

ABSTRACT

Profitability is the ability of a company to earn profits in relation to sales, total assets and own capital. In the process of gaining profits, there are internal and external factors that can affect the fluctuations of a company's profits. One of the internal factors is intellectual capital. Companies that utilize and manage intellectual capital well will create high performance in the company so that profitability will also increase.

This study aims to examine the relationship of the influence of intellectual capital projected using the Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAIC™) model using three components, namely, Value Added Capital Employed (VACA), Value Added Human Capital (VAHU), and Structural Capital Value Added (STVA) towards Return on Assets (ROA) in the automotive sub-sector for the period 2013-2017. The data used in this study uses data from the financial statements of each company.

The population in this study is the automotive sub-sector companies listed on the IDX. The sample selection technique used was purposive sampling and obtained 9 companies with the study period in 2013-2017. This research method is panel data regression analysis using Eviews 9 software.

Descriptive statistics show that the ROA, VAIC™, VACA, and STVA of the automotive sub-sector for the 2013-2017 vary or are not grouped while for the VAHU it does not vary or group.

The results showed that simultaneously VACA, VAHU, and STVA had a simultaneous effect on ROA. While partially VACA and VAHU have no effect on ROA and STVA significantly positive effect on ROA.

Keywords: *Intellectual Capital, ROA, STVA, VACA, dan VAHU*