

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

1. The results on this thesis provides empirical evidence that Intellectual Capital has no significant influence towards EPS for the period before crisis, and has significant positive influence towards EPS for the period after crisis. While tangible assets value seems to decrease after the crisis, the ASEAN companies started to be more reliant towards their intangible assets to perform optimally, especially their Human Capital.
2. The first Intellectual Capital component: Human Capital Efficiency (HCE) has significant effect on company's EPS for the period after the crisis, and no significant effect on company's EPS for the period before the crisis. This may be caused by the poor motivation level, and the lack of incentive systems in the ASEAN companies for the period before the crisis. It seemed that the financial crisis acted as a trigger to encourage the employees to add value for the company, motivates the employee to work hard and to save their jobs and the companies they are working in.
3. The second Intellectual Capital component: Structural Capital Efficiency (SCE) has no significant effect whatsoever towards company's EPS for both the times before and after crisis.

4. The last component of Intellectual Capital: Capital Employed Efficiency (CEE) has significant influence for both before and after crisis period. This suggest that ASEAN companies are very reliant on their physical assets in order to create value added.

## **5.2 Limitations**

Based on the findings, the following limitations can be concluded:

- 1) This thesis only uses VAIC as its method to determine Intellectual Capital. Methods like DICM, and CIV could be used in the future for better comparison purposes.

## **5.3 Implication on results**

This study has proved that when managed strategically, Intellectual Capital could affect firm's profitability and contribute to the value added making of the company. Intellectual Capital acts heterogeneously in different companies, meaning that the nature of Intellectual Capital is unique, hence when optimally used by managers it will give comparative advantage to companies.

Human Capital Efficiency (HCE) owns the biggest proportion amongst the other Intellectual Capital component. Hence, managers should focus on investing in Human Capital training as it significantly affected firm's profitability. As well trained and productive Human Capital will be a critical element of the company's asset that will benefit the company in long run. This can also be done by optimizing the budget allocated to the employees in anticipation of future endeavor and future profitability.

Naturally, companies should also be consistent in its investment of physical assets, as it also has been proved to significantly affect firm's profitability. The tests result suggested that Capital Employed Efficiency (CEE) plays important role whether the companies are in crisis or not.

#### **5.4 Suggestions for Further Research**

Based on the limitations of this study, the following recommendations are concluded:

1. Data should be broadened to larger sample group for better comparison purposes.
2. Other methods of measuring Intellectual Capital could be used, and compared with each another.

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## APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Final List of Sample

<u>No</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Name of companies</u>
1	INDO	Telekomunikasi Indonesia
2	INDO	Astra International
3	INDO	Unilever Indonesia
4	INDO	Bank Central Asia
5	INDO	Bank Mandiri
6	INDO	Bank Rakyat Indonesia
7	MALAY	Genting
8	MALAY	Malayan Banking
9	MALAY	Sime Darby Bhd
10	MALAY	IOI
11	MALAY	Tenaga Nasional
12	MALAY	CIMB Group Holdings
13	MALAY	Petronas Gas
14	MALAY	Digi.com
15	MALAY	Public Bank BHD
16	PHIL	Phil Long Dist Tel
17	PHIL	SM Investments
18	SING	Keppel
19	SING	Singapore Airlines



20	SING	United Overseas Bank
21	SING	Oversea-Chinese Banking
22	SING	DBS Group Holdings
23	SING	Jardine Cycle & Carriage
24	SING	Singapore Telecom
25	SING	Singapore Technologies Engineering
26	SING	Capitaland
27	SING	Wilmar International Limited
28	SING	Genting Singapore
29	THAI	Siam Commercial Bank PCL
30	THAI	Advanced Info Serv
31	THAI	PTT Exploration & Production
32	THAI	Bangkok Bank
33	THAI	Siam Cement
34	THAI	Kasikornbank
35	THAI	PTT
36	THAI	CP ALL

## Appendix 2: Regression model 1

### 1. Effect of Intellectual Capital towards EPS before the crisis

**Table 4.6**  
**Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.684 <sup>a</sup>	.348	.317	14.2044100

a. Predictors: (Constant), VAIC, Leverage, ROA, Ownership, FS

b. Dependent Variable: EPS

#### ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4818.833	5	963.767	4.777	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	27843.606	138	201.765		
	Total	32662.439	143			

a. Dependent Variable: EPS

b. Predictors: (Constant), VAIC, Leverage, ROA, CompanyOwnership, FS

#### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7.404	5.391		1.373	.172
	ROA	45.831	11.924	.306	3.844	.000
	FS	.118	.561	.018	.210	.034
	Leverage	-.668	.275	-.193	-2.427	.016
	Ownership	3.183	2.729	.100	1.166	.046
	VAIC	.235	.183	.107	1.286	.200

a. Dependent Variable: EPS

## Appendix 3: Regression model 2

### 2. Effect of Intellectual Capital components on EPS before the crisis

**Model Summary****Table 4.7**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
2	.693 <sup>a</sup>	.379	.335	14.2999103

a. Predictors: (Constant), CEE, Leverage, ROA, Ownership, FS, SCE, HCE

b. Dependent Variable: EPS

**ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
2	Regression	4852.148	7	693.164	3.390	.002 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	27810.291	136	204.487		
	Total	32662.439	143			

a. Dependent Variable: EPS

b. Predictors: (Constant), CEE, Leverage, ROA, Ownership, FS, SCE, HCE

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	7.290	5.436		1.341	.182
ROA	45.903	12.007	.306	3.823	.000
FS	.121	.565	.019	.214	.031
Leverage	-.659	.278	-.190	-2.371	.019
Ownership	3.163	2.748	.099	1.151	.042
HCE	-.123	1.048	.046	-.117	.007
SCE	-.383	6.143	-.020	-.062	.950
CEE	2.626	6.452	.085	.407	.005

a. Dependent Variable: EPS

## Appendix 4: Regression model 3

### 2) Effect of Intellectual Capital towards EPS after the crisis

**Model Summary****Table 4.11**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
3	.711 <sup>a</sup>	.506	.488	11.6016904

a. Predictors: (Constant), Leverage, ROA, VAIC, Ownership, FS

b. Dependent Variable: EPS

#### ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
3	Regression	19009.845	5	3801.969	28.247	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	18574.692	138	134.599		
	Total	37584.537	143			

a. Dependent Variable: EPS

b. Predictors: (Constant), Leverage, ROA, VAIC, Ownership, FS

#### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
3	(Constant)	-7.717	6.229		-1.239	.217
	Ownership	4.706	3.886	.074	1.211	.028
	VAIC	.822	.081	.632	10.166	.000
	ROA	36.415	10.630	.205	3.426	.001
	FS	.815	.387	.129	2.104	.037
	Leverage	-.305	.216	-.085	-1.408	.001

a. Dependent Variable: EPS

## Appendix 5: Regression model 4

### 3) Effect of Intellectual Capital components on EPS after the crisis

#### Model Summary<sup>b</sup>

Table 4.12

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
4	.713 <sup>a</sup>	.509	.483	11.6522821

a. Predictors: (Constant), CEE, ROA, Leverage, FS, Ownership, HCE, SCE

b. Dependent Variable: EPS

#### ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
4	Regression	19119.045	7	2731.292	20.116	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	18465.492	136	135.776		
	Total	37584.537	143			

a. Dependent Variable: EPS

b. Predictors: (Constant), CEE, ROA, Leverage, FS, Ownership, HCE, SCE

#### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
4	(Constant)	-7.231	6.863		-1.054	.294
	Ownership	4.363	4.109	.069	1.062	.020
	ROA	35.392	10.856	.200	3.260	.001
	FS	.857	.404	.136	2.120	.036
	Leverage	-.264	.223	-.074	-1.185	.038
	HCE	.841	.241	.539	3.495	.001
	SCE	1.036	1.765	.111	.587	.558
	CEE	.207	1.455	-.014	.142	.007

a. Dependent Variable: EPS

### Appendix 6: Test of normality before crisis

#### Tests of Normality

Table 4.3

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>	Shapiro-Wilk

	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
VAIC	.129	144	.000	.923	144	.000
HCE	.130	144	.000	.922	144	.000
SCE	.119	144	.000	.922	144	.000
CEE	.123	144	.000	.917	144	.000
ROA	.097	144	.002	.940	144	.000
FS	.156	144	.000	.863	144	.000
Leverage	.285	144	.000	.755	144	.000
EPS	.185	144	.000	.812	144	.000
Ownership	.426	144	.000	.595	144	.000

### Appendix 7: Test of normality after crisis

#### Tests of Normality

Table 4.13

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
VAIC	.106	144	.000	.855	144	.000
HCE	.122	144	.000	.815	144	.000
SCE	.110	144	.000	.913	144	.000
CEE	.165	144	.000	.874	144	.000
EPS	.104	144	.001	.934	144	.000
ROA	.094	144	.003	.963	144	.001
FS	.157	144	.000	.874	144	.000
Leverage	.293	144	.000	.770	144	.000
Ownership	.538	144	.000	.276	144	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction