

Ownership Structure and Financial Performance of the Technology Sector on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (2020–2024)

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Abstract

This research aims to examine the effect of ownership structure on the financial performance of technology sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2020–2024 period. Ownership structure is proxied by institutional ownership, managerial ownership, and foreign ownership, while financial performance is measured using Tobin's Q as a market-based indicator of firm value. This study uses a causal-associative quantitative approach with panel data. The sample consists of 20 technology sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, selected through purposive sampling, resulting in 100 firm-year observations. Data drawn from annual reports, audited financial statements, and stock price records were analyzed using panel data regression with EViews 13. The results show that, simultaneously, institutional ownership, managerial ownership, and foreign ownership have a significant effect on the financial performance of technology sector companies. Partially, institutional ownership and managerial ownership have a positive and significant effect on Tobin's Q, indicating that stronger institutional monitoring and greater alignment of managerial interests contribute to higher firm value. In contrast, foreign ownership has a positive but statistically insignificant effect on financial performance. These findings indicate that domestic governance mechanisms, particularly institutional and managerial ownership, play a more important role in enhancing market valuation in the Indonesian technology sector during the post-pandemic and technology sector correction period. This study contributes to the corporate governance literature by providing evidence on the role of ownership structure in explaining firm value in a knowledge-based industry within an emerging market context.

keywords: Ownership structure, institutional ownership, managerial ownership, foreign ownership, financial performance, Indonesia Stock Exchange.

INTRODUCTION

The technology sector in the last decade has transformed into a main pillar of global economic growth (Apte & Natarajan, 2022; Challoumis, 2024). In the current digital era, technology companies are required not only to innovate in terms of products, but also to have strong governance to maintain business sustainability. Ideally, an integrated ownership structure with good governance is expected to be capable of aligning interests between shareholders and management, which will ultimately be reflected in improved corporate financial performance. In emerging markets like Indonesia, the technology sector has become the center of investor attention due to its high scalability potential, making efficient capital management through internal governance mechanisms increasingly crucial.

Studies on the relationship between ownership structure and financial performance have become a prominent topic in accounting and finance literature over several decades. Recent studies (2020–2025) show that institutional ownership is generally associated with improved firm value because of the active supervisory role that institutional owners exercise (Kurniawan & Rokhim, 2023). In the technology sector, governance factors such as share ownership and intellectual capital become crucial determinants in shaping how the market assesses a company's future prospects (Nurtiara et al., 2025).

However, the influence of managerial ownership remains debated; some studies find a positive relationship through incentive alignment, while others identify the existence of

entrenchment risk, which can actually lower firm value (Lokko et al., 2021; Salehi et al., 2022). On the other hand, foreign ownership is often considered a carrier of technology transfer and best management practices, though its influence on market performance in developing countries is often non-linear or dependent on a certain ownership threshold (Abedin et al., 2022; Larasati & Lestari, 2022).

Although many studies have been conducted, significant inconsistencies and research gaps remain, particularly in emerging markets. Much of the existing literature still focuses on the manufacturing or banking sectors in a general manner, while sector-specific studies on the technology industry in Indonesia remain very limited. Furthermore, the 2020–2024 period represents a highly dynamic phase for the Indonesian capital market, encompassing the peak of the pandemic through to economic recovery, during which the technology sector experienced drastic valuation fluctuations. Uncertainty regarding how ownership structure influences firm value (Tobin's Q) amid the unique dynamics of this sector creates a gap in the literature that warrants prompt attention.

The novelty of this study lies in its specific focus on technology sector firms listed on the *Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI)* during the transformative period of 2020–2024, while simultaneously examining three dimensions of ownership structure namely institutional ownership, managerial ownership, and foreign ownership using a panel data regression approach. Compared with previous studies that generally focus on one or two ownership variables, cross-sector samples, or conventional profitability proxies, this study offers a more specific perspective on the governance dynamics of technology firms in Indonesia. In sum, the novelty of this research lies in the integration of three ownership structure dimensions within a single model using Tobin's Q as a market-based proxy, applied specifically to Indonesian technology companies during the post-pandemic and technology sector correction period of 2020–2024.

Based on the background described above, this study aims to analyze and provide empirical evidence on the influence of institutional ownership, managerial ownership, and foreign ownership on financial performance (Tobin's Q) in technology sector companies listed on the *Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI)* for the 2020–2024 period. The results of this study are expected to provide input for regulators (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan/OJK* and *BEI*) in formulating governance policies, as well as for investors in making investment decisions in the technology sector.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

This study used a quantitative approach with an associative causal design. According to Creswell & Creswell (2018), a quantitative approach is the appropriate method for objectively testing theories by examining the relationships between variables, so that numerical data can be analyzed using statistical procedures. This research design aims to analyze the influence of ownership structure on corporate financial performance. The data used is panel data (*pooled data*), which is a combination of time series data from 2020 to 2024 and cross-sectional data from technology sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The use of panel data is considered most appropriate because it can provide more

informative information, greater variation, and is capable of minimizing multicollinearity between variables while increasing degrees of freedom (Sari & Karlinda, 2022).

Population and Sample

The population in this study covers all technology sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2020–2024 period, consisting of 45 companies. The sampling technique was carried out using purposive sampling, which is the selection of samples based on certain criteria in order to obtain representative data in accordance with the study's objectives (Wicaksono & Hadinugroho, 2023). The sample selection criteria are as follows:

- a. Technology sector companies consistently listed on the IDX throughout the 2020–2024 period.
- b. Companies that published complete and consecutive *Annual Reports* on an annual basis during the 2020–2024 period.
- c. Companies that present ownership structure data on share ownership (institutional, managerial, and foreign) transparently and completely in their annual reports.

Based on the aforementioned criteria, 20 companies were selected as the research sample. With an observation period of five years, the total number of observations in this study amounts to 100 firm-year observations.

Data Collection Technique

The data used in this study is secondary data obtained through the documentation method. The primary data source originates from *Annual Reports* and audited financial statements of the sample companies, published through the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (www.idx.co.id) and the official websites of each respective company. In addition, share closing price data were obtained from financial data provider platforms such as Yahoo Finance or RTI Business for the purpose of calculating company market value.

Variable Measurement

This study uses one dependent variable and three independent variables. The operational measurement of each variable is defined as follows:

- a. Financial Performance (Dependent Variable/Y): Financial performance in this study is not measured using historical accounting ratios, but rather uses a market-based proxy, namely Tobin's Q. This ratio reflects the market valuation of a company's assets. Tobin's Q is calculated using the following formula: $(Market\ Value\ of\ Equity + Total\ Book\ Value\ of\ Liabilities) / Total\ Book\ Value\ of\ Assets$. Market Value of Equity is obtained by multiplying the share closing price by the total number of shares outstanding at the end of the year.
- b. Institutional Ownership (Independent Variable/ X_1): Measured by the percentage of shares owned by institutions (such as banks, insurance companies, pension funds, and other institutions) relative to the total shares of the company in circulation at the end of the observation year.
- c. Managerial Ownership (Independent Variable/ X_2): Measured by the percentage of shares owned by internal management parties (including the board of directors and board of commissioners) relative to the total shares of the company in circulation at the end of the observation year.

d. Foreign Ownership (Independent Variable/ X_3): Measured by the percentage of shares owned by foreign individuals and institutions relative to the total shares of the company in circulation at the end of the observation year.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis was performed using analysis panel data regression with help device soft *E-Views* version 13. For test hypothesis about influence structure ownership to performance finance, research This using equation model panel data regression as following:

$$Tobin's Q_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 INSO_{it} + \beta_2 IO_{it} + \beta_3 FO_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Where:

- $Tobin's Q_{it}$ = financial performance (company value) of the entity i in the year of t
- $INSO (X1)_{it}$ = institutional ownership
- $IO (X2)_{it}$ = managerial ownership
- $FO (X3)_{it}$ = foreign ownership
- α = constant
- ε_{it} = error term

Steps testing econometrics in study This refer to the guidelines analysis multivariate (Ghozali & Ratmono, 2020). Stages data analysis includes:

- a. Analysis Statistics Descriptive. Used For give description general about variable data distribution research, which includes average value (*mean*), minimum value, value maximum and standard deviation.
- b. Estimation Model Selection Panel Data Regression: For determine the best model among *Common Effect Model (CEM)*, *Fixed Effect Model (FEM)*, and *Random Effect Model (REM)*, were carried out a series testing:
 - a. *Chow Test*. Select between *CEM* or *FEM*.
 - b. *Hausman test*. Select between *FEM* or *BRAKE*
 - c. *Lagrange Multiplier (LM) Test*: Selecting between *CEM* or *REM*.
- c. Assumption Test Classic. Done For ensure that the resulting regression model fulfil criteria *Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE)*. Tests performed includes normality tests and multicollinearity tests.
- d. Hypothesis Testing. Testing done on the selected regression model For see influence variables independent in a way partial (t-test) and simultaneous (F Test), and see how much big model capabilities in explain variation variables dependent through coefficient determination (R^2).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis Descriptive

Based on research data from 20 companies sector technology listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during period 2020-2024 (100 observations), as follows is summary statistics descriptive:

Table 1. Statistics Descriptive

Variables	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Std. Dev.
Tobin's Q (Y)	3,7220	3,6500	7,0000	1,0000	1.3932

Ownership Institutional (X1)	0.4490	0.5650	0.8700	0.0000	0.3209
Ownership (X2)	0.1425	0.0119	0.8104	0.0000	0.2303
Ownership (X3)	0.1459	0.0601	0.5910	0.0000	0.1744

Source: *Eviews 13 Output* (Processed Data, 2026)

From the data in table 1 above, the statistical results descriptive show that the average value of Tobin's Q of the company technology is 3,722, which indicates that in a way general market provides far valuation higher (more than 3 times) compared to mark book asset company. This is reflecting height investor expectations regarding potential growth sector technology in Indonesia. Ownership institutional become structure dominant with an average of 44.9%, while ownership managerial and foreign each are in the range of 14%.

Selection of Panel Data Regression Model

Selection of Panel Data Regression Model, as following:

- Chow Test*: Yield mark probability *Cross-section F* of 0.9302 (> 0.05), so the *Common Effect Model (CEM)* is Better than *Fixed Effect Model (FEM)*.
- Hausman Test*: Yields mark probability 0.3956 (> 0.05), indicating that *Random Effect Model (REM)* more appropriate used than *Fixed Effect Model (FEM)*.
- Lagrange Multiplier Test (LM)*: Produce mark *Breusch-Pagan probability* of 0.0465 (< 0.05), which indicates that *Random Effect Model (REM)* Better than *Common Effect Model (CEM)*.

Based on the three tests, the selected model for test hypothesis is *Random Effect Model (REM)*.

Assumption Test Classic

Regression model has declared to have passed the assumption test classic, namely:

Normality Test

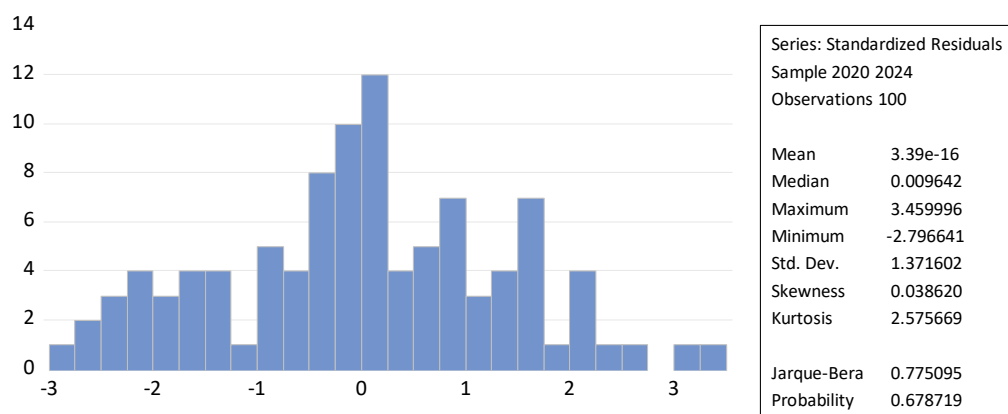


Figure 1. Normality Test

Source: *Eviews 13 Output* (Processed Data, 2026)

From the graph above concluded lower the probability value is 0.678, which means the data is normally distributed (*Jarque-Bera probability* > 0.05).

Multicollinearity Test

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test

	X1	X2	X3
X1	1,000,000	-0.750154	-0.690705
X2	-0.750154	1,000,000	0.595199
X3	-0.690705	0.595199	1,000,000

Source: *Eviews 13 Output* (Processed Data, 2026)

From the table above is concluded that there is no problem *multicollinearity* between variables independent (value correlation between variable < 0.80).

Hypothesis Testing

Testing hypothesis in study This using estimation models selected panel data regression, namely *Random Effect Model* (REM). The following is details results the estimate:

Table 3. Estimation Results Panel Data Regression

Variables	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Prob.	Information
C (Constant)	3,7006	6,7948	0.0000	Significant
Ownership Institutional (X1)	0.2175	0.2795	0.0385	Significant Positive
Ownership (X2)	0.7442	0.7626	0.0475	Significant Positive
Ownership (X3)	1.5427	1,3095	0.3855	Not Significant

Source: *Eviews 13 Output* (Processed Data)

Equality Panel Data Regression

Based on results Random Effect Model (REM) testing in Table 5, then the equation model panel data regression formed in study This is as following:

$$\text{Tobin}^{\wedge} \text{sQ_it} = 3.7007 + 0.2176 \text{INSO_it} + 0.7443 \text{IO_it} + 1.5428 \text{FO_it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

The equation above show that:

Constant value of 3.700667 indicates that if all over variables structure ownership (institutional, managerial, and foreign) is worth zero, then mark performance company finance (Tobin's Q) technology at BEI is amounting to 3,700667.

Direction of the sign positive on the coefficient regression variables Ownership Institutional (0.217577) and Managerial Ownership (0.744285) indicate one - way relationship, where each improvement proportion ownership will push increase in performance Company finance.

Based on results estimates in Table 6, testing hypothesis in a way partial show results as following: results estimate using the Random Effect Model (REM) presented in the table above, Hypothesis Test as following:

Testing hypothesis in a way partial (t-test)

Influence Ownership Institutional (X1) against Tobin's Q (Y): The t-test results show mark coefficient of 0.2175 with mark probability of 0.0385. Because the value probability < 0.05, then H1 is accepted. This is show that ownership institutional influential positive and significant to performance finance company sector technology.

Influence Managerial Ownership (X2) on Tobin's Q (Y): The t-test results show mark coefficient of 0.7442 with mark probability of 0.0475. Because the value probability < 0.05, then H2 is accepted. This is proved that ownership managerial influential positive and significant to performance finance.

Influence Foreign Ownership (X3) on Tobin's Q (Y): The t-test results show mark coefficient amounting to 1.5427 with mark probability of 0.3855. Because the value probability

> 0.05 , then H3 is rejected. This means that ownership foreign No influential in a way significant to performance finance company sector technology at the IDX.

Testing Hypothesis In a way simultaneous (F test)

Simultaneous Test (F Test), Prob value (F-statistic) of 0.0000 (< 0.05) indicates that in a way together, ownership institutional, managerial, and foreign influential significant to performance finance (Tobin's Q).

Feasibility of Coefficient Model Determination (R2):

Coefficient Determination (R2): The Adjusted R-squared value of 0.4787 indicates that variables structure ownership capable explain variation performance finance by 47.87%, while the rest 52.13 % is explained by other variables outside the research model.

Discussion

Influence Ownership Institutional on Financial Performance

Findings study This show that ownership institutional influential positive and significant against Tobin's Q, with mark coefficient regression of 0.2176 and the value probability of 0.0385 which is below level significance $\alpha = 0.05$, so H₁ is accepted. This confirms role institutions as effective monitoring mechanisms in reduce cost agency costs. Institutional investors own source Power professional for supervise management sector very dynamic technology, so that push efficiency operations that improve market value of the company. (Jensen & Meckling, 1976)

Support more carry on come from (Salehi et al., 2022) in studies find that ownership institutional No only influential in a way directly, but also moderate connection between efficiency investment and Tobin's Q value. Institutional investors proven play a role active in push allocation source more optimal power, not just supervisor passive. Findings This reinforced by (Hasan et al., 2025) who reported that ownership institutional in a way significant increase company market value (Tobin's Q) in the sector Bangladesh banking, where the mechanism supervision active institutional investors proven in a way consistent suppress agency costs and encourage taking decision - oriented mark term long.

Findings This in harmony with a number of study international. (Alkurdi et al., 2021) in studies to companies listed on the Amman Stock Exchange (Jordan) found that ownership institutional in a way significant increase performance finance company through role oppressive supervision cost agency. In line with that, (Boshnak, 2025) in his research to companies in Saudi Arabia confirmed that institutional investors push transparency and accountability management so that increase company market value. On a broader scale extensive, (Iwasaki et al., 2022) which includes 47 studies in emerging markets show that ownership institutional in a way consistent give influence positive to performance companies. (Din et al., 2022) in Pakistan also proved connection significant positive between ownership institutional and performance finance, he emphasized that findings This valid cross various emerging market context. In addition, (Khan et al., 2020) emphasized that the presence of institutional investors lower cost agency in a way directly, contributing to the improvement mark company. In Indonesian context, (Isabrine & Sofie, 2025) states that ownership institutional is tool monitoring effective external, and presence institutions in capital structure tends to increase discipline management that ultimately increase mark company.

However, there are also studies that report results No significant, such as (Kurniawan & Rokhim, 2023) in ESG companies in ASEAN, indicating that effectiveness of institutional monitoring can depending on the characteristics industry and market conditions. (Sinarni et al, 2025) also reported No existence influence significant in the sector mining coal. Difference results This allegedly influenced by the fundamental characteristics of each sector industry. Different with sector mining whose performance depending on fluctuations price global commodities, sectors technology that is dense with intangible assets is actually very responsive to governance signals, making supervision institutional more influential.

Evidence from review literature systematic cross- country increasingly strengthen findings study This. (Bhakar et al., 2024) concluded that although mechanism other ownership shows mixed results, ownership institutional in a way consistent correlated positive with performance company through emphasis cost agency and improvement accountability management. In line with this, (Ali et al., 2024) company listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) confirmed that ownership institutional play a role strengthens efficiency investment company as effective internal governance mechanisms, which are reflected in higher Tobin's Q value high. Findings across this country confirm that in the sector Indonesian technology, where assets not tangible dominate valuation company, the presence of institutional investors is governance signals that are highly valued by the market and are direct push improvement company market value.

Influence Managerial Ownership on Financial Performance

Ownership managerial (X_2) is proven influential positive and significant to performance finance company technology at the IDX, with mark coefficient of 0.7443 and probability of 0.0475 (< 0.05), so H_2 is accepted. This supports the alignment of interest hypothesis, where ownership shares by directors and commissioners push, they for act in the interests of holder share Because they also feel impact economy direct from the ups and downs mark company. In the sector full of technology innovation, engagement manager as the owner is very crucial for ensure decision strategic focused on sustainability term long.

Strengthening empirical from literature comparative cross- country increasingly strengthen argument this. (Iwasaki et al., 2022) stated that includes 47 studies in emerging markets Eastern Europe, Russia, and China discovered that ownership managerial in a way consistent show influence positive to performance company, supporting the alignment hypothesis of (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). (Alkurdi et al., 2021) in studies empirical to Companies listed on the Amman Stock Exchange (ASE) also prove that internal ownership encourages accountability better management high and reduce conflict agency. (Bhakar et al., 2024) noted that effect positive ownership managerial to mark company dominant happen when level ownership managerial is in a moderate, consistent range with conditions in the sector BEI technology which has an average ownership of managerial by 14.25% a proportion that are in the alignment zone optimal interests without trigger entrenchment risk.

Although thus, the opposing perspective still needs noticed as comparison. (Oyedokun et al., 2020) in a study in Nigeria found that ownership managerial impact negative to mark company due to the entrenchment effect. (Lokko et al., 2021) also identified non-linear relationship in Ghana, where the effect positive only appear at the level ownership certain. However Thus, the difference context institutional between the Nigerian and Ghanaian markets with sector Indonesian technology is characterized by intensity innovation high and

dependency The increase in human capital makes the alignment effect more dominant, as reflected in mark coefficient positive of 0.7443 which is the highest among all over variables ownership.

Influence Foreign Ownership on Financial Performance

Different with two variables previously, ownership foreign (X_3) is proven influential positive However No significant in a way statistics against Tobin's Q, with mark coefficient of 1.5428 and the value probability of 0.3855 which is above level significance 0.05, so H_3 is rejected even though direction the coefficient positive. This indicates that influence positive that even though foreign investors present in the sector BEI technology, existence they Possible more nature investment portfolio term short or constrained by institutional distance which makes supervision No running optimally. Characteristics sector technology in Indonesia which is still in stage develop Possible make foreign investors more be careful in do control managerial in a way direct.

This result supported by several study latest. (Iwasaki et al, 2022) in find that impact ownership foreign to performance companies are very heterogeneous and highly dependent on conditions institutional local, in some emerging markets, investment foreign No always produce measurable governance improvements. (Din et al, 2022) in Pakistan also found that influence ownership foreign to performance nature No consistent and influenced by the relevant market structure. (Maryanti & Dianawati, 2024) explains that in condition uncertainty environment high business, foreign investors tend adopt a more approach passive and not do intervention active in taking decision managerial, so that the impact to mark company to be minimal.

Condition this is very relevant remember period The 2020–2024 study spanned the pandemic and tech winter periods, marked by extreme global uncertainty. this is also in line with (Gunawan et al, 2024) which shows that impact of governance to performance company can varies depending on the context geography and characteristics sector. (Abedin et al, 2022) found non-linear effects of ownership foreigners, where the benefits ownership foreign new seen after beyond certain threshold. With an average ownership foreign only 14.6% in the sample study this, possibly big level ownership the Not yet sufficient for give the influence of effective governance. (Akbar et al, 2022) in the sector Indonesian property, as well as (Sunarjanto et al, 2024) on LQ45 companies, also found that ownership foreign No always give impact significant direct to mark company.

Contribution from references that have been There is in study This the more strengthen explanation This. (Hasan et al., 2025) in Bangladesh context reporting that foreign investors of course influential positive against Tobin's Q, however effect the new significant when ownership foreign reach sufficient proportion substantial for influence taking decision strategic. (Larasati & Lestari, 2022) strengthens argument This with find that in the Indonesian market, the effectiveness ownership foreign investment is highly dependent on the quality of the accompanying governance. (Gunawan et al., 2024) also shows that impact of governance to performance companies are highly contextual and varied depends characteristics sectors and conditions geographical, relevant for explain Why ownership foreigners in the sector Indonesian technology has not yet give impact significant against Tobin's Q in the period 2020–2024.

Perspective empirical latest from emerging Asian markets increasingly support explanation No significance ownership foreign This. (Nguyen et al., 2024) in studies towards the Vietnamese securities market found that only investment abnormal foreign matter (AFI) which reflects deliberate and based investment information that is significant affect Tobin's Q to front, while investment foreign routine nature neutral to performance finance. This indicates that no all-form ownership foreign own content the same governance information for the market. (Bhakar et al., 2024) also confirms this that ownership foreign show results that are not consistent (mixed results) across various emerging market context, highly dependent on factors institutional local, capital market depth, and quality regulations. Conditions This relevant with Indonesia, where regulations ownership foreigners in the sector technology Still development and protection of minority investors Not yet fully optimal, so that foreign investors tend take position investment passive portfolio than play a role active in corporate governance, which explains Why influence ownership foreign against Tobin's Q no proven significant in study This.

Testing Hypothesis In a way Simultaneous (F Test) and Coefficient Determination (R²)

Test results simultaneous using the F test shows F-statistic value of 5.8503 with The Prob(F-statistic) value is 0.0000, which is far below level significance $\alpha = 0.05$. This means H₄ is accepted, namely in a way together ownership institutional ownership managerial, and ownership foreign influential significant to performance company finance (Tobin's Q) sector technology on the IDX for the 2020–2024 period. Findings This consistent with Agency Theory which states that structure ownership in a way aggregate form system comprehensive supervision in manage conflict agency.

Evidence from literature latest support findings simultaneous This. (Iwasaki et al., 2022) includes 47 studies in emerging markets prove that combination various type ownership in one model in a way simultaneous own Power strong prediction to company market value. (Bhakar et al., 2024) concluded that structure ownership in a way aggregate is determinant significant performance companies, especially in the industry-based knowledge. Aas (Hasan et al., 2025) also noted that influence combination mechanism ownership to mark company stronger compared to influence partial individually, underlining importance consider all over dimensions ownership in a way holistic in governance research.

The Adjusted R² value of 0.4787 indicates that variables structure ownership (institutional, managerial, and foreign) in general together capable explains 47.87% of the variation performance company finance (Tobin's Q) sector technology on the *IDX*. While the remaining 52.13% explained by other factors outside the research model, such as audit quality, policy dividends, capital structure, size company, or level ESG disclosure. This Adjusted R² value classified as moderate However Enough relevant for research in the sector emerging market technology, where intangible factors and market dynamics are difficult measured participate play a role big in determine valuation company, as confirmed by (Din et al., 2022)

CONCLUSION

This study provides a comprehensive description of corporate governance dynamics in the Indonesian technology sector during the critical period of 2020–2024. Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that ownership structure simultaneously plays an important role in determining the market value of technology companies. Partially, institutional

ownership and managerial ownership have a positive and significant effect on Tobin's Q, indicating that a higher proportion of ownership by institutions and management can effectively increase market expectations and strengthen investor confidence through more professional monitoring and better alignment of interests. The model is able to explain 47.87% of the variation in the financial performance of technology companies, which indicates that ownership structure is a substantial explanatory factor for firm valuation in this sector. Meanwhile, foreign ownership shows a positive but statistically insignificant effect, suggesting that information asymmetry and local institutional constraints still limit the effectiveness of foreign investors in influencing firm value. Theoretically, this study strengthens Agency Theory in the context of knowledge-based industries by confirming that ownership structure functions as an important monitoring mechanism, particularly in technology firms that are dominated by intangible assets and innovation. Practically, the findings imply that regulators such as the Financial Services Authority (*OJK*) and the Indonesia Stock Exchange (*IDX*) need to encourage stronger domestic ownership structures through institutional investment and managerial participation. For companies, maintaining transparency and strengthening internal governance are essential to preserve investor confidence, while for investors, institutional and managerial ownership may serve as important indicators in assessing technology firms with stronger market value potential. Nevertheless, this study is limited to the 2020–2024 observation period, which includes the post-pandemic recovery and tech-winter phase, so future research is recommended to extend the observation period and incorporate additional variables such as dividend policy, capital structure, audit quality, or qualitative exploration of the limited effectiveness of foreign ownership in the Indonesian capital market.

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