

Title [Justify, Times New Roman 12, Bold, Sentence case]**Author Name ^{1*}, Author Name ², and Author Name ³ [Justify, Times New Roman 11, Bold, Capitalize Each Word]**^{1, 2, 3} Faculty, Institution [Align Text Left, Times New Roman 10, Capitalize Each Word]Email Address: author1@gmail.com; author2@gmail.com; author3@gmail.com* Corresponding author: author1@gmail.com

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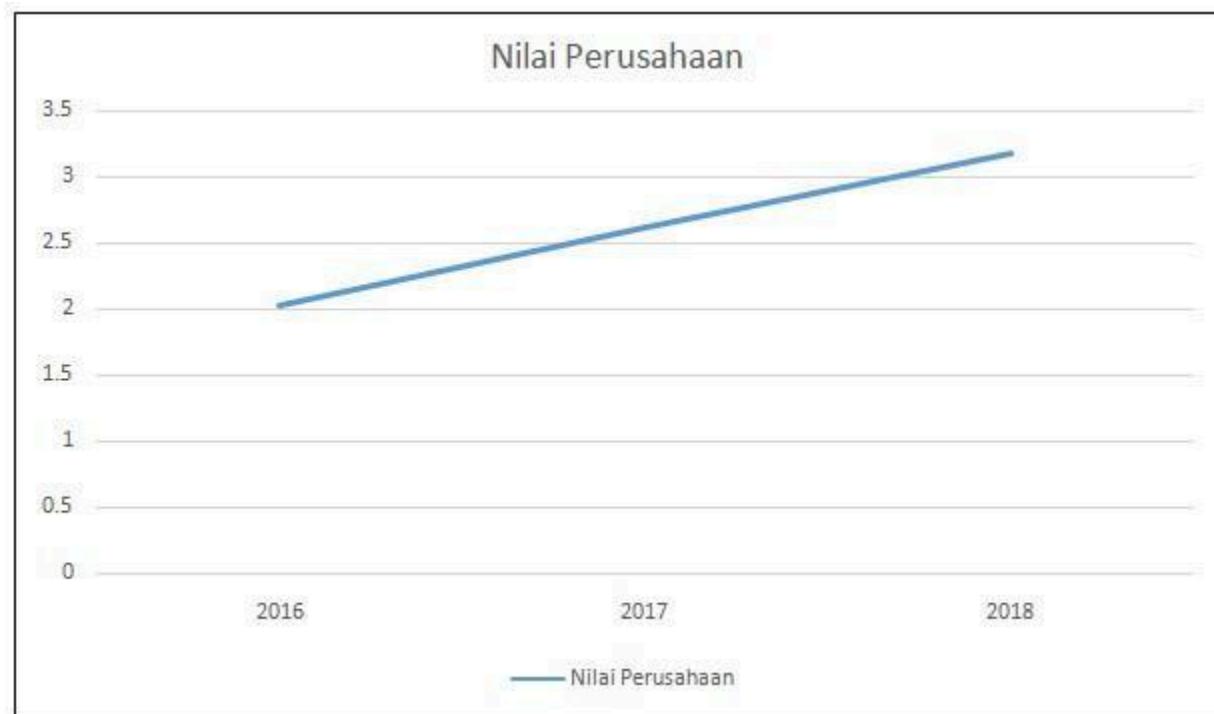
ABSTRACT

Abstract maximum of 300 words, written in English using the font Times New Roman 11, 1.5 spaced. The abstract must be clear and provide a brief description of the research problem. The abstract contains 1) introduction; 2) research purposes; 3) research methods (research designs, subjects, instruments, and data analysis techniques); 4) research results and; 5) the abstract ends by giving a brief conclusion. Don't use citation and abbreviations. Don't write the score of data analysis result in the abstract

Keywords : Maximum of 5 keywords, written in alphabetical order and separated by semicolons. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, Spacing 1.5]

INTRODUCTION [Times New Roman 11, Bold, UPPERCASE]

In this section, the author is asked to describe the background of the problem (phenomenon) underlying the research, and a supporting literature review (the length of the writing in the introduction should not exceed 20% of the entire manuscript). In this section, previous literature reviews are needed as a basis for researchers to explain: (1) research gaps; (2) researchers' arguments in meeting gaps, as a form of researchers' commitment to contribute to the development of science; (3) the researcher's argument about the novelty of the study. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, space 1.5]. It can also be equipped with secondary data that supports the background of the problem.



Source: Processed Primary Data, 2019 [Center, Times New Roman 9, Capitalize Each Word]

Figure 1. Graph of The Value of Mining Sector Companies 2016-2018 [Center, Times New Roman 11, Bold, Capitalize Each Word]

Formulation of The Problem [Justify, Times New Roman 11, Italic]

In this section, the author is asked to describe the formulation of the problem underlying the research, from the background of the problem above. This section describes the hypotheses needed as a basis for researchers [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5].

Writing Purpose [Justify, Times New Roman 11, Italic]

In this section the author is asked to describe the purpose of writing that underlies the research, from the background of the problem above and the formulation of the problem. This section also explains the benefits of this research [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5].

LITERATURE REVIEW [Times New Roman 11, Bold, UPPERCASE]**Theory A [Times New Roman 11, Bold, Capitalize Each Word]**

In this section the author is asked to elaborate on the theories that support the research, and become the basis for research. In this section, writing library sources is to use [1] and so on and write the complete citation in the reference section. The order of citations in references does not follow the first letters of the names A – Z, but according to the order of citations. The order of citations in the reference section follows the order of citations in the article. If in one sentence there are two or more citations, it can be written [2][3]. Furthermore, if in the next sentence there is a repetition of the citation, you can write the number back [1]. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

EXAMPLE, Investment decisions become an important factor in the financial function of companies so that the value of the company is determined by investment decisions [1]. Company value is defined as market value because the value of the company can provide maximum shareholder prosperity if the company's share price increases [2][3]. Various policies are taken by management in an effort to increase the value of the company through increasing the prosperity of owners and shareholders which is reflected in the share price [1].

Agency Theory, It is a concept that describes the contractual relationship between principals and agents. The principal is the party that mandates another party, namely the agent, to carry out all activities on behalf of the principal in his capacity as a decision maker [4]. One of the most important principals-agents relationship in finance and the financial services industry is the depositorborrower (i.e. bank) [3][5]. Each party has rational interests that have the potential to cause problems. There are two types of problems in the principals-agents relationship: hidden action and hidden information [6][7][8].

Other researchers' findings show that the main causes of bank failure are poor bank management, due to too dare to take risks, and lax supervision of fraud and embezzlement of funds [9][10]. Bankers' actions such as fraud, abuse of authority and banking crimes are examples of hidden action, while misjudgment of on- and off-balance sheet accounts is an example of hidden information [11][12][13][14]. When the bankruptcy signal appears, the depositor (principal) has the right to be able to withdraw his saving from the bank (agent). Thus Agency Theory can explain depositor-borrower relational (e.g., bank) along with the emergence of the phenomenon of bank failure [15].

Historically, the study of business bankruptcy cannot be separated from the existence of profile analysis and prediction distress analysis studies. The pioneer of profile analysis studies was Fitz Patrick; Winakor & Smith, and Merwin [16], while the pioneers of prediction distress analysis studies were Beaver [16] for the univariate model and Altman [17] for the multivariate model. In the profile analysis, it is shown that there is a clear difference between the financial ratios of bankrupt and non-bankrupt companies. The prediction distress analysis emphasizes more on the predictability of financial statement information about one important thing, such as business bankruptcy. The results of all studies are based on the value and average financial ratios of companies (for profile analysis) and the extent of their dispersion (for prediction distress analysis) for some time before bankruptcy [18].

Sub-Teori A [Times New Roman 11, *Italic*]

If in the theory section there are sub-theories, it can be written so following the same provisions above [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5].

If in this section there are more derivatives then it can be written [Justify, Times New Roman 11, space 1.5] as follows:

1.
 - a.
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Hypothesis [Times New Roman 11, **Bold**]

Effect X_1 on Y

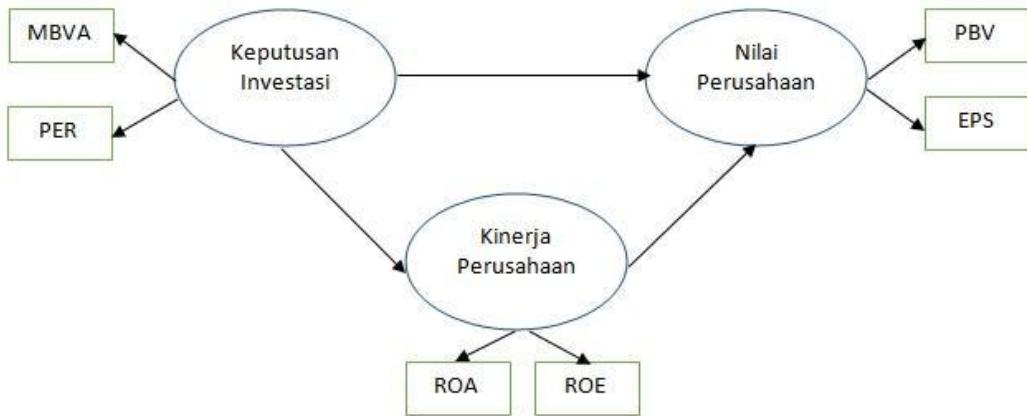
In this section, the author is asked to describe the relationship between the variables used and become the basis for formulating hypotheses in this study. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

H_1 :

Effect X₂ on Y

In this section, the author is asked to describe the relationship between the variables used and become the basis for formulating hypotheses in this study. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5].

H₂:



Source: Processed Primary Data, 2019 [Center, Times New Roman 9, Capitalize Each Word]

Figure 2. Frame of Mind [Center, Times New Roman 11, Bold, Capitalize Each Word]

RESEARCH METHODS [Times New Roman 11, Bold, UPPERCASE]

Contains an explanation of research variables, operational definitions of variables, research design, research subjects, data collection techniques and data analysis techniques. In this section, the author is asked to explain in as much detail as possible about the research procedure used (the length of writing in the method section should not exceed 20% of the entire manuscript). Avoid directly quoting definitions from books in the methods section.

Research Design [Times New Roman 11, Bold]

In this section the author is asked to describe in detail how the design of the research. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

Research Limits [Times New Roman 11, Bold]

In this section the author is asked to describe in detail the limitations of the research. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

Variable Identification [Times New Roman 11, Bold]

In this section the author is asked to elaborate on the identification of the variables of the study. Independent variable (X), dependent variable (Y), intervening variable (Z), moderation variable (M). [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5].

Participants and Setting [Times New Roman 11, Bold]

In this section the authors are asked to describe in detail how the population and sample of the study. In addition, also explain the time and location of this research was carried out and how the process of preparing participants and the setting of this study. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

Measurement [Times New Roman 11, Bold]*Data Collection [Times New Roman 11, Italic]*

In this section, the author is asked to describe in detail how the data collection technique from the research carried out. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

Data Analysis [Times New Roman 11, Italic]

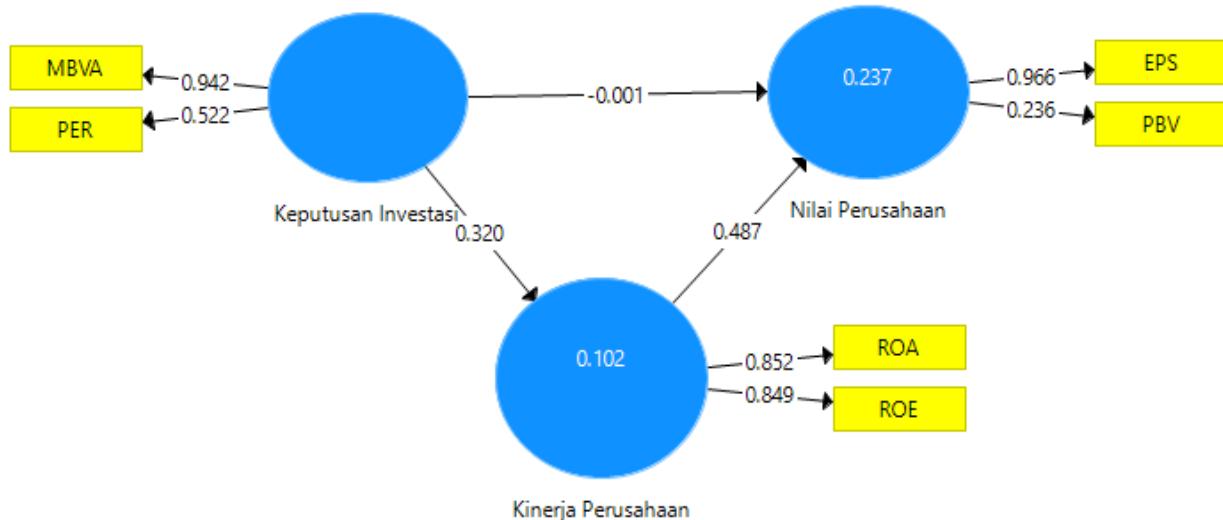
In this section, the author is asked to describe in detail how the data analysis techniques from the research carried out. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

RESULTS [Times New Roman 11, Bold, UPPERCASE]

Contains descriptive statistical results, assumption tests, and hypothesis tests, which are then critically analyzed. Use tables / graphs / figures / diagrams that contain interpretations of data analysis results to make it easier for readers to understand the results of text research (the length of writing in the results section should not exceed 20% of the entire manuscript). Place the table / graph / figure / diagram at the end of the paragraph and not above the paragraph. The writing of the table label is above the table, while the chart / image / diagram label is below the graph / image / diagram. Furthermore in presenting Tables / graphs / figures / diagrams should not be cut off and should be on the same page sheet. Except for tables that exceed 1 page in length. In displaying tables / graphs / figures / diagrams must be clear and can be read easily. Source (source) must be written under the table / graph / figure / diagram clearly. An example of writing a table / graph / figure / diagram is presented below. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5].

Outer Model Testing [Times New Roman 11, Bold]

The outer model describes the relationship between indicators and their constructs (latent variables). This test is carried out to assess whether the existing indicators are valid and reliable or not. The requirements for assessing the validity of reflective indicators are that the loading factor (ρ_A) value must be more than 0.5 and the average variance extracted (AVE) value must be greater than 0.5 to be considered a valid indicator, while for model reliability assessment, the composite reliability value must be greater than 0.7 to be said to be a reliable indicator. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]



Source: Processed Primary Data, 2019 [Center, Times New Roman 9, Capitalize Each Word]

Figure 3. Frame of Mind [Center, Times New Roman 11, **Bold**, Capitalize Each Word]

Based on the figure above, investment decision variables and company performance meet the requirements of validity and reliability. Next is

Table 1. Validitas [Center, Times New Roman 11, **Bold**, Capitalize Each Word]

	Cronbach Alpha	Rho_A	Composite Reliability	AVE
Keputusan Investasi	0.339	0.524	0.718	0.579
Kinerja Perusahaan	0.617	0.617	0.839	0.723
Nilai Perusahaan	-0.043	-0.087	0.589	0.495

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2019 [Align Text Left, Times New Roman 9, Capitalize Each Word]

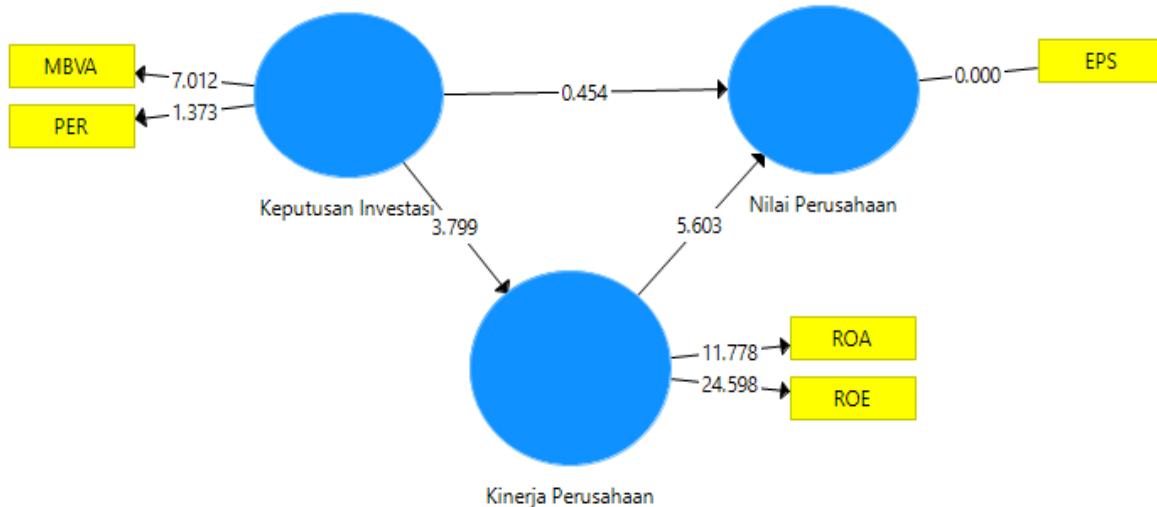
Based on the table above, the variables of investment decision and company performance meet the requirements of validity and reliability, meaning that the indicators of both variables are valid and reliable. However, the value variables of the company do not qualify so the indicators that cause validity and reliability problems should be excluded from the model. To see these indicators is to use the outer loading table. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

Table 2. Outer Loading [Center, Times New Roman 11, **Bold**, Capitalize Each Word]

	Keputusan Investasi	Kinerja Perusahaan	Nilai Perusahaan
MBVA	0.942		
EPS			0.966
PBV			0.236
PER	0.522		
ROA		0.852	
ROE		0.849	

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2019 [Align Text Left, Times New Roman 9, Capitalize Each Word]

Based on the table, the outer loading value of the PBV indicator is smaller than 0.5. So the indicator must be excluded from the model. The model after such indicators are issued is as follows: [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]



Source: Processed Primary Data, 2019 [Center, Times New Roman 9, Capitalize Each Word]

Figure 4. Frame of Mind [Center, Times New Roman 11, Bold, Capitalize Each Word]

DISCUSSION [Times New Roman 11, Bold, UPPERCASE]

Discusses the results of the study. The results of the study are critically analyzed, linked to previous research and relevant literature (the length of the writing in the discussion section should not exceed 30-40% of the entire manuscript). The discussion section should contain a substantial interpretation of the results of the analysis and comparison with previous research. These comparisons should explain the differences in research findings with previous research, so as to contribute to the development of science. The literature used in the discussion must not exceed the last ten years. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

CONCLUSION [Times New Roman 11, Bold, UPPERCASE]

The conclusion contains conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions are made briefly, clearly and concisely, and must answer the purpose of the study. The conclusions contain a synthesis of findings from data analysis and discussion, and highlight new findings that contribute to the development of psychology as a science. Conclusions are written in paragraph form (not numeric). [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

SUGGESTION [Times New Roman 11, Bold, UPPERCASE]

Suggestions are written briefly, clearly, and concisely. Suggestions are written in paragraphs (not numeric). [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

CREDIT AUTHORSHIP CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT [Times New Roman 11, Bold, UPPERCASE]

Carmelita Margaretha Jawa Wando: Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal Analysis, Funding acquisition, Investigation, Project administration, Resources, Software, Validation, Visualization, Writing – original draft, and Writing – review & editing. Intan Dzikria: Conceptualization, Supervision, Validation, and Writing – review & editing. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST [Times New Roman 11, Bold, UPPERCASE]

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS [Times New Roman 11, Bold, UPPERCASE]

Acknowledgments is where you acknowledge individuals who do not qualify for co-authorship but have contributed to your article intellectually, financially, or in some other manner. Acknowledging someone in your academic texts enhances your integrity as a writer by demonstrating that you are not claiming the ideas of other academics as your own intellectual property. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

DATA AVAILABILITY [Times New Roman 11, Bold, UPPERCASE]

Data will be made available on request. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

FUNDING [Times New Roman 11, Bold, UPPERCASE]

Please supply all details required by your funding and grant-awarding bodies as follows [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]:

1. For single agency grants This work was supported by the [Funding Agency] under Grant [number xxxx].
2. For multiple agency grants This work was supported by the [Funding Agency #1] under Grant [number xxxx]; [Funding Agency #2] under Grant [number xxxx]; and [Funding Agency #3] under Grant [number xxxx].

ETHICAL APPROVAL [Times New Roman 11, Bold, UPPERCASE]

Ethical approval No patient-identifying parts in this paper were used or known to the authors. Therefore, no ethical approval was requested. [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

REFERENCES [Times New Roman 11, Bold, UPPERCASE]

Arranged in the order of citations in the article and only the literature cited in the article is listed. References must contain reference libraries derived from primary sources (scientific journals and books, not quoting from websites or blogs and the like), published in the last 10 (ten) years and amounting to at least 80% of the entire bibliography. Each manuscript contains at least 15 (fifteen) lists of reference references. Reference authoring can use the Mendeley reference management application. Examples of writing references [Justify, Times New Roman 11, spasi 1.5]

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