilling and oilfield. We provide oil & gas services sector possessing strategic global alliances established with world-class oil & gas companies, in compliance with global standards in work safety and environment. As a part of Pertamina affiliation, our majority shareholder responsible for making what we are today. We possess over 40 years of experience in oil & gas services industry with a clientele that is both multi-national and loyal. We are the market leader in oil & gas services business with expertise that allows us to penetrate international market. Elnusa started as a state-owned oil and gas PT Pertamina's operations support services company, 1969. Its services include maintenance and reparation of Pertamina's vessel shipboard electronic communications equipment, navigational equipment and radar system. In October 2007, Elnusa yet again restructured itself, this time in an effort to dedicate itself as Indonesia's first integrated upstream oil and gas services company, providing a dedicated 1-stop services in Indonesia upstream oil and gas services industry. Aside from horizontal consolidation, Elnusa's oil and gas services business affiliations were consolidated into its corporate structure as well. PT Elnusa Tbk. was officially listed at the Indonesia Stock Exchange (Bursa Efek Indonesia) on 6th February 2008. With its own brand of professionalism, transparency, management and clean &

trustworthy business ethics, PT Elnusa Tbk. was ready then to take on challenges, nationally, regionally and internationally. Today, PT Elnusa Tbk. is the leader in oil & gas services sector serving both national and multi-national clientele (*www.elnusa.co.id*)

7. PT. Radiant Utama Interinsco Tbk.

PT Radiant Utama Interinsco Tbk. (RUIS) is a provider of energy service which delivering a range of leading solutions in the Oil and Gas Industry. We provide supporting services for the energy industry and serve various services to cater every need of our onshore and offshore customers in the industry. RUIS and its subsidiaries comprises PT Supraco Indonesia, PT Supraco Lines and PT Supraco Deep Water has around Rp 1,8 trillion in Sales, employs around 3,155 people and operates from 12 branches / representative offices throughout Indonesia. RUIS established since 1984 based on Deed of Incorporation No. 41 dated August 22nd, 1984. RUIS has been experienced in Indonesian Oil and Gas industry for over 30 years in providing technical support services to the oil and gas sector from upstream to downstream, as well as other related industries. The Company made its debut in the capital market in 2006, with a gain Rp 42,500,000,000 of Initial Public Offering (IPO). On July 12th, 2006, the Company first offered to public and effectively listed on the Jakarta Stock Exchange (now Indonesia Stock Exchange) with the number of shares totaled 770 million shares with code "RUIS". As a holding of several subsidiaries that engages in the field in Indonesia Oil and Gas services industry, RUIS serves in line of business such as Inspection & Certification, Technical Support Services, Agency & Trading, Marine & Construction, and Offshore Production Facilities. To this date and onward, our areas of expertise are continuously being extended towards upstream and downstream in oil and gas as well as other industries. With reliable human resources management, a broad network of local to international, and has been active in the oil and gas business lines in Indonesia, the Company will continue to grow along with the development of oil and gas projects in the coming years. (*www.radiant.co.id*)

8. PT. Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk

ANTAM is a vertically integrated, export-oriented, diversified mining and metals company. With operations spread throughout the mineral-rich Indonesian archipelago, ANTAM undertakes all activities from exploration, excavation, processing through to marketing of nickel ore, ferronickel, gold, silver, bauxite and coal. The company has long term loyal blue chip customers in Europe and Asia. Due to the vastness of the company's licensed exploration areas as well as its known large holdings of high quality reserves and resources, ANTAM has formed several joint ventures with international partners to profitably develop geological ore bodies into profitable mines. The company generates healthy cash flows, and has prudent capital management. The company became a limited liability state-controlled company in 1968 with the merger of several single commodity mining companies. In 1997, the company conducted an initial public offering (IPO) and listed its shares on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and 35% were sold by the government to the public, to raise money for a ferronickel expansion. In 1999, ANTAM listed its shares in Australia as a foreign exempt entity and then in 2002 augmented its status to the more stringent ASX Listing (*www.antam.com*)

9. PT. Cita Mineral Investindo Tbk

CITA is a bauxite mining company establish in 1992 which have several mining subsidiaries. through WHW our associate entity, CITA will be the firs alumina producer in Indonesia. In 1992 establishment of company under the name of PT. Cipta Panel Utama, engaged in the Pnel & Furniture industry. Conducted diversification in Panel & furniture Industry, among others computer workstation, home entertaiment centre. CITA listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange on 2002 and investment in PT. Harita Prima Mineral on 2005. In 2007 until 2012 CITA conducted a Limited Public Offering I for change the Company's name to PT. Cita Mineral Investindo Tbk, on Limited Public Offering II CITA conduct investment in PT. Karya Utama Tambang Jaya and then established PT. Well Harvest Winning Alumina Refinery (Smelter Grade Alumin). Last in refinery 2013 CITA ground breaking project of alumina (www.citamineral.com)

10. PT. Central Omega Resources Tbk

PT Central Omega Resources Tbk was founded in 1995. Since 2008, the company has started engaging in mining of nickel ore and in 2011, the

company began exporting nickel ore overseas. In a short time, the Company has produced nickel ore as much as 3 million ton per year. The Company's nickel mines are located in Sulawesi, which has one of the largest late rite nickel reserves in the world, specifically at Morowali, Central Sulawesi and at North Konawe, Southeast Sulawesi. In order to meet the governments regulation, Mining Law No. 4 of 2009, The Company plant to conduct downstream processing of it's nickel ore by building a Nickel Pig Iron smelter in Northern Morowali, Central Sulawesi. Construction of the project was conducted by Company in cooperation with PT Macrolink Nickel Development to jointly form a new company, PT COR Industri Indonesia. With a commitment to become one of the major nickel company in Indonesia, PT Central Omega Resources Tbk together with PT Macrolink Nickel Development conducted a strategic move, both to improve sustainable mining practise and to increase the value-added nickel ore mineral resources, one of which is the operating of a NPI smelter in Northern Morowali, Central Sulawesi. For the first phase, will be operated the smelter with production capacity of 100.000 ton NPI pa. This phase one smelter is scheduled to be operational by 2017 (www.centralomega.com)

11. PT. Timah (persero) Tbk

PT.Timah as a Limited Liability Company Timah was established on August 2nd, 1976. It is a State-Owned Enterprise engaged in tin mining and has been listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange since 1995.The company's scope of activity includes mining, industry, trading, transportation and services. The company's main activity is as the holding company that performs tin mining operations and marketing services to their business groups. The company has several subsidiaries engaged in the workshop and shipbuilding, engineering services, tin mining, tin consulting and tin research services, as well as non-tin mining. The company is in Pangkalpinang, Bangka Belitung province. Its operational areas are in Bangka Belitung Province, Riau Province, South Kalimantan, Southwest Sulawesi, and Cilegon, Banten. (*www.timah.com*)

12. PT. Citatah Tbk

PT Citatah was the first private company to develop Indonesia's marble resources, and has been involved in the extraction and processing of marble for over thirty years. Established in 1974, the Company began mining beige marble from its quarry near Bandung, and subsequently achieved a dominant market position for its material in Indonesia. In January 1996, the Company acquired a 90% shareholding in PT Quarindah Ekamaju Marmer, a marble company with quarries and a modern processing plant in Pangkep, South Sulawesi. Following this acquisition, in July 1996, Citatah was listed on the Jakarta Stock Exchange and raised additional capital to fund a major expansion in the Company's processing facilities at Pangkep, located close to Citatah's quarry sites, and to build a new Special Projects Centre at Karawang, 70 km east of Jakarta. During a period of reorganisation between 1998 and 2002, Citatah divested strategic

shareholdings in its subsidiary companies in Malaysia and the United States, and embarked on a restructuring programme that would streamline all aspects of the Company's operations to improve productivity and service. Since 2009, the Company has expanded its domestic sales business to include a wide range of imported surfaces products to meet the demands of the developing construction market in Indonesia. Today, the Company is the largest marble producer in Indonesia, and the sole agent for a range of international branded interior and exterior finishes products including Bisazza, Caesarstone and Priante PelleItaliana. (*www.citatah.co.id*)

13. PT. Mitra Investindo Tbk

In 1993 company establish as PT. Minsuco International Finance. Incorporated as a financial company and changes its name into PT. Maharani Intifinance. Intial Public Offering 58,800,000 shares, Rp 500 per share and company listing of 120,000,000 shared, Rp 500 per share in the Jakarta Stock Exchange and Surabaya Stock Exchange. In 1998 PT. Minsuco International Finance has change its name into PT. Mandiri Intl Finance Tbk. and change of share nominal value from Rp. 500 into Rp. 250 per share. Change its scope of business to financial and investment development and consultancy services with name PT Siwani Trimitra Tbk. Increased its subscribed and fully paid capital through issuance of shares without pre emptive right to L&M Group Investment delisted from Surabya Stock Exchange and then increase its subscribe and fully paid capital through issueance of shares without pre emptive right in relation to the debt of equity convesion Money Around International Limited (MAIL), 240,000,000 shares, RP. 250 per share on 2001 until 2005. In 2006 until 2014 conduct merger with PT Caraka Berkat Sarana and change its name into PT Mitra Investindo Tbk and then change line of business as a granite mining. Amendmend of the Company's Article of Association in accordance with the Company Law No. 40 of 2007, amendemend of the Company's Article of Association in compliance with the Capital Market Supervisory Board Regulation No IXJ. 1. Quasi Reorganization to eliminate deficit retained earnings and stherenghten the Company's capital structure . As of 31 December 2012, the Company's equity recirded a positive figures of RP. 94.81 billion. Reverse stock split, increase in issue and paid-up capital with pre-emptive rights totaling 641,614,000 B class shares. (*www.mitra-investindo.com*)

B. Data Presentation

Data presentation provides information relating to the calculating of the value of the variable to be observed at samples researched by researches. The data presentation using the mining company's financial statements have been audited. The information shows the states of the company in the period 2012-2016 in Appendix 1.

C. Descriptive Statistic Analysis

Descriptive statistic is a platform of statistical science used to describe various characteristics of data from variables or indicator of research. This research involves three variables which are Residual Income, Financial Performance and Firm Value which each variables are measured by several indicators obtained by secondary data from Indonesian Stock Exchange website (attached in appendix). The description of minimum, maximum, and mean of each indicators in every variables are as follow :

1. Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT)

Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT) is used as an indicator of the Residual Income variable. NOPAT obtained from 13 companies during periods of 2012-2016 are shown on table 8.

	Milli	on Rupiah		-		
No	Emiten	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	ATPK	(16,741)	13,041	52,940	(161,556)	(113,608)
2	PKPK	(9,070)	334	(28,432)	(61,713)	(3,939)
3	PTBA	2,909,421	1,854,281	2,019,214	2,037,111	1,055,212
4	SMMT	14,302	19,338	(3,502)	(60,579)	(18,290)
5	ARTI	51,857	66,432	30,078	17,804	2,597
6	ELSA	135,597	242,605	418,092	379,745	316,066
7	RUIS	28,994	29,635	55,705	41,281	22,234
8	ANTM	2,993,116	409,947	(775,286)	(1,440,853)	64,806
9	CITA	236,314	686,687	(384,699)	(341,206)	(70,134)
10	DKFT	303,448	337,286	(46,208)	(32,645)	(33,487)
11	TINS	431,588	515,102	637,954	101,561	251,969
12	CTTH	2,759	484	1,014	1,950	13,109
13	MITI	22,091	22,003	7,609	(179,561)	(18,762)
M	aximum	2,993,116	1,854,281	2,019,214	2,037,111	1,055,212
М	inimum	(16,741)	334	(775,286)	(1,440,853)	(113,608)
	Mean	546,436.62	322,859.62	152,652.23	23,179.92	112,905.62

Table 8. Net Operating Profit After Tax During Periods of 2012-2016 in Million Rupiah

Source : Data Processed,2018

Table 8 shows that PT. Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk (PTBA) has highest Net Operating Profit After Tax during periods of 2013 until 2016 which are Rp 1,854,281, Rp 2,019,214, Rp 2,037,111, and Rp 1,055,212 , while in 2012, highest net operating profit after tax is obtained PT. Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk (ANTM) which is Rp 2,993,116. The lowest net operating profit after tax in periods of 2012 is PT. Bara Jaya International (ATPK) which is Rp (16,741), in period of 2013 is PT. Perdana Karya Perkasa Tbk (PKPK) which is Rp 334, in period of 2014 and 2015 is PT. Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM) which is Rp.(775,286) and Rp.(1,440,853) and the last in period of 2016 is PT. Bara International International Tbk. (ATPK) which Rp (113,608).

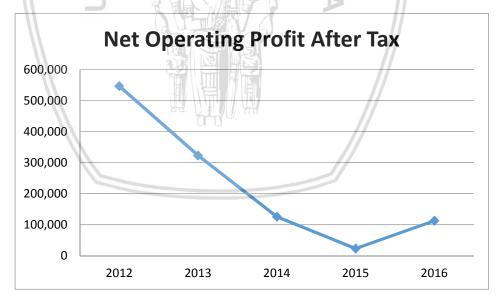


Figure 4. Mean of Net Operating Profit After Tax **Source :** Data Processed

According to the figure 4, the condition of net operating profit after tax in average is decreasing year by year. In 2012, the mean of net operating profit after tax is Rp 546,436.62 which decrease in 2013 as Rp 322,859.62, then increase in 2014 and 2015 which is Rp 152,652.23 and Rp 23,179.92 and decrease as well in 2016 as Rp 112,905.62. It shows that the ability of companies to generate profits during the periods of 2012 until 2016 are dreased.

2. Cost Capital

Cost Capital is used as an indicator of the Residual Income variable. NOPAT obtained from 13 companies during periods of 2012-2016 are shown on table 9.

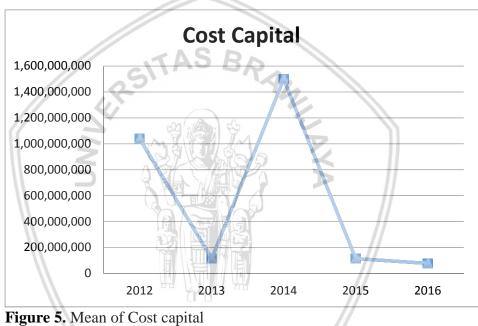
No	Emiten	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	ATPK	3,572,355	1,582,937	4,166,286	(12,200,604)	(7,935,110)
2	PKPK	207,549,896	387,422,880	14,635,104,519	(3,371,647)	(125,917)
3	PTBA	434,588,283	293,564,113	482,189,122	368,158,890	186,144,308
4	SMMT	1,229,996	2,038,407	(148,341)	(509,420)	(784,948)
5	ARTI	6,127,856	8,410,843	3,822,613	2,802,542	349,638
6	ELSA	60,446,646	132,224,010	881,146,780	620,776,232	766,389,811
7	RUIS	53,979,611	21,749,077	24,455,009	72,200,662	15,182,524
8	ANTM	984,118,514	266,189,940	(128,481,201)	(194,466,243)	13,522,743
9	CITA	11,695,551,290	101,833,432	(58,715,189)	(54,565,383)	(12,053,279)
10	DKFT	20,001,306	22,673,942	2,989,753,987	685,837,823	(2,246,211
11	TINS	51,395,851	74,469,883	643,040,365	15,108,399	36,898,780
12	CTTH	(52,285)	173,821,348	(1,228,556)	1,029,627	4,515,954
13	MITI	(5,897,608)	(4,026,499)	978,453	(13,858,201)	1,956,016
N	laximum	11,695,551,290	387,422,880	14,635,104,519	685,837,823	766,389,811
N	/linimum	(5,897,608)	(4,026,499)	(128,481,201)	(194,466,243)	(7,935,110
	Mean	1,039,431,670	113,996,486	1,498,160,296	114,380,206	77,062,639

Table 9. Cost Capital During Periods of 2012-2016 in Million Rupiah

Source : Data Processed

Table 9 shows that PT. Cita Mineral Investindo Tbk (CITA) has highest cost capital in period 2012 which Rp 11,659,551,290, in period of 2013 and 2014 the highest cost capital is PT. Perdana Karya Perkasa Tbk (PKPK) as Rp 387,422,880 and Rp. 14,635,104,519, in 2015 is PT. Central Omega Resources Tbk (DKFT) which is Rp 685,837,823 and in period 2016 the highest cost capital is PT. Elnusa Tbk (ELSA) which 766,389,811. The lowest net operating profit after tax

in periods of 2012 is PT. Citatah Tbk (CTTH) which is Rp (5,897,608), in period of 2013 is PT. Mitra Investindo Tbk. (MITI) which is Rp (4,026,499), in period of 2014 and 2015 is PT. Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM) which is Rp. (128,481,201) and Rp. (194,466,243) and the last in period of 2016 is PT. Bara International International Tbk. (ATPK) which Rp (7,935,110).



Source : Data Processed

According to the figure 5, the condition of cost capital in average consistently Fluctuating year by year. In 2012, the mean of cost capital Rp 1,039,431,670, which is decrease in period of 2013 as Rp 113,996,486, which is increase in period of 2014 as Rp. 1,498,1660,296, which is decrease 2015 until 2016 consistently decrease as Rp 114,380,206 and Rp 77,062,639. It shows that the ability of companies to generate profits during 2012 until 2016 are decreased.

3. Return on Assets (ROA)

Return on Assets (ROA) obtained from 13 companies during periods of 2012 until 2016 shown in table 10.

No	Code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
1	ATPK	(11.10)	0.88	2.95	(9.11)	(6.48)		
2	PKPK	(2.29)	0.09	(9.38)	(36.17)	(2.39)		
3	PTBA	22.86	15.88	13.63	12.06	6.12		
4	SMMT	2.98	3.09	(0.48)	(8.50)	(2.77)		
5	ARTI	3.62	4.21	1.70	0.72	0.11		
6	ELSA	3.16	5.55	9.85	8.62	7.54		
7	RUIS	2.46	2.32	4.41	3.78	2.38		
8	ANTM	15.19	1.87	(3.52)	(4.75)	0.22		
9	CITA	12.00	18.20	(13.79)	(12.20)	(2.52)		
10	DKFT	19.76	21.14	(3.88)	(2.39)	(2.04)		
11	TINS	7.07	6.53	6.54	1.09	2.64		
12	CTTH	1.06	0.15	0.28	0.32	2.11		
13	MITI	14.87	14.01	2.10	(72.13)	(8.14)		
Max	ximum	15.19	21.14	13.63	12.06	7.54		
Min	imum	(11.10)	0.09	(13.79)	(72.13)	(8.14)		
Mea	n	7.0492	7.2246	0.8008	(9.1277)	(0.2477)		
Source : Data Processed								

Table 10. Return on Assets During Periods of 2012-2016 (%)

Source : Data Processed

Table 10 shown that PT. Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk (ANTM) has highest return on assets in 2012 which are 15.19%, in period 2013 is PT. Central Omega Resources Tbk (DKFT) which is 21.14%, in period 2014 until 2015 is PT.Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA) which is 13.63% and 12.06%, and the last in period 2016 is PT. Elnusa (ELSA) as 7.54%. the lowest return on assets in period of 2012 is PT. Bara Jaya International Tbk (ATPK) which is (11.10)%, in period of 2013 is PT. Perdana Karya Perkasa Tbk. (PKPK) which is 0.09%, in period of 2014 is PT. Cita Mineral Investindo Tbk, (CITA) which is, and

the last in period of 2015 and 2016 is PT. Mitra Investindo Tbk. (MITI) which is (72.13)% and (8.14)%.

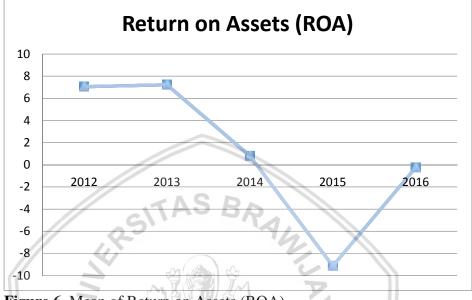


Figure 6. Mean of Return on Assets (ROA) Source : Data Processed

According to the figure 6, the condition of return on assets in average is consistently decreasing year by year, in period of 2012 and 2013 the mean of return on assets which is 7.0492% and 7.2246% and then in period of 2014 until 2016 consistently decrease which is 0.8008%, (9.1277)% and (0.2477)%. It shows that the ability of companies to generate profits during the periods of 2012 until 2016 are decreased.

4. Return on Equity (ROE)

Return on Equity (ROE) obtained from 13 companies during periods of 2012 until 2016 are shown in table 11.

No	Code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	ATPK	(38.20)	1.16	4.51	(16.00)	(12.68)
2	РКРК	(5.19)	0.19	(19.38)	(73.89)	(4.95)
3	PTBA	34.21	24.55	23.29	21.93	11.00
4	SMMT	3.21	4.17	(0.76)	(15.18)	(4.80)
5	ARTI	6.06	7.16	3.11	1.05	0.15
6	ELSA	6.64	10.62	16.19	14.41	10.98
7	RUIS	12.19	11.32	17.94	12.20	6.27
8	ANTM	23.32	3.20	(6.50)	(7.87)	0.35
9	CITA	20.83	32.73	(23.39)	(26.41)	(6.14)
10	DKFT	21.89	23.21	(4.07)	(2.50)	(2.62)
11	TINS	9.47	10.53	11.38	1.89	4.45
12	CTTH	3.50	0.61	1.26	0.67	4.26
13	MITI	23.30	19.72	2.78	(161.89)	(20.22)
Max	ximum	34.21	24.55	23.29	21.93	11.00
Min	imum	(38.20)	0.19	(23.39)	(161.89)	(20.22)
Mea	an 🛆	9.3254	11.4746	2.0277	(19.3531)	(1.0731)
		Processed		2.0211		(1.0/.

Table 11. Return on Equity during period of 2012 until 2016 (%)

Table 11 shows that PT Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk (PTBA) consistently shows has highest return on equity during periods of 2012 until 2016, which are 34.21%, 24.55%, 23.29%, 21.93%, and 11.00%. the lowest return on equity during period of 2012 is PT. Bara Jaya International Tbk. (ATPK) which is (38.20)%, in period of 2013 is PT. Perdana Karya Perkasa Tbk. (PKPK) which is 0.19%, in period of 2014 is PT.Cita Mineral Tbk. (CITA) which is (23.39)%, and during period of 2015 and 2016 is PT Mineral Investindo Tbk. (MITI) which is (161.89)% and (20.22)%.

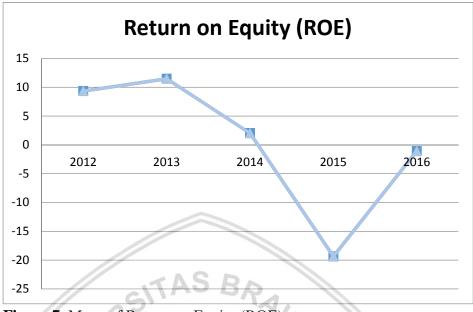


Figure 7. Mean of Return on Equity (ROE) **Source :** Data Processed

According to the figure 7, the condition of return on equity in average is consistently decreasing year by year, in 2012, the mean of return on equity is 9.3254%, then increase in periods of 2013 is 11.4746% and then consistently decrease in period of 2014 until 2016 is 2.0277%, (19.3531)% and (1.0731)%. It shown that the ability of companies to generate profits during the periods of 2012 until 2016 are decreased.

5. Closing Price

Closing price obtained from 13 companies during periods of 2012 until 2016 are shown in table 12.

Table 12. Closing Price during periods of 2012 until 2016 in million rupiah

No	Code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	ATPK	124	270	209	194	194
2	РКРК	86	88	50	50	65
3	PTBA	10,200	12,500	4,525	12,500	11,600

Mean 1		1,293	1,489	609.4615	1,303	1,226
	imum	64	67	50	50	51
Max	kimum	10,200	12,500	4,525	12,500	11,600
13	MITI	1,175	185	124	61	62
12	CTTH	64	67	56	80	87
11	TINS	1,081	1,230	505	1,075	970
10	DKFT	380	397	397	334	400
9	CITA	390	940	940	900	900
8	ANTM	916	895	314	895	800
7	RUIS	192	217	215	236	228
6	ELSA	330	685	247	420	432
5	ARTI	181	101	170	50	51
4	SMMT	1,686	1,785	171	149	154

Source : Data Processed

Table 12 shows that PT Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk (PTBA) consistently shows has highest closing price during periods of 2012 until 2016 , which are Rp 10,200, Rp 12,500, Rp 4,525, Rp 12,500, and Rp 11,600. The lowest closing price in 2012 and 2013 is PT. Citatah Tbk. (CTTH) which are Rp 64 and Rp 67. In periods of 2014 and 2014 is PT. Perdana Karya Perkasa (PKPK) which is Rp 50 for 2014 and 2015. PT. Ratu Prabu Energi (ARTI) that has lowest closing price in periods 2015 and 2016 which are Rp. 50 and Rp 51.



According to the figure 8, the condition of closing price in average is fluctuating year by year. In 2012, the mean of closing price is Rp 1,293. In 2013, the mean closing price increase as Rp 1,489. In 2014, the mean closing price decrease as Rp 609.4615. In 2014, the mean closing price increase as Rp 1,303 and the last in 2016 the mean closing price decrease as Rp 1,226. It shows what the ability of companies to generate profits during the periods of 2012 until 2016 are fluctuate.

6. Tobin's Q

Tobin's Q ratio obtained form 13 companies during periods 2012 until 2016 are shown in table 13.

 Table 13. Tobin's Q Ratio during periods of 2012 until 2016 (%)

No	Code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	ATPK	5.8100	3.9735	3.1977	3.3804	3.5675
2	РКРК	1.4536	1.5221	1.9415	37.2569	3.8781
3	PTBA	(0.1111)	0.0740	0.1395	0.2106	0.1982

No	Code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
4	SMMT	2.2427	1.4265	4.5276	4.7007	5.1116	
5	ARTI	0.1939	0.1024	0.1861	0.0103	3.1845	
6	ELSA	1.7257	1.6004	1.5866	1.6154	1.6410	
7	RUIS	0.2490	0.2426	0.2069	0.1842	0.9684	
8	ANTM	0.5185	0.6392	0.6777	0.8753	0.8793	
9	CITA	0.1591	0.0312	0.2098	0.4983	0.5482	
10	DKFT	(0.7422)	(0.6630)	(0.5635)	(0.5611)	0.1331	
11	TINS	0.7107	0.6502	0.8638	0.9715	0.8813	
12	CTTH	0.5086	0.5384	0.5839	0.3784	0.3284	
13	MITI	(0.0359)	(0.1459)	(0.0168)	(0.2065)	(0.1673)	
Max	ximum	5.8100	3.9735	3.1977	37.2569	5.1116	
Min	imum	(0.7422)	(0.6630)	(0.5635)	(0.5611)	(0.1673)	
Mean 0.9756 0.7686 1.0416 3.7934 1.6271						1.6271	
Source : Data Processed AS B							

Table 13 shows that PT. Bara Jaya International Tbk. (ATPK) has highest tobin's Q ratio during period 2012 until 2014 as 5.8100%, 3.735% and 3.1977%. PT. Perdana Karya Perkasa Tbk. (PKPK) has the highest tobin's Q in period 2015 which is 37.2569% and in period 2016 the highest is PT. Golden Eagle Energy Tbk. (SMMT) which is 5.1116%. the lowest tobin's Q ratio during period 2012 until 2015 obtained by PT. Central Omega Resource Tbk. (DKFT) which are (0.7422)%, (0.6630)%, (0.5635)% and (0.5611)%. In period of 2016 the lowest of tobin's Q ratio is PT. Mineral Investindo Tbk. (MITI) which is (0.1673)%.

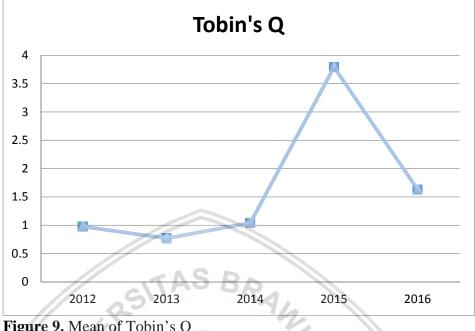


Figure 9. Mean of Tobin's Q Source : Data Processed

According to the figure 9, the condition of tobin's Q ratio average is fluctuating year by year. In 2012,the mean of tobin's Q ratio is 0.9756%, then decrease in 2013 which is 0.7686%. In 2013 and 2014 consistently increase which is 1.0416% and 3.7934% then decrease in 2016 which is 1.6271%. it shows that the ability of companies to maintain its tobin's Q is fluctuate.

D. Result of Model Analysis and Hypothesis Testing

Result of model analysis in this research will be devided into three parts, which are evaluation of outer model, evaluation of inner model, and goodness of fit testing. Path model analysis of this research as follow :

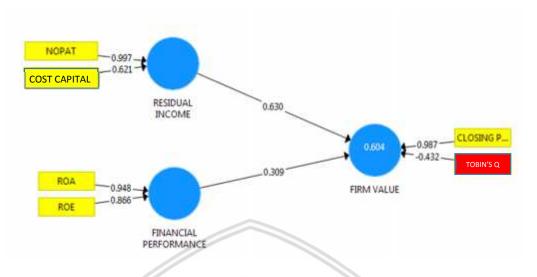


Figure 10. Path Model with Outer Loading Model **Source** : Data Processed by SmartPLS

Yellow indicators are indicators which are reliable to be counted as outer model. Those indicators are able to continue to boostrapping testing because the value of outer loading 0.50 or p-value 0.05. The figure above explained that Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT) and Cost Capital are reliable to be the indicators of Residual Income. In Financial Performance, the reliable indicators are Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE). The only reliable indicator to Firm Value is Closing Price, while Tobin's Q is not reliable to be the indicator of Firm Value. The result of outer loading calculation is attached in appendix.

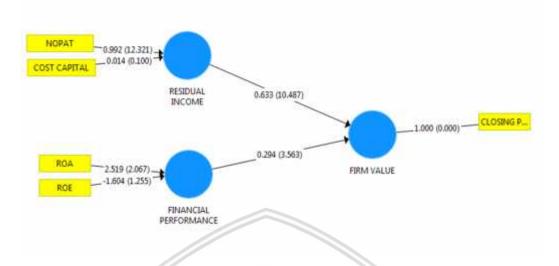


Figure 11. Path Model of The Bootstrapping Calculation Result **Source :** Data Procesed by SmartPLS

1. Evaluation of Outer Model

Outer loading shows the weight of each indicators as measurement of each latent variable. Indicator with biggest outer loading shows the dominant measurement of variable. The result of outer loading test shows in table 14. **Table 14**. Outer Model Analysis Result

	Original Sample	T Statistic	P Values
NOPAT -> Residual Income	1.000	120.480	0.000
COST CAPITAL -> Residual Income	0.568	4.197	0.000
ROA -> Financial Performance	0.948	16.884	0.000
ROE -> Financial Performance	0.865	10.534	0.000
Closing Price -> Firm Value	1.000		

Source : Processed Data by SmartPLS

According to table above, the conclusions of outer loading test are as follow :

a. Indicator of Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT) has outer loading

value as 1.000 with t-statistic value as 120.480 and p-value as 0.000.

Since t-statistic value > 1.96 and p-value <0.05, thus Net Operating Profit After Tax has significant influence to measure Residual Income

- b. Indicator of Cost Capital has outer loading value as 0.568 with t-statistic value as 4.197 and p-value as 0.000. Since t-statistic value > 1.96 and p-value <0.05, thus Cost Capital has significant influence to measure Residual Income
- c. Indicator of Return on Assets (ROA) has outer loading value as 0.947 with t-statistic value as 16.884 and p-value as 0.000. Since t-statistic value > 1.96 and p-value <0.05, thus Return on Assets (ROA) has significant influence to measure Financial Performance
- d. Indicator Return on Equity (ROE) has outer loading values as 0.865 with t-statistic 10.534 and p-value as 0.000, since t-statistic > 1.96 and p-value <0.05, thus Return on Equity has significant influence to measure Financial Performance
- e. Indicator of Closing Price has significant influence to measure Firm Value and is a single indicator forming variable determinants of Firm Value with the value of outer loading as 1.

After the evaluation of outer loading, found that the reliable indicators to measure Residual Income, Financial Performance and Firm Value in this research shows in figure 6.

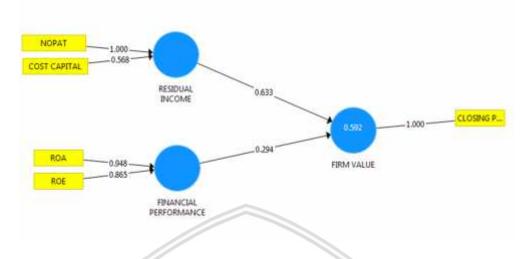


Figure 12. Outer Loading Exclude Nonsignificant Indicators **Source :** Processed Data by SmartPLS

2. Evaluation of Inner Model

Inner model test aims to test the hypothesis in the research. Hypothesis testing is done by using t-test (t-statistic) on each path partially. The following result of hypothesis testing influence of Residual Income and Financial Performance on Firm Value.

Table 15. Inner Loading Result

	Original Sample	T Statistic	P Values	Description
Residual Income -> Firm Value	0.633	10.487	0.000	Significant
Financial Performance -> Firm Value	0.294	3.563	0.000	Significant

Source : Processed Data by SmartPLS

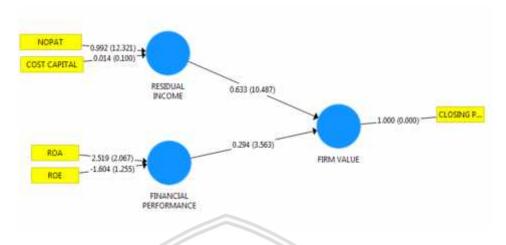


Figure 13. PLS Path Model After Boostrapping (Inner Loading) **Source :** Processed Data by SmartPLS

Based table and figure above, obtained some conclusion as follows :

- a. Testing influence between Residual Income on Firm Value obtained inner loading value of 0.633 with t-statistic value of 10.487 and pvalue of 0.000. It indicates that Residual Income has significant influence of Firm Value since t-statistic value > 1.96 and p-value <0.05.</p>
- b. Testing influence between Financial Performance on Firm Value obtained inner loading value of 0.294 with t-statistic 3.563 and p-value of 0.000. it indicates that Financial Performance has significant influence of Firm Value since t-statistic value > 1.96 and p-value <0.05.</p>

3. Goodness of Fit Testing

The goodness of fit test is using predictive-relevance (Q^2) value. The value of R^2 for dependent variables as follow :

	R Square	Adjusted R Square
Firm Value	0.592	0.579

Source : Processed Data by SmartPLS, 2018

Predictive-relevance (Q^2) value obtained by the formula :

$$Q^2 = 1 - (R_1^2)(1-R_2^2)...(1-R_p^2)$$

 $Q^2 = 1 - 0.592$

 $Q^2 = 0.408$

The calculation result shows the predictive-relevance (Q2) value of 0.408 or 40.8% so that the model has the relevant predictive value. The predictive-relevance value (Q^2) indicated that the diversity of data obtained by the model is 40.8% or in other word the information contained in the data of 40.8% can be explained by the model. The remaining 59.2% is explained by other variables that have not been contained in the model and error.

4. Hypothesis Testing

a. Hypothesis 1 : The Residual Income Influence on Firm Value

Based on the results of research can be concluded that the determinants Residual Income significant influence on Firm Value. PLS analysis resulted in a path coefficient of 0.633 with t-statistic value of 10.487 and p-value of 0.000. t-statistic value> 1.96 indicates that the influence between these variables proved significant. Path coefficient marked positive (+) shows the effect of unidirectional

means the higher determinant factors Residual Income will be higher Firm Value.

b. Hypothesis 2 : The Financial Performance influence on Firm Value

Based on the results of the research can be concluded that the determinants of Financial Performance significant influence the Firm value. PLS analysis resulted in a path coefficient of 00.294 with t-statistic 3.563 and p-value of 0.000. t-static value> 1.96 indicates that the influence these variables proved significant. Path coefficient marked positive (+) indicates a unidirectional influence means that the higher determinants of Financial Performance will be higher Firm Value

E. Discussion of Hypothesis

1. The Residual Income Influence on Firm Value

PLS analysis produces a path coefficient of 0.633 with t-statistic value of 10.487 and p-value of 0.000. statistic value> 1.96 indicates that the influence between these variables proved significant. Path coefficient marked positive (+) indicates that the influence between these variables proved significant. The higher determinant factors Residual Income will be higher Firm Value. Residual Income determinants are formed by indicators with Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT) and Cost Capital , if NOPAT and Cost Capital values are increased then it will increase the Firm Value of the company formed from the indicator Closing Price.

Indicator of Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT) has outer loading value as 1.000 with t-statistic value as 120.480 and p-value as 0.000 and Indicator of Cost Capital has outer loading value as 0.568 with t-statistic value as 4.197 and p-value as 0.000. Since t-statistic value > 1.96 and p-value <0.05, thus Net Operating Profit After Tax and Cost Capital has significant influence to measure Residual Income. The result of this research support previous research Mehdi and Fahmine (2012), if the proportion of the price calculated by the residual income model divided by the current stock price is more than 1, the stock price will increase in the future. According to the available financial literature, the predicted price is more than its real price when this proportion is more than one. Meanwhile there is a significant relationship between the calculated price by the residual income model and the current stock price. Regarding the above results, we can conclude that there was significant relationship between the calculated price by residual income model and the current stock price.

2. The Financial Performance Influence on Firm Value

PLS analysis produces a path coefficient of 0.294 with t-statistic 3.563 and p-value of 0.000. statistic value> 1.96 indicates that the influence between these variables proved significant. Path coefficient marked positive (+) indicates a unidirectional influence which means higher the determinants of Financial Performance, the higher Firm Value. Financial Performance determinants are formed by indicators with Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE), if ROA and ROE values are increased then it will increase the Firm Value of the company formed from the indicator Closing Price

Indicator of Return on Assets (ROA) has outer loading value 0.947 with t-statistic value as 16.884 and p-value as 0.000. Since t-statistic value > 1.96 and p-value <0.05, thus Return on Assets (ROA) has significant influence to measure Financial Performance. The result of this research support previous research Chen and Chen (2011), found that the result confirmed that profitability has a positive effect on Firm Value (Closing Price). Which ROA shows the management efficiency of the enterprise's assets, an is also a positive measure of firm value. ROA is ratio of profitability that is used to measure a company's ability to generate earnings.

Indicator Return on Equity (ROE) has outer loading values as 0.865 with t-statistic 10.534 and p-value as 0.000. since t-statistic > 1.96 and pvalue <0.05, thus Return on Equity has significant influence to measure Financial Performance. Return On Equity is a profitability ratio that measures the level income derived owners of the company on the capital that they invested in the company. This ratio indicates the ability of the management company to manage their own capital to generate profits (net income) provided to shareholders. There is positive relationship between Return on Equity and Closing Price. The result of this research support previous research Chugh and Meador (2010), "Shareholder right will influence profitability of the company and the influence stock price."



CHAPTER V

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

This study was performanced to determine which variables that have an influence on the Closing Price and Tobin's Q of Mining Companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange as a sample. In this study, the independent variable used is Residual Income and Financial Performance while the dependent variable is the Firm Value. According to the test, the conclusion that generated from this research are follows:

a. There is a significant influence with positive direction of Indicator of Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT) has outer loading value as 1.000 with t-statistic value as 120.480 and p-value as 0.000. Since t-statistic value > 1.96 and p-value <0.05, thus Net Operating Profit After Tax has significant influence to measure Residual Income and Indicator of Cost Capital has outer loading value as 0.568 with t-statistic value as 4.197 and p-value as 0.000. Since t-statistic value > 1.96 and p-value <0.05, thus Cost Capital has significant influence to measure Residual Income Residual Income. Based on the results of research can be concluded that the determinants Residual Income significant influence on Firm Value. PLS analysis resulted in a path coefficient of 0.633 with t-statistic value of 10.487 and p-value of 0.000. t-statistic value> 1.96 indicates that the

influence between these variables proved significant. Path coefficient marked positive (+) shows the effect of unidirectional means the higher determinant factors Residual Income will be higher Firm Value.

b. There is a significant influence with positive direction of Return on Assets (ROA) has outer loading value as 0.948 with t-statistic value as 16.884 and p-value as 0.000. Since t-statistic value > 1.96 and p-value <0.05, thus Return on Assets (ROA) has significant influence to measure Financial Performance. Indicator of Return on Equity (ROE) has outer loading values as 0.865 with t-statistic 10.534 and p-value as 0.000. since t-statistic > 1.96 and p-value <0.05, thus Return on Equity has significant influence to measure Financial Performance. Financial Performance. Financial Performance. Financial Performance significant influence the Firm value. PLS analysis resulted in a path coefficient of 0.294 with t-statistic 3.563 and p-value of 0.000. t-static value> 1.96 indicates that the influence these variables proved significant. Path coefficient marked positive (+) indicates a unidirectional influence means that the higher determinants of Financial Performance will be higher Firm Value

B. Limitation Research

In this study, researchers have some limitations in this study. Here are the limits in this study, among others:

1. In this study researchers used mining companies to be populations and samples in the study, this company is considered unique by researchers

because although there is oulier data in the company's financial statements but in 2016-2017 mining companies experienced a significant increase for Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan (IHSG). In this study the researchers only take samples of research samples from 2012-2016 because at the time researchers do research for the year 2017 data has not been released by the Indonesian Stock Exchange. Researcher hope in the future other researchers can use other companies to be examined using the same variable.

2. Result of this research, residual income variable only supported by only one indicator that is NOPAT with outer model value that is 1,000 from two indicator which used by researcher that is capital cost and NOPAT. Which means for this research NOPAT effect as single variable to support Residual Income. For the value of the company itself is supported only one indicator that is closing price with the value of outer model is 1,000. which means for this research closing price effect as a single variable to support the value of the company. The researcher hopes that the next research can use another indicator or add an existing indicator to derive variable residual income and company value.

C. Recommendation

Based on the conclusion and limitation research of an above, there are some suggestions which is expected to be helpful for he company as weel as for other party in need. The recommendation are :

- 1. This research used indicators of residual income and financial performance still limited so that in te next research is suggested to add other variables associated with residual income and financial performance. Company saples or years of future research samples should not be limited to companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
- 2. To increse the value of the company, managers must pay attention to how to make decisions related to the company's residual income and financial performance. As seen in the results of research that residual income and financial performance have a significant effect on the value of the company. The result also prove that the residual income has a big influence on the value of the company. To increase the value of the company, managers must pay attention to how to make decisions related to the company's residual income and financial performance.
- 3. For investors, it is advisable to be more carefu in coosing a company to invest by taking into account the quality of residual income and financial performance because it proves able to increase the value of the company.

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APPENDICES

No	Stock Code	Listed Company	Listed Date
1.	ATPK	Bara Jaya International Tbk	17 Apr 2002
2.	РКРК	Perdana Karya Perkasa Tbk	11 Jul 2007
3.	PTBA	Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam	23 Dec 2002
		(Persero) Tbk	
4.	SMMT	Golden Eagle Energy Tbk	29 Feb 2000
5.	ARTI	Ratu Prabu Energi Tbk	30 Apr 2003
6.	ELSA	Elnusa Tbk	06 Feb 2008
7.	RUIS	Radiant Utama Interins	12 Jul 2006
8.	ANTM	Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	27 Nov 1997
9.	CITA	Cita Mineral Investindo Tbk	20 Mar 2002
10.	DKFT	Central Omega Reseources Tbk	21 Nov 1997
11.	TINS	Timah (Persero) Tbk	19 Oct1995
12.	СТТН	Citatah Tbk	07 Mar 1996
13.	MITI	Mitra Investindo Tbk	16 Jul 1997

Appendix 1. Company Data

COMPANY REPORT : JANUARY 2017 Development Board	As of 31 January 2017 Individual Index : 112.677
Industry Sector : Mining (2)	Listed Shares : 5,760,245,414
Industry Sub Sector : Coal Mining (21)	Market Capitalization : 1,117,487,610,316
Industry Sub Sector : Coal Minning (21)	Warket Capitalization . 1,117,487,010,310
	526 - T 0.00000% 100%
COMPANY HISTORY	SHAREHOLDERS (January 2017)
Established Date : 12-Jan-1988	1. PT Pacific Prima Coal 4,763,557,884 : 82.70% 2. DPS Visions Face Singerous Dtailed AVC Clients 250.964,500 : 6.25%
Listing Date : 17-Apr-2002	2. DBS Vickers Secs. Singapore Pte. Ltd. A/C Clients 359,864,500 : 6.25%
Under Writer IPO :	3. Public (<5%)
PT Usaha Bersama Sekuritas Securities Administration Bureau :	DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT
PT Adimitra Jasa Korpora	
Rukan Kirana Boutique Office	F/1
Jln. Kirana Avenue III Blok F3 No. 5, Kelapa Gading, Jakarta Utara	YearSharesDividendCum DateEx DateDate20011.8916-Dec-0217-Dec-0219-Dec-0208-Jan-03F
Phone : (021) 2974-5222	
Fax :	ISSUED HISTORY
	Listing Trading
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS	No. Type of Listing Shares Date Date
1. Ardika Satya Permana	1. First Issue 135,450,000 17-Apr-02 17-Apr-02
2. Herry Tjahjana	2. Company Listing 275,000,000 T: 17-Apr-02 : 28-Nov-02
*) Independent Commissioners	3. Right Issue 410,450,000 27-Aug-07 27-Aug-07
	4. Warrant I 10,304,669 T: 22-Jan-08 : 15-Jul-10
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	5. Additional Listing without RI 83,120,000 27-Jan-12 27-Jan-12
 R. Bagus Tri Dwinanta Saleh W. Yanto S.E. 	6. Right Issue II 4,845,920,745 T: 13-Dec-13 : 24-Dec-13
1. Ardika Satya Permana	
2. Basa Sidabutar	
3. Siti Umi Nurbaidah	
CORPORATE SECRETARY	
Andreas Andy Santoso	
,	
HEAD OFFICE	
AXA Tower, Kuningan City 29th Fl. Suite 01	
JIn. Prof. Dr. Satrio Kav. 18, Setiabudi -Kuningan	
Jakarta 12940	
Phone : (021) 3005-6388	
Fax : (021) 3005-6377	
Homepage : www.barajayainternasional.co.id	

ATPK Bara Jaya Internasional Tbk. [S]





TRADING	ACTIV	ITIES					
		sing Price		Freq.	Volume	Value	Day
Month	High	Low	Close	(X)	(Thou. Sh.)	(Million Rp)	Ď
Jan-13	134	118	118	638	6,503	803	20
Feb-13	220	118	156	9,650	113,292	19,681	20
Mar-13	190	146	158	4,614	47,617	7,931	19
Apr-13	205	155	166	5,949	66,719	12,322	22
May-13	200	165	170	3,765	56,457	10,417	22
Jun-13	181	166	170	2,126	39,340	6,851	19
Jul-13	181	162	170	462	7,619	1,311	22
Aug-13	179	135	156	366	12,365	2,077	17
Sep-13	220	151	194	1,775	26,380	5,094	21
Oct-13	250	193	225	2,740	43,214	9,623	21
Nov-13	290	215	220	1,307	14,406	3,595	20
Dec-13	290	200	270	1,110	23,455	5,543	19
Jan-14	285	240	285	252	6,839	1,757	19
Feb-14	278	245	275	238	11,304	3,011	20
Mar-14	270	250	255	93	2,421	625	12
Apr-14	255	220	239	277	4,956	1,175	19
May-14	244	210	230	280	3,853	876	18
Jun-14	244	205	236	954	31,619	7,318	20
Jul-14	260	234	257	6,789	653,178	161,264	18
Aug-14	265	230	233	3,125	239,620	62,110	20
Sep-14	239	224	228	735	20,236	4,612	22
Oct-14	227	215	223	1,012	26,222	5,784	23
Nov-14	225	215	220	1,143	27,562	6,076	20
Dec-14	220	200	209	933	21,322	4,566	20
Jan-15	210	190	198	405	6,202	1,266	21
Feb-15	198	175	180	155	1,596	305	19
Mar-15	191	130	178	72	383	66	20
Apr-15	208	165	206	342	8,681	1,727	18
May-15	206	195	202	339	6,711	1,368	19
Jun-15	203	193	196	105	4,080	693	19
Jul-15	195	190	190	71	782	152	18
Aug-15	194	175	194	44	92	18	17
Sep-15	-	-	194	// -	-	-	-
Oct-15	-	-	194	// -	-	-	-
Nov-15	-	-	194	- //	-	-	-
Dec-15	-	-	194	-	-	-	-
Jan-16	-	-	194	-	-	-	-

SHARES TRADED	2012	2013	2014	2015	Jan-16
Volume (Million Sh.)	645	457	1,049	29	-
Value (Billion Rp)	169	85	259	6	-
Frequency (Thou. X)	33	35	16	2	-
Days	244	242	231	151	-
Price (Rupiah)					
High	345	290	285	210	-
Low	118	118	200	130	-
Close	129	270	209	194	194
Close*	124	270	209	194	194
PER (X)	122.77	14.04	-6.92	-7.38	-7.38
PER Industry (X)	20.76	3.23	0.60	-4.41	-2.64
PBV (X)	1.39	1.02	1.11	1.25	1.25
* Adjusted price after corp	orate action				

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PKPK Perdana Karya Perkasa Tbk.

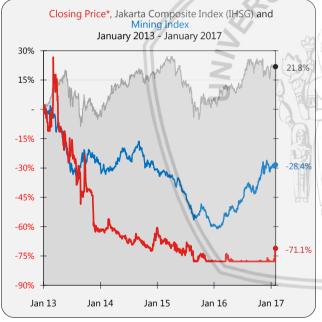
COMPANY REPORT : JANUARY 2017 Development Board Industry Sector : Mining (2) Industry Sub Sector : Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	As of 31 January 2017 Individual Index : 16.2 Listed Shares : 600,000,0 Production (22) Market Capitalization : 39,000,000,0
	528 [0.041 [0.0007%] 99.9%
COMPANY HISTORY Established Date : 07-Dec-1983 Listing Date : 11-Jul-2007 Under Writer IPO : PT Investindo Nusantara Sekuritas PT Danasakti Securities	SHAREHOLDERS (January 2017) 215,710,148 : 35.99 1. Soerjadi Soedarsono 215,710,148 : 35.99 2. Fanny Listiawati 75,639,324 : 12.63 3. PT Perdana Karya Perkasa 60,631,500 : 10.13 4. Public (<5%) 248,019,028 : 41.34
Securities Administration Bureau : PT Raya Saham Registra Plaza Central Building 2nd Fl. Jln. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 47-48, Jakarta 12930 Phone : (021) 252-5666 Fax : (021) 252-5028	DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENTBonusCashRecordingPaymentYearSharesDividendCum DateEx DateDate200711.4303-Jul-0804-Jul-0808-Jul-0822-Jul-08200816.0017-Jul-0921-Jul-0923-Jul-0906-Aug-09200910.8409-Aug-1010-Aug-1012-Aug-1027-Aug-10
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS	ISSUED HISTORY
 Hendry Widyanto Istiardjo *) 	No. Type of Listing Shares Date Date
3. Tukidi	1. First Issue 125,000,000 11-Jul-07 11-Jul-
*) Independent Commissioners	2. Company Listing 475,000,000 11-Jul-07 11-Mar-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1. Soerjadi Soedarsono 2. Untung Haryono AUDIT COMMITTEE 1. Istiardjo 2. Cahya Ernawan 3. Sumarmo	
CORPORATE SECRETARY Untung Haryono	
HEAD OFFICE Graha Perdana, Jln. Sentosa 56 Samarinda Kalimantan Timur Phone : (021) 633-3113	

: corsec@pkpk-tbk.co.id

untunghr@pkpk-tbk.co.id

PKPK Perdana Karya Perkasa Tbk.





SHARES TRADED	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jan-17				
Volume (Million Sh.)	631	228	40	50	65				
Value (Billion Rp)	128	19	3	3	4				
Frequency (Thou. X)	39	24	3	4	4				
Days	241	236	215	163	21				
Price (Rupiah)									
High	290	105	93	65	80				
Low	83	60	50	50	50				
Close	86	88	50	50	65				
Close*	86	88	50	50	65				
PER (X)	153.22	-2.75	-0.49	-5.71	-7.42				
PER Industry (X)	20.76	3.23	0.60	-4.41	-2.64				
PBV (X)	0.29	0.33	0.36	0.38	0.49				
* Adjusted price after corp	* Adjusted price after corporate action								

	TRADING ACTIVITIES							
			osing Prio	ce	Freq.	Volume	Value	>
	Month	High	Low	Close	(X)	(Thou. Sh.)	(Million Rp)	Day
	Jan-13	235	198	200	1,643	36,657	8,096	21
	Feb-13	240	195	215	3,689	72,213	15,826	20
	Mar-13	290	210	260	8,833	196,823	51,530	19
	Apr-13	250	196	198	2,782	75,858	16,405	22
	May-13	210	177	181	2,286	20,321	3,947	22
	Jun-13	205	160	178	3,357	40,510	7,559	19
Jul-13		192	140	154	1,568	20,121	3,466	23
	Aug-13	165	115	128	1,348	9,872	1,436	17
	Sep-13	190	122	140	3,224	32,276	5,900	21
	Oct-13	153	128	131	3,507	46,258	6,258	21
	Nov-13	132	83	85	2,606	25,504	2,574	17
	Dec-13	104	83	86	3,831	55,036	4,973	19
	Jan-14	90	82	85	2,707	20,987	1,800	20
	Feb-14	105	85	98	5,109	40,427	3,832	17
	Mar-14	99	83	86	3,837	19,445	1,751	20
	Apr-14	89	81	83	1,561	30,807	2,575	20
	May-14	87	75	79	1,241	13,930	1,113	18
	Jun-14	81	69	71	632	4,782	360	21
3	Jul-14	78	68	69	343	2,058	147	17
	Aug-14	86	69	76	2,399	23,477	1,840	20
	Sep-14	79	70	70	1,067	6,331	471	22
	Oct-14	74	64	68	963	5,659	387	22
	Nov-14	69	61	62	1,144	13,767	883	19
	Dec-14	91	60	88	2,498	46,630	3,626	20
T	Jan-15	93	69	75	1,103	21,260	1,674	21
K	Feb-15	77	69	70	268	2,912	211	19
	Mar-15	75	64	65	261	2,219	155	22
	Apr-15	72	63	66	105	620	42	15
	May-15	69	55	60	252	533	33	19
7	Jun-15	66	55	57	244	2,054	127	20
11	Jul-15	75	55	63	401	3,012	201	19
È	Aug-15	68	50	50	259	4,070	215	19
l	Sep-15	58	50	55	136	1,272	67	14
	Oct-15	60	51	57	71	607	33	18
1	Nov-15	57	50	50	242	1,532	79	18
1	Dec-15	51	50	50	24	98	4	11
	Jan-16	51	50	50	47	241	12	8
	Feb-16	51	50	50	12	255	13	4
	Mar-16	65	50	57	1,547	16,745	946	21
	Apr-16	54	50	50	564	5,636	288	21
	May-16	52	50	50	163	2,148	107	15
	Jun-16	52	50	50	92	1,577	79	16
	Jul-16	51	50	50	201	2,052	103	13
	Aug-16	51	50	50	123	471	24	13
	Sep-16	50	50	50	7	110	5	5
	Oct-16	56	50	50	605	8,008	417	15
	Nov-16	51	50	50	105	527	26	13
	Dec-16	61	50	50	985	12,089	643	19
	Jan-17	80	50	65	3,614	65,142	4,041	21

PKPK Perdana Karya Perkasa Tbk.

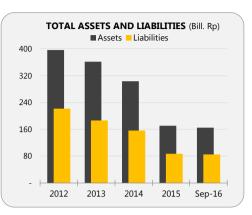
Financial Data and Ratios

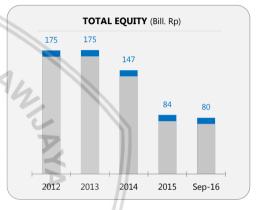
Public Accountant : Maruli & Frans

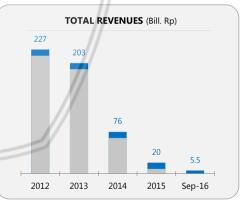
BALANCE SHEET	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16				
(Million Rp except Par Value)									
Cash & Cash Equivalents	20,247	1,853	2,486	2,441	2,280				
Receivables	97,455	73,589	51,836	13,309	9,963				
Inventories	17,509	20,537	19,374	18,028	16,160				
Current Assets	263,103	256,690	187,189	69,564	61,806				
Fixed Assets	108,846	73,232	83,063	64,034	54,178				
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-				
Total Assets	396,277	361,549	303,256	170,599	164,987				
Growth (%)		-8.76%	-16.12%	-43.74%	-3.29%				
Current Liabilities	201,242	176,354	155,932	86,264	4,303				
Long Term Liabilities	20,313	10,037	590	820	81,109				
Total Liabilities	221,555	186,390	156,521	87,084	85,412				
Growth (%)		-15.87%	-16.03%	-44.36%	-1.92%				
Authorized Consisted	240.000	240,000	300,000	120.000	300,000				
Authorized Capital	240,000			120,000					
Paid up Capital	120,000 600	120,000 600	120,000	120,000 600	120,000				
Paid up Capital (Shares)	200	200	600 200		600 0				
Par Value	200 60,785		200 31,772,792						
Retained Earnings	60,785 174,722	61,203 175,158	146,735	-27,430 83,515	-31,369				
Total Equity Growth (%)	1/4,/22	0.25%	-16.23%	-43.08%	79,576 - 4.72%				
Growth (%)		0.2370	-10.25 %	-43.00%	-4.7270				
INCOME STATEMENTS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16				
Total Revenues	227,343	202,626	76,405	19,799	5,502				
Growth (%)	11	-10.87%	-62.29%	-74.09%	BALLY (1			
				HEL.	限了人				
Cost of Revenues	18 1,883	164,842	81,642	56,460	7,945				
Gross Profit	45,460	310,000	-5,237	-36,661	-2,443				
Expenses (Income)	20,380	21,813	14,667	28,271	9,030				
Operating Profit	25,080	15,970	-19,903	-64,932	-11,473				
Growth (%)		-36.32%	N/A	-226.24%					
Other Income (Expenses)	-30,499	-22,675	-18,196	6-1	-4,470				
Income before Tax	-5,419	-6,705	-38,100	-64,932	-15,942				
Тах	-6,342	-7,038	-9,668	-3,219	-12,003				
Profit for the period	-9,070	334	-28,432	-61,713	-3,939				
Growth (%)		N/A	N/A	-117.06%					
Period Attributable	-9,065	337	-28,432	-60,520	-3,939				
Comprehensive Income	923	334	-28,432	-60,520	-3,939				
Comprehensive Attributable	-9,065	-	-28,432	-60,520	-3,939				

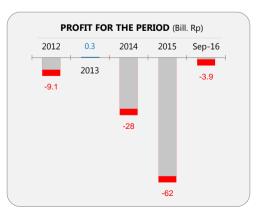
RATIOS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Current Ratio (%)	130.74	145.55	120.05	80.64	1,436.36
Dividend (Rp)	-	-	-	-	-
EPS (Rp)	-15.11	0.56	-47.39	-100.87	-6.57
BV (Rp)	291.20	291.93	244.56	139.19	132.63
DAR (X)	0.56	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.52
DER(X)	1.27	1.06	1.07	1.04	1.07
ROA (%)	-2.29	0.09	-9.38	-36.17	-2.39
ROE (%)	-5.19	0.19	-19.38	-73.89	-4.95
GPM (%)	20.00	152.99	-6.85	-185.17	-44.40
OPM (%)	11.03	7.88	-26.05	-327.96	-208.51
NPM (%)	-3.99	0.16	-37.21	-311.70	-71.60
Payout Ratio (%)	-	-	-	-	-
Yield (%)	-	-	-	-	-

Book End : December









ATPK Bara Jaya Internasional Tbk. [S]

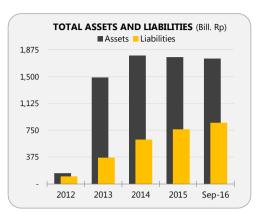
Financial Data and Ratios

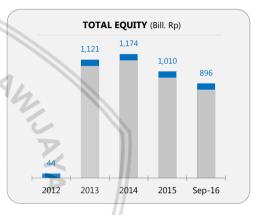
Public Accountant : Hertanto, Grace, Karunawan (Member of TIAG International)

Book End : December

BALANCE SHEET	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
(Million Rp except Par Value)					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	2,807	30,160	3,186	346	481
Receivables	136,686	57,126	513,138	406,864	243,439
Inventories	-	134,705	56,207	63,755	63,755
Current Assets	145,189	345,398	695,700	593,416	430,135
Fixed Assets	856	1,137,966	1,043,207	1,086,685	966,245
Other Assets	4,784	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	150,830	1,489,340	1,795,865	1,773,314	1,751,904
Growth (%)		887.43%	20.58%	-1.26%	-1.21%
Current Liabilities	103,446	261,505	216,440	181,817	235,661
Long Term Liabilities	3,560	106,617	405,268	581,856	620,210
Total Liabilities	107,006	368,123	621,708	763,673	855,871
Growth (%)		244.02%	68.89%	22.83%	12.07%
Authorized Capital	660,000	660,000	2,636,000	2,636,000	2,636,000
Paid up Capital	174,553	174,553	659,145	659,145	5,760,245
Paid up Capital (Shares)	914	914	5,760	5,760	5,760
Par Value	200&100	200&100	200&100	200&100	
Retained Earnings	-199,831	-183,622	-129,943	-298,947	-408,058
Total Equity	43,824	1,121,217	1,174,157	1,009,641	896,033
Growth (%)		2,458.45%	4.72%	-14.01%	-11.25%
	11			The second	1 JA
INCOME STATEMENTS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Total Revenues	181,495	409,411	672,654	246,707	14,241
Growth (%)		125.58%	64.30%	-63.32%	
	11				SI A
Cost of Revenues	168,874	373,318	512,262	325,389	98,218
Gross Profit	12,620	36,093	160,392	-78,682	-83,978
Expenses (Income)	26,687	19,333	77,184	55,323	18,746
Operating Profit	-14,066	16,760	83,208	-134,005	-102,724
Growth (%)		N/A	396.46%	N/A	
					11 44
Other Income (Expenses)	-2,675	-462	-7,927	-29,693	-10,884
Income before Tax	-16,741	16,299	75,281	-163,697	-113,608
Тах	-	3,258	22,341	-2,141	-
Profit for the period	-16,741	13,041	52,940	-161,556	-113,608
Growth (%)		N/A	305.96%	N/A	
Period Attributable	-21,558	12,668	52,940	-161,565	-113,608
Comprehensive Income	-16,741	13,041	52,940	-159,540	-113,608
Comprehensive Attributable	-21,558	12,668	53,679	-159,549	-113,608

RATIOS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Current Ratio (%)	140.35	132.08	321.43	326.38	182.52
Dividend (Rp)	-	-	-	-	-
EPS (Rp)	-23.58	13.85	9.19	-28.05	-19.72
BV (Rp)	47.93	1,226.28	203.84	175.28	155.55
DAR (X)	0.71	0.25	0.35	0.43	0.49
DER(X)	2.44	0.33	0.53	0.76	0.96
ROA (%)	-11.10	0.88	2.95	-9.11	-6.48
ROE (%)	-38.20	1.16	4.51	-16.00	-12.68
GPM (%)	6.95	8.82	23.84	-31.89	-589.71
OPM (%)	-7.75	4.09	12.37	-54.32	-721.35
NPM (%)	-9.22	3.19	7.87	-65.48	-797.78
Payout Ratio (%)	-	-	-	-	-
Yield (%)	-	-	-	-	-









PTBA Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk. [S]

COMPANY REPORT : JANUARY 2017 Main Board Industry Sector : Mining (2) Industry Sub Sector : Coal Mining (21) 35126.771046%167.42%			As of 31 Janu Individual Inde Listed Shares Market Capital	x : :	2,017.391 2,304,131,850 727,929,460,000
39 10.5T 0.56% 71.01% COMPANY HISTORY		January 2017	n		
Established Date : 02-Mar-1981	1. Negara Republi)	1,498,08	7,500 : 65.02%
Listing Date : 23-Dec-2002	2. PT Tambang Ba		Asam (Persero) Th		
Under Writer IPO :	3. Public (<5%)			609,98	, .
PT Danareksa Sekuritas				,.	,
Securities Administration Bureau :	DIVIDEND ANNOU	JNCEMENT			
PT Datindo Entrycom	Bonus	Cash		Recording	Payment F/I
Wisma Sudirman - Puri Datindo	Year Shares Div	vidend Cur	n Date Ex Da	te Date	Date
Jln. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 34 - 35, Jakarta 10220	2002	41.75 21-N	1ay-03 22-May-0		27-May-03 F
Phone : (021) 570-9009	2003	58.00 09	Jun-04 10-Jun-	04 14-Jun-04	21-Jun-04 F
Fax : (021) 570-9026	2004		Dec-04 23-Dec-0		29-Dec-04 I
	2005		-Jul-05 06-Jul-		22-Jul-05
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS			Jun-06 05-Jun-		16-Jun-06 F
1. Agus Suhartono			1ay-07 30-May-0		15-Jun-07 I
2. Robert Heri			Jun-08 19-Jun-		07-Jul-08 F
3. Purnomo Sinar Hadi	2009		lov-09 26-Nov-		15-Dec-09 I
4. S Kusnaryo			May-10 27-May-		15-Jun-10 F
5. Muhammad Saidu Didu	2010 2010		Dec-10 21-Dec-1 Jul-11 05-Jul-1		29-Dec-10 I 21-Jul-11 F
6. Leonard	·		Jov-11 29-Nov-1		15-Dec-11 I
*) Independent Commissioners			May-12 30-May-1		15-Jun-12 F
BOARD OF DIRECTORS			Nay 12 50 May 1 Nay-13 21-May-1		07-Jun-13 F
1. Arviyan Arifin			Apr-14 29-Apr-1		
2. Achmad Sudarto			Apr-15 08-Apr-1		30-Apr-15 I
3. Anung Dri Prasetya			Apr-16 22-Apr-1		18-May-16 F
4. Arie Prabowo Ariotedjo		11		// .	5
5. Joko Pramono	ISSUED HISTORY	00		//	
6. Suryo Eko Hadianto		<u>6</u>]		Listi	ng Trading
	No. Type of Listing		Share	s Da	ate Date
AUDIT COMMITTEE	1. First Issue		346,500,000) 23-Dec-	02 23-Dec-02
1. S. Koenaryo	2. Company Listing	g	1,785,000,000) 23-Dec-	02 23-Dec-02
2. Barlian Dwinagara	3. Warrant	48	172,631,850) T: 14-Dec-	04 : 28-Dec-05
3. Ai Supardini					
CORPORATE SECRETARY Adib Ubaidillah			//		
Adib Obaldillari					
HEAD OFFICE					
Menara Kadin Indonesia 15th Fl. & 9th Fl.					
Jln. H.R. Rasuna Said X-5, Kav. 2 & 3					
Jakarta 12950					
Phone : (021) 525-4014					
Fax : (021) 525-4002					

Homepage : www.ptba.com Email : aubaidillah@bukitasam.co.id

repository.ub.ac.id

PTBA Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk. [S]

Month

Jan-13

TRADING ACTIVITIES

High

Closing Price

17,000 15,250 15,500

Low Close

Volume

48,043

(X) (Thou. Sh.) (Million Rp)

Value

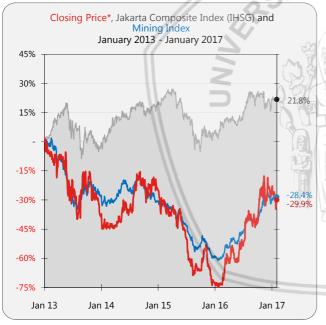
775,403

21

Freq.

18,751





Jan-13	17,000	13,230	13,300	10,751	40,045	775,405	21
Feb-13	15,800	14,700	15,100	15,553	36,334	556,775	20
Mar-1	3 15,550	13,500	14,400	15,521	51,161	758,208	19
Apr-13	15,500	14,550	15,250	13,609	73,416	1,119,626	22
May-1	3 15,650	12,100	12,200	20,997	103,759	1,496,445	22
Jun-13	13,350	11,200	13,300	28,007	64,863	795,670	19
Jul-13	13,700	9,700	9,950	18,764	40,845	481,465	23
Aug-1	3 12,650	9,900	12,100	16,624	45,370	515,876	17
Sep-13	3 14,150	12,000	12,750	14,849	40,865	540,723	21
Oct-13		12,100	12,150	12,379	25,773	335,993	21
Nov-1		11,500	12,000	24,137	70,921	852,812	20
Dec-1		10,150	10,200	14,770	52,142	590,411	19
Jan-14	10,600	8,975	9,250	44,679	108,649	1,027,710	20
Feb-14	9,750	9,100	9,575	32,839	63,663	597,991	20
Mar-1		9,125	9,325	31,705	71,519	681,021	20
Apr-14		9,275	9,875	37,927	93,241	911,383	20
May-1			10,700	38,397	110,174	1,171,293	18
Jun-14		10,250	10,725	33,290	72,603	794,402	21
Jul-14		10,350	11,650	27,074	46,806	522,367	18
Aug-1			13,350	44,905	84,949	1,111,304	20
Sep-14		12,600	13,200		51,496	687,303	22
Oct-14		11,100	12,950	42,019	46,227	578,241	23
Nov-1	,	11,100		42,019 24,797	40,227	519,174	20
		12,200	12,500		40,529 39,684	519,174	20
Dec-14	4 13,650	12,200	12,500	30,786	39,084	519,559	20
Jan-15	12,525	10,100	11,375	41,254	60,844	690,666	21
Feb-15	5 11,725	10,350	10,675	36,099	55,708	616,697	19
Mar-1	5 11,250	10,150	10,750	36,562	57,946	619,774	22
Apr-15	5 11,175	9,350	9,350	27,080	36,037	394,197	21
May-1	5 10,925	9,100	9,825	32,764	50,187	507,612	19
Jun-15	9,950	8,250	8,400	30,956	42,212	390,524	21
Jul-15	8,475	6,000	6,000	35,339	60,945	426,944	19
Aug-1		5,025	5,850	39,760	73,026	428,155	20
Sep-1		5,350	5,625	25,247	47,937	291,890	21
Oct-15		5,500	7,300	53,867	112,986	784,874	21
Nov-1		5,600	5,600	60,412	204,268	1,249,230	21
Dec-1		4,305	4,525	76,121	143,545	708,778	19
Jan-16	4,610	4,150	4,450	44,672	60,404	267,843	20
Feb-16		4,295	5,075	55,758	109,081	530,510	20
Mar-1		5,075	6,275	60,540	157,836	1,005,316	20
Apr-16		6,125	7,050	52,267	137,830	964,444	21
			7,050 6,375		135,945 78,690		
May-1		6,125	6,375 7,700	36,670		531,329	20
Jun-16		6,425		49,476	114,910	891,749	22
Jul-16	10,375	7,650	9,850	39,970	80,512	761,313	16
Aug-1		9,300	9,925	49,123	94,241	971,469	22
Sep-10		9,075	9,625	33,524	79,943	803,546	21
Oct-16		9,875	11,900	52,590	105,386	1,225,768	21
Nov-1		11,000	11,800	68,734	113,610	1,403,970	22
Dec-1	5 13,625	11,725	12,500	38,603	67,509	853,687	20

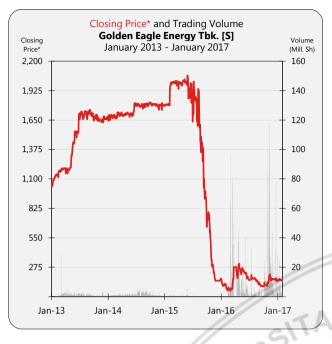
SHARES TRADED	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jan-17
Volume (Million Sh.)	653	830	946	1,198	47
Value (Billion Rp)	8,819	9,122	7,109	10,211	553
Frequency (Thou. X)	214	431	495	582	30
Days	244	242	244	246	21
Price (Rupiah)					
High	17,000	14,150	12,525	13,775	12,825
Low	9,700	8,975	4,305	4,150	10,675
Close	10,200	12,500	4,525	12,500	11,600
Close*	10,200	12,500	4,525	12,500	11,600
PER (X)	12.87	13.65	5.12	20.54	19.06
PER Industry (X)	20.76	3.23	0.60	-4.41	-2.64
PBV (X)	3.11	3.53	1.12	3.00	2.79
* Adjusted price after cor					

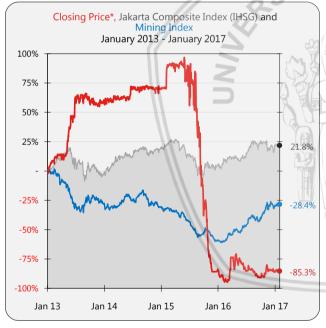
* Adjusted price after corporate action

COMPANY REPORT : JANUARY 2017					31 January	2017	
Development Board					ual Index	:	360.28
Industry Sector : Mining (2)				Listed 3	Shares	: 3	3,150,000,00
Industry Sub Sector : Coal Mining (21)				Market	Capitalizati		5,100,000,00
		00-00		382 0.49T 0.0089	% 99.44%	0	
212 0.45T 0.029	6 98.63%		0 W		•••	• •	
COMPANY HISTORY			RS (January				
Established Date : 14-Mar-1980				/A Cardinal Intl Ltd		936,018,59	
.isting Date : 29-Feb-2000			5 5	A PT Mutiara Timu		653,632,03	
Jnder Writer IPO :				Eagle Energy Ltd.		530,380,44	
				nal - 93994000		184,039,1	
Securities Administration Bureau : PT Adimitra Jasa Korpora	5. Pu	ıblic (<5%	o)			845,929,79	97 : 26.859
Rukan Kirana Boutique Office	DIVID		NOUNCEMI	ENT			
Jln. Kirana Avenue III Blok F3 No. 5, Kelapa Gading, Jakarta Utara		Bonus	Cash			Recording	Payment F
Phone : (021) 2974-5222	Year	Shares	Dividend	Cum Date	Ex Date	Date	Date
Fax :	-						
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS	ISSUE	D HISTO	RY				
1. Hendra Surya						Listing	Tradin
2. Bambang Setiawan		pe of List			Shares	Date	Dat
3. Bekto Suprapto			isting (BES)		0,000,000	03-Dec-07	03-Dec-0
4. Darjoto Setyawan		ght Issue			0,000,000	17-Jul-12	17-Jul-1
5. Harry Wiguna	3. Bo	onus Shar	es	2,250	0,000,000	24-Jul-14	24-Jul-1
*) Independent Commissioners		\frown					
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	de la		3			N	
1. Roza Permana Putra	MJ	く、清く	JM	V			
2. Achmad Hawadi	(A)		1000	2		11	
3. Chrismasari Dewi Sudono	19		語でした	XX			
	XE					/	
AUDIT COMMITTEE	GU		7.6				
1. Harry Wiguna	e	NUK			//		
2. Rudy Budiman Setiawan					//		
3. Susanna							
CORPORATE SECRETARY		\[끹					
Chrismasari Dewi Sudono							
		00			//		
HEAD OFFICE					//		
Menara Rajawali 21st Fl.							
ln. DR. Ide Anak Agung Gede Agung Lot #5.1, Kawasan Mega Kuningan							
lakarta Selatan 12950							
Phone : (021) 576-0808							

Homepage : Email : chrismasari@rajawali.com

SMMT Golden Eagle Energy Tbk. [S]





SHARES TRADED	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jan-17			
Volume (Million Sh.)	337	368	70	2,592	118			
Value (Billion Rp)	1,685	1,297	129	434	19			
Frequency (Thou. X)	18	32	14	192	10			
Days	244	242	222	236	21			
Price (Rupiah)								
High	6,150	6,350	2,065	320	174			
Low	3,500	1,740	149	51	144			
Close	5,900	1,785	171	149	154			
Close*	1,686	1,785	171	149	154			
PER (X)	315.72	4,400.35	-10.74	-21.89	-22.63			
PER Industry (X)	15.42	3.23	0.60	-4.41	-2.64			
PBV (X)	11.44	12.13	1.35	1.23	1.27			
* Adjusted price after corporate action								

	TRADING	ΑΟΤΙν	ITIES					
		Clo	sing Pric	e	Freq.	Volume	Value	\geq
	Month	High	Low	Close	(X)		(Million Rp)	Day
	Jan-13	4,000	3,500	3,975	257	3,971	14,951	21
	Feb-13	4,150	3,900	4,125	353	12,291	49,648	20
	Mar-13	4,250	3,975	4,175	2,310	64,215	249,082	19
	Apr-13	4,200	4,000	4,200	2,745	48,634	200,537	22
	May-13	5,400	4,125	5,400	1,867	35,823	169,299	22
	Jun-13	6,000	5,100	5,950	1,423	28,761	156,759	19
	Jul-13	6,150	5,650	5,950	2,371	41,673	246,753	23
	Aug-13	6,100	5,700	6,050	1,474	23,919	142,085	17
	Sep-13	6,150	5,800	5,800	1,801	24,898	142,003	21
	Oct-13	5,950	5,600	5,800	1,301	15,969	92,975	21
	Nov-13	5,800	5,700	5,750	1,341	23,878	137,168	20
	Dec-13	5,900	5,700	5,900	1,082	13,264	77,040	19
	Dec-15	5,500	5,700	5,500	1,002	13,204	77,040	15
	Jan-14	5,950	5,750	5,825	2,256	16,376	95,815	20
2	Feb-14	5,950	5,800	5,850	2,644	20,376	119,595	20
	Mar-14	6,025	5,800	6,025	2,586	25,537	151,901	20
	Apr-14	6,000	5,900	5,975	2,887	25,947	154,333	20
	May-14	6,025	5,825	5,950	3,386	26,985	160,637	18
	Jun-14	6,350	5,825	6,275	4,577	34,011	205,953	21
. 1	Jul-14	6,325	1,770	1,775	2,871	56,317	119,042	18
	Aug-14	1,810	1,755	1,770	3,276	54,614	97,340	20
	Sep-14	1,815	1,770	1,815	2,864	54,844	98,534	22
	Oct-14	1,815	1,755	1,800	2,428	23,147	41,531	23
	Nov-14	1,800	1,745	1,795	939	17,585	31,381	20
	Dec-14	1,810	1,740	1,785	1,038	11,776	21,040	20
T	Jan-15	1,800	1,725	1,785	997	6,826	12,167	21
	Feb-15	2,015	1,770	2,000	1,424	12,555	24,541	19
	Mar-15	2,015	1,945	1,975	, 1,974	10,916	21,744	22
	Apr-15	2,015	1,935	2,015	600	7,763	15,488	20
14	May-15	2,065	1,955	2,065	1,162	15,192	30,287	19
	Jun-15	2,060	1,500	1,810	1,926	6,838	13,157	21
1	Jul-15	2,010	1,500	1,680	2,244	3,523	6,228	19
È	Aug-15	1,995	1,215	1,445	1,319	1,620	2,683	20
ł	Sep-15	1,455	685	685	757	1,139	1,262	21
F	Oct-15	795	344	344	1,205	1,984	1,215	21
	Nov-15	399	149	149	413	1,612	413	16
	Dec-15	201	155	171	445	453	79	3
	Jan-16	188	91	119	574	965	133	20
	Feb-16	119	51	60	5,798	51,435	3,632	20
	Mar-16	277	53	277	26,159	557,198	61,138	15
	Apr-16	320	157	270	29,217	285,055	73,772	17
	May-16	286	200	220	15,658	139,627	35,442	20
	Jun-16	246	155	158	11,385	119,410	24,782	22
	Jul-16	216	155	164	6,634	65,870	12,535	16
	Aug-16	187	110	117	5,176	38,880	5,957	22
	Sep-16	142	91	97	5,742	43,497	5,030	21
	Oct-16	166	92	132	22,959	322,709	41,398	21
	Nov-16	224	118	159	48,362	721,537	128,818	22
	Dec-16	199	139	149	14,746	245,618	41,575	20
	Jan-17	174	144	154	10,278	118,201	18,898	21

SMMT Golden Eagle Energy Tbk. [S]

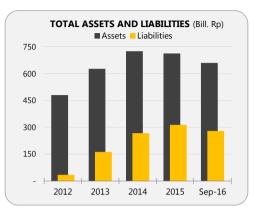
Financial Data and Ratios

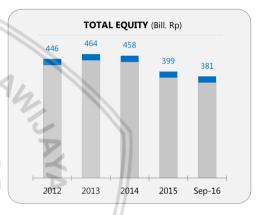
Public Accountant : Osman Bing Satrio & Eny (Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited)

Book End : December

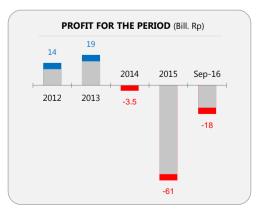
BALANCE SHEET	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
(Million Rp except Par Value)					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	156,006	167,526	126,496	107,966	51,260
Receivables	10,003	2,531	7,934	5,086	2,415
Inventories	75	12,990	26,086	13,973	3,380
Current Assets	166,021	183,291	160,663	127,208	57,682
Fixed Assets	2,439	40,255	50,504	42,712	38,482
Other Assets	2,051	-	26	12,643	11,736
Total Assets	480,179	626,650	724,974	712,785	660,333
Growth (%)		30.50%	15.69%	-1.68%	-7.36%
Current Liabilities	32,561	38,944	133,157	167,591	124,492
Long Term Liabilities	1,605	123,479	133,630	146,083	155,021
Total Liabilities	34,166	162,422	266,787	313,674	279,512
Growth (%)		375.40%	64.26%	17.57%	-10.89%
Authorized Capital	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
Paid up Capital	112,500	112,500	393,750	393,750	315,000
Paid up Capital (Shares)	900	900	3,150	3,150	2,520
Par Value	125	125	125	125	0
Retained Earnings	678	17,496	14,214	-35,952	-52,030
Total Equity	446,014	464,228	458,187	399,111	380,821
Growth (%)		4.08%	-1.30%	-12.89%	-4.58%
			·	Y ME	I YA
INCOME STATEMENTS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Total Revenues	24,004	35,159	8,933	28,770	38,685
Growth (%)		46.47%	-74.59%	222.07%	間につ
	11				37
Cost of Revenues		14,810	5,183	28,548	35,660
Gross Profit	24,004	20,349	3,750	222	3,025
Expenses (Income)	8,129	-	-	-5,215	-13,243
Operating Profit		-	-	5,437	16,268
Growth (%)				間、皆	
Other Income (Expenses)	-	-	-3,502	-66,016	-34,558
Income before Tax	15,875	20,349	-3,502	-60,579	-18,290
Тах	755	1,011	-	-	-
Profit for the period	14,302	19,338	-3,502	-60,579	-18,290
Growth (%)		35.21%	N/A	-1,629.79%	
Period Attributable	14,302	16,819	-3,282	-50,166	-16,078
Comprehensive Income	14,302	19,338	-3,502	-59,115	-18,290
Comprehensive Attributable	-	16,819	-3,282	-48,928	-16,078

RATIOS Dec-12 Dec-13 Dec-14 Dec-15 Sep-16 46.33 509.88 470.66 120.66 75.90 Current Ratio (%) Dividend (Rp) _ -. EPS (Rp) 15.89 18.69 -1.04 -15.93 -6.38 BV (Rp) 495.57 515.81 145.46 126.70 151.12 0.07 0.26 0.37 0.44 0.42 DAR (X) DER(X) 0.08 0.35 0.58 0.79 0.73 ROA (%) 2.98 3.09 -0.48 -8.50 -2.77 3.21 4.17 -0.76 -15.18 -4.80 ROE (%) 57.88 100.00 41.98 0.77 7.82 GPM (%) 18.90 42.05 OPM (%) NPM (%) 59.58 55.00 -39.21 -210.56 -47.28 Payout Ratio (%) Yield (%) _







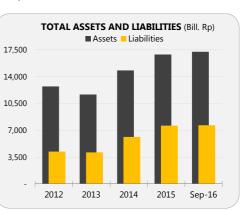


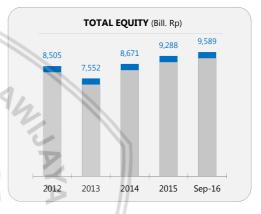
PTBA Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk. [S]

Financial Data and Ratios

Public Accountant : Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan (Member of PricewaterhouseCoopers Global Network)

BALANCE SHEET	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
(Million Rp except Par Value)					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	5,917,034	3,343,905	4,039,267	3,115,337	2,900,940
Receivables	1,545,556	1,427,572	1,439,401	1,595,580	572,881
Inventories	765,964	901,952	1,033,360	1,233,175	940,348
Current Assets	8,718,297	6,479,783	7,416,805	7,598,476	7,499,597
Fixed Assets	1,853,447	2,803,393	3,987,565	5,579,117	5,891,999
Other Assets	97,886	119,746	119,719	102,318	65,347
Total Assets	12,728,981	11,677,155	14,812,023	16,894,043	17,250,630
Growth (%)		-8.26%	26.85%	14.06%	2.11%
Current Liabilities	1,770,664	2,260,956	3,574,129	4,922,733	4,232,907
Long Term Liabilities	2,453,148	1,864,630	2,567,052	2,683,763	3,429,197
Total Liabilities	4,223,812	4,125,586	6,141,181	7,606,496	7,662,104
Growth (%)		-2.33%	48.86%	23.86%	0.73%
Authorized Capital	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Paid up Capital	1,152,066	1,152,066	1,152,066	1,152,066	1,152,066
Paid up Capital (Shares)	2,304	2,304	2,304	2,304	2,304
Par Value	500	500	500	500	500
Retained Earnings	7,410,590	8,093,505	9,205,393	10,191,771	10,551,297
Total Equity	8,505,169	7,551,569	8,670,842	9,287,547	9,588,526
Growth (%)		-11.21%	14.82%	7.11%	3.24%
			-		









Receivables	1,545,556	1,427,572	1,439,401	1,595,580	572,881
Inventories	765,964	901,952	1,033,360	1,233,175	940,348
Current Assets	8,718,297	6,479,783	7,416,805	7,598,476	7,499,597
Fixed Assets	1,853,447	2,803,393	3,987,565	5,579,117	5,891,999
Other Assets	97,886	119,746	119,719	102,318	65,347
Total Assets	12,728,981	11,677,155	14,812,023	16,894,043	17,250,630
Growth (%)		-8.26%	26.85%	14.06%	2.11%
Current Liabilities	1,770,664	2,260,956	3,574,129	4,922,733	4,232,907
Long Term Liabilities	2,453,148	1,864,630	2,567,052	2,683,763	3,429,197
Total Liabilities	4,223,812	4,125,586	6,141,181	7,606,496	7,662,104
Growth (%)		-2.33%	48.86%	23.86%	0.73%
Authorized Capital	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Paid up Capital	1,152,066	1,152,066	1,152,066	1,152,066	1,152,066
Paid up Capital (Shares)	2,304	2,304	2,304	2,304	2,304
Par Value	500	500	500	500	500
Retained Earnings	7,410,590	8,093,505	9,205,393	10,191,771	10,551,297
Total Equity	8,505,169	7,551,569	8,670,842	9,287,547	9,588,526
Growth (%)		-11.21%	14.82%	7.11%	3.24%
				Ja at	1. 53
INCOME STATEMENTS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sen-16

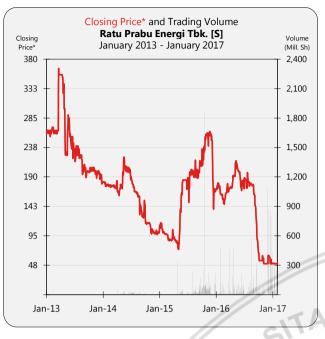
				MI ITTO	N. Kh
INCOME STATEMENTS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Total Revenues	11,594,057	11,209,219	13,077,962	13,733,627	10,041,768
Growth (%)		-3.32%	16.67%	5.01%	
	- 11		-	EL M	
Cost of Revenues	6,505,932	7,745,646	9,056,219	9,593,903	7,596,703
Gross Profit	5,088,125	3,463,573	4,021,743	4,139,724	2,445,065
Expenses (Income)	1,494,615	1,310,735	1,711,545	1,725,384	1,110,837
Operating Profit	3,593,510	2,152,838	2,310,198	2,414,340	1,334,228
Growth (%)		-40.09%	7.31%	4.51%	
Other Income (Expenses)	318,077	308,524	364,528	249,456	110,208
Income before Tax	3,911,587	2,461,362	2,674,726	2,663,796	1,444,436
Тах	1,002,166	607,081	655,512	626,685	389,224
Profit for the period	2,909,421	1,854,281	2,019,214	2,037,111	1,055,212
Growth (%)		-36.27%	8.89%	0.89%	
Period Attributable	2,900,113	1,826,144	2,016,171	2,035,911	1,051,735
Comprehensive Income	2,269,074	2,351,350	2,123,653	1,875,933	993,188
Comprehensive Attributable	2,259,766	2,323,213	2,120,610	1,874,733	989,711

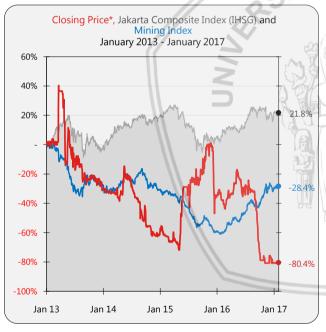
RATIOS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Current Ratio (%)	492.37	286.59	207.51	154.35	177.17
Dividend (Rp)	720.75	461.97	324.57	289.73	-
EPS (Rp)	1,258.66	792.55	875.02	883.59	456.46
BV (Rp)	3,691.27	3,277.40	3,763.17	4,030.82	4,161.45
DAR (X)	0.33	0.35	0.41	0.45	0.44
DER(X)	0.50	0.55	0.71	0.82	0.80
ROA (%)	22.86	15.88	13.63	12.06	6.12
ROE (%)	34.21	24.55	23.29	21.93	11.00
GPM (%)	43.89	30.90	30.75	30.14	24.35
OPM (%)	30.99	19.21	17.66	17.58	13.29
NPM (%)	25.09	16.54	15.44	14.83	10.51
Payout Ratio (%)	57.26	58.29	37.09	32.79	-
Yield (%)	4.77	4.53	2.60	6.40	-

Book End : December

ARTI Ratu Prabu E	nergi Tbk. [S]		
COMPANY REPORT : JANUARY 2017	As of 31 Janua	y 2017		
Main Board		Individual Index	:	12.496
Industry Sector : Mining (2)		Listed Shares	: 7	7,840,000,000
Industry Sub Sector : Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas F	Production (22)	Market Capitaliza	tion : 399	9,840,000,000
		410 0.40T 0.007% 99	.66%	
135 1.64T 0.09% 95.05%			-0-0	- m - m
COMPANY HISTORY	SHAREHOLDERS (January	<mark>/ 2017</mark>)		
Established Date : 31-Mar-1993	1. PT Ratu Prabu		3,110,410,53	36 : 39.67%
Listing Date : 30-Apr-2003	2. DP Bukit Asam		735,000,00	00 : 9.38%
Under Writer IPO :	3. Public (<5%)		3,994,589,46	54 : 50.95%
PT Harumdana Sekuritas				
PT Suprasurya Danawan Sekuritas	DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEM	ENT		
Securities Administration Bureau :	Bonus Cash		Recording	Payment F/I
PT Ficomindo Buana Registrar	Year Shares Dividend	Cum Date Ex Date	Date	Date
Mayapada Tower 10th Fl. Suite 02 B, Jln. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 28,	2003 0.70	25-Oct-04 26-Oct-04	28-Oct-04 2	9-Nov-04 F
Karet - Setiabudi, Jakarta 12920				
Phone : (021) 521-2316, 2317	ISSUED HISTORY			
Fax : (021) 521-2320			Listing	Trading
	No. Type of Listing	Shares	Date	Date
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS	1. First Issue	95,000,000	30-Apr-03	30-Apr-03
1. Derek Prabu Maras	2. Company Listing	101,000,000	30-Apr-03	21-Dec-03
2. Andi Sangkala *)	3. Right Issue	1,372,000,000	04-Aug-08	04-Aug-08
*) Independent Commissioners	4. Right Issue II	16,163,100	14-Jan-15	14-Jan-15
	5. Right Issue II	6,255,836,900	16-Jan-15	16-Jan-15
BOARD OF DIRECTORS				
1. Burhanuddin Bur Maras	m m			
2. Gemilang Zaharin			11	
3. Gregory Quin Maras				
4. Iskandarsyah		AYA	11	
			11	
1. Andi Sangkala			//	
2. Agung Wiranta				
			/	
CORPORATE SECRETARY		//		
Martini UD Suarsa		//		
		//		
HEAD OFFICE				
Ratu Prabu I Building, 9th Fl.	55			
JIn.TB Simatupang Kav.20 Jakarta 12560		//		
Phone : (021) 788-36836; 7884-9640				
Fax : (021) 780-8037				
Homepage : www.rpenergi.com				
Email : corsec@rpenergi.com				

Ratu Prabu Energi Tbk. [S] ARTI





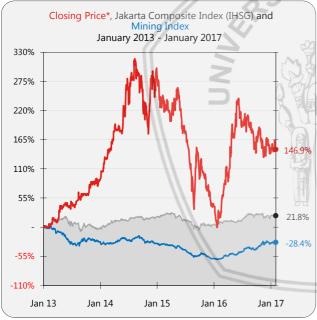
SHARES TRADED	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jan-17
Volume (Million Sh.)	107	1,243	8,146	13,821	3,943
Value (Billion Rp)	28	214	1,313	1,497	196
Frequency (Thou. X)	12	78	67	118	37
Days	221	242	232	235	21
Price (Rupiah)					
High	395	224	263	218	54
Low	179	97	70	50	50
Close	181	101	170	50	51
Close*	181	101	170	50	51
PER (X)	7.01	5.57	70.65	189.64	193.43
PER Industry (X)	20.76	3.23	0.60	-4.41	-2.64
PBV (X)	0.31	0.17	0.78	0.23	0.23
* Adjusted price after corpo	rate action				

	TRADING	ACTIV	ITIES					
		Clos	sing Price	e	Freq.	Volume	Value	Ž
	Month	High	Low	Close	(X)	(Thou. Sh.)	(Million Rp)	Day
	Jan-13	270	250	265	722	8,016	2,106	21
	Feb-13	280	255	260	1,937	14,551	3,911	20
	Mar-13	385	255	355	2,088	26,850	8,379	15
	Apr-13	395	270	275	835	7,532	2,476	14
	May-13	300	220	255	3,538	23,509	5,885	22
	Jun-13	265	205	235	325	2,258	549	19
	Jul-13	245	205	225	831	8,114	1,917	20
	Aug-13	225	182	200	204	2,456	523	17
	Sep-13	210	181	199	584	4,566	890	20
	Oct-13	215	191	205	815	4,994	1,016	20
	Nov-13	205	186	198	121	1,096	245	16
	Dec-13	200	179	181	317	2,699	494	17
	Jan-14	202	166	178	452	1,950	345	20
2	Feb-14	199	172	175	613	3,479	608	20
	Mar-14	182	168	172	598	2,945	509	20
	Apr-14	209	160	174	17,102	138,707	25,073	20
	May-14	224	169	204	12,694	236,010	47,402	18
	Jun-14	215	185	185	18,705	192,000	38,589	21
1	Jul-14	191	165	167	8,735	279,227	49,956	18
	Aug-14	174	121	145	6,809	156,757	23,735	20
	Sep-14	156	123	137	6,028	86,462	12,014	22
	Oct-14	136	112	114	1,805	29,760	3,556	23
	Nov-14	115	98	100	2,529	58,543	6,090	20
	Dec-14	108	97	101	2,175	57,179	5,743	20
				7				
Ľ.	Jan-15	123	99	101	4,297	90,788	10,144	21
	Feb-15	103	87	89	1,665	28,156	2,710	19
	Mar-15	112	86	93	3,531	46,452	4,401	22
14	Apr-15	103	73	75	1,103	355,067	26,878	21
	May-15	185	70	181	8,275	323,655	44,273	18
1	Jun-15	190	160	178	2,152	89,577	15,587	10
4	Jul-15	205	145	201	4,444	462,308	75,858	19
h	Aug-15	218	161	196	10,329	493,681	96,037	20
f	Sep-15	217	172	214	7,179	897,561	180,260	21
	Oct-15	261	205	257	16,571	3,415,867	450,996	21
'n	Nov-15	263	223	257	4,951	1,321,330	316,930	21
	Dec-15	260	125	170	2,362	621,517	88,811	19
	Jan-16	183	160	162	3,852	280,278	47,903	20
	Feb-16	165	139	156	3,553	280,278 913,218	47,905 124,935	20
	Mar-16	180	155	173	9,394	796,293	87,597	20
	Apr-16	195	169	173	13,433	1,124,650	151,982	21
	May-16	218	189	195	10,938	612,568	124,761	20
	Jun-16	202	166	171	8,269	926,687	162,277	20
	Jul-16	198	168	182	6,750	206,330	36,696	16
	Aug-16	182	163	163	3,387	1,450,211	246,126	22
	Sep-16	166	68	68	5,532	1,191,001	138,291	20
	Oct-16	74	53	57	4,145	261,040	16,161	12
	Nov-16	71	50	50	5,606	1,340,604	84,616	21
	Dec-16	68	50	50	43,435	4,717,730	275,176	20
					-			
	Jan-17	54	50	51	36,841	3,942,574	196,365	21

ELSA Elnusa Tbk.	S]						
COMPANY REPORT : JANUARY 2017				٨٤٥	f 31 Januar	v 2017	
Main Board					idual Index		108.000
Industry Sector : Mining (2)					d Shares	•	7,298,500,000
Industry Sub Sector : Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Pi	roduction	(22)			et Capitalizat	tion: 3.1	152,952,000,000
200 3.15T 0.0		()					
40 10.4T 0.56% 71.57%	00	0.000.00		0		<u> </u>	0
COMPANY HISTORY	SHAR	EHOLDE	RS (January	2017)			
Established Date : 25-Jan-1969			· · ·	-	Negara (Pertamina)	3,000,000	0,000 : 41.10%
Listing Date : 06-Feb-2008	2. Da	ana Pensi	un Pertamin	a - In House	2	1,087,407	,500 : 14.90%
Under Writer IPO :	3. Pu	ıblic (<5%	5)			3,211,092	2,500 : 44.00%
PT Mandiri Sekuritas	_						
Securities Administration Bureau :	DIVID		NOUNCEM	ENT		- "	_
PT Datindo Entrycom Wisma Sudirman - Puri Datindo		Bonus	Cash	6 D I		Recording	Payment F/I
Jln. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 34 - 35, Jakarta 10220	Year 2007	Shares	Dividend 2.74	Cum Date 06-Jun-08	Ex Date 09-Jun-08	Date 11-Jun-08	Date 25-Jun-08 F
Phone : (021) 570-9009	2007		3.72	09-Jun-09	10-Jun-09	12-Jun-09	25-Jun-09 F
Fax : (021) 570-9026	2009		20.00	07-Jan-10	08-Jan-10	12-Jan-10	26-Jan-10 I
	2009	~	25.00	28-Jul-10	29-Jul-10	02-Aug-10	16-Aug-10 F
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS	2010		2.66	01-Jul-11	04-Jul-11	06-Jul-11	20-Jul-11 F
1. Syamsu Alam	2012		1.76	15-May-13	16-May-13	20-May-13	30-May-13 F
2. Budhi Himawan	2013		16.31	05-Jun-14	06-Jun-14	10-Jun-14	24-Jun-14 F
3. Hadi Budi Yulianto	2014	ΔS	39.56	07-May-15	08-May-15	12-May-15	03-Jun-15 F
4. Pradana Ramadhian	Gurceur			<i>a</i> .			
5. Rinaldi Firmansyah *) Independent Commissioners	ISSUE	D HISTO	KY 🔹	YL.		Listir	ng Trading
y maependent commissioners	No. Tv	pe of List	ina		Shares	Da	
BOARD OF DIRECTORS		st Issue	A.	1,4	160,000,000	06-Feb-0	
1. Tolingul Anwar	2. Co	ompany L	isting	5,8	338,500,000	06-Feb-0	06-Feb-08
2. Bambang Hermawan Kardono	(A)		1000			11	
3. Budhi Nugraha Pangaribuan	19						
4. Budi Rahardjo	XR		法科 メ				
5. Helmy Said	QU		7			/	
AUDIT COMMITTEE	(A)						
1. Pradana Ramadhian					//		
2. Eddy Rachmadi					//		
3. Reynold M Batubara					//		
4. Serena Karlita Ferdinandus							
CORPORATE SECRETARY					//		
Fajriyah Usman					//		
HEAD OFFICE					/		
Graha Elnusa							
JIn. T.B. Simatupang Kav. 1B							
Jakarta 12560							
Phone : (021) 788-30850							
Fax : (021) 788-30970							
Homepage : www.elnusa.co.id							
Email : fusman@elnusa.co.id fusman.elnusa@gmail.com							
Tusman.cniusa@ymail.com							

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TRADING	ΑϹ <u>ΤΙ۷Ι</u>	TIES					
		sing Price		Freq.	Volume	Value	УĒ
Month	High	Low	Close	(X)	(Thou. Sh.)	(Million Rp)	Day
Jan-13	184	174	175	6,710	172,766	30,751	21
Feb-13	200	172	197	12,777	478,558	89,679	20
Mar-13	215	190	190	8,738	358,948	71,965	19
Apr-13	250	190	245	11,417	662,902	148,184	22
May-13	260	235	255	4,212	340,381	84,118	22
Jun-13	260	230	260	1,732	253,544	60,071	19
Jul-13	260	235	260	1,901	297,158	73,964	23
Aug-13	290	245	275	3,728	265,434	69,152	17
Sep-13	295	265	280	2,278	187,887	53,486	21
Oct-13	325	270	310	3,154	313,300	93,016	21
Nov-13	330	310	325	3,190	325,939	103,972	20
Dec-13	340	300	330	3,089	590,914	178,545	19
Jan-14	409	330	406	7,104	347,776	128,188	20
Feb-14	436	377	434	9,570	725,489	296,556	20
Mar-14	490	419	490	13,451	2,552,970	1,037,737	20
Apr-14	525	482	510	15,597	922,984	446,972	20
May-14	585	472	575	20,529	1,612,126	769,830	18
Jun-14	690	530	635	22,230	1,408,590	825,319	21
Jul-14	695	565	670	24,462	1,035,700	655,180	18
Aug-14	740	640	680	18,900	438,407	305,645	20
Sep-14	690	615	630	19,665	446,000	288,156	22
Oct-14	640	515	520	34,648	861,094	485,508	23
Nov-14	685	482	670	59,886	2,156,892	1,251,481	20
Dec-14	720	595	685	33,319	1,576,961	1,038,456	20
Jan-15	685	565	570	26,794	668,291	413,733	21
Feb-15	630	550	565	26,680	684,386	404,784	19
Mar-15	610	505	530	29,110	857,374	489,370	22
Apr-15	610	520	595	24,824	858,950	497,547	21
May-15	640	560	560	20,803	743,632	458,936	19
Jun-15	570	477	484	18,922	342,406	175,476	21
Jul-15	498	381	386	18,024	313,551	143,116	19
Aug-15	401	233	291	52,370	862,040	265,897	20
Sep-15	449	284	334	67,875	1,161,431	438,049	21
Oct-15	415	337	344	53,833	819,086	304,832	21
Nov-15	356	278	278	34,690	743,079	243,057	21
Dec-15	304	239	247	30,772	514,644	143,827	19
Jan-16	250	173	230	57,762	1,524,894	320,229	20
Feb-16	292	191	277	82,108	2,891,814	691,607	20
Mar-16	384	272	333	71,646	2,379,752	800,686	21
Apr-16	535	314	493	136,845	4,720,249	2,065,680	21
May-16	610	456	595	69,924	2,363,640	1,239,040	20
Jun-16	620	496	515	46,281	1,311,936	727,454	22
Jul-16	555	484	535	31,621	1,420,032	703,399	16
Aug-16	575	486	500	48,607	1,842,786	969,841	22
Sep-16	505	418	456	53,164	1,821,558	834,180	21
Oct-16	520	448	454	68,069	1,795,309	870,430	21
Nov-16	474	398	424	54,894	1,076,084	469,678	22
Dec-16	486	418	420	55,729	1,388,009	633,629	20
Jan-17	472	422	432	37,880	974,320	432,608	21

SHARES TRADED	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jan-17
Volume (Million Sh.)	4,248	14,085	8,569	24,536	974
Value (Billion Rp)	1,057	7,529	3,979	10,326	433
Frequency (Thou. X)	63	279	405	777	38
Days	244	242	244	246	21
Price (Rupiah)					
High	340	740	685	620	472
Low	172	330	233	173	422
Close	330	685	247	420	432
Close*	330	685	247	420	432
PER (X)	10.12	13.01	4.80	12.92	13.29
PER Industry (X)	20.76	3.23	0.60	-4.41	-2.64
PBV (X)	1.05	2.04	0.68	1.12	1.15
* Adjusted price after corr	orate action	,			

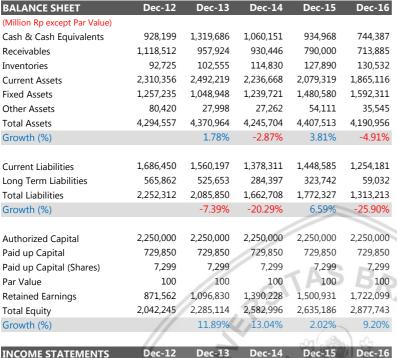
* Adjusted price after corporate action

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Financial Data and Ratios

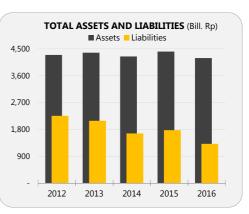
Public Accountant : Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (Member of Ernst & Young Global Limited)

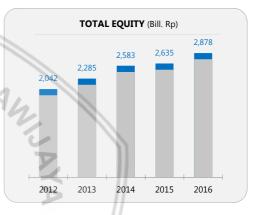
Book End : December



	Dec-12	Dec-12	Dec-14	Det-15	Dec-10	
Total Revenues	4,777,083	4,111,973	4,221,172	3,775,323	3,620,570	
Growth (%)		-13.92%	2.66%	-10.56%	-4.10%	
	11		4	FAX S		
Cost of Revenues	4,225,983	3,465,322	3,461,359	3,056,513	3,005,985	
Gross Profit	551,100	646,651	759,813	718,810	614,585	
Expenses (Income)	340,029	309,451	200,112	205,789	189,112	
Operating Profit	\\-	-	-			
Growth (%)						
Other Income (Expenses)	-	-	-		// <u>11</u> -	
Income before Tax	211,071	337,200	559,701	513,021	425,473	
Tax	75,474	94,595	141,609	133,276	7,155	
Profit for the period	135,597	242,605	418,092	379,745	316,066	
Growth (%)		78.92%	72.33%	-9.17%	-16.77%	
		1				
Period Attributable	127,920	238,060	412,428	375,364	310,911	
Comprehensive Income	135,597	242,605	418,092	375,831	318,798	
Comprehensive Attributable	127,920	238,060	412,428	371,360	313,643	

RATIOS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16
Current Ratio (%)	137.00	159.74	162.28	143.54	148.71
Dividend (Rp)	1.76	16.31	39.56	-	-
EPS (Rp)	17.53	32.62	56.51	51.43	42.60
BV (Rp)	279.82	313.09	353.91	361.06	394.29
DAR (X)	0.52	0.48	0.39	0.40	0.31
DER(X)	1.10	0.91	0.64	0.67	0.46
ROA (%)	3.16	5.55	9.85	8.62	7.54
ROE (%)	6.64	10.62	16.19	14.41	10.98
GPM (%)	11.54	15.73	18.00	19.04	16.97
OPM (%)	-	-	-	-	-
NPM (%)	2.84	5.90	9.90	10.06	8.73
Payout Ratio (%)	10.04	50.00	70.00	-	-
Yield (%)	1.02	4.94	5.77	-	-









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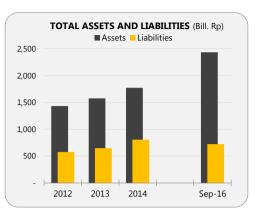
Financial Data and Ratios

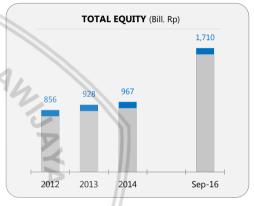
Public Accountant : Sudin & Rekan

BALANCE SHEET Dec-12 Dec-13 Dec-14 Dec-15 Sep-16 (Milion Rp except Par Value)
Cash & Cash Equivalents 30,075 33,469 58,458 11,264 Receivables 225,160 267,474 245,670 275,339 Inventories 9,050 12,412 11,856 11,366 Current Assets 309,426 482,050 489,123 823,839 Fixed Assets 635,024 624,139 413,344 830,438 Other Assets 94,433 71,225 151,488 114,223 Total Assets 1,432,239 1,577,432 1,773,671 2,434,398 Growth (%) 10.14% 12.44% 10.14% 12.44% Current Liabilities 203,525 129,076 235,666 152,694 Long Term Liabilities 372,955 520,440 570,593 572,031 Total Liabilities 576,480 649,516 806,258 724,725 Growth (%) 12.67% 24.13% 1,411,200 Paid up Capital 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 1,411,200 Par Value 500 500 500
Receivables 225,160 267,474 245,670 275,339 Inventories 9,050 12,412 11,856 11,366 Current Assets 309,426 482,050 489,123 823,839 Fixed Assets 635,024 624,139 413,344 830,438 Other Assets 94,433 71,225 151,488 114,223 Total Assets 1,432,239 1,577,432 1,773,671 2,434,398 Growth (%) 10.14% 12.44% 12,44% Current Liabilities 203,525 129,076 235,666 152,694 Long Term Liabilities 372,955 520,440 570,593 572,031 Total Liabilities 576,480 649,516 806,258 724,725 Growth (%) 12,67% 24,13% 1,411,200 Paid up Capital 784,000 784,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 Paid up Capital 784,000 784,000 784,000 14,411,200 Paid up Capital 784,000 784,000 784,000 14,411,200 Paid up Capital (Shares) 1,568 1,568 <td< td=""></td<>
Inventories 9,050 12,412 11,856 11,366 Current Assets 309,426 482,050 489,123 823,839 Fixed Assets 635,024 624,139 413,344 830,438 Other Assets 94,433 71,225 151,488 114,223 Total Assets 1,432,239 1,577,432 1,773,671 2,434,398 Growth (%) 10.14% 12.44% Current Liabilities 203,525 129,076 235,666 152,694 Long Term Liabilities 372,955 520,440 570,593 572,031 Total Liabilities 576,480 649,516 806,258 724,725 Growth (%) 12.67% 24.13% Authorized Capital 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 Paid up Capital (Shares) 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,568 7,840 Par Value 500 500 500 0 0 0
Current Assets 309,426 482,050 489,123 823,839 Fixed Assets 635,024 624,139 413,344 830,438 Other Assets 94,433 71,225 151,488 114,223 Total Assets 1,432,239 1,577,432 1,773,671 2,434,398 Growth (%) 10.14% 12.44% Current Liabilities 203,525 129,076 235,666 152,694 Long Term Liabilities 372,955 520,440 570,593 572,031 Total Liabilities 576,480 649,516 806,258 724,725 Growth (%) 12.67% 24.13% Authorized Capital 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 Pai Value 500 500 500 0 0 0 Par Value 500 500 500 500 0 0 Retained Earnings -228,600 -154,568 -129,905 -117,137 Total R
Fixed Assets 635,024 624,139 413,344 830,438 Other Assets 94,433 71,225 151,488 114,223 Total Assets 1,432,239 1,577,432 1,773,671 2,434,398 Growth (%) 10.14% 12.44% Current Liabilities 203,525 129,076 235,666 152,694 Long Term Liabilities 372,955 520,440 570,593 572,031 Total Liabilities 576,480 649,516 806,258 724,725 Growth (%) 12.67% 24.13% Authorized Capital 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 Paid up Capital 784,000 784,000 784,000 1,411,200 Par Value 500 500 0 0 Retained Earnings -228,600 -154,568 -129,905 -117,137 Total Revenues 449,486 404,544 357,567 169,193 Growth (%) - - 0 - - INCOME STATEMENTS Dec-12 Dec-13 Dec
Other Assets 94,433 71,225 151,488 114,223 Total Assets 1,432,239 1,577,432 1,773,671 2,434,398 Growth (%) 10.14% 12.44% 12.44% Current Liabilities 203,525 129,076 235,666 152,694 Long Term Liabilities 372,955 520,440 570,593 572,031 Total Liabilities 576,480 649,516 806,258 724,725 Growth (%) 12.67% 24.13% 1411,200 Authorized Capital 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 Paid up Capital 784,000 784,000 784,000 1,411,200 Paid up Capital (Shares) 1,568 1,568 1,568 7,840 Par Value 500 500 0 0 0 Retained Earnings -228,600 -154,568 -129,905 -117,137 Total Equity 855,759 927,916 967,412 1,709,673 Growth (%) -10,00% -11.61% -106,913<
Total Assets 1,432,239 1,577,432 1,773,671 2,434,398 Growth (%) 10.14% 12.44% Current Liabilities 203,525 129,076 235,666 152,694 Long Term Liabilities 372,955 520,440 570,593 572,031 Total Liabilities 576,480 649,516 806,258 724,725 Growth (%) 12.67% 24.13% 24.13% Authorized Capital 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 Paid up Capital 784,000 784,000 784,000 1,411,200 Paid up Capital (Shares) 1,568 1,568 1,568 7,840 Par Value 500 500 0 0 Retained Earnings -228,600 -154,568 -129,905 -117,137 Total Equity 855,759 927,916 967,412 1,709,673 Growth (%) 8.43% 4.26% 169,193 Growth (%) -10,00% -11.61% 169,193 Growth (%) -117,1232 270,597 193,111 79,358 Kocof Revenues
Growth (%) 10.14% 12.44% Current Liabilities 203,525 129,076 235,666 152,694 Long Term Liabilities 372,955 520,440 570,593 572,031 Total Liabilities 576,480 649,516 806,258 724,725 Growth (%) 12.67% 24.13% 24.13% Authorized Capital 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 Paid up Capital 784,000 784,000 784,000 1,411,200 Paid up Capital (Shares) 1,568 1,568 1,568 7,840 Par Value 500 500 0 0 0 Retained Earnings -228,600 -154,568 -129,905 -117,137 Total Equity 855,759 927,916 967,412 1,709,673 Growth (%) 8.43% 4.26% 109,07% 169,193 Growth (%) -10.00% -11.61% 109,193 169,193 Growth (%) -10,00% -11.61% 89,834 67058 Profit
Current Liabilities 203,525 129,076 235,666 152,694 Long Term Liabilities 372,955 520,440 570,593 572,031 Total Liabilities 576,480 649,516 806,258 724,725 Growth (%) 12,67% 24,13% 12,67% 24,13% Authorized Capital 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 Paid up Capital 784,000 784,000 784,000 1,411,200 Paid up Capital 784,000 784,000 784,000 1,411,200 Paid up Capital (Shares) 1,568 1,568 1,568 7,840 Par Value 500 500 0 0 Retained Earnings -228,600 -154,568 -129,905 -117,137 Total Equity 855,759 927,916 967,412 1,709,673 Growth (%) 8.43% 4.26% 4.26% 4.26% INCOME STATEMENTS Dec-12 Dec-13 Dec-15 Sep-16 Total Revenues 278,255 133,947 164,456 89,834 Gross Profit 171,232
Long Term Liabilities 372,955 520,440 570,593 572,031 Total Liabilities 576,480 649,516 806,258 724,725 Growth (%) 12.67% 24.13% Authorized Capital 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 Paid up Capital 784,000 784,000 784,000 1,411,200 Paid up Capital (Shares) 1,568 1,568 1,568 7,840 Par Value 500 500 500 0 0 Retained Earnings -228,600 -154,568 129,905 -117,137 Total Equity 855,759 927,916 967,412 1,709,673 Growth (%) 8.43% 4.26% 0 -10,00% -11.61% INCOME STATEMENTS Dec-12 Dec-13 Dec-15 Sep-16 Total Revenues 449,486 404,544 357,567 169,193 Growth (%) -10,00% -11.61% 89,834 79,358 Cost of Revenues 278,255
Long Term Liabilities 372,955 520,440 570,593 572,031 Total Liabilities 576,480 649,516 806,258 724,725 Growth (%) 12.67% 24.13% Authorized Capital 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 Paid up Capital 784,000 784,000 784,000 1,411,200 Paid up Capital (Shares) 1,568 1,568 1,568 7,840 Par Value 500 500 500 0 0 Retained Earnings -228,600 -154,568 129,905 -117,137 Total Equity 855,759 927,916 967,412 1,709,673 Growth (%) 8.43% 4.26% 0 -10,00% -11.61% INCOME STATEMENTS Dec-12 Dec-13 Dec-15 Sep-16 Total Revenues 449,486 404,544 357,567 169,193 Growth (%) -10,00% -11.61% 89,834 79,358 Cost of Revenues 278,255
Total Liabilities 576,480 649,516 806,258 724,725 Growth (%) 12.67% 24.13% Authorized Capital 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 1,411,200 Paid up Capital 784,000 784,000 784,000 784,000 1,411,200 Paid up Capital (Shares) 1,568 1,568 1,568 7,840 Par Value 500 500 0 Q Retained Earnings -228,600 -154,568 129,905 -117,137 Total Equity 855,759 927,916 967,412 1,709,673 Growth (%) 8.43% 4.26% INCOME STATEMENTS Dec-12 Dec-13 Dec-14 Dec-15 Sep-16 Total Revenues 449,486 404,544 357,567 169,193 Growth (%) -10.00% -11.61% 89,834 Gross Profit 171,232 270,597 193,111 79,358 Expenses (Income) 96,081 92,792 101,950 41,320 38,038 Operating Profit 75,151 177,805
Growth (%) 12.67% 24.13% Authorized Capital 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 Paid up Capital 784,000 784,000 784,000 1,411,200 Paid up Capital 784,000 784,000 784,000 1,411,200 Paid up Capital (Shares) 1,568 1,568 1,568 7,840 Par Value 500 500 0 0 Retained Earnings -228,600 -154,568 -129,905 -117,137 Total Equity 855,759 927,916 967,412 1,709,673 Growth (%) 8.43% 4.26% 4.26% 4.26% INCOME STATEMENTS Dec-12 Dec-13 Dec-15 Sep-16 Total Revenues 449,486 404,544 357,567 169,193 Growth (%) -10.00% -11.61% 4.26% 4.26% Cost of Revenues 278,255 133,947 164,456 89,834 Gross Profit 171,232 270,597 193,111 79,358 <tr< td=""></tr<>
Authorized Capital 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 Paid up Capital 784,000 784,000 784,000 1,411,200 Paid up Capital 1,568 1,568 1,568 7,840 Par Value 500 500 500 0 Retained Earnings -228,600 -154,568 -129,905 -117,137 Total Equity 855,759 927,916 967,412 1,709,673 Growth (%) 8.43% 4.26% 4.26% INCOME STATEMENTS Dec-12 Dec-13 Dec-14 Dec-15 Sep-16 Total Revenues 449,486 404,544 357,567 169,193 Growth (%) -10.00% -11.61% 4.26% 4.26% Cost of Revenues 278,255 133,947 164,456 89,834 Gross Profit 171,232 270,597 193,111 79,358 Expenses (Income) 96,081 92,792 101,950 41,320 Operating Profit 75,151 177,805 91,161 38,038
Paid up Capital 784,000 784,000 784,000 1,411,200 Paid up Capital (Shares) 1,568 1,568 1,568 7,840 Par Value 500 500 500 0 Retained Earnings -228,600 -154,568 -129,905 -117,137 Total Equity 855,759 927,916 967,412 1,709,673 Growth (%) 8.43% 4.26% 4.26% INCOME STATEMENTS Dec-12 Dec-13 Dec-14 Dec-15 Sep-16 Total Revenues 449,486 404,544 357,567 169,193 Growth (%) -10.00% -11.61% - - - 1,709,673 Cost of Revenues 278,255 133,947 164,456 89,834 6ross Profit 171,232 270,597 193,111 79,358 52,793 41,320 0 38,038
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Par Value 500 500 500 0 Retained Earnings -228,600 -154,568 -129,905 -117,137 Total Equity 855,759 927,916 967,412 1,709,673 Growth (%) 8.43% 4.26% INCOME STATEMENTS Dec-12 Dec-13 Dec-14 Dec-15 Sep-16 Total Revenues 449,486 404,544 357,567 169,193 Growth (%) -10.00% -11.61% -10.00% -11.61% Cost of Revenues 278,255 133,947 164,456 89,834 Gross Profit 171,232 270,597 193,111 79,358 Expenses (Income) 96,081 92,792 101,950 41,320 Operating Profit 75,151 177,805 91,161 38,038
Retained Earnings -228,600 -154,568 -129,905 -117,137 Total Equity 855,759 927,916 967,412 1,709,673 Growth (%) 8.43% 4.26% INCOME STATEMENTS Dec-12 Dec-13 Dec-14 Dec-15 Sep-16 Total Revenues 449,486 404,544 357,567 169,193 Growth (%) -10.00% -11.61% -10.00% -11.61% Cost of Revenues 278,255 133,947 164,456 89,834 Gross Profit 171,232 270,597 193,111 79,358 Expenses (Income) 96,081 92,792 101,950 41,320 Operating Profit 75,151 177,805 91,161 38,038
Total Equity 855,759 927,916 967,412 1,709,673 Growth (%) 8.43% 4.26% INCOME STATEMENTS Dec-12 Dec-13 Dec-14 Dec-15 Sep-16 Total Revenues 449,486 404,544 357,567 169,193 Growth (%) -10.00% -11.61% 9,834 Cost of Revenues 278,255 133,947 164,456 89,834 Gross Profit 171,232 270,597 193,111 79,358 Expenses (Income) 96,081 92,792 101,950 41,320 Operating Profit 75,151 177,805 91,161 38,038
Growth (%) 8.43% 4.26% INCOME STATEMENTS Dec-12 Dec-13 Dec-14 Dec-15 Sep-16 Total Revenues 449,486 404,544 357,567 169,193 Growth (%) -10.00% -11.61% 169,193 Cost of Revenues 278,255 133,947 164,456 89,834 Gross Profit 171,232 270,597 193,111 79,358 Expenses (Income) 96,081 92,792 101,950 41,320 Operating Profit 75,151 177,805 91,161 38,038
INCOME STATEMENTS Dec-12 Dec-13 Dec-14 Dec-15 Sep-16 Total Revenues 449,486 404,544 357,567 169,193 Growth (%) -10,00% -11.61% 169,193 Cost of Revenues 278,255 133,947 164,456 89,834 Gross Profit 171,232 270,597 193,111 79,358 Expenses (Income) 96,081 92,792 101,950 41,320 Operating Profit 75,151 177,805 91,161 38,038
Total Revenues 449,486 404,544 357,567 169,193 Growth (%) -10.00% -11.61% -10.00% -11.61% Cost of Revenues 278,255 133,947 164,456 89,834 Gross Profit 171,232 270,597 193,111 79,358 Expenses (Income) 96,081 92,792 101,950 41,320 Operating Profit 75,151 177,805 91,161 38,038
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Growth (%)-10.00%-11.61%Cost of Revenues278,255133,947164,45689,834Gross Profit171,232270,597193,11179,358Expenses (Income)96,08192,792101,95041,320Operating Profit75,151177,80591,16138,038
Cost of Revenues 278,255 133,947 164,456 89,834 Gross Profit 171,232 270,597 193,111 79,358 Expenses (Income) 96,081 92,792 101,950 41,320 Operating Profit 75,151 177,805 91,161 38,038
Gross Profit 171,232 270,597 193,111 79,358 Expenses (Income) 96,081 92,792 101,950 41,320 Operating Profit 75,151 177,805 91,161 38,038
Gross Profit 171,232 270,597 193,111 79,358 Expenses (Income) 96,081 92,792 101,950 41,320 Operating Profit 75,151 177,805 91,161 38,038
Expenses (Income) 96,081 92,792 101,950 41,320 Operating Profit 75,151 177,805 91,161 38,038
Operating Profit 75,151 177,805 91,161 38,038
Growth (%) 136.60% -48.73%
Other Income (Expenses) -18,415 -110,172 -64,562 -35,013
Income before Tax 56,736 67,632 26,600 3,025
Tax 4,879 1,200 -3,478 428
Profit for the period 51,857 66,432 30,078 2,597
Growth (%) 28.11% -54.72%
Period Attributable 31,583 40,460 24,467 1,550
Comprehensive Income 51,857 66,556 30,318 2,597

RATIOS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Current Ratio (%)	152.03	373.46	207.55		539.54
Dividend (Rp)	-	-	-		-
EPS (Rp)	20.14	25.80	15.60		0.20
BV (Rp)	545.76	591.78	616.97		218.07
DAR (X)	0.40	0.41	0.45		0.30
DER(X)	0.67	0.70	0.83		0.42
ROA (%)	3.62	4.21	1.70		0.11
ROE (%)	6.06	7.16	3.11		0.15
GPM (%)	38.10	66.89	54.01		46.90
OPM (%)	16.72	43.95	25.49		22.48
NPM (%)	11.54	16.42	8.41		1.53
Payout Ratio (%)	-	-	-		-
Yield (%)	-	-	-		-

Book End : December









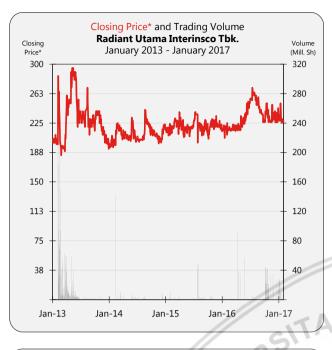
RUIS Radiant Utama Interinsco Tbk.

COMPANY REPORT : JANUARY 2017 Development Board		As of 31 January Individual Index	y 2017	91.200
Industry Sector : Mining (2)		Listed Shares		770,000,000
Industry Sub Sector : Crude Petroleum & Natural G	as Production (22)	Market Capitalizat	ion: 175	5,560,000,000
		455 0.	18T 0.003% 99.86%	
	250 0.21T 0.01% 99.31%	0.0	0 0	
COMPANY HISTORY	SHAREHOLDERS (January 20)17)		
Established Date : 22-Aug-1984	1. Haiyanto		212,018,70	00: 27.53%
Listing Date : 12-Jul-2006	2. PT Radiant Nusa Investama		174,354,50	
Under Writer IPO :	3. PT Universal Broker Indone	esia	41,000,00	
PT Makinta Securities	4. Public (<5%)		342,626,80	00 : 44.50%
Securities Administration Bureau :		_		
PT Datindo Entrycom		ſ	Deservedian	Decement
Wisma Sudirman - Puri Datindo Jln. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 34 - 35, Jakarta 10220	Bonus Cash		Recording	Payment F/I
Phone : (021) 570-9009		Cum Date Ex Date 9-Jun-07 20-Jun-07	Date 22-Jun-07	Date 06-Jul-07 F
Fax : (021) 570-9026		6-Jun-08 27-Jun-08	22-Jun-07 24-Jun-08	15-Jul-08 F
Tax . (021) 370-3020		3-Jun-09 24-Jun-09	24 Jun 00 26-Jun-09	10-Jul-09 F
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS		3-Jun-10 24-Jun-10	28-Jun-10	12-Jul-10 F
1. Ahmad Ganis		19-Jul-11 20-Jul-11		5-Aug-11 F
2. M. Ahmad Rifai		02-Jul-12 03-Jul-12		19-Jul-12 F
3. Winarno Zain	2012	7-Nov-13 08-Nov-13	12-Nov-13 2	2-Nov-13 F
*) Independent Commissioners		2-Aug-14 13-Aug-14	15-Aug-14 2	9-Aug-14 F
	2014 10.00 0	07-Jul-15 08-Jul-15	10-Jul-15	31-Jul-15 F
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	2015 7.50 1	13-Jul-16 14-Jul-16	18-Jul-16	29-Jul-16 F
1. Sofwan Farisyi				
2. Amira Ganis	ISSUED HISTORY			
3. Muhammad Hamid		Z	Listing	Trading
	No. Type of Listing	Shares	Date	Date
	1. First Issue	170,000,000	12-Jul-06	12-Jul-06
1. Winarno Zain	2. Company Listing	600,000,000	12-Jul-06	12-Mar-07
2. Sri Hartono			/	
3. Wirawan B. Ilyas		//		
CORPORATE SECRETARY		//		
Mona Nazaruddin		//		
HEAD OFFICE		//		
Radiant Utama Building, 3rd Fl.		//		
In. Kapten Tendean No. 24		//		
lakarta 12720		//		
Phone : (021) 719-1020				
Fax : (021) 719-1002, 719-1061				
Homepage : www.radiant.co.id				
Email : corsec@radiant.co.id				
mona.nazaruddin@radiant.co.id				

mona.nazaruddin@radiant.co.id

Radiant Utama Interinsco Tbk. RUIS

TRADING ACTIVITIES





2013

2,572

599

73

243

310

184

192

192

4.99

20.76

0.56

2014

293

76

12

240

255

190

217

217

4.77

3.23

0.59

2015

286

65

4

226

245

190

215

215

4.01

0.60

0.49

2016

823

179

206

270

196

236

236

6.13

-4.41

0.51

2

Jan-17

144

31

0.1

17

256

226

228

228

5.92

-2.64

0.49

	RADIN	G ACTIVI						
	_		ing Price		Freq.	Volume	Value	Day
	onth	High	Low	Close	(X)		(Million Rp)	
	n-13	215	195	200	592	8,912	1,830	21
Fe	b-13	295	184	191	39,360	1,478,136	339,412	20
	ar-13	225	189	215	13,702	400,503	80,190	19
	or-13	270	210	255	6,351	295,913	72,997	22
M	ay-13	310	250	285	5,273	260,583	74,778	22
	n-13	285	215	240	1,956	54,168	13,108	19
Ju	I-13	245	215	240	2,412	17,861	4,125	23
Aι	ıg-13	270	200	225	768	13,095	3,131	17
Se	ep-13	245	210	220	750	15,144	3,420	21
	ct-13	245	215	240	1,143	13,740	3,221	21
No	ov-13	240	200	215	450	10,033	2,249	20
De	ec-13	215	191	192	327	3,658	730	18
Ja	n-14	209	190	197	314	2,087	412	19
Fe	b-14	230	195	218	1,855	149,483	45,547	20
M	ar-14	225	203	204	505	25,983	5,544	19
Ap	or-14	219	202	210	505	8,779	1,847	20
M	ay-14	235	200	225	916	14,152	3,092	18
Ju	n-14	230	196	204	1,430	24,431	5,219	21
Ju	I-14 🔍	214	200	204	673	7,866	1,605	18
Au	ug-14	255	203	226	2,178	24,270	5,298	20
Se	ep-14	235	207	212	789	6,522	1,429	22
00	ct-14	222	203	210	313	2,665	570	23
No	ov-14	215	198	201	543	3,507	650	20
De	ec-14	250	197	217	1,678	22,779	4,875	20
Ja	n-15	225	202	210	637	26,291	5,669	20
Fe	b-15	227	210	227	438	10,669	2,346	19
	ar-15	242	206	239	527	14,684	3,273	21
Ap	or-15	245	206	212	461	5,098	1,105	21
М	ay-15	225	190	220	298	8,506	1,854	19
	n-15	224	200	220	275	8,105	1,770	19
Ju	I-15	240	191	220	276	96,765	23,119	15
Au	.ug-15	236	200	220	555	72,286	16,457	20
Se	ep-15	229	200	224	146	10,819	2,373	19
00	ct-15	235	203	230	358	22,442	5,000	19
N	ov-15	235	216	225	151	6,880	1,538	20
De	ec-15	232	206	215	80	3,379	743	14
Ja	n-16	229	206	219	49	1,101	233	10
Fe	b-16	236	210	216	64	691	149	12
M	ar-16	223	196	217	122	4,676	1,012	18
Ap	or-16	228	216	216	138	166,647	31,260	16
	ay-16	236	216	228	137	61,442	13,825	19
	n-16	256	228	254	252	7,720	1,839	21
	I-16	270	250	262	267	13,354	3,451	15
		268	238	242	230	2,034	510	22
	ep-16	244	226	228	85	9,035	2,060	21
	ct-16	262	226	234	299	389,711	87,958	20
	ov-16	258	226	230	84	84,254	18,345	18
	ec-16	270	226	236	125	82,745	18,648	14
Ja	n-17	256	226	228	149	143,774	31,483	17

* Adjusted price after corporate action

SHARES TRADED Volume (Million Sh.)

Value (Billion Rp)

Price (Rupiah) High

Low

Close Close*

PER (X)

PBV (X)

PER Industry (X)

Days

Frequency (Thou. X)



ANEKA TAMBANG (PERSERO) TBK.

Company Profile

PT Aneka Tambang Tbk. was established dated July 5rd, 1968. ANTAM is a vertically integrated, export-oriented, diversified mining and metals company. With operations spread throughout the mineral-rich Indonesian archipelago, ANTAM undertakes all activities from exploration, excavation, processing through to marketing of nickel ore, ferronickel, gold, silver, bauxite and coal. The company has long term loyal blue chip customers in Europe and Asia. Due to the vastness of the company's licensed exploration areas as well as its known large holdings of high quality reserves and resources, ANTAM has formed several joint ventures with international partners to profitably develop geological ore bodies into profitable mines.

ANTAM's objectives are centered on increasing shareholder value. The company's main objective is to enhance shareholder value by lowering costs while profitably expanding operations in a sustainable manner. The strategy maintains focus on ANTAM's core business of nickel, gold and bauxite with a view to maximizing output in order to increase cash generation and lower unit costs. ANTAM plans to sustain growth through reliable expansion projects, strategic alliances, increasing quality reserves and adding value by moving away from selling raw materials and increasing processing activities. ANTAM will also maintain financial strength. By generating as much cash as possible ANTAM ensures it will have sufficient funds to repay debts, finance continued growth and pay dividends. Lowering costs means operating more efficiently and productively, as well as increasing capacity to benefit from economies of scale.

2015 was a challenging year for the global mining industry due lower commodity prices as a result of the slowdown in global economy condition. Despite these challenges, in 2015 ANTAM's operational performance remained positive. ANTAM was focusing on innovation and efficiency in its line of businesses. ANTAM also strived to create and implement its winning strategy to capture the growth potential despite challenging times. ANTAM's efforts to ensure the successful delivery of its commitment will determine the company's sustainability. Through these efforts, ANTAM remained optimistic of its future.

As of December 31st, 2016, the Company and subsidiaries had 3,202 permanent employees.

February 2017

Disclaimer:

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ANTM Aneka Tar	nbang (P	erser	o) Tb	k. [S]		
COMPANY REPORT : JANUARY 2017	0.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
				f 31 Januar	y 2017	F 7 7 4 C 1
Main Board				idual Index	:	527.461
Industry Sector : Mining (2)				d Shares	:	24,030,764,725
Industry Sub Sector : Metal And Mineral Mining	(23)		Mark	et Capitalizat	tion : 19,2	224,611,780,000
56 19.2T 0.33% 75.68%	0-0-00-0-00-0	00 00	0 0 0	0	00	00
13 25.4T 1.36% 48.10%	x0 00		0		0 0 0	0
COMPANY HISTORY	SHAREHOL	DERS (January	2017)			
Established Date : 05-Jul-1968		Republik Indon			15,620,000),000 : 65.00%
Listing Date : 27-Nov-1997	2. Public («				8,410,764	1,725 : 35.00%
Under Writer IPO :	·	,				
PT Danareksa Sekuritas	DIVIDEND	ANNOUNCEM	ENT			
PT Bahana Securities	Bon				Recording	Payment _ a
PT Pentasena Arthasentosa	Year Shar		Cum Date	Ex Date	Date	Date
Securities Administration Bureau :	1997	11.00	29-Jun-98	30-Jun-98	09-Jul-98	06-Aug-98 F
PT Datindo Entrycom	1997	11.59	01-Oct-98	02-Oct-98	12-Oct-98	09-Nov-98 F
Wisma Sudirman - Puri Datindo	1998	50.00	29-Jun-99	30-Jun-99	08-Jul-99	06-Aug-99 F
Jln. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 34 - 35, Jakarta 10220	1998	53.87	04-Oct-99	05-Oct-99	13-Oct-99	10-Nov-99 F
Phone : (021) 570-9009	1999	79.19	05-Jun-00	06-Jun-00	14-Jun-00	28-Jun-00 F
Fax : (021) 570-9026	2000	80.00	23-Jul-01	24-Jul-01	27-Jul-01	10-Aug-01 F
	2000	75.66	23-Oct-01	24-Oct-01	29-Oct-01	12-Nov-01 F
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS	2001 100 :		10-Jul-02	11-Jul-02	17-Jul-02	30-Jul-02 B
1. Fachrul Razi	2001	47.10	05-Aug-02		09-Aug-02	23-Aug-02 F
2. Bambang Gatot Ariyono	2001	46.77	28-Oct-02	29-Oct-02	01-Nov-02	15-Nov-02 F
3. Hikmahanto Juwana	2002	34.42	17-Jul-03	18-Jul-03	21-Jul-03	05-Aug-03 F
4. Laode M Kamaluddin	2003	38.60	18-Jun-04	21-Jun-04	23-Jun-04	30-Jun-04 F
5. Robert A. Simanjuntak	2004	19.60	23-Dec-04	27-Dec-04	29-Dec-04	10-Jan-05 I
6. Zaelani	2005	128.48	20-Jun-05	21-Jun-05	23-Jun-05	30-Jun-05
*) Independent Commissioners	2005	150.05	22-Jun-06		27-Jun-06	11-Jul-06 F
	2006	325.58	21-Jun-07	22-Jun-07	26-Jun-07	06-Jul-07 F
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	2007	215.23	17-Jul-08	18-Jul-08	22-Jul-08	01-Aug-08 F
1. Tedy Badrujaman	2008	57.47	17-Jun-09		22-Jun-09	03-Jul-09 F
2. Agus Zamzam Jamaludin	2009	25.38	28-Jun-10	29-Jun-10	01-Jul-10	15-Jul-10 F
3. Dimas Wikan Pramudhito	2010	70.71	06-Jul-11	07-Jul-11	11-Jul-11	25-Jul-11 F
4. Hari Widjajanto	2011	90.99	27-Jun-12	28-Jun-12	02-Jul-12	16-Jul-12 F
5. I Made Surata	2012	47.09	29-May-13	30-May-13	03-Jun-13	18-Jun-13 F
6. Johan N.B Nababan	2013	9.67	29-Apr-14	30-Apr-14	05-May-14	20-May-14 F
	[태]\ 닅					
AUDIT COMMITTEE	ISSUED HIS	TORY		//		
1. Laode M Kamaluddin					Listir	ng Trading
2. Musyid Amal	No. Type of	Listing		Shares	Da	
3. Rukmana Nugraha Adhi	1. Negara			1	27-Nov-9	
4. Zaelani	2. First Issu		4	30,769,000	27-Nov-9	
	3. Compar			99,999,999	27-Nov-9	
CORPORATE SECRETARY	4. Bonus S	, ,		576,922,950	30-Jul-(
Trenggono Sutiyoso	5. Stock Sp			530,767,800	12-Jul-(
	6. Right Iss			70,941,207	27-Oct-1	
HEAD OFFICE	7. Right Iss			19,898,697	28-Oct-1	
Aneka Tambang Building	8. Right Iss			38,706,667	30-Oct-1	
JIn. Letjen TB. Simatupang No. 1	9. Right Iss			.44,096,939	02-Nov-1	
Jili. Legen TB. Simatupang No. 1	5. Night Is:			10 001 405		15 02-Nov-15

10. Right Issue I

418,661,465

03-Nov-15

03-Nov-15

BRAWI JAYA

Jakarta 12530

Email

Phone : (021) 780-5119, 789-1234, 781-2635

: corsec@antam.com eko.endriawan@antam.com

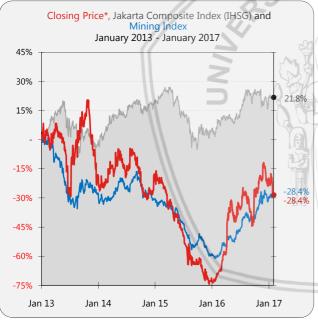
Fax : (021) 781-2822, 789-1224

Homepage : www.antam.com

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ANTM Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk. [S]





TRADING ACTIVITIES										
	Clo	sing Pric	е	Freq.	Volume	Value	<u>></u>			
Month	High	Low	Close	(X)	(Thou. Sh.)	(Million Rp)	Day			
Jan-13	1,450	1,280	1,360	22,216	334,911	459,571	21			
Feb-13	1,410	1,260	1,290	21,263	276,248	370,664	20			
Mar-13	1,410	1,270	1,370	21,935	369,713	498,521	19			
Apr-13	1,460	1,340	1,380	29,241	379,964	531,390	22			
May-13	1,390	1,260	1,280	12,742	163,731	219,021	22			
Jun-13	1,280	960	1,000	19,890	222,828	239,560	19			
Jul-13	1,320	930	1,160	35,090	484,551	558,097	23			
Aug-13	1,420	1,160	1,330	28,844	459,193	604,265	17			
Sep-13	1,540	1,290	1,420	26,297	466,526	670,454	21			
Oct-13	1,620	1,410	1,600	19,048	291,081	444,388	21			
Nov-13	1,610	1,250	1,260	20,019	304,490	419,207	20			
Dec-13	1,300	990	1,090	25,778	383,286	449,913	19			
Jan-14	1,110	950	1,030	43,472	652,147	670,288	20			
Feb-14	1,080	995	1,040	34,919	573,538	597,164	20			
Mar-14	1,190	1,025	1,135	53,411	1,188,495	1,334,140	20			
Apr-14	1,265	1,065	1,175	38,135	798,966	930,016	20			
May-14	1,290	1,140	1,200	37,606	849,434	1,038,684	18			
Jun-14	1,210	1,070	1,090	20,978	284,324	330,285	21			
Jul-14	1,270	1,085	1,270	24,346	403,327	476,916	18			
Aug-14	1,275	1,185	1,195	21,286	316,265	391,847	20			
Sep-14	1,225	1,070	1,110	25,680	282,688	327,543	22			
Oct-14	1,110	925	970	35,500	400,479	390,151	23			
Nov-14	1,010	920	980	20,237	247,078	237,171	20			
Dec-14	1,120	945	1,065	25,530	315,920	321,526	20			
Jan-15	1,135	1,015	1,065	27,277	358,666	386,504	21			
Feb-15	1,080	990	1,005	15,857	198,657	206,880	19			
Mar-15	1,020	850	865	18,637	173,597	176,292	22			
Apr-15	925	790	795	13,826	119,720	111,098	21			
May-15	840	760	760	14,217	142,077	114,866	19			
Jun-15	780	675	680	14,582	105,278	77,529	21			
Jul-15	685	475	475	16,768	144,244	131,865	19			
Aug-15	655	450	500	46,189	739,580	428,743	20			
Sep-15	540	465	486	34,277	416,378	208,489	21			
Oct-15	540	372	378	131,861	3,888,004	1,600,412	21			
Nov-15	380	306	315	131,304	4,300,732	1,499,127	21			
Dec-15	337	285	314	50,579	1,421,659	445,595	19			
Jan-16	335	292	329	62,777	2,410,865	759,355	20			
Feb-16	375	328	364	53,244	2,717,517	984,664	20			
Mar-16	481	360	464	79,723	4,128,364	1,879,203	21			
Apr-16	775	458	760	113,912	5,409,195	3,476,843	21			
May-16	780	625	650	47,998	1,825,883	1,303,940	20			
Jun-16	780	640	725	84,693	3,099,489	2,265,324	22			
Jul-16	860	710	795	77,562	2,315,202	1,836,504	16			
Aug-16	840	695	720	68,878	1,699,867	1,345,673	22			
Sep-16	850	615	820	77,349	2,673,099	1,983,203	21			
Oct-16	900	770	895	77,772	4,196,316	3,612,322	21			
Nov-16	1,005	865	970	85,469	3,883,073	3,643,626	22			
Dec-16	980	850	895	41,128	1,547,377	1,400,943	20			
Jan-17	930	795	800	60,157	1,892,375	1,625,427	21			

SHARES TRADED	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jan-17
Volume (Million Sh.)	4,137	6,313	12,009	35,906	1,892
Value (Billion Rp)	5,465	7,046	5,387	24,492	1,625
Frequency (Thou. X)	282	381	515	871	60
Days	244	242	244	246	21
Price (Rupiah)					
High	1,620	1,290	1,135	1,005	930
Low	930	920	285	292	795
Close	1,090	1,065	314	895	800
Close*	916	895	314	895	800
PER (X)	25.36	-13.51	-5.24	421.47	376.74
PER Industry (X)	20.76	3.23	0.60	-4.41	-2.64
PBV (X)	0.81	0.84	0.41	1.17	1.05
* Adjusted price after corp	orate action				

* Adjusted price after corporate action

ANTM Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk. [S]

Financial Data and Ratios

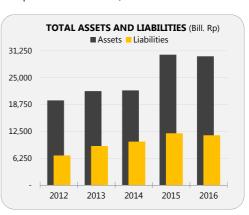
Public Accountant : Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan (Member of PricewaterhouseCoopers Global Network)

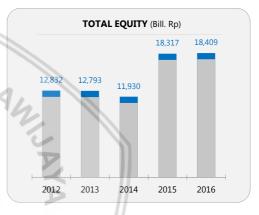
Book End : December

BALANCE SHEET	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16
(Million Rp except Par Value)					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	3,868,575	2,792,738	2,618,910	8,086,634	7,623,385
Receivables	1,846,918	1,189,692	1,098,938	578,145	990,485
Inventories	1,449,968	2,445,934	1,761,888	1,752,585	1,388,416
Current Assets	7,646,851	7,080,437	6,343,110	11,252,827	10,630,222
Fixed Assets	4,663,449	6,700,156	8,699,660	12,267,804	12,958,946
Other Assets	61,874	72,239	88,724	81,249	74,723
Total Assets	19,708,541	21,865,117	22,044,202	30,356,851	29,981,536
Growth (%)		10.94%	0.82%	37.71%	-1.24%
Current Liabilities	3,041,406	3,855,512	3,862,917	4,339,330	4,352,314
Long Term Liabilities	3,834,819	5,216,118	6,251,724	7,700,802	7,220,427
Total Liabilities	6,876,225	9,071,630	10,114,641	12,040,132	11,572,740
Growth (%)		31.93%	11.50%	19.04%	-3.88%
Authorized Capital	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000
Paid up Capital	953,846	953,846	953,846	2,403,076	2,403,076
Paid up Capital (Shares)	9,538	9,538	9,538	24,031	24,031
Par Value	100	100	100	100	100
Retained Earnings	11,748,920	11,758,294	10,890,770	9,593,048	9,685,249
Total Equity	12,832,316	12,793,488	11,929,561	18,316,719	18,408,796
Growth (%)		-0.30%	-6.75%	53.54%	0.50%
				m	N Ch
INCOME STATEMENTS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16
Total Revenues	10,449,886	11,298,322	9,420,631	10,531,505	9,106,261
Growth (%)		8.12%	-16.62%	11.79%	-13.53%
			2	FAX Sol	THE P
Cost of Povonuos	8/127 158	9 682 521	9 644 126	10 336 364	8 254 466

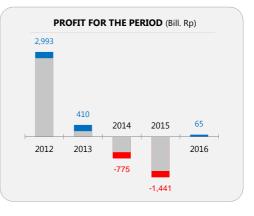
Growth (%)		8.12%	-16.62%	11.79%	-13.53%
	11		8	EAN	
Cost of Revenues	8,427,158	9,682,521	8,644,136	10,336,364	8,254,466
Gross Profit	2,022,728	1,615,801	776,495	195,141	851,795
Expenses (Income)	1,126,864	1,194,769	955,900	896,579	843,639
Operating Profit	895,864	421,032	-179,405	-701,439	8,156
Growth (%)		-53.00%	N/A	-290.98%	N/A
Other Income (Expenses)	2,999,631	-553,962	-653,730	-967,335	229,136
Income before Tax	3,895,495	-132,930	-833,135	-1,668,774	237,292
Tax	902,379	-542,878	-57,849	-227,921	172,485
Profit for the period	2,993,116	409,947	-775,286	-1,440,853	64,806
Growth (%)		-86.30%	N/A	-85.85%	N/A
Period Attributable	2,993,115	409,944	-775,287	-1,440,852	64,810
Comprehensive Income	2,989,025	410,139	-775,179	912,556	92,077
Comprehensive Attributable	2,989,024	410,135	-775,180	912,557	92,081

RATIOS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16
Current Ratio (%)	251.42	183.64	164.21	259.32	244.24
Dividend (Rp)	47.09	9.67	-	-	-
EPS (Rp)	313.79	42.98	-81.28	-59.96	2.70
BV (Rp)	1,345.32	1,341.25	1,250.68	762.22	766.05
DAR (X)	0.35	0.41	0.46	0.40	0.39
DER(X)	0.54	0.71	0.85	0.66	0.63
ROA (%)	15.19	1.87	-3.52	-4.75	0.22
ROE (%)	23.32	3.20	-6.50	-7.87	0.35
GPM (%)	19.36	14.30	8.24	1.85	9.35
OPM (%)	8.57	3.73	-1.90	-6.66	0.09
NPM (%)	28.64	3.63	-8.23	-13.68	0.71
Payout Ratio (%)	15.01	22.50	-	-	-
Yield (%)	3.68	0.89	-	-	-









RUIS Radiant Utama Interinsco Tbk.

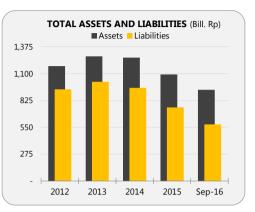
Financial Data and Ratios

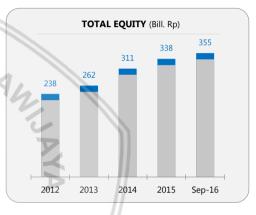
Public Accountant : Amir Abadi Jusuf, Aryanto, Mawar & Rekan (Member of RSM International)

Book End : December

	5 40				
BALANCE SHEET	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
(Million Rp except Par Value)					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	69,602	105,629	125,927	134,410	65,709
Receivables	512,463	481,553	814,636	317,535	245,667
Inventories	8,096	14,463	12,656	10,618	8,235
Current Assets	652,355	721,281	705,458	563,676	453,152
Fixed Assets	407,058	406,570	507,593	474,338	456,334
Other Assets	14,162	16,000	29,807	28,582	5,440
Total Assets	1,176,579	1,277,943	1,264,143	1,091,754	934,771
Growth (%)		8.62%	-1.08%	-13.64%	-14.38%
Current Liabilities	604,914	645,158	728,274	651,583	477,171
Long Term Liabilities	333,729	370,887	225,286	101,758	102,727
Total Liabilities	938,642	1,016,045	953,560	753,340	579,898
Growth (%)		8.25%	-6.15%	-21.00%	-23.02%
Authorized Capital	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Paid up Capital	77,000	77,000	77,000	77,000	770
Paid up Capital (Shares)	770	770	770	770	8
Par Value	100	100	100	100	0
Retained Earnings	128,816	152,671	202,602	230,435	246,894
Total Equity	237,936	261,898	310,583	338,413	354,872
Growth (%)	201/000	10.07%	18.59%	8.96%	4.86%
		10.0770	10.3370		
INCOME STATEMENTS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Total Revenues	1,602,490	1,796,548	1,833,216	1,598,265	970,955
Growth (%)	, , , ,	12.11%	2.04%	-12.82%	
			8	PET N4	
Cost of Revenues	1,367,209	1,502,728	1,532,893	1,300,570	802,699
Gross Profit	235,281	293,820	300,323	297,695	168,256
Expenses (Income)	107,906	123,020	150,216	143,096	94,786
Operating Profit	127,375	170,800	150,210	154,599	73,471
Growth (%)	127,373	34.09%	-12.12%	2.99%	73,471
Glowth (%)		54.0370	-12.1270	2.3370	
Other Income (Evenences)	-22 160	-11/ /27	_72 102	-81 569	_35 090
Other Income (Expenses)	-23,169	-114,437	-72,193	-84,568	-35,989
Income before Tax	48,227	56,363	77,914	70,031	37,481
Income before Tax Tax	48,227 19,233	56,363 26,727	77,914 22,209	70,031 28,750	37,481 15,247
Income before Tax Tax Profit for the period	48,227	56,363 26,727 29,635	77,914 22,209 55,705	70,031 28,750 41,281	37,481
Income before Tax Tax	48,227 19,233	56,363 26,727	77,914 22,209	70,031 28,750	37,481 15,247
Income before Tax Tax Profit for the period Growth (%)	48,227 19,233 28,994	56,363 26,727 29,635 2.21%	77,914 22,209 55,705 87.97%	70,031 28,750 41,281 -25.89%	37,481 15,247 22,234
Income before Tax Tax Profit for the period Growth (%) Period Attributable	48,227 19,233 28,994 28,994	56,363 26,727 29,635 2.21% 29,630	77,914 22,209 55,705 87.97% 55,705	70,031 28,750 41,281 -25.89% 41,283	37,481 15,247 22,234 22,234
Income before Tax Tax Profit for the period Growth (%) Period Attributable Comprehensive Income	48,227 19,233 28,994 28,994 29,153	56,363 26,727 29,635 2.21% 29,630 29,737	77,914 22,209 55,705 87.97% 55,705 55,705	70,031 28,750 41,281 -25.89% 41,283 42,518	37,481 15,247 22,234 22,234 22,234
Income before Tax Tax Profit for the period Growth (%) Period Attributable	48,227 19,233 28,994 28,994	56,363 26,727 29,635 2.21% 29,630	77,914 22,209 55,705 87.97% 55,705	70,031 28,750 41,281 -25.89% 41,283	37,481 15,247 22,234 22,234

RATIOS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Current Ratio (%)	107.84	111.80	96.87	86.51	94.97
Dividend (Rp)	7.50	7.50	10.00	7.50	-
EPS (Rp)	37.65	38.48	72.34	53.61	2,887.52
BV (Rp)	309.01	340.13	403.35	439.50	46,087.33
DAR (X)	0.80	0.80	0.75	0.69	0.62
DER(X)	3.94	3.88	3.07	2.23	1.63
ROA (%)	2.46	2.32	4.41	3.78	2.38
ROE (%)	12.19	11.32	17.94	12.20	6.27
GPM (%)	14.68	16.35	16.38	18.63	17.33
OPM (%)	7.95	9.51	8.19	9.67	7.57
NPM (%)	1.81	1.65	3.04	2.58	2.29
Payout Ratio (%)	19.92	19.49	13.82	13.99	-
Yield (%)	3.85	3.91	4.61	3.49	-





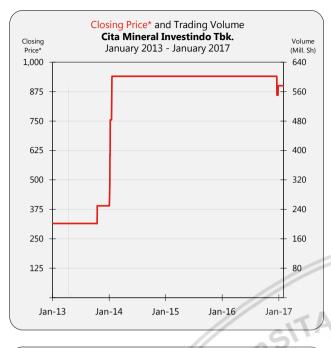




CITA	Cita Mineral Investindo T	bk.
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COMPANY REPORT : JANUARY 2017	As of 31 Janu	
Development Board	Individual Inde	
Industry Sector : Mining (2)	Listed Shares	: 3,370,734,90
Industry Sub Sector : Metal And Mineral Mining (23 205 3.03T 0.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	zation : 3,033,661,410,00
		525 0.00000T 0.00000% 100
COMPANY HISTORY	SHAREHOLDERS (January 2017)	525 0.00000 10.00000 100
stablished Date : 27-Jun-1992	1. Richburg Enterprises Pte. Ltd.	2,465,845,680 : 73.15
isting Date : 20-Mar-2002	2. PT Harita Jayaraya	583,826,100 : 17.32
Inder Writer IPO :	3. PT Suryaputra Inti Mulia	214,645,600 : 6.37
PT Harita Kencana Securities	4. Public (<5%)	106,417,520 : 3.169
Securities Administration Bureau :		
PT Ficomindo Buana Registrar	DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT	
Mayapada Tower 10th Fl. Suite 02 B, Jln. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 28 Karet - Setiabudi, Jakarta 12920		Recording Payment F
Phone : (021) 521-2316, 2317	Year Shares Dividend Cum Date Ex Da 2002 5:1 03-Feb-03 04-Feb-0	
Find (021) 521-2310, 2317 Fax : (021) 521-2320	2002 3.1 03 160 03 04 160 0 2009 20.77 22-Jul-10 23-Jul-1	
. (021) 521 2520	2010 8.90 13-Jul-11 14-Jul-1	
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS		
1. Lim Gunawan Hariyanto	ISSUED HISTORY	
2. Harry Kesuma Tanoto		Listing Tradin
3. Parwoto Kartiko Sunu	No. Type of Listing Shares	
*) Independent Commissioners	1. First Issue 60,000,000 2. Company Listing 180,000,000	
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	3. Warrant 41,500	
1. Liem Hok Seng	4. Warrant 8,000	
2. Robby Irfan Rafianto	5. Warrant 2,500	
3. Yusak Lumba Pardede	6. Bonus Shares 48,000,000	
	7. Warrant seri 1 500	
	8. Warrant seri 1 1,000	13-Nov-03 13-Nov-0
1. Harja Ratana Sumampouw	9. Warrant seri 1 18,000	29-Mar-04 29-Mar-0
2. Toni Setioko	10. Warrant seri 1 10,500	25-Feb-05 25-Feb-0
3. Tsun Tien Wen Lie	11. Warrant seri 1 15,000	07-Mar-05 07-Mar-0
	12. Right Issue 835,481,300	08-Jun-07 08-Jun-0
CORPORATE SECRETARY	13. Right Issue 2,247,156,600	24-Mar-10 24-Mar-1
Yusak Lumban Pardede		
HEAD OFFICE		
Ratu Plaza Office Tower 22nd Fl.		
In. Jend. Sudirman No. 9	//	
akarta Pusat 10270		
Phone : (021) 725-1344		
Fax : (021) 7280-1978		
lomepage : www.citamineral.com		

Cita Mineral Investindo Tbk. CITA





SHARES TRADED	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jan-17
Volume (Million Sh.)	584	0.01	0.4	0.000	-
Value (Billion Rp)	130	0.01	0.4	0.000	-
Frequency (Thou. X)	0.006	0.006	0.3	0.004	-
Days	5	4	1	4	-
Price (Rupiah)					
High	390	940		940	
5			_		-
Low	390	485	-	860	-
Close	390	940	940	900	900
Close*	390	940	940	900	900
PER (X)	2.09	-7.20	-9.29	-32.50	-32.50
PER Industry (X)	20.76	3.23	0.60	-4.41	-2.64
PBV (X)	0.63	1.79	2.45	2.66	2.66
* Adjusted price after corpo	rate action				

	TRADING ACTIVITIES							
			sing Pric	e	Freq.	Volume	Value	Ž
	Month	High	Low	Close	(X)	(Thou. Sh.)	(Million Rp)	Day
	Jan-13	-	-	315	-	-	-	-
	Feb-13	-	-	315	2	1.0	0.3	2
	Mar-13	-	-	315	-	-	-	-
	Apr-13	-	-	315	3	583,826	130,041	2
	May-13	-	-	315	-	-	-	-
	Jun-13	-	-	315	-	-	-	-
	Jul-13	-	-	315	-	-	-	-
	Aug-13	-	-	315	-	-	-	-
	Sep-13	-	-	315	-	-	-	-
	Oct-13	390	390	390	1	5	2	1
	Nov-13	-	-	390	-	-	-	-
	Dec-13	-	-	390	-	-	-	-
	Jan-14	940	485	940	6	13	10	4
2	Feb-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mar-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Apr-14	<u> </u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	May-14	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Jun-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Jul-14	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>	-	-	-	-
	Aug-14		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sep-14		1 -	-	- /	-	-	-
	Oct-14	_		-	<u> </u>	-	-	-
	Nov-14	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Dec-14	-		-	-	-	-	-
				7.				
Ľ	Jan-15	10-				-	-	-
	Feb-15	2	N	-	-		-	-
	Mar-15	-		-	-	-	-	-
14	Apr-15	<u> </u>	-	-		-	-	-
	May-15	- V	-	-	- 11	-	-	-
1	Jun-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Jul-15	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Ī	Aug-15	-	-	940	//-	-	-	-
ł	Sep-15	-	-	940	// -	-	-	-
	Oct-15	-	-	940	// -	-	-	-
'n	Nov-15	-	-	940	-	-	-	-
	Dec-15	-	-	940	296	444	417	1
	Jan-16	-	-	940	-	-	-	-
	Feb-16	-	-	940	-	-	-	-
	Mar-16	-	-	940	-	-	-	-
	Apr-16		-	940	-	-	-	-
	May-16	-	-	940	-	-	-	-
	Jun-16	-	-	940	-	-	-	-
	Jul-16	940	940	940	2	0.2	0.2	2
	Aug-16	-	-	940	-	-	-	-
	Sep-16	-	-	940	-	-	-	-
	Oct-16	-	-	940	-	-	-	-
	Nov-16	-	-	940	-	-	-	-
	Dec-16	900	860	900	2	0.2	0.2	2
	Jan-17	-	-	900	-	-	-	-

CITA Cita Mineral Investindo Tbk.

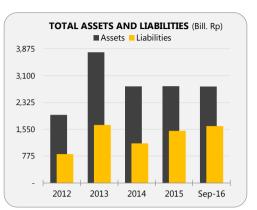
Financial Data and Ratios

Public Accountant : Budiman, Wawan, Pamudji & Rekan (Member of Eura Audit International)

Book End : December

BALANCE SHEET	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
(Million Rp except Par Value)					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	305,215	997,765	507,658	31,324	29,823
Receivables	158,680	425,215	10,041	28,262	143,138
Inventories	221,073	605,686	566,949	595,959	588,029
Current Assets	742,099	2,166,791	1,130,396	709,949	776,260
Fixed Assets	872,523	1,074,041	924,153	788,395	620,222
Other Assets	66,644	270,432	25,255	27,050	25,889
Total Assets	1,968,579	3,773,606	2,790,121	2,795,962	2,786,949
Growth (%)		91.69%	-26.06%	0.21%	-0.32%
Current Liabilities	753,684	1,134,551	742,974	941,224	1,272,671
Long Term Liabilities	80,242	540,780	402,373	562,701	372,057
Total Liabilities	833,927	1,675,330	1,145,347	1,503,925	1,644,728
Growth (%)		100.90%	-31.63%	31.31%	9.36%
Authorized Capital	1,348,000	1,348,000	1,348,000	1,348,000	1,348,000
Paid up Capital	337,073	337,073	337,073	337,073	337,073
Paid up Capital (Shares)	3,371	3,371	3,371	3,371	3,371
Par Value	100	100	100	100	0
Retained Earnings	637,873	1,266,485	882,042	571,333	504,882
Total Equity	1,134,652	2,098,275	1,644,773	1,292,038	1,142,222
Growth (%)		84.93%	-21.61%	-21.45%	-11.60%
				Y I	I YA
INCOME STATEMENTS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Total Revenues	2,608,869	4,124,941	167,877	13,903	255,976
Growth (%)		58.11%	-95.93%	-91.72%	を見てい
	11				857 A
Cost of Revenues	1,456,967	1,912,576	97,482	11,035	194,872
Gross Profit	1,151,902	2,212,365	70,395	2,869	61,104
Expenses (Income)		1,296,641	-	344,106	131,460
Operating Profit	1,151,902	-	-		-70,356
Growth (%)		-100.00%			
Other Income (Expenses)	-820,650	- 1	-451,385		
Income before Tax	331,252	915,725	-380,990	-341,238	-70,356
Тах	94,938	229,038	3,710	-32	-222
Profit for the period	236,314	686,687	-384,699	-341,206	-70,134
Growth (%)		190.58%	N/A	11.31%	
Period Attributable	194,725	628,612	-384,444	-341,026	-70,006
Comprehensive Income	245,081	1,029,732	-453,505	-379,570	-153,371
Comprehensive Attributable	203,492	9,716,510	-453,249	-379,390	-153,243

RATIOS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Current Ratio (%)	98.46	190.98	152.14	75.43	60.99
Dividend (Rp)	-	-	-	-	-
EPS (Rp)	57.77	186.49	-114.05	-101.17	-20.77
BV (Rp)	336.62	622.50	487.96	383.31	338.86
DAR (X)	0.42	0.44	0.41	0.54	0.59
DER(X)	0.73	0.80	0.70	1.16	1.44
ROA (%)	12.00	18.20	-13.79	-12.20	-2.52
ROE (%)	20.83	32.73	-23.39	-26.41	-6.14
GPM (%)	44.15	53.63	41.93	20.63	23.87
OPM (%)	44.15	-	-	-	-27.49
NPM (%)	9.06	16.65	-229.16	-2,454.12	-27.40
Payout Ratio (%)	-	-	-	-	-
Yield (%)	-	-	-	-	-









COMPANY REPORT : JANUARY 2017	As of 31 January 2017
Development Board	Individual Index : 1,027.459
Industry Sector : Mining (2)	Listed Shares : 5,638,246,600
Industry Sub Sector : Metal And Mineral Mining (23) Market Capitalization : 2,255,298,640,000
	258 0.19T 0.01% 99.40%
COMPANY HISTORY	SHAREHOLDERS (January 2017)
stablished Date : 22-Feb-1985	1. PT Jinsheng Mining 4,239,754,485 : 75.20%
isting Date : 21-Nov-1997	2. Credit Suisse Ag Singapore Trust A/C Clients- 2023904000 311,375,896 : 5.52%
Jnder Writer IPO :	3. Public (<5%) 1,087,116,219 : 19.28%
PT Trimegah Securities	
ecurities Administration Bureau :	DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT
PT Sinartama Gunita	Bonus Cash Recording Payment F/
Sinar Mas Land Plaza Menara I, 9th Fl. Jln. M.H. Thamrin No. 51, Jakarta 10350	YearSharesDividendCum DateEx DateDateDate2011100.0016-Jul-1217-Jul-1219-Jul-1202-Aug-12F
Phone : (021) 392-2332	2011 100.00 10-301-12 17-301-12 12-301-12 02-A0g-12 F 2012 50.00 19-Apr-13 22-Apr-13 24-Apr-13 08-May-13 F
Fax : (021) 392-3003	2012 50.00 15 22 Apr 15 24 Apr 15 60 May 15 1 2013 50.00 04-Mar-14 05-Mar-14 07-Mar-14 21-Mar-14 I
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS	ISSUED HISTORY
1. Johnny N. Wiraatmadja	Listing Trading
2. Bastian Purnama	No. Type of Listing Shares Date Date
3. Chen Wen Ping	1. Company Listing (BES) 65,000,000 03-Dec-07 03-Dec-0
*) Independent Commissioners	2. Additional Listing without RI 44,304,000 22-Dec-08 22-Dec-08
	3. Right Isuue 983,736,000 27-Dec-11 27-Dec-1
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	4. Warrant I 56,708,960 T: 28-Jun-12 : 10-Dec-14
1. Kiki Hamidjaja	5. Stock Splits 4,488,497,640 03-Aug-12 03-Aug-12
2. Feni Silviani Budiman	
3. Kurniadi Atmosasmito	
1. Bastian Purnama	
2. Ani wijaya	
3. Nerry Tambrin	
CORPORATE SECRETARY	
Yohanes Supriady	周 //崔//周
HEAD OFFICE	
Plaza Asia 6th Fl.	
ln. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 59	
akarta 12190	
hone : (021) 515 3533	
ax : (021) 515-3753	

Homepage : www.centralomega.com Email : corsec@centralomega.com

DKFT Central Omega Resources Tbk.





SHARES TRADED	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jan-17
Volume (Million Sh.)	1,675	57	-	570	76
Value (Billion Rp)	856	23	-	161	29
Frequency (Thou. X)	57	8	-	22	3
Days	244	32	-	193	21
Price (Rupiah)					
High	660	425	-	398	430
Low	320	363	-	187	338
Close	380	397	397	334	400
Close*	380	397	397	334	400
PER (X)	6.35	-80.06	-74.36	-45.65	-54.67
PER Industry (X)	20.76	3.23	0.60	-4.41	-2.64
PBV (X)	1.47	1.93	1.71	1.47	1.77
* Adjusted price after corpo	orate action				

	TRADING	ACTIV	ITIES					
			sing Price	9	Freq.	Volume	Value	>
	Month	High	Low	Close	(X)		(Million Rp)	Day
	Jan-13	490	410	460	7,217	221,758	101,230	21
	Feb-13	550	450	540	, 6,715	275,103	138,782	20
	Mar-13	630	520	610	4,660	213,323	120,736	19
	Apr-13	660	520	520	7,915	450,828	273,888	22
	May-13	560	495	550	4,741	89,790	47,385	22
	Jun-13	550	390	450	5,010	107,608	45,409	19
	Jul-13	500	395	405	4,873	62,573	27,537	23
	Aug-13	435	320	400	2,897	50,806	20,224	17
	Sep-13	420	350	375	5,201	87,273	34,125	21
	Oct-13	445	370	440	2,943	45,339	18,154	21
	Nov-13	445	375	400	3,577	56,552	22,868	20
	Dec-13	410	375	380	1,094	13,663	5,298	19
	Jan-14	390	363	367	2,384	13,496	5,042	20
	Feb-14	425	364	397	5,776	43,967	17,801	12
	Mar-14	-	-	397	-	-	-	-
	Apr-14	<u> </u>	-	397	-	-	-	-
	May-14	-	<u> </u>	397	-	-	-	-
	Jun-14	-	3	397	-	-	-	-
1	Jul-14	5	-	397	-	-	-	-
	Aug-14		-	397	-	-	-	-
	Sep-14	-	L-	397	<u> </u>	-	-	-
	Oct-14			397	11-	-	-	-
	Nov-14	-		397		-	-	-
	Dec-14	-		397			-	-
			3	207				
k	Jan-15	5		397			-	-
	Feb-15	-		397 397	-	· ·	-	-
	Mar-15 Apr-15	1		397	-		-	-
	May-15	41		397	- 1/	-		
-	Jun-15	7	-	397	- 11	-	-	-
N	Jul-15		_	397	17			
E	Aug-15		_	397		_	_	_
J	Sep-15	-	-	397	//_	-	_	_
F	Oct-15	-	-	397	// -	-	-	-
	Nov-15	-	-	397	// _	-	-	-
ſ	Dec-15	-	-	397	-	-	-	_
	Jan-16	-	-	397	-	-	-	-
	Feb-16	-	-	397	-	-	-	-
	Mar-16	395	213	239	2,663	203,127	61,869	8
	Apr-16	245	212	215	2,590	181,005	42,584	21
	May-16	238	187	212	3,053	14,632	3,054	20
	Jun-16	222	200	212	4,280	13,403	2,813	22
	Jul-16	300	212	280	3,405	25,718	6,832	16
	Aug-16	398	278	378	2,484	46,498	16,084	22
	Sep-16	374	306	316	610	5,929	2,057	21
	Oct-16	346	302	302	842	33,440	10,320	21
	Nov-16	352	292	322	1,575	30,402	9,529	22
	Dec-16	350	320	334	561	16,194	5,783	20
	Jan-17	430	338	400	3,371	75,905	28,729	21

BRAWIJAY

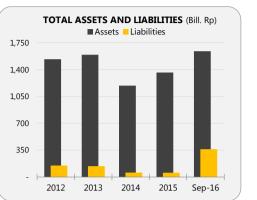
DKFT **Central Omega Resources Tbk.**

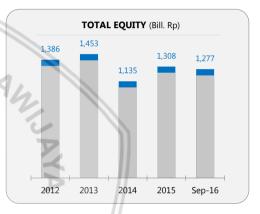
Financial Data and Ratios

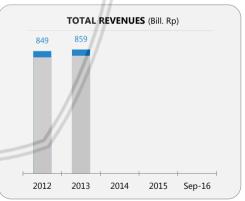
Public Accountant : Mulyamin Sensi Suryanto & Lianny (Member of Moore Stephens International Limited)

Book End : December

BALANCE SHEET	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
(Million Rp except Par Value)					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	746,441	833,752	445,795	277,443	76,354
Receivables	249,408	271,409	103,703	103,319	76,611
Inventories	6,402	19,065	19,065	11,909	81,156
Current Assets	1,300,945	1,224,417	753,230	837,887	431,001
Fixed Assets	84,076	93,189	107,915	183,588	840,157
Other Assets	2,984	3,566	2,243	2,249	2,249
Total Assets	1,535,650	1,595,228	1,191,604	1,363,051	1,640,105
Growth (%)		3.88%	-25.30%	14.39%	20.33%
Current Liabilities	138,071	124,457	43,387	41,546	49,756
Long Term Liabilities	11,134	17,555	13,617	13,960	313,544
Total Liabilities	149,205	142,012	57,005	55,506	363,300
Growth (%)		-4.82%	-59.86%	-2.63%	554.52%
Authorized Capital	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Paid up Capital	561,236	563,053	563,825	563,825	563,825
Paid up Capital (Shares)	5,612	5,631	5,638	5,638	5,638
Par Value	100	100	100	100	0
Retained Earnings	309,492	363,401	39,972	10,224	-20,641
Total Equity	1,386,446	1,453,215	1,134,599	1,307,545	1,276,805
Growth (%)		4.82%	-21.92%	15.24%	-2.35%
				Y A	1 Tan
INCOME STATEMENTS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Total Revenues	848,500	859,279	1		
Growth (%)		1.27%	-100.00%	EAN	
	- 11 -				
Cost of Revenues	481,733	571,007	1		
Gross Profit	366,767	288,272	-		- (g) (g) (-
Expenses (Income)	-26,902	-149,105	-	87,666	44,833
Operating Profit		-	-	-87,666	-44,833
Growth (%)					
		1			
Other Income (Expenses)	-	- //	-76,600	43,720	449
Income before Tax	393,669	437,377	-76,600	-43,946	-44,384
Тах	-90,221	100,091	-30,392	-11,302	-10,897
Profit for the period	303,448	337,286	-46,208	-32,645	-33,487
Growth (%)		11.15%	N/A	29.35%	
Period Attributable	303,328	337,163	-45,866	-30,102	-30,939
Comprehensive Income	303,448	343,606	-45,839	-32,071	-30,740
Comprehensive Attributable	303,328	343,484	-45,496	-29,512	-28,198







RATIOS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Current Ratio (%)	942.23	983.81	1,736.06	2,016.75	866.23
Dividend (Rp)	50.00	50.00	-	-	-
EPS (Rp)	54.05	59.88	-8.13	-5.34	-5.49
BV (Rp)	247.03	258.10	201.23	231.91	226.45
DAR (X)	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.22
DER(X)	0.11	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.28
ROA (%)	19.76	21.14	-3.88	-2.39	-2.04
ROE (%)	21.89	23.21	-4.07	-2.50	-2.62
GPM (%)	43.23	33.55			
OPM (%)	-	-			
NPM (%)	35.76	39.25			
Payout Ratio (%)	92.51	83.50	-	-	-
Yield (%)	12.05	13.16	-	-	-



TINS Timah (Pers	ero) Th	ok. [S]				
COMPANY REPORT : JANUARY 2017				of 31 Januar	v 2017	
Main Board				ridual Index	y 2017	495.664
Industry Sector : Mining (2)				d Shares	•	7,447,753,454
, .						
Industry Sub Sector : Metal And Mineral Mining (23) 116 7.22T 0.13% 87.78%			war	ket Capitaliza	tion : 7,2	224,320,850,380
	0.000 0 0000	0 0 0	0 0		0	· · · ·
76 5.16T 0.28% 85.66%				~ ~ ~		
COMPANY HISTORY	SHAREHOL	DERS (January	, 2017)			
Established Date : 17-Apr-1961	1. Negara	Republik Indon	iesia		4,841,053	,952 : 65.00%
Listing Date : 19-Oct-1995	2. Public (<5%)			2,606,699	,502 : 35.00%
Under Writer IPO :						
PT Niaga Securities	DIVIDEND	ANNOUNCEM	ENT			
PT Pentasena Arthasentosa	Bon	us Cash			Recording	Payment F/I
Securities Administration Bureau :	Year Sha	es Dividend	Cum Date	Ex Date	Date	Date
PT EDI Indonesia	1995	65.63	19-Apr-96	22-Apr-96	30-Apr-96	24-May-96 F
Wisma SMR 10th Fl.	1996	92.76	21-Mar-97	24-Mar-97	03-Apr-97	28-Apr-97 F
Jln. Yos Sudarso Kav. 89, Jakarta 14350	1997	141.26	15-May-98	18-May-98	27-May-98	19-Jun-98 F
Phone : (021) 651-5130, 650-5829	1998	409.08	05-Apr-99	06-Apr-99	14-Apr-99	11-May-99 F
Fax : (021)) 651-5131, 650-5987	1999	247.37	12-May-00	15-May-00	23-May-00	26-May-99 F
	2000	118.93	08-Jun-01	11-Jun-01	14-Jun-01	28-Jun-01 I
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS	2000	118.93	23-Nov-01	26-Nov-01	29-Nov-01	13-Dec-01 F
1. Fachry Ali *)	2000	24.83	07-Jun-02	10-Jun-02	13-Jun-02	27-Jun-02 F
2. Bagas Angkasa *)	2002	59.46	04-Jun-03	05-Jun-03	09-Jun-03	20-Jun-03 F
3. Eko Prasojo	2002	6.43	04-Jun-03	05-Jun-03	09-Jun-03	20-Jun-03 F
4. Erfi Triassunu	2000	59.46	11-May-04	12-May-04	14-May-04	27-May-04 F
5. Milawarma *)	2003	67.79	07-Jun-04	08-Jun-04	10-Jun-04	23-Jun-04 F
6. Mochtar Husein	2005	162.20	20-Jun-05	21-Jun-05	23-Jun-05	06-Jul-05
*) Independent Commissioners	2005	100.85	07-Jun-06	08-Jun-06	12-Jun-06	23-Jun-06 F
	2006	206.78	11-May-07	14-May-07	16-May-07	31-May-07 I
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	2007	1,772.88	17-Jul-08	/ 18-Jul-08	22-Jul-08	06-Aug-08 F
1. Mochtar Riza Pahlevi Tabrani	2008	133.00	29-Jun-09	30-Jun-09	02-Jul-09	16-Jul-09 F
2. Emil Ermindra	2010	94.17	18-Jul-11	19-Jul-11	21-Jul-11	04-Aug-11 F
3. Muhammad Rizki	2011	89.09	10-May-12	11-May-12	15-May-12	30-May-12 F
4. Purwijayanto	2012	42.87	10-May-13	13-May-13	15-May-13	29-May-13 F
	2013	56.29	16-Apr-14	17-Apr-14	22-Apr-14	07-May-14 F
AUDIT COMMITTEE	2013 544:	261	16-Apr-14	17-Apr-14	22-Apr-14	07-May-14 B
1. Meindy Mursal	2014	25.70	02-Apr-15	06-Apr-15	08-Apr-15	29-Apr-15 F
2. Andre Allis		휘기나티		//		
3. Insmerda Lebang	ISSUED HIS	TORY				
4. Made Astawa Rai	<u> </u>				Listin	ng Trading
5. Suryadi Andi	No. Type of	Listing		Shares	Da	5 5
	1. Negara			1	19-Oct-9	
CORPORATE SECRETARY	2. Negara	RI (Seri B) (C/ L)	327,146,999	19-Oct-9	95 27-May-96
Sutrisno S. Tatetdagat	3. First Iss	he		50,330,000	19-Oct-9	
	4. First Iss	ue (LN)		125,825,000	19-Oct-9	95 19-Oct-95
	5 6 1 6	19		-20 710 000	00 4 0	

5. Stock Split

6. Bonus Shares

4,529,718,000

2,414,733,454

08-Aug-08

07-May-14

08-Aug-08

07-May-14

HEAD OFFICE

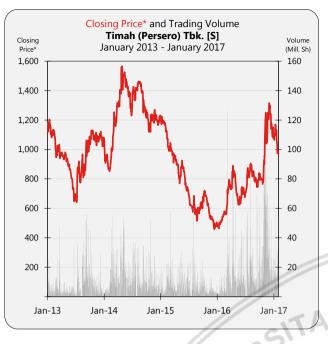
Jln. Medan Merdeka Timur No. 15 Jakarta 10110 Phone : (021) 2352-8000 ext. 6111; corsec 2352-8011,

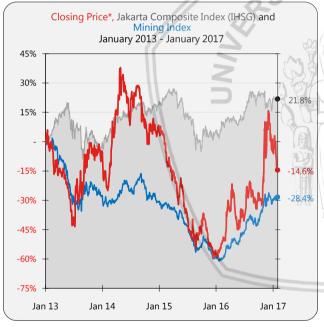
Fax : (021) 235-28080, Corpsec 344-4012; 0717-425-8080

Homepage :

Email	: ir@pttimah.co.id
	corsec@pttimah.co.id
	agung@pttimah.co.id

TINS Timah (Persero) Tbk. [S]





SHARES TRADED	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jan-17
Volume (Million Sh.)	2,265	3,369	2,139	5,298	381
Value (Billion Rp)	3,322	4,903	1,746	4,787	410
Frequency (Thou. X)	160	284	178	319	35
Days	244	242	244	246	21
Price (Rupiah)					
High	1,780	2,180	1,230	1,360	1,185
Low	930	1,080	455	451	970
Close	1,600	1,230	505	1,075	970
Close*	1,081	1,230	505	1,075	970
PER (X)	15.63	20.96	37.03	118.54	106.97
PER Industry (X)	20.76	3.23	0.60	-4.41	-2.64
PBV (X)	1.65	1.85	0.70	1.52	1.37
* Adjusted price after corpore	ate action				

	TRADING	G ACTIV	ITIES					
		Clo	sing Pric	e	Freq.	Volume	Value	≥
	Month	High	Low	Close	(X)	(Thou. Sh.)	(Million Rp)	Day
	Jan-13	1,780	1,540	1,650	11,354	196,454	333,499	21
	Feb-13	1,700	1,400	1,470	9,342	131,436	204,807	20
	Mar-13	1,560	1,370	1,430	24,049	193,339	287,430	19
	Apr-13	1,470	1,360	1,420	6,369	87,540	124,672	22
	May-13	1,430	1,250	1,250	6,051	79,216	108,348	22
	Jun-13	1,260	960	1,030	9,815	107,159	114,662	19
	Jul-13	1,370	930	1,150	13,447	193,068	236,732	23
	Aug-13	1,450	1,150	1,290	17,904	273,746	358,481	17
	Sep-13	1,610	1,240	1,610	26,603	474,375	697,947	21
	Oct-13	1,690	1,520	1,620	16,261	284,326	461,801	21
	Nov-13	1,670	1,510	1,610	9,603	122,480	195,585	20
	Dec-13	1,680	1,500	1,600	9,030	121,676	198,003	19
	Jan-14	1,610	1,270	1,280	14,700	75,064	105,224	20
	Feb-14	1,645	1,255	1,615	26,830	346,092	502,540	20
	Mar-14	1,985	1,590	1,950	31,312	343,476	619,713	20
	Apr-14	2,180	1,350	1,500	32,984	351,524	619,318	20
	May-14	1,550	1,400	1,425	30,784	457,381	683,909	18
	Jun-14	1,450	1,230	1,260	21,834	229,091	313,310	21
	Jul-14	1,505	1,250	1,420	26,050	359,263	508,691	18
	Aug-14	1,475	1,360	1,430	18,953	243,191	353,154	20
	Sep-14	1,430	1,205	1,225	22,291	286,705	376,710	22
	Oct-14	1,285	1,080	1,235	24,464	299,793	357,682	23
	Nov-14	1,295	1,095	1,225	16,449	210,665	262,386	20
	Dec-14	1,250	1,145	1,230	16,883	166,348	200,113	20
T		1.220	1,145	1 175	11 207	100 410	120 410	21
k	Jan-15	1,230 1,180	985	1,175 1,020	11,307 18,627	108,419	129,416	21 19
	Feb-15 Mar-15	1,180	900	950	21,709	217,024 282,226	230,495 290,126	22
	Apr-15	975	795	815	13,374	148,911	142,747	21
14	May-15	940	770	880	13,080	248,073	219,878	19
-	Jun-15	870	690	710	13,050	191,771	147,869	21
N	Jul-15	715	575	605	12,525	179,253	110,009	19
E	Aug-15	705	510	605	20,648	284,277	178,719	20
1	Sep-15	660	555	640	12,930	144,017	92,881	21
F	Oct-15	740	625	625	14,826	158,913	109,052	21
	Nov-15	645	520	525	13,154	104,292	58,818	21
	Dec-15	540	455	505	12,452	71,938	36,271	19
		= - =			0.070		40.000	
	Jan-16	535	451	520	9,072	80,902	40,689	20
	Feb-16	595	510	570	7,718	114,095	63,618	20
	Mar-16	810	560	740	24,963	470,017	348,418	21
	Apr-16	945	730	775	28,702	497,498	420,478	21
	May-16	780	620	655	16,309	240,719	173,811	20
	Jun-16	760	630	700	24,192	378,435	268,539	22
	Jul-16	890	690 775	835	22,959	360,993	295,722	16
	Aug-16	935 865	775	800 915	30,432	482,232	423,204	22
	Sep-16 Oct 16	865	720	815	18,463	344,757	275,259	21
	Oct-16	940 1 285	765 900	930 1 205	29,020 71.056	587,772	490,206 1,416,797	21 22
	Nov-16 Dec-16	1,285 1,360	900 1,065	1,205 1,075	71,056 36,555	1,274,959 465,571	1,416,797 569,995	22
						-,	-,	-
	Jan-17	1,185	970	970	34,926	380,543	409,534	21

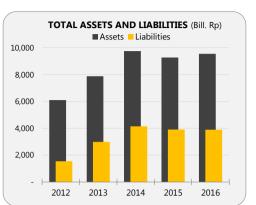
TINS Timah (Persero) Tbk. [S]

Financial Data and Ratios

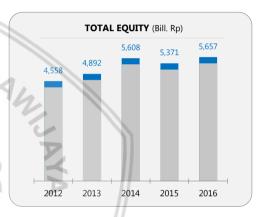
Public Accountant : Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan (Member of PricewaterhouseCoopers Global Network)

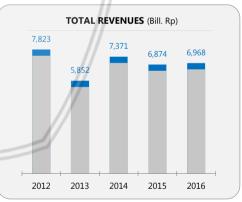
BALANCE SHEET	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16
(Million Rp except Par Value)					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	670,411	613,698	346,495	497,472	563,804
Receivables	550,344	1,076,851	1,473,797	483,463	882,979
Inventories	1,617,389	2,461,256	3,384,026	3,102,423	2,309,243
Current Assets	3,929,664	5,360,664	6,552,176	5,444,199	5,237,907
Fixed Assets	1,722,789	1,888,603	2,017,066	2,224,368	2,221,103
Other Assets	54,082	20,999	15,820	1,018,350	100,318
Total Assets	6,101,007	7,883,294	9,752,477	9,279,683	9,548,631
Growth (%)		29.21%	23.71%	-4.85%	2.90%
Current Liabilities	959,806	2,439,590	3,512,730	2,998,953	3,061,232
Long Term Liabilities	583,001	551,594	631,505	909,662	833,714
Total Liabilities	1,542,807	2,991,184	4,144,235	3,908,615	3,894,946
Growth (%)		93.88%	38.55%	-5.69%	-0.35%
Authorized Capital	50,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Paid up Capital	251,651	251,651	372,388	372,388	372,388
Paid up Capital (Shares)	5,033	5,033	7,448	7,448	7,448
Par Value	50	50	50	50	0
Retained Earnings	4,172,013	4,471,301	5,186,704	5,170,616	5,391,972
Total Equity	4,558,200	4,892,111	5,608,242	5,371,068	5,656,685
Growth (%)		7.33%	14.64%	-4.23%	5.32%
				THE REAL	1 In
INCOME STATEMENTS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16
Total Revenues	7,822,560	5,852,453	7,371,212	6,874,192	6,968,294
Growth (%)		-25.18%	25.95%	-6.74%	1.37%
	11				
Cost of Revenues	6,498,505	4,408,732	5,772,925	6,188,183	5,873,406
Gross Profit	1,324,055	1,443,721	1,598,287	686,009	1,094,888
Expenses (Income)	-677,416	642,219	-	517,846	679,918
Operating Profit	646,639	-	-		414,970
Growth (%)		-100.00%			
Other Income (Expenses)	-	-	-575,185		
Income before Tax	646,639	801,502	1,023,102	168,163	414,970
Тах	215,051	257,101	345,734	66,602	131,921
Profit for the period	431,588	515,102	637,954	101,561	251,969
Growth (%)		19.35%	23.85%	-84.08%	148.10%
Period Attributable	431,574	515,076	637,968	101,583	251,832
Comprehensive Income	435,698	549,697	638,699	1,062,657	313,093
Comprehensive Attributable	435,684	549,671	638,713	1,062,679	-107,420

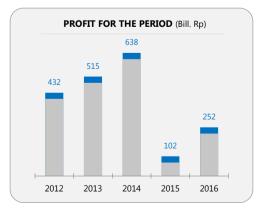
RATIOS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16
Current Ratio (%)	409.42	219.74	186.53	181.54	171.10
Dividend (Rp)	42.87	56.29	25.70	-	-
EPS (Rp)	85.75	102.34	85.66	13.64	33.81
BV (Rp)	905.66	972.00	753.01	721.17	759.52
DAR (X)	0.25	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.41
DER(X)	0.34	0.61	0.74	0.73	0.69
ROA (%)	7.07	6.53	6.54	1.09	2.64
ROE (%)	9.47	10.53	11.38	1.89	4.45
GPM (%)	16.93	24.67	21.68	9.98	15.71
OPM (%)	8.27	-	-	-	5.96
NPM (%)	5.52	8.80	8.65	1.48	3.62
Payout Ratio (%)	50.00	55.00	30.00	-	-
Yield (%)	2.78	3.52	2.09	-	-



Book End : December







BRAWIJAYA

COMPANY REPORT : JANUARY 2017	As of 31 January 2017
Development Board	Individual Index : 3.66
Industry Sector : Mining (2)	Listed Shares : 1,230,839,82
Industry Sub Sector : Land / Stone Quarrying (24)	Market Capitalization : 107,083,064,42
COMPANY HISTORY	462 0.0037 0.0001% 99.997% SHAREHOLDERS (January 2017)
stablished Date : 26-Sep-1974	1. Parallax Venture Partners XIII Ltd. 232,618,891 : 18.905
isting Date : 03-Jul-1996	2. BP2S SG S/A BNP Paribas Singapore 115,735,348 : 9.405
Jnder Writer IPO :	3. Advance Capital Limited 86,472,558 : 7.035
PT HG Asia Indonesia	4. PT Alpha Capital 71,462,674 : 5.819
PT Lippo Securities	5. Meridian-Pacific International Pte. Ltd. 67,777,000 : 5.519
Securities Administration Bureau :	6. Investspring Limited 64,800,681 : 5.26
PT EDI Indonesia	7. Public (<5%) 591,972,669 : 48.109
Wisma SMR 10th Fl.	
Jln. Yos Sudarso Kav. 89, Jakarta 14350	DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT
Phone : (021) 651-5130, 650-5829	Bonus Cash Recording Payment _{F,}
Fax : (021)) 651-5131, 650-5987	Year Shares Dividend Cum Date Ex Date Date Date
	1996 60.00 07-Jul-97 08-Jul-97 16-Jul-97 15-Aug-97 F
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS	
1. Arif Sianto	ISSUED HISTORY
2. Eugene Cho Park	Listing Tradin
3. Gregory Nanan Aswin *)	No. Type of Listing Shares Date Date
*) Independent Commissioners	1. First Issue 44,000,000 03-Jul-96 03-Jul-9
	2. Company Listing 82,000,000 03-Jul-96 10-Feb-9
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	3. Additional Listing 714,000,000 28-Nov-02 28-Nov-0
1. Taufik Johannes	4. Additional Listing without RI 390,839,821 05-Nov-07 05-Nov-0
2. Denise Johanes	
3. Sergio Maliocco	
4. Tiffany Johanes	
1. Gregory Nanan Aswin	
2. Alwi Sjaaf	
3. Marika Prawira Subrata	
CORPORATE SECRETARY	
Risnawati S. Meliala	
HEAD OFFICE	
Menara Prima Building 12th Fl.	
In. Lingkar Mega Kuningan Kav 6.2	
akarta	
Phone : (021) 5794-8098	
TIUTE . (UZI) 3/34-0030	
ax : (021) 579-48096; ; (0264) 310-808; (0264) 302-9	17

Fa@citatah.co.id citatah@citatah.co.id

CTTH Citatah Tbk. [S]





SHARES TRADED	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jan-17
Volume (Million Sh.)	199	44	76	27	8
Value (Billion Rp)	16	3	5	2	0.7
Frequency (Thou. X)	12	2	3	2	0.3
Days	228	181	202	212	17
Price (Rupiah)					
High	115	85	86	112	100
Low	50	57	50	50	70
Close	64	67	56	80	87
Close*	64	67	56	80	87
PER (X)	162.73	4.52	35.35	5.63	6.13
PER Industry (X)	20.76	3.23	0.60	-4.41	-2.64
PBV (X)	0.99	0.89	0.24	0.32	0.35
* Adjusted price after corp	orate action				

	TRADIN	G ACTIVI	TIES					
		Clos	sing Pric	e	Freq.	Volume	Value	\geq
	Month	High	Low	Close	(X)		(Million Rp)	Day
	Jan-13	62	54	56	107	1,228	67	15
	Feb-13	60	50	55	110	5,153	273	18
	Mar-13	56	51	55	313	4,689	242	19
	Apr-13	79	54	75	2,488	34,008	2,234	22
	May-13	115	62	90	6,535	123,989	11,286	22
	Jun-13	94	70	73	1,080	14,195	1,143	19
	Jul-13	81	66	70	630	6,113	433	23
	Aug-13	75	53	62	173	1,814	115	17
	Sep-13	74	56	69	189	1,606	103	19
	Oct-13	73	59	64	296	2,672	178	19
	Nov-13	70	58	65	260	1,992	127	19
	Dec-13	71	58	64	76	1,929	121	16
	Jan-14	80	57	69	168	2,296	147	16
_	Feb-14	72	60	65	128	1,603	109	13
	Mar-14	85	60	73	163	4,896	365	16
	Apr-14	77	71	72	150	2,086	153	16
	May-14	75	69	73	243	11,665	825	15
	Jun-14	75	66	69	121	2,547	172	14
. 1	Jul-14	71	65	69	262	3,558	241	13
	Aug-14	71	66	70	74	1,258	84	12
	Sep-14	73	67	69	122	3,974	277	16
	Oct-14	83	66	72	196	1,914	140	16
	Nov-14	77	69	71	765	6,826	492	19
	Dec-14	73	67	67	97	1,256	88	15
T		72			50	022	F.7	12
k	Jan-15	73	66	69	58	832	57 1.002	13
	Feb-15 Mar-15	86 81	67 70	71	1,274 538	13,909	1,092	18 22
-		80	69	71	245	6,324 5,102	462 367	22
	Apr-15	77	68	71	243 91		108	20 19
-	May-15			74	158	1,519		
X	Jun-15 Jul-15	74 70	65 61	66	89	1,010 887	68 59	16 16
		70	58	64	58	565	35	13
1	Aug-15 Sep-15	67	50	54	115	804	45	15
F	Oct-15	65	51	58	113	4,546	43 249	20
	Nov-15	65	52	55	90	40,499	2,227	17
1	Dec-15	65	50	56	50	267	2,227	13
		05	50		50	207	0	15
	Jan-16	65	50	52	58	195	10	14
	Feb-16	60	50	54	64	112	6	12
	Mar-16	60	50	54	229	1,545	80	17
	Apr-16	70	50	65	367	1,777	105	20
	May-16	75	58	66	401	3,322	218	20
	Jun-16	80	64	71	125	885	61	16
	Jul-16	80	70	78	121	1,534	112	16
	Aug-16	89	77	82	208	1,481	119	21
	Sep-16	84	72	81	77	1,263	96	19
	Oct-16	85	70	75	97	1,266	94	18
	Nov-16	84	68	77	410	11,096	836	20
	Dec-16	112	72	80	250	2,234	185	19
	Jan-17	100	70	87	314	8,497	743	17

BRAWIJAY

CTTH Citatah Tbk. [S]

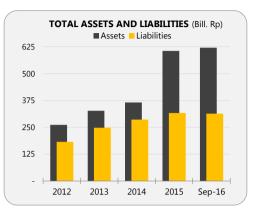
Financial Data and Ratios

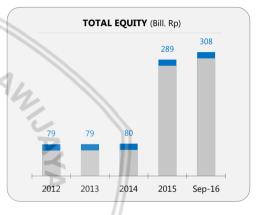
Public Accountant : Mulyamin Sensi Suryanto & Lianny (independent member of Moore Stephens International Limited)

BALANCE SHEET	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
(Million Rp except Par Value)					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	14,200	13,049	10,314	3,109	2,823
Receivables	34,494	55,295	59,164	82,359	99,376
Inventories	125,056	158,831	201,221	230,818	227,333
Current Assets	176,001	231,766	274,530	319,566	332,213
Fixed Assets	61,120	64,773	61,647	34,543	231,740
Other Assets	4,862	8,488	11,580	9,646	2,107
Total Assets	261,439	326,960	366,053	605,667	621,113
Growth (%)		25.06%	11.96%	65.46%	2.55%
Current Liabilities	155,884	214,803	252,617	170,151	168,026
Long Term Liabilities	26,803	32,921	33,187	146,529	145,552
Total Liabilities	182,687	247,724	285,803	316,679	313,578
Growth (%)		35.60%	15.37%	10.80%	-0.98%
Authorized Capital	1,260,000	1,260,000	1,260,000	1,260,000	1,260,000
Paid up Capital	459,084	459,084	459,084	459,084	459,084
Paid up Capital (Shares)	1,231	1,231	1,231	1,231	1,231
Par Value	500 & 100	500 & 100	500 & 100	500 & 100	
Retained Earnings	-452,637	-452,153	-451,139	-444,549	-431,440
Total Equity	78,752	79,236	80,250	288,988	307,535
Growth (%)		0.61%	1.28%	260.11%	6.42%
					I YA
INCOME STATEMENTS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Total Revenues	161,783	240,795	206,226	220,748	221,226
Growth (%)		48.84%	-14.36%	7.04%	
Cost of Revenues	102,977	154,964	139,342	146,854	142,375
Gross Profit	58,806	85,830	66,884	73,894	78,851
Expenses (Income)	49,093	54,797	65,963	63,510	58,098
Operating Profit	9,713	31,033	921	10,384	20,753
Growth (%)		219.49%	-97.03%	1,027.43%	
Other Income (Expenses)	-6,515	-29,107	-277	-6,396	-2,957
Income before Tax	3,198	1,926	644	3,988	17,796
Tax	439	1,442	-370	2,038	4,687
Profit for the period	2,759	484	1,014	1,950	13,109
Growth (%)		-82.46%	109.56%	92.20%	
Period Attributable	2,759	484	1,014	1,950	13,109
Comprehensive Income	2,759	484	1,014	205,588	13,109
Comprehensive Attributable	2,759	-	1,014	205,588	13,109

RATIOS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Current Ratio (%)	112.91	107.90	108.67	187.81	197.72
Dividend (Rp)	-	-	-	-	-
EPS (Rp)	2.24	0.39	0.82	1.58	10.65
BV (Rp)	63.98	64.38	65.20	234.79	249.86
DAR (X)	0.70	0.76	0.78	0.52	0.50
DER(X)	2.32	3.13	3.56	1.10	1.02
ROA (%)	1.06	0.15	0.28	0.32	2.11
ROE (%)	3.50	0.61	1.26	0.67	4.26
GPM (%)	36.35	35.64	32.43	33.47	35.64
OPM (%)	6.00	12.89	0.45	4.70	9.38
NPM (%)	1.71	0.20	0.49	0.88	5.93
Payout Ratio (%)	-	-	-	-	-
Yield (%)	-	-	-	-	-

Book End : December



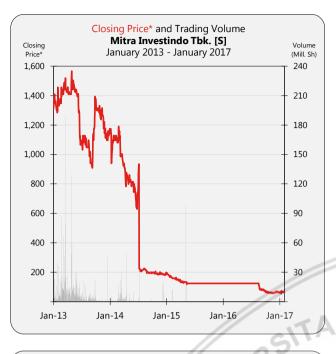






COMPANY REPORT : JANUARY 2017					of 31 Januar	y 2017	F 222
Development Board					vidual Index	:	5.233
Industry Sector : Mining (2)					ed Shares		1,283,228,000
Industry Sub Sector : Land / Stone Quarrying (24)				Mar	ket Capitalizat		9,560,136,000 8T 0.001% 99.97%
		0 0	0 0		460 0	.003T 0.0001% 99.99	17%
COMPANY HISTORY			RS (January			(00.070.2	92 . 527(0)
Established Date : 16-Sep-1993 Listing Date : 16-Jul-1997		ublic (<5%	ources Limite	ea		689,870,3 593,357,6	
Jnder Writer IPO :	2. 10))			555,557,0	17. 40.2470
PT Panin Sekuritas			NOUNCEMI				
Pentasena Arthasentosa	DIVIL	Bonus	Cash			Recording	Paymont
Securities Administration Bureau :	Year	Shares	Dividend	Cum Date	Ex Date	Date	Payment Date
PT Sinartama Gunita	2012	Sildles	2.00	14-Jun-13		19-Jun-13	03-Jul-13 F
Sinar Mas Land Plaza Menara I, 9th Fl.	2012		2.00	11 9011 15	1, 5411 15	19 9411 19	
Jln. M.H. Thamrin No. 51, Jakarta 10350	ISSUE	D HISTO	RY				
Phone : (021) 392-2332	10001					Listing	Tradino
Fax : (021) 392-3003		pe of List	ina		Shares	Date	-
. (, (, (, (, (, (, (, (, (, (, (, (, (,		rst Issue	ing		58,800,000	16-Jul-97	
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS	_	ompany L	isting		61,200,000	16-Jul-97	
1. Mohammad Noer		ock Split	5		120,000,000	09-Oct-00	09-Oct-00
2. Andreas Tjahjadi		dditional I	isting		720,000,000	04-Sep-01	04-Sep-02
3. Foo Say Tain	5. Pe	nambahan N	Aodal Tanpa Ri		240,000,000	10-Aug-05	10-Aug-05
4. Iin Arifin Takhyan	6. A	dditional I	isting (mer	ger) 1,	366,456,000	23-Mar-06	-
5. Tjia Marcel Han Liong	7. R	everse Sto	ck	-1,	924,842,000	03-Jun-14	03-Jun-14
*) Independent Commissioners	8. Ri	ght Issue			12,600	21-Jul-14	21-Jul-14
	9. Ri	ght Issue	pg-		2,625	22-Jul-14	22-Jul-14
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	10. Ri	ght Issue	IM		46,871	23-Jul-14	23-Jul-14
1. Sugi Handoko	11. Ri	ght Issue	Wa a		462,521	24-Jul-14	24-Jul-14
2. Diah Pertiwi Gandhi	12. Ri	ght Issue	目れて		641,089,383	05-Aug-14	05-Aug-14
3. Yoyong							
AUDIT COMMITTEE			100			/	
1. Mohammad Noer	一一一		F 5		//		
2. Eko Santo	14				//		
3. Sandi Rahaju			A TEN		//		
CORPORATE SECRETARY							
Diah Pertiwi Gandhi					//		
					//		
HEAD OFFICE					//		
Aenara Palma 6th Fl.					//		
In. H.R. Rasuna Said Blok X-2 Kav. 6, Kuningan							
akarta Selatan 12950							
Phone : (021) 5794-4438							
ax : (021) 5794-4432							

Mitra Investindo Tbk. [S] ΜΙΤΙ





SHARES TRADED	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jan-17
Volume (Million Sh.)	2,284	429	149	27	9
Value (Billion Rp)	204	45	19	2	0.6
Frequency (Thou. X)	44	17	0.9	5	1
Days	244	238	86	92	20
Price (Rupiah)					
High	104	240	196	124	84
Low	54	50	102	52	51
Close	75	185	124	61	62
Close*	1,175	185	124	61	62
PER (X)	8.75	4.49	-0.91	-3.23	-3.28
PER Industry (X)	20.76	3.23	0.60	-4.41	-2.64
PBV (X)	1.73	0.83	1.43	0.84	0.86
* Adjusted price after corp	porate action				

	TRADIN	G ACTIVI	TIES					
			sing Pric	e	Freq.	Volume	Value	×
	Month	High	Low	Close	(X)		(Million Rp)	Day
	Jan-13	96	82	88	4,663	212,624	18,700	21
	Feb-13	94	84	92	5,107	282,765	25,335	20
	Mar-13	101	88	91	9,156	582,646	55,533	19
	Apr-13	104	89	94	7,075	422,913	40,289	22
	May-13	98	90	90	6,206	293,318	27,358	22
	Jun-13	91	68	69	2,667	140,908	11,743	19
	Jul-13	75	64	69	2,636	100,782	7,355	23
	Aug-13	71	54	60	1,652	68,829	4,526	17
	Sep-13	92	58	88	2,847	92,627	7,048	21
	Oct-13	90	80	80	1,150	23,018	1,922	21
	Nov-13	86	70	74	552	9,257	746	20
	Dec-13	75	70	75	543	54,663	3,386	19
	Jan-14	76	60	70	1,245	14,396	946	19
	Feb-14	80	67	72	2,762	46,170	3,425	20
2	Mar-14	77	57	59	3,727	126,884	8,168	20
	Apr-14	60	50	51	2,533	95,552	5,457	20
	May-14	57	50	52	1,048	23,458	1,231	18
	Jun-14	206	50	182	2,286	21,191	2,548	21
	Jul-14	235	183	209	1,473	42,471	10,865	18
1	Aug-14	235	193	201	863	4,463	965	20
	Sep-14	212	187	199	234	3,252	639	22
	Oct-14	240	170	192	243	1,360	264	21
	Nov-14	221	183	195	317	1,146	215	20
	Dec-14	198	171	185	199	48,550	10,613	19
		4		-				
	Jan-15	196	162	167	212	2,078	362	20
ß	Feb-15	167	150	158	159	24,749	4,045	19
	Mar-15	164	135	140	265	1,832	268	22
	Apr-15	144	121	134	207	1,086	154	19
	May-15	134	102	124	66	119,341	14,320	6
	Jun-15	- 1	-	124	-	-	-	-
	Jul-15	- 1	-	124		-	-	-
	Aug-15		-	-	- -	-	-	-
Į	Sep-15		-	-	- // -	-	-	-
1	Oct-15		-	-	- // -	-	-	-
4	Nov-15	-	-	-	// -	-	-	-
1	Dec-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jan-16	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
	Feb-16	-	-	//-	-	-	-	-
	Mar-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Apr-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	May-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jun-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jul-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Aug-16	124	75	82	2,417	5,681	541	9
	Sep-16	91	62	69	290	1,204	87	21
	Oct-16	80	56	60	1,665	3,095	199	21
	Nov-16	75	52	62	200	960	57	21
	Dec-16	84	57	61	223	16,109	1,266	20
	Jan-17	84	51	62	1,205	8,774	625	20

MITI Mitra Investindo Tbk. [S]

Financial Data and Ratios

Public Accountant : Paul Hadiwinata, Hidajat, Arsono, Achmad, Suharli & Rekan (Member of PKF International Ltd)

Fublic Accountant . Faul H	auiwiilata, n	iuajat, Aisu	nio, Actimat	i, sunani œ	Rekall (IVIEI)
BALANCE SHEET	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
(Million Rp except Par Value)					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	33,277	50,007	47,588	80,462	34,435
Receivables	25,823	18,626	43,445	64,940	22,065
Inventories	18,826	27,620	48,839	27,552	26,236
Current Assets	80,452	98,516	145,111	218,249	203,668
Fixed Assets	42,576	35,024	28,103	1,445	1,254
Other Assets	15,089	2,931	3,146	253	242
Total Assets	148,541	156,993	362,679	248,928	230,449
Growth (%)		5.69%	131.02%	-31.36%	-7.42%
Current Liabilities	30,859	25,221	57,931	117,281	117,044
Long Term Liabilities	22,872	20,209	30,968	20,734	20,634
Total Liabilities	53,731	45,430	88,899	138,015	137,678
Growth (%)	·	-15.45%	95.68%	55.25%	-0.24%
	102.000	102.000	102.000	102.000	102.000
Authorized Capital	192,000	192,000	192,000	192,000	192,000
Paid up Capital	192,000	192,000	79,665	79,665 1,283	79,665 1,283
Paid up Capital (Shares)	2,566	2,566	1,283 200&20		1,283
Par Value	50&5	50&5	43,051	200&20	150 695
Retained Earnings	18,203	35,073 111,564	273,780	-132,503	-150,685
Total Equity	94,810	111,564	145.40%	110,914	92,771
Growth (%)		17.0770	143.40%	-59.49%	-16.36%
INCOME STATEMENTS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Total Revenues	150,825	139,986	169,301	31,375	16,273
Growth (%)	11	-7.19%	20.94%	-81.47%	
Cost of Revenues	104,203	95,683	128,896	62,994	18,463
Gross Profit	46,622	44,302	40,405	-31,619	-2,190
Expenses (Income)	17,942	16,844	32,626	18,901	11,563
Operating Profit	28,680	27,458	7,779	-50,520	-13,753
Growth (%)		-4.26%	-71.67%	N/A	ALLEN'
	702	200	4.051	142.054	-2,348
Other Income (Expenses)	-792	299	4,051	-142,954	
Income before Tax	27,888	27,757	11,830	-193,474	-16,100
Tax Deafit for the result of	5,798	5,754	4,221	1,740	903
Profit for the period	22,091	22,003	7,609	-179,561	-18,762
Growth (%)		-0.40%	-65.42%	N/A	
Period Attributable	22,091	22,003	7,609	-175,413	-18,183
Comprehensive Income	22,049	22,118	22,784	-162,866	-18,142
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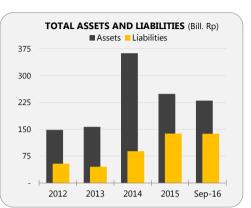
RATIOS	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Sep-16
Current Ratio (%)	260.70	390.61	250.49	186.09	174.01
Dividend (Rp)	2.00	-	-	-	-
EPS (Rp)	8.61	8.57	5.93	-136.70	-14.17
BV (Rp)	36.94	43.47	213.35	86.43	72.30
DAR (X)	0.36	0.29	0.25	0.55	0.60
DER(X)	0.57	0.41	0.32	1.24	1.48
ROA (%)	14.87	14.01	2.10	-72.13	-8.14
ROE (%)	23.30	19.72	2.78	-161.89	-20.22
GPM (%)	30.91	31.65	23.87	-100.78	-13.46
OPM (%)	19.02	19.61	4.59	-161.02	-84.51
NPM (%)	14.65	15.72	4.49	-572.30	-115.30
Payout Ratio (%)	23.24	-	-	-	-
Yield (%)	2.41	-	-	-	-

21,286

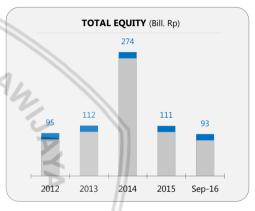
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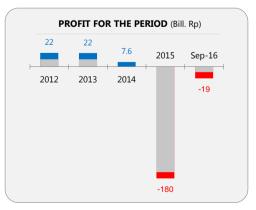
22,049



Book End : December



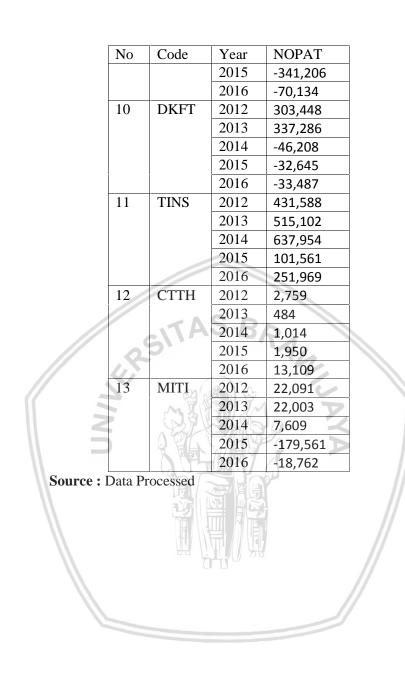




Comprehensive Attributable

Appendix 2. Net Operating Profit After Tax

No	Code	Year	NOPAT
1	ATPK	2012	-16,741
		2013	13,041
		2014	52,940
		2015	-161,556
		2016	-113,608
	PKPK	2012	-9,070
2		2013	334
		2014	-28,432
		2015	-61,713
		2016	-3,939
	РТВА	2012	2,909,421
3		2013	1,854,281
	A	2014	2,019,214
	5	2015	2,037,111
18		2016	1,055,212
Y	SMMT	2012	14,302
4		2013	19,338
		2014	-3,502
	0.00	2015	-60,579
	NPL.	2016	-18,290
	ARTI	2012	51,857
5		2013	66,432
		2014	30,078
		2015	17,804
		2016	2,597
6	ELSA	2012	135,597
		2013	242,605
		2014	418,092
		2015	379,745
		2016	316,066
7	RUIS	2012	28,994
		2013	29,635
		2014	55,705
		2015	41,281
		2016	22,234
8	ANTM	2012	2,993,116
		2013	409,947
		2014	-775,286
		2015	-1,440,853
		2016	64,806
9	CITA	2012	236,314
		2013	686,687
	1	2014	-384,699



Appendix 3. Capital Cost Calculation

1. Debt WACC Calculation

No	Code	Year	Wd	Kd (1-t)	We	Ke	Debt WACC
1	АТРК	2012	-0.75	0.00	0.08	23.68	1.78
_		2013	0.00	-0.09	0.09	1.06	0.09
		2014	-0.02	-0.58	0.26	2.30	0.60
		2015	-0.05	0.07	0.37	-6.87	-2.52
		2016	-0.02	0.07	0.41	-4.53	185
	РКРК	2012	-1.50	-175.72	0.10	-3.41	263.22
2		2013	-2.26	-237.13	0.05	0.13	535.73
		2014	-30.84	-782.59	0.00	-11.45	24,135.63
		2015	0.00	0.00	0.01	-19.76	-0.19
		2016	-0.06	-4.15	0.50	-1.22	039
	PTBA	2012	0.13	3.32	0.22	33.28	7.88
3		2013	0.17	4.08	0.20	23.79	5.39
		2014	0.14	34.80	0.23	22.67	10.12
		2015	0.09	2.19	0.22	21.39	5.00
		2016	0.03	0.87	0.26	10.73	2.86
	SMMT	2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	0.01
4	11	2013	0.00	0.00	0.21	3.25	0.68
	11	2014	-0.03	0.00	0.23	-0.20	-0.05
		2015	-0.45	0.00	0.27	-0.71	-0.19
		2016	-0.22	0.00	0.29	-1.19	-0.34
	ARTI	2012	-0.05	-0.42	0.30	4.24	1.31
5		2013	-0.21	-0.38	0.36	5.17	1.94
		2014	-0.11	1.48	0.37	2.49	0.76
Ì		2015	-0.07	-4.18	0.31	0.56	0.47
Ì		2016	-0.06	-0.87	0.25	0.04	0.06
6	ELSA	2012	0.37	13.34	0.22	4.12	5.87
		2013	0.64	18.00	0.19	7.16	12.88
		2014	1.97	49.79	0.10	11.55	99.14
		2015	1.58	41.17	0.11	10.37	66.37
		2016	7.21	12.12	0.02	8.15	87.52
7	RUIS	2012	-0.69	-27.39	0.12	8.24	19.84
		2013	-0.31	-14.63	0.59	7.99	9.20
		2014	-0.32	-9.13	0.42	13.49	8.60
		2015	-0.83	-34.12	0.23	9.42	30.53
		2016	-0.35	-14.25	0.22	6.26	6.40
8	ANTM	2012	0.78	18.12	0.23	21.59	19.14
1		2013	-0.11	-43.37	0.29	2.96	5.46
		2014	-0.10	-0.73	0.34	-5.98	-1.98
		2015	-0.13	-1.72	0.30	-6.84	-1.81
		2016	0.03	2.31	0.28	0.30	0.16
9	CITA	2012	-10.23	-293.11	0.07	-54.37	2,994.15
		2013	0.00	0.00	0.20	26.99	5.53

No	Code	Year	Wd	Kd (1-t)	We	Ke	Debt WACC
		2014	-1.12	1.09	0.20	-18.59	-4.88
		2015	0.00	0.00	0.30	-19.52	-5.92
		2016	0.00	0.00	0.25	-4.32	-1.06
10	DKFT	2012	0.00	0.00	0.01	13.02	0.10
		2013	0.00	0.00	0.11	14.21	1.53
		2014	-5.63	-223.19	0.01	-2.03	1,255.50
		2015	3.13	80.54	0.01	-1.33	252.23
		2016	0.00	0.04	0.20	-1.37	-0.27
11	TINS	2012	-0.24	0.00	0.11	8.42	0.96
		2013	-0.88	0.00	0.10	9.45	0.96
		2014	-0.01	-30.78	0.10	9.87	29.03
		2015	-0.04	0.00	0.14	1.63	0.24
		2016	-0.02	0.00	0.13	3.86	0.50
12	CTTH	2012	-0.24	-3.34	0.25	-1.97	0.31
		2013	-088	-66.20	0.29	-0.34	58.43
		2014	-0.01	0.48	0.29	-0.68	-0.20
		2015	-0.04	-2.23	0.34	0.39	0.23
		2016	-0.02	-0.54	0.32	2.56	0.83
13	MITI	2012	-0.03 🖄	-0.72	0.19	-39.75	-7.70
		2013	0.01	0.31	0.64	-25.66	-16.31
		2014	0.13	4.67	0.10	1.48	0.76
	//	2015	-6.89	6.20	0.16	29.83	-38.05
		2016	-0.11	0.64	0.18	8.63	1.50

Source : Data Processed

2. Cost Capital WACC Calculation

No	Code	Year	Wd	Kd (1-t)	We	Ke	Cost Capital WACC
1	ATPK	2012	-0.75	0.00	0.92	23.68	21.91
		2013	0.00	-0.09	0.91	1.06	0.97
		2014	-0.02	-0.58	0.74	2.30	1.72
		2015	-0.05	0.07	0.63	-6.87	-4.36
		2016	-0.02	0.07	0.59	-4.53	-2.68
	PKPK	2012	-1.50	-175.72	0.90	341	260.53
2		2013	-2.26	-237.13	0.95	0.13	535.84
		2014	-30.84	-782.59	1.00	-11.45	24,124.27
		2015	0.00	0.00	0.99	-19.76	-19.57
		2016	-0.06	-4.15	0.50	-1.22	-0.38
	PTBA	2012	0.13	3.32	0.78	33.28	26.26
3		2013	0.17	4.08	0.80	23.79	19.75
-		2014	0.14	34.80	0.77	22.67	22.43
		2015	0.09	2.19	0.73	21.39	16.79
		2016	0.03	0.87	0.71	10.73	7.93
	SMMT	2012	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.56	2.55
4	DIVITI'II	2012	0.00	0.00	0.64	3.25	2.57
•		2013	-0.03	0.00	0.63	-0.20	-0.16
		2015	-0.45	0.00	0.69	-0.71	-0.52
		2015	-0.22	0.00	0.05	-1.19	-0.84
	ARTI	2010	-0.22	-0.42	0.73	4.24	2.97
5	/ 11 / 11	2012	-0.00	-0.38	0.76	5.17	3.39
		2013	-0.21	1.48	0.81	2.49	1.40
		2014	-0.11	-4.18	0.90	0.56	0.68
		2015	-0.06	-0.87	0.89	0.04	0.08
6	ELSA	2010	0.37	13.34	0.78	4.12	8.21
0		2012	0.64	18.00	0.78	7.16	17.37
		2013	1.97	49.79	0.81	11.55	108.40
		2014	1.57	49.79	0.90	10.37	74.47
		2015	7.21	12.12	0.89	8.15	95.34
7	RUIS	2010	-0.69	-27.39	0.98	8.13	26.04
/	KUIS	2012	-0.31	-14.63	0.88	8.24 7.99	7.82
			-0.31				
		2014		-9.13	0.58	13.49	10.75
		2015	-0.83	-34.12	0.77	9.42	35.60
0	ANTTM	2016	-0.35	-14.25	0.78	6.26	9.84
8	ANTM	2012	0.78	18.12	0.77	21.59	30.79
		2013	-0.11	-43.37	0.71	2.96	6.71
		2014	-0.10	-0.73	0.66	-5.98	-3.85
		2015	-0.13	-1.72	0.70	-6.84	-4.60
0		2016	0.03	2.31	0.72	0.30	0.29
9	CITA	2012	-10.23	-293.11	0.93	-54.37	2946.96
		2013	0.00	0.00	0.80	26.99	21.46
		2014	-1.12	1.09	0.80	-18.59	-16.16
		2015	0.00	0.00	0.70	-19.52	-13.59

No	Code	Year	Wd	Kd (1-t)	We	Ke	Cost Capital WACC
		2016	0.00	0.00	0.75	-4.32	-3.26
10	DKFT	2012	0.00	0.00	0.99	13.02	12.92
		2013	0.00	0.00	0.89	14.21	12.68
		2014	-5.63	-223.19	0.99	-2.03	1,253.52
		2015	3.13	80.54	0.99	-1.33	250.93
		2016	0.00	0.04	0.80	-1.37	-1.10
11	TINS	2012	-0.24	0.00	0.89	8.42	7.47
		2013	-0.88	0.00	0.90	9.45	8.49
		2014	-0.01	-30.78	0.90	9.87	36.90
		2015	-0.04	0.00	0.86	1.63	1.39
		2016	-0.02	0.00	0.87	3.86	3.37
12	CTTH	2012	-0.24	-3.34	0.75	-1.97	-0.66
		2013	-088	-66.20	0.71	-0.34	58.28
		2014	-0.01	0.48	0.71	-0.68	-0.48
		2015	-0.04	-2.23	0.66	0.39	0.35
		2016	-0.02	-0.54	0.68	2.56	1.75
13	MITI	2012	-0.03	-0.72	0.81	-39.75	-32.00
		2013	0.01 🖄	0.31	0.36	-25.66	-9.33
		2014	0.13	4.67	0.90	1.48	1.94
		2015	-6.89	6.20	0.84	29.83	-17.62
		2016	-0.11	0.64	0.82	8.63	6.99
	11		QU		S.	1	//



3. Total WACC

No	Code	Year	Debt WACC	Cost Capital WACC	Total WACC
1	ATPK	2012	1.78	21.91	23.68
		2013	0.09	0.97	1.06
Ì		2014	0.60	1.72	2.32
		2015	-2.52	-4.36	-6.88
		2016	185	-2.68	-4.53
	PKPK	2012	263.22	260.53	523.75
2		2013	535.73	535.84	1,071.56
		2014	24,135.63	24,124.27	48,259.90
		2015	-0.19	-19.57	-19.76
		2016	039	-0.38	0.76
	PTBA	2012	7.88	26.26	34.14
3		2013	5.39	19.75	25.14
		2014	10.12 5	22.43	32.55
		2015	5.00	16.79	21.79
		2016	2.86	7.93	10.79
	SMMT	2012	0.01	2.55	2.56
4		2013	0.68	2.57	3.25
	2	2014	-0.05	-0.16	-0.20
		2015	-0.19	-0.52	-0.71
		2016	-0.34	-0.84	-1.19
	ARTI	2012	1.31	2.97	4.28
5		2013	1.94	3.39	5.33
		2014	0.76	1.40	2.16
		2015	0.47	0.68	1.14
		2016	0.06	0.08	0.14
6	ELSA	2012	5.87	8.21	14.08
		2013	12.88	17.37	30.25
Ì		2014	99.14	108.40	207.54
		2015	66.37	74.47	140.85
		2016	87.52	95.34	182.87
7	RUIS	2012	19.84	26.04	45.88
		2013	9.20	7.82	17.02
		2014	8.60	10.75	19.35
		2015	30.53	35.60	66.13
		2016	6.40	9.84	16.24
8	ANTM	2012	19.14	30.79	49.93
		2013	5.46	6.71	12.17
		2014	-1.98	-3.85	-5.83
		2015	-1.81	-4.60	-6.41
		2016	0.16	0.29	0.45
9	CITA	2012	2,994.15	2,946.96	5,941.11
		2013	5.53	21.46	26.99
		2014	-4.88	-16.16	-21.04
		2015	-5.92	-13.59	-19.52

No	Code	Year	Debt WACC	Cost Capital	Total WACC
				WACC	
		2016	-1.06	-3.26	-4.32
10	DKFT	2012	0.10	12.92	13.02
		2013	1.53	12.68	14.21
		2014	1,255.50	1,253.52	2,509.02
		2015	252.23	250.93	503.16
		2016	-0.27	-1.10	-1.37
11	TINS	2012	0.96	7.47	8.42
		2013	0.96	8.49	9.45
		2014	29.03	36.90	65.94
		2015	0.24	1.39	1.63
		2016	0.50	3.37	3.86
12	CTTH	2012	0.31	-0.66	-0.35
		2013	58.43	58.28	116.71
		2014	-0.20	-0.48	-0.68
		2015	0.23	0.35	0.58
		2016	0.83	1.75	2.58
13	MITI	2012	-7.70	-32.00	-39.70
		2013	-16.31	-9.33	-25.65
1		2014	0.76	1.94	2.70
- 11	2	2015	-38.05	-17.62	-55.67
- 11		2016	1.50	6.99	8.49

4. Capital Cost Calculation

No	Code	Year	WACC (1)	Operating capital (2)	Capital Cost (1*2)
1	ATPK	2012	23.68	150,830	3,572,355
		2013	1.06	1,489,340	1,582,937
		2014	2.32	1,795,865	4,166,286
		2011	-6.88	1,773,314	-12,200,604
		2016	-4.53	1,751,904	-7,935,110
	РКРК	2012	523.75	396,277	207,549,896
2		2013	1071.56	361,549	387,422,880
		2014	48259.90	303,256	14,635,104,519
		2015	-19.76	170,599	-3,371,647
		2016	0.76	164,987	-125,917
	PTBA	2012	34.14	12,728,981	434,588,283
3		2013	25.14	11,677,155	293,564,113
		2014	32.55	14,812,023	482,189,122
		2015	21.79	16,894,043	368,158,890
		2016	10.79	17,250,630	186,144,308
	SMMT	2012	2.56	480,179	1,229,996
4		2013	3.25	626,650	2,038,407
- 11		2014	-0.20	724,974	-148,341
- 11	-	2015	-0.71	712,785	-509,420
	-	2016	-1.19	660,333	-784,948
	ARTI	2012	4.28	1,432,239	6,127,856
5		2013	5.33	1,577,432	8,410,843
		2014	2.16	1,773,671	3,822,613
		2015	1.14	2449292	2,805,542
		2016	0.14	2434392	349,638
6	ELSA	2012	14.08	4294557	60,446,646
		2013	30.25	4370964	132,224,010
		2014	207.54	4245704	881,146,780
		2015	140.85	4407513	620,776,232
		2016	182.87	4190956	766,389,811
7	RUIS	2012	45.88	1176579	53,979,611
		2013	17.02	1277943	21,749,077
		2014	19.35	1264143	24,455,009
		2015	66.13	1091754	72,200,662
		2016	16.24	934771	15,182,524
8	ANTM	2012	49.93	19708541	984118514
		2013	12.17	21865117	266,189,940
		2014	-5.83	22044202	-128,481,201
		2015	-6.41	30356851	-164,466,243
		2016	0.45	29981536	135,22,743
9	CITA	2012	5941.11	1968579	11,695,551,290
		2013	26.99	3773606	101,833,432
		2014	-21.04	2790121	-58,715,189
		2015	-19.52	2795962	-54,565383

No	Code	Year	WACC (1)	Operating	Capital Cost
				capital (2)	(1*2)
		2016	-4.32	2786949	-12,053,279
10	DKFT	2012	13.02	1535650	20,001,306
		2013	14.21	1595228	22,673,942
		2014	2509.02	1191604	2,989,753,987
		2015	503.16	1363051	685,837,823
		2016	-1.37	1640105	-2,246,211
11	TINS	2012	8.42	6101007	5,139,5851
		2013	9.45	7883294	74,496,883
		2014	65.94	9725477	643,040,356
		2015	1.63	9279683	15,108,399
		2016	3.86	9548631	36,898,780
12	CTTH	2012	-0.35	150830	-52,285
		2013	116.71	1489340	173,821,348
		2014	-0.68	1795864	-1,228,556
		2015	0.58	1773314	1,029,627
		2016	2.58	1751904	4,515,954
13	MITI	2012	-39.70	148541	-5,897,608
		2013	-25.65	156993	-4,026,499
		2014	2.70	362679	978,453
		2015	-55.67	248928	-13,858,201
- 11	_	2016	8.49	230449	1,956,016

Source : Data Processed

No	Code	Year	Return on Assets	Return on
1	ATDV	2012	(ROA)	Equity (ROE)
1	ATPK	2012	(11.10)	(38.20)
		2013	0.88	1.16
		2014	2.95	4.51
		2015	(9.11)	(16.00)
2	DVDV	2016	(6.48)	(12.68)
2	РКРК	2012	(2.29)	(5.19)
		2013	0.09	0.19
		2014	(9.38)	(19.38)
		2015	(36.17)	(73.89)
		2016	(2.39)	(4.95)
3	PTBA	2012	22.86	34.21
		2013	15.88	24.55
	N Q	2014	13.63	23.29
		2015	12.06	21.93
		2016	6.12	11.00
4	SMMT	2012	2.98	3.21
	\leq	2013	3.09	4.17
		2014	(0.48)	(0.76)
		2015	(8.50)	(15.18)
		2016	(2.77)	(4.80)
5	ARTI	2012	3.62	6.06
		2013	4.21	7.16
		2014	1.70	3.11
	//	2015	0.72	1.05
		2016	0.11	0.15
6	ELSA	2012	3.16	6.64
		2013	5.55	10.62
		2014	9.85	16.19
		2015	8.62	14.41
		2016	7.54	10.98
7	RUIS	2012	2.46	12.19
	11015	2013	2.32	11.32
		2013	4.41	17.94
		2015	3.78	12.20
		2015	2.38	6.27
8	ANTM	2010	15.19	23.32
0	2 21 4 1 141	2012	1.87	3.20
		2013	(3.52)	(6.50)
		2014	(4.75)	(0.30) (7.87)
		2013	0.22	0.35
0				
9	CITA	2012	12.00	20.83

Appendix 4. Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE)

No	Code	Year	Return on Assets	Return on
			(ROA)	Equity (ROE)
		2013	18.20	32.73
		2014	(13.79)	(23.39)
		2015	(12.20)	(26.41)
		2016	(2.52)	(6.14)
10	DKFT	2012	19.76	21.89
		2013	21.14	23.21
		2014	(3.38)	(4.07)
		2015	(2.39)	(2.50)
		2016	(2.04)	(2.62)
11	TINS	2012	7.07	9.47
		2013	6.53	10.53
		2014	6.54	11.38
		2015	1.09	1.89
		2016	2.64	4.45
12	CTTH	2012	1.06	3.50
		2013	0.15	0.61
		2014	0.28	1.26
		2015	0.32	0.67
- 11		2016	2.11	4.26
13	MITI	2012	14.87	23.30
		2013	14.01	19.27
		2014	2.10	2.78
		2015	(72.13)	(161.89)
	1	2016	(8.14)	(20.22)
	Source : Data	Processed		

Source : Data Processed

Appendix 5. Closing Price

No	Code	Year	Closing Price
1	ATPK	2012	124
		2013	270
		2014	209
		2015	194
		2016	194
2	РКРК	2012	86
		2013	88
		2014	50
		2015	50
		2016	65
3	PTBA	2012	10,200
	SI	2013	12,500
	18-	2014	4,525
		2015	12,500
		2016	11,600
4 >	SMMT	2012	1,686
	1 OF	2013	1,785
	XP	2014	171
	A.C.	2015	149
	夏	2016	154
5	ARTI	2012	181
		2013	101
		2014	170
		2015	50
		2016	51
6	ELSA	2012	330
2		2013	685
		2014	247
		2015	420
		2016	423
7	RUIS	2012	192
		2013	217
		2014	215
		2015	236
		2016	228
8	ANTM	2012	916
		2013	895
		2014	314
		2015	895
		2016	800

No	Code	Year	Closing Price
9	CITA	2012	390
		2013	940
		2014	940
		2015	900
		2016	900
10	DKFT	2012	380
		2013	397
		2014	397
		2015	334
		2016	400
11	TINS	2012	1,081
		2013	1,230
		2014	505
		2015	1,075
	S	2016	970
12	CTTH	2012	64
	\leq	2013	67
		2014	56
5		2015	80
	0.04	2016	87
13	MITI	2012	1,175
	40	2013	185
		2014	124
		2015	61
	Ē	2016	62
5	Source : Data	Processed	

repos

Appendix 6. Tobin's Q Calculation

No	Code	Year	Closing	Outstanding	Total	Inventory (4)	Current	Total Assets	$1c_{2}t_{-1}s_{-1}Q_{(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+4)-5}$
			Price (1)	Share (2)	Liabilities (3)		Assets (5)	(6)	(12) (12) (13)
1	ATPK	2012	124	914	107,056	0	145,189	150830	5.81
		2013	270	5,760	368,123	134,705	345,398	1489340	3.97
		2014	209	5,760	62,708	56,207	695,700	1795865	3.20
		2015	194	5,760	763,673	63,755	593,416	1773314	3.38
		2016	194	5,760	855,871	63,755	430,135	1751904	3.57
2	PKPK	2012	86	600	221,555	17,509	263,103	396277	1.45
		2013	88	600	186,390	20,537	256,690	361549	1.52
		2014	50	600	156,521	19374	187,189	303256	1.94
		2015	50	600	87,084	18,028	69,564	170599	3.73
		2016	65	600 🥌	85,412	16,160	61,806	164987	3.88
3	PTBA	2012	10,200	2,304	4,223,812	765,964	87,188,297	12728981	(0.11)
		2013	12,500	2,304	4,125,586	901,952	6,479,783	11677155	0.07
		2014	4,525	2,304	6,141,181	1,033,360	7,416,805	14812023	0.14
		2015	12,500	2,304	7,606,496	1,233,175	7,598,476	16894043	0.21
		2016	11,600	2,304	7,662,104	940,348	7,499,597	17250630	0.20
4	SMMT	2012	1,686	900	341,166	75	166,021	480,179	2.24
		2013	1,785	900	162,422	12,990	183,291	626,650	1.43
		2014	171	3,150	266,787	26,086	160,663	724,974	4.53
		2015	149	3,150	313,674	13,973	127,208	712,785	4.70
		2016	154	3,150	279,512	3,380	57,682	660,333	5.11
5	ARTI	2012	181	1,568	576,479,787	9,049,758	309,425,991	1,432,238,854	0.19
		2013	101	1,580	629,516,279	12,411,948	482,050,048	1,577,432,307	0.10
		2014	170	1,580	806,258,486	11,365,750	489,123,196	1,773,670,968	0.19



No	Code	Year	Closing	Outstanding	Total	Inventory (4)	Current	Total Assets	
			Price (1)	Share (2)	Liabilities (3)		Assets (5)	(6)	$1c_{3}r_{-1}s_{0}Q$ $(1^{2}2^{-6^{3}+4})-5$
		2015	50	7,840	763,271,738	11,365,750	757,255,533	2,449,292,815	0.01
		2016	51	7,840	724,725	11,366	823,839	2,434,398	3.18
6	ELSA	2012	330	7,299	2,252,312	92,725	2,310,356	4,249,557	1.73
		2013	685	7,299	2,085,850	10,555	2,492,219	4,370,964	1.60
		2014	247	7,299	1,662,708	11,483	2,236,668	4,245,704	1.59
		2015	420	7,299	1,772,327	127,890	2,079,316	4,407,513	1.62
		2016	423	7,299	1,313,213	130,532	1,865,116	4,190,956	1.64
7	RUIS	2012	192	770	933,324,871	8,096,213	650,596,261	1,171,261,208	0.25
		2013	217	770	1,016,044,813	1,4463,444	721,281,006	1,277,942,893	0.24
		2014	215	770	953,560,118	12,656,474	705,457,531	1,264,142,660	0.21
		2015	236	770	753,340,426	10,617,844	563,676,452	1,091,753,891	0.18
		2016	228	770	579,898	8,235	453,152	934,771	0.97
8	ANTM	2012	916	9,538	6,876,225	1,449,968	7,646,851	19,708,543	0.52
		2013	895	9,538	9,071,630	2,445,934	7,080,437	21,865,117	0.64
		2014	314	9,538	9,954,167	1,761,888	6,343,110	22,004,084	0.68
		2015	895	24,031	12,040,132	1,752,585	11,252,827	30,356,851	0.88
		2016	800	24,031	11,572,740	1,388,416	10,630,222	29,981,536	0.88
9	CITA	2012	390	331	833,926,771	221,073,408	742,098,671	1,968,579,105	0.16
		2013	940	3,371	1,675,330,425	605,686,443	2,166,790,713	3,773,605,646	0.03
		2014	940	3,371	1,145,347,157	566,948,568	1,130,395,944	2,790,120,639	0.21
		2015	900	3,371	1,503,924,742	595,958,753	709,948,659	2,795,962,340	0.50
		2016	900	3,371	1,763,384,738	542,491,751	81,4627,948	2,726,213,721	0.55
10	DKFT	2012	380	5,612	149,204,565	6,402,104	1,300,944,564	1,535,650,131	(0.74)
		2013	397	5,631	142,012,240	19,064,768	1,224,416,599	1,595,227,651	(0.66)
		2014	397	5,638	57,004,565	19,064,768	753,229,760	1,191,603,649	(0.56)

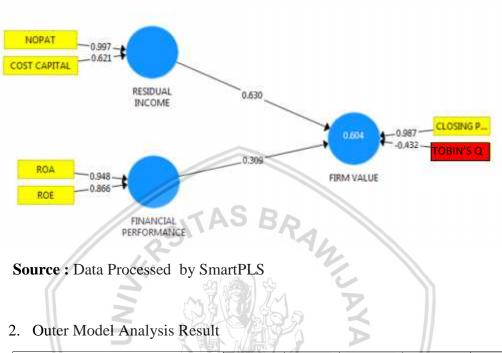


No	Code	Year	Closing	Outstanding	Total	Inventory (4)	Current	Total Assets	
			Price (1)	Share (2)	Liabilities (3)		Assets (5)	(6)	$\frac{1}{(1^2)} \frac{1}{(2^2)} \frac{1}$
		2015	334	5,638	55,506,129	11,909,421	837,886,639	1,363,051,087	(0.56)
		2016	400	5,638	662,191,960	981,47,678	516,295,689	1,876,253,284	0.13
11	TINS	2012	1,081	5,033	1,542,807	1,617,389	3,929,664	6,001,007	0.71
		2013	1,230	5,033	2,991,184	2,461,256	5,360,664	7,883,294	0.65
		2014	505	7,448	4,144,235	3,384,026	6,552,176	9,752,477	0.86
		2015	1,075	7,448	3,908,615	3,102,423	544,199	9,279,683	0.97
		2016	970	7,448	3,894,946	2,309,243	5,237,907	9,548,631	0.88
12	CTTH	2012	64	1,231	182,686,741	125,055,798	176,001,206	261,438,526	0.51
		2013	67	1,231	247,724,204	158,831,457	231,766,295	326,960,069	0.54
		2014	56	1,231	285,803,117	201,220,545	274,529,893	366,053,300	0.58
		2015	80	1,231	3,016,679,238	230,817,590	319,565,858	605,667,035	0.38
		2016	87	1,231	301,007,248	231,473,270	331,400,379	615,962,000	0.33
13	MITI	2012	1,175	2,566	53,730,999	18,825,968	80,451,967	148,540,732	(0.04)
		2013	185	2,566	45,429,683	27,619,612	98,515,506	156,993,369	(0.15)
		2014	124	1,283	88,898,919	48,838,908	145,110,641	362,678,810	(0.02)
		2015	61	1,283	138,014,959	27,552,303	218,248,731	248,928,488	(0.21)
		2016	62	1,283	142,275,120	23,198,803	205,138,865	229,448,522	(0.17)

Source : Data Processed



1. Path Model



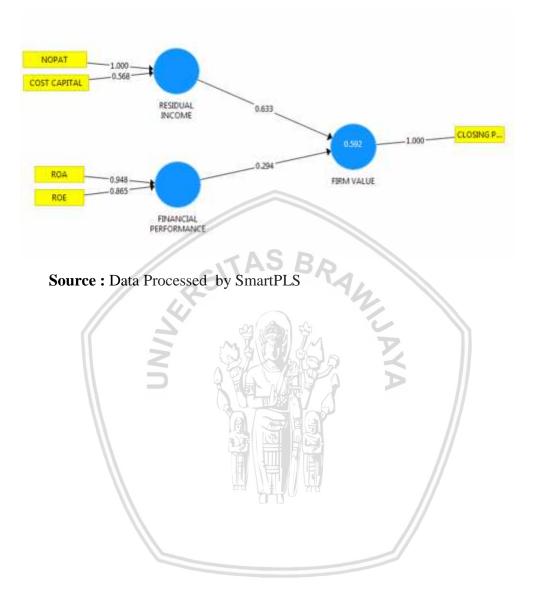
Source : Data Processed by SmartPLS

2. Outer Model Analysis Result

	Original Sample	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistic	P Values
NOPAT -> Residual Income	1.000	0.993	0.008	120.480	0.000
COST CAPITAL -> Residual	0.568	0.568	0.135	4.197	0.000
ROA -> Financial Performance	0.948	0.947	0.056	16.884	0.000
ROE -> Financial Performance	0.865	0.881	0.082	10.534	0.000
Closing Price -> Firm Value	1.000	1.000	0.000		

Source : Data Processed by SmartPLS

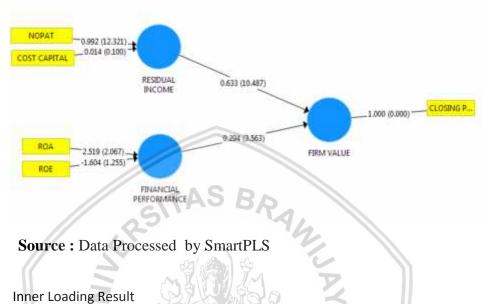
3. Outer Loading Exclude Nonsignificant Indicators



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Appendix 8. Inner Model

1. Path Model After Boostraping



Source : Data Processed by SmartPLS

2. **Inner Loading Result**

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values	Description
Residual Income -> Firm Value	0.633	0.634	0.058	10.487	0.000	Significant
Financial Performance -> Firm Value	0.294	0.297	0.080	3.563	0.000	Significant

Source : Data Processed by SmartPLS

Appendix 9. R square

	R Square	Adjusted R Square
Firm Value	0.592	0.579

Source : Data Processed by SmartPLS





UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA GALERI INVESTASI BEI (IDX- Indonesia Stock Exchange)



SURAT KETERANGAN NO. 025/GI.BEI-UB/III/2018

Saya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, Ketua Galeri Investasi Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) Universitas Brawijaya menerangkan bahwa:

Nama

: ZHARA MARCHELINA

NIM

: 125030207121002

Fakultas / Jurusan

: ILMU ADMINISTRASI /ADMINISTRASI BISNIS

Perguruan Tinggi : UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA

Telah mengadakan penelitian dalam rangka penyusunan Tugas Akhir di Galeri Investasi Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) Universitas Brawijaya Malang pada bulan Agustus 2017. Penelitian tersebut berjudul:

"THE IMPACT OF RESIDUAL INCOME AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON FIRM VALUE (EMPIRICAL STUDY ON MINING SECTOR COMPANIES LISTED IN INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE FOR 2012-2016)"

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Malang Maret 2018 Ketua Gales Investasi BEI UB,

Noval Adib, Ph.D., Ak., CA. NIP 197210052000031001

GALERI INVESTASI BEI – UB Gedung Pusat Pembelajaran Terpadu Lantai 2 Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Brawijaya Jl. MT. Haryono 165, Malang 65145 – Indonesia Telp/Fax: 0341-567040 www.accounting.feb.ub.ac.id/lab Email: gibei@ub.ac.id

Appendix 11. Curriculum Vitae



CURRICULUM VITAE

Name	: Zhara Marchelina Laurentia					
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Email	: zhara.marchelina95@gmail.com					
Formal Education	: 1. SDS YPWKS III CILEGON	Graduated 2007				
	2. SMP NEGERI III CILEGON	Graduated 2010				
	3. SMA PRISMA SANJAYA SERANO	Graduated 2012				
	4. University of Brawijaya	Graduated 2018				
Internship Experience	e: PT. STATOMER, Merak - Banten					

Research Experience : 1. Procedure of Raw Material Purchasing in PT. STATOMER, Merak – Banten

> The Influence of Residual Income and Financial Performance on Firm Value (Empirical Study on Mining Sector Companies Listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange for 2012-2016)