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THE INFLUENCE OF COMPANY FUNDAMENTAL INTERNAL FACTORS ON STOCK RETURN IN THE COAL MINING SECTOR ONTHE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE

(Case Study of BUMN PT Bukit Asam Tbk)

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Abstract

This study intends to examine how fundamental factors affect coal mining company share prices. Investment through the capital market is one way to increase wealth and encourage economic growth in Indonesia. Fundamental analysis is used as the basis for selecting stocks with the expected intrinsic value. Some of the fundamental factors considered in this study to obtain the expected stock return are financial ratios such as Earning Per Share, Price to Earning Ratio, and Return On Equity. The data in this study are historical data on the share prices of state-owned companies in the coal mining sector, and financial reports. Multiple linear regression analysis is the analytical technique used to examine the impact of underlying factors on stock prices. The results of this study indicate that several fundamental factors of Return On Equity have a significant influence on the stock prices of coal mining companies. However, variables such as the Price Earning Ratio do not have a significant effect on stock prices. This shows that investors tend to pay more attention to the company's profit and earnings per share factors in choosing stocks for investment. This research contributes to the understanding of the influence of fundamental factors on the stock price of coal mining companies. The results can be a reference for investors in choosing stocks that have higher profit potential. However, this study also has limitations such as the limited number of companies studied and the limited research time period. Future research could involve more companies and look at the impact of fundamental factors over a longer period of time.

Keywords : Stock returns; Return On Equity; Earning Per Share; Price Earning Ratio; FundamentalAnalysis.

A. INTRODUCTION

Investments are one way to improve one's capacity to accumulate and preserve wealth. A commitment to invest a number of monies now in order to reap a number of benefits later on is whatis meant by the term "investment." Investment also has an important role to be the first step in analyzing and building economic growth in Indonesia. According to the Harrod-Domard theory, investing has a double impact over the long run. On the one hand, investment has an impact on the growth of a nation's national production because it impacts the availability of capital stock, a crucial element for the survival of the business sector. However, investment has an impact on overall demand. Therefore, it is very important for existing policies to help create a conducive business and investment climate

One of the investment options can be done through the capital market. The capital market is an effective means of accelerating growth in a company. Because the capital market is a crucial financial tool in an economy that controls the flow of funds from the general public to the productive sector (businesses), this is conceivable.. Tandelilin (2010) explains that The capital market is where parties with extra money and those who need money to exchange securities can come together. One of the capital market products is stocks, stock price movements that occur can make investors earn income or returns.

Return is one of the things that encourages investors to invest and serves as a reward for their bravery in accepting the dangers associated with their investments. The goal of investors who place money in the capital market is to maximize profit while reducing various investment risks. Risk is an important factor in investment decisions. Risk relates to uncertainty about the level of return (yield) on investment or the possible difference between actual returns (actual returns) and expectedreturns.

In choosing investments that generate profits (return), investors need a variety of information as a basis for decisions. Investors should have a solid understanding of stock investment analysis because failing to do so could result in losses. Rational factors that influence investors' decisions to buy stocks are generally related to something called Fundamentals.

Fundamental analysis is a type of study that is based on the economic fundamentals of a company. This method focuses on financial ratios and occasions that have an impact on the company's financial performance either directly or indirectly. Shares of companies that go public as investment commodities are classifiedas risky because the nature of the commodity is very sensitiveto changes that occur, both changes abroad and domestically, changes in the political, economic, monetary, laws or regulations and changes that occur within the industry and the company itself. These changes can have both positive and negative impacts. Some analysts contend that fundamental research methods are better suited for selecting which company shares to invest in for the long run.

Several companies that can be considered in investing are companies in the mining sector such as coal. Indonesia is one of the 10 countries with the largest mining deposits in the world. This is a distinct advantage for the Indonesian state, where the mining sector is one of the belle of state revenue. The prospect of energy and mineral mining in Indonesia in recent years has progressed rapidly. If current production levels are maintained, Indonesia's coal reserves are expected to run out in around 83 years, according to data from the Indonesian Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. (indonesia-investments.com, April 2018)

Indonesia has seen considerable growth in domestic coal production, exports, and sales sincethe coal mining industry was reopened to international participation in the early 1990s. However, domestic sales are comparatively minimal due to Indonesia's low domestic coal consumption. Dueto the Indonesian government's dedication to its ambitious energy program, which implies the construction of numerous power plants, the majority of which use coal as an energy source because Indonesia has ample coal reserves, there has been a rapid rise in domestic coal sales in recent years, which has led to an increase in coal mining stock prices. (indonesia-investments.com, April 2018). Given its important role, the mining industry should receive proportional attention so that both domestic and foreign investors are interested in investing in this industry by purchasing profitable shares.

In fact, stock prices on the stock market do not always increase, sometimes they also decrease. In the capital market, fluctuations in stock prices make the stock exchange attractive to several groups of investors (investors). For example, in 2021 there will be an increase in mining commodity prices. The reason for the increase in mining commodity prices was the surge in demand due to the opening of the world economy after being hit by COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019). However, this massive demand was not matched by theproduction side so supplies became scarce. The outbreak of the pandemic has made it difficult forminers to produce. This causes commodity inventories to decline. In the first quarter of 2021, PT Borneo Olah Sarana Sukses Tbk recorded a decline in revenue. BOSS (PT Borneo Olah Sarana Sukses Tbk) revenue fell 92% to IDR 11.9 billion.

In 2022, the government's policy to temporarily stop coal exports this year will have its own impact on several issuers engaged in coal mining. The existence of a temporary ban on coal exports has affected the movement of shares of several coal issuers. However, there are also stocks that continue to move positively amidst this polemic. However, in important years, fundamental factors in the first quarter of 2022, PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA) shares rose 1.11% to a level of IDR 2,730.

PT Bukit Asam Tbk (stock code: PTBA) On the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), a coal mining firm is listed. This company is one of the largest state-owned enterprises in Indonesia and focuses on coal mining, production and distribution activities. PT Bukit Asam Tbk has its headquarters in Tanjung Enim, South Sumatra. As a leading coal mining company, PT Bukit Asam Tbk owns several coal mines in Indonesia, including the Tanjung Enim Mine which is one of the largest coal mines in Southeast Asia. In addition, the company is also involved in various coal and renewable energy project development activities. PT Bukit Asam Tbk has an important role in the coal industry in Indonesia and further aids in the equitable development of the nation's economy and energy sector.

Based on RTI data, a number of coal shares experienced a decline at the close of trading in the first quarter of 2022 PT Adaro Energy Tbk (ADRO) shares decreased 2.61% to a level of IDR 2,240. PT Harum Energy Tbk (HRUM) shares also decreased 1.9% to a level of IDR 10,300. Then, PT Samindo Resources Tbk decreased 0.29% to a level of IDR 1,740 and PT Bayan Resources Tbk (BYAN) decreased 0.28% to a level of IDR 26,425. However, there were still other coal stocks that strengthened, such as PT Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk (ITMG) by 0.63% to a level of Rp. 20,050,PT Indika Energy Tbk (INDY) by 1.28% to a level of Rp. 1,580 and PT ABM Investama Tbk. (ABMM) by 0.36% to the level of IDR 1,410.

On the other hand, increases and decreases in stock prices can occur due to company fundamentals, assuming the stocks preferred by investors are stocks that have good corporate fundamentals, are widely traded, and prices rise. Investors must have in-depth assessment and consideration to make investment decisions. The correct technique in analyzing a stock can reduce the desired risk, so the fundamental aspect becomes the basis for the assessment (basic valuation).

According to Yeye (2003) the valuation model based on fundamental factors shows that equity is related to accounting profit, The model is based on the assertion that in realistic circumstances with an imperfect market, the accounting system gives information about book value and profit as a complementary component of equity value. The model is based on balance sheet sizeof assets and liabilities or profit and book value.

Based on the description above, there are still many differences in the results of each research variable. Research that uses a Fundamental analysis approach to assess shares represented by the ratio of Earning Per Share, Price to Earning Ratio, Return On Equity can differ from the results of their research on return on stock returns. This is because stock returns are one of the factors considered in making investment decisions and motivating investors to invest in an instrument of interest in the hope of obtaining an appropriate rate of return. Therefore researchers are interested in conducting research with the title: The influence of internal aspects of company fundamentals on stock returns in the natural coal mining sector on the IDX

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Fundamental analysis is stock analysis that prioritizes the intrinsic value approach based on economic and financial factors on a qualitative and quantitative basis. The essence of fundamental analysis is to find out whether the current stock price is too expensive (overprice) or cheap enough (underprice) so as to determine the decision to buy or sell shares (Jefferson & Sudjatmoko, 2013). As a phase in determining the business's stock price, fundamental analysis is a stock analysis technique that examines the underlying financial and economic realities of the company. (Gumandi, 2011).

Jogiyanto (2010) return is the profit earned on investor ownership that has been made for investment, because the selling price is higher than the buying value of shares. Investors can predict stock returns using financial ratio analysis. Meanwhile, according to Oktavia (2018) stock return is the rate of return expected by investors on the investment they have made. According to Jogiyanto (2010) stock returns are divided into two types, namely:

a) Realized Return is stock return as a benchmark for investors to find out and measure company performance.
b) Expected Return is the hope of investors in the future for the investment made to the company

Earning Per Share (EPS)

In general, the company's goal is to gain profits and increase the prosperity of shareholders. Companies are required to be more careful in using available funds so that companies can survive amidst unstable economic conditions. In response to this, the company will try to do everything possible so that the company can progress and develop, so that companies need various sources of funds to invest. The Pecking Order Theory, Myers and Majluf explain that for determining sources of funds, companies prefer internal rather than external funding, because the use of external funds requires companies to disclose new information to shareholders so that it can reduce share prices.

In Bird in the Hand Theory, MJ Gordon (1959) and J. Lintner (1962) argue that investors prefer dividends compared to capital gains. Dividends have a lower risk than capital gains, thereforeinvestors will feel safer expecting dividends now than waiting for capital gains in the future. Dividend setting policy can be influenced by several factors. One of the factors that influence dividend policy in this study is the ratio of earnings per share (EPS). This ratio is one of the profitability ratios that describes the company's profit (return) in each share, or in other words. The greater the EPS value, the higher the profitability. According to Haque & Faruquee (2013) EPS is the amount of profit after tax divided by the total number of shares outstanding.

EPS is one of the most important fundamental factors in financial analysis. An increase in EPS shows an increase in company profits which can increase stock prices. When EPS increases.

According to fundamental analysis, Investments in stocks are built on a strong foundation known as intrinsic value. The components of the company's intrinsic value work together to providea predicted profit with a risk associated with the shares. For the purpose of assessing if the stock price has increased as expected, fundamental analysis concentrates on the important financial statement data of the company. Fundamental analysis estimates future stock prices by calculating the basic elements' values and using their correlations to derive an anticipated stock price. (Husnan, 2015: 307).

The health of the company is judged by its ability to fulfill obligations. To determine the soundness of a company, it can be measured by financial ratio analysis. For fundamental analysis, there are several approaches to calculating the intrinsic value of a stock and to see how far this variable can be affected by the stock price represented using the Earning Per Share, Price to EarningRatio, Price Book Value, Return On Equity, Dividend Yield, Debt approaches. to Equity Ratio.

Several studies on the effect of financial ratios on stock prices have been carried out by previous researchers. Yuni Indra Sari's research (2016) entitled " The Impact of Fundamentals on Telecommunications Company Stock Prices " found results indicating that thevariable Based on the test results shows Net Profit Margin, Earning Per Share has a significant effect on stock prices, while Retrun On Equity, Price Earning Ratio and Price To Book Value have no significant effect on stock prices. Meanwhile, according to Bida Sari's research (2014) entitled "The Effect of Fundamental Factors on Stock Prices in the Mining Industry for the 2009 - 2012 Period" based on test results that the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) and Price Earning Ratio (PER) do not significantly influence stock prices.

investors tend to view the stock as a profitable investment, because a higher earnings per share provides greater potential returns. An investor's perspective would interpret, The greater the EPS, since it represents the business's future prospects, prospective growth opportunities, and larger returns for investors

H 1 : *Earning Per Share (EPS) X , Stock Return Y*

Price Earning Ratio (PER)

The PER ratio (Price to Earnings Ratio) is one of the financial ratios that is widely used in company valuation analysis. The PER ratio measures the relationship between a company's stock price and the resulting earnings per share. The PER ratio gives an idea of how expensive or cheap the stock price is compared to the profits generated by the company. Research by Ohlson (2016) investigates the information content of PER by examining its ability to predict future earnings. Thisstudy shows that PER can be an effective predictor of future earnings growth. This shows that PER contains valuable information in assessing the company's prospects in the future.

Another study by Liu and Wu (2020), Liu and Wu analyzed the relationship between PER and stock returns using Chinese stock market data. This study found evidence of a negative relationship between PER and future returns, indicating that stocks with lower PERs tend to generate higher returns in the Chinese market. Collectively, these studies highlight the importance of PER in stock valuation and investment decision making. In this study, the relationship between PER and stock returns was examined to be used as a comparison of share prices on the market of common stock outstanding and earnings per share.

Tjipto and Hendry (2013, 96). A high PER indicates that the company is growing quickly. This demonstrates that the market anticipates future profit growth. A company with a low PER, on the other hand, will grow slowly. The company's growth rate will be slower, resulting in a lowerrate of return for investors, the lower the stock's PER. PER can be low in value because the stock price tends to decrease or because of the increase company net profit. So, the lower the PER value, the cheaper the shares are to buy and the better it is at generating the company profit, the better the shares affect many investors to buy these shares in a certain period, this ratio illustrates the willingness of investors to pay a certain amount for every rupiah of company profits (Samsul, 2009:96). Investors will be more interested in investing and stock returns will rise as a result of increased investor interest and higher PER values.

H 2 : *Price to Earning Ratio (PER) X , Stock Return Y*

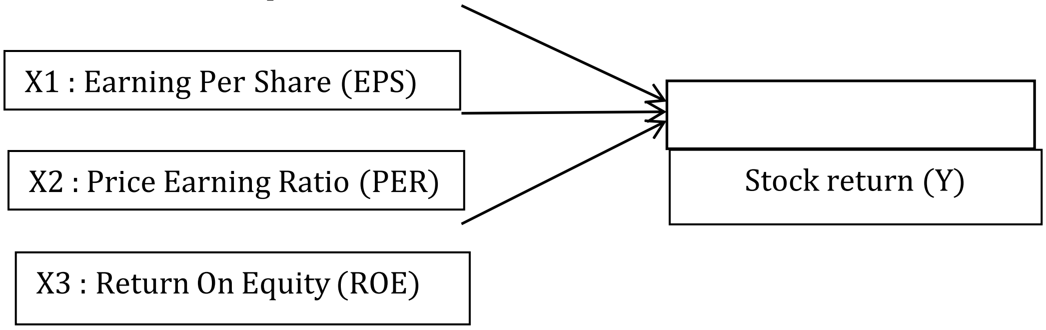
Return On Equity (ROE)

Return On Equity in this study means the probability ratio to measure a company's ability to generate profits from investments made by shareholders in that company. Brealey, Myers, and Allen, in the textbook "Principles of Corporate Finance", explained the importance of ROE as one of the most commonly used company performance measures. They explained that ROE shows how effectivea company is in generating profits based on the equity owned by shareholders. A highROE can indicate good company performance and a higher potential return on investment for shareholders. Other research explains the relationship between ROE and stock returns, research by Jensen (2018) Jensen, in his research highlights the importance of ROE in assessing sustainability and a company's ability to create value for shareholders. According to this study, a high ROE is a sign that a business can make a profit on its equity investments.

The ROE ratio variable and stock returns are closely correlated. ROE is a measure of financial performance that shows how efficient a company is in generating profits based on the equity owned by shareholders. An important aspect that forms the basis of the use of ROE to find out its effect on stock returns in this study is ROE is able to show strong financial performance by showing high ROE, so the company is able to generate good profits from investments made by investors. High ROE shows that the company can

generate large profits by using its equity. This reflects the company's efficiency in managing resources and generating profits that will attract investors and can drive up stock prices. With the following formula:
H 3 : *Return On Equity (ROE) X , Stock Return Y*

Conceptual Models
Based on the description above, the framework of this research is:



C. RESEARCH METHODS

Location and Research Design
This study was conducted at coal businesses that are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). This study is quantitative, that is, it employs the IBM Statistics 26 tool to conduct hypothesistesting in order to determine the impact of the factors under investigation. The factors that affect arethe free independent variables, such as Return on Equity (ROE), Price to Earning Ratio (PER), and Earnings Per Share (EPS). While the dependent (linked) variable, specifically Stock Return, is the one that is influenced. The companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange were the subject of this study. Purposive sampling, where the sample is chosen based on certain criteria, is the samplingtechnique utilized in this study.

Population or Sample
The population in this study consists of coal mining companies that are listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange.

The 2018-2022 period was chosen as the sample in this study, because it was considered sufficient to describe the new situation. The research results are expected to be more relevant because they use a long span of years and the sample is relatively new. The criteria used in this study are:

Go-Public mining companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022.

Mining companies in the Coal sub-sector that are listed and are still active on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022.

Mining companies in the Coal sub-sector that publish complete and clear financial reports in 2018-2022 according to the data required in the research variables.

Coal sub-sector companies listed as BUMN Companies (State Owned Enterprises).

Data Collection Method

issuer's official website http://www.idx.co.id (Indonesian Stock Exchange) and has been processedas an overview of the company. This data can also be obtained by studying various literature and other literature.

Data Analysis Method

Multiple Linear Regression

Used to test the effect of two or more independent variables on one dependent variable (Ghozali, 2009: 13). The expected regression equation with the following formula:

Y = a + b1 X1 + b2 X2 + b3 X3 + e (1)

Description: Y= Stock Return
X1= Price Earning Ratio/PER
X2= Return On Equity/ROE
a = Constant
b1-6; = Regression coefficient e = Interference / error

Classic Assumption TestNormality Test

The source and type of data used to conduct this research is secondary data, namely datafrom the 2018-2022 financial reports needed for research. The data was obtained by utilizing the

According to Gentro Wiyono (2011: 177) To determine if the data population is regularly distributed or not, the normality test is helpful. The One Sample Kolmogorof-Smirnov test is used for the normality test with a significance level of 0.05. If the significance is more than 0.05 or 5%, the data is considered regularly distributed.

The t test is to find out all the independent and dependent variables in the research which is presented in the form of an econometric model which is carried out separately.

H0: ß=0=>means that there is no effect between the independent variables on the dependent variable.

H1: ß ≠ 0 => means that there is an influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable.

F test

The F test is to find out the econometric model, namely more than 2 independent variables which are carried out simultaneously on the dependent.

H0: ß=0=>means that there is no effect between the independent variables on the dependent variable.

H1: ß ≠ 0 => means that there is an influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable.

Determinant Coefficient (R^2)

How much the dependent variable can be described by the independent variable is determined by the coefficient of determination (R^2). The confidence value of the coefficient of determination between 0 <R^2> 1.

D. EMPIRICAL RESULTS

Descriptive statistics

In the descriptive analysis used in this study, namely the mean, maximum, minimum as in the following table:

Table 1 : Descriptive Statistics

	Minimum	Maximum	Means	Std. Deviation
EPS	1.09	701.00	310.0376	276.17379
PER	-1.14	-.13	-.3669	.28513
ROE	-1.51	-.25	-.7579	.44550

Based on the results of descriptive statistical calculations for the EPS, PER, and ROE variables, it can be explained as follows:

a. The Earnings Per Share (EPS) variable ranges from a minimum of 1.09 to a maximum of
701.00. The standard deviation is 276.17379. The average value (mean) is 310.0376.
b. The PER (Price to Earnings Ratio) variable's ranges from a minimum of -1.14 to a maximumof 0.13, with a mean value of -0.3669 and a standard deviation of 0.28513 in between.
c. The ROE (Return On Equity) variable's ranges from -1.51 to -0.25, with a mean value of - 0.7579 and a standard deviation of 0.44550. Its minimum value is -1.51 and its maximum is -0.25.

These descriptive statistics are based on data from the financial statements of Pt. Bukit Asam Tbk and describes the value characteristics of the variables being measured. The minimum describes the owest value in the data range, while the maximum describes the highest value. The average (mean) s the middle value or average value of the data. Standard deviation (std. deviation) is a measure of how far the data is spread out from the average value. The results of the descriptive analysis show hat the research data must be transformed with log 10. The transformation is done because the data has unique characteristics where the distance or range of values in the data is very far. The ransformation is carried out by changing the scale of measurement of the original data into another form so that the data can fulfill the assumptions so that the data is normally distributed (Ghozali, 2016).

Multiple Linear Regression

Multiple regression analysis aims to test the effect of the independent on the dependent. This technical test was carried out with the IBM SPSS 26 programmed application. The following results of the multiple regression test were found:

Table 1: Multiple Regression Test Results
Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardize d Coefficients		
	B	std. Error	Betas	Q	Sig
(Constant)	-.209	.193		- 1,084	.29 7
EPS	-.001	.000	-.538	- 1,953	07 1
PER	-1,555	.863	-.985	- 1,800	09 3
ROE	1,491	.832	1,192	1,79 3	09 5

The regression equation is created based on the outcomes of the multiple linearregression analysis in the table above;

$$Y = -0.209 - 0.001\ X1 - 1.555\ X2 + 1.491\ X3 \ldots(1)$$

Where:

Y = Stock Return
X1 = EPS
X2 = PER
X3 = ROE

Explanation of regression modal:

1) If the EPS, PER, and ROE constants = 0, then the stock return risk is -0.209.
2) The regression coefficient X1 (EPS) is -0.001, which means that if inflation rises by 1 point it will cause a decrease in stock returns by -0.001 points, if other variables are constant.
3) The regression coefficient X2 (PER) is -0.301, which means that if PER increases by 1 point it will cause a decrease in stock return by -0.301 points, if other variables are constant.
4) The regression coefficient X3 (ROE) is + 1,491 which means that if PER increases by 1 point it will cause a decrease in stock return by + 1,491 points, if other variablesare constant.

Hypothesis testing

The hypothesis test in the study was carved by the value of the F test and t test. Calculating these statistics by statistical sig and the test value is in the critical area. In contrast to thepreceding one, if the statistical value is within the range where Ho is allowed, it is said to be inconsequential. Thehypothesis in this research are:

1) H0: EPS has a negative and insignificant effect on Stock Returns in 2018-2022H1: EPS has a negative and significant effect on stock returns for 2018-2022.
2) H0: Money PER has a negative and insignificant effect on stock

returns in 2018-2022.
H2: PER has a negative and significant effect on Stock Returns in 2018-2022.
3) H0: ROE has a negative and insignificant effect on Stock Returns in 2018-2022H1: ROE has a negative and significant effect on stock returns for 2018-2022.
4) H0: ROE and PER Money simultaneously affect Stock Returns in 2018-2022.
H4: ROE and PER simultaneously have no effect on 2018-2022 Stock Returns.

t test

The t test with the aim of searching for the influence of the relationship between variablesEPS (X1), PER (X2), ROE (X3) Stock Return (Y), the results of this test can be seen namely:

Table 3: T Test Results and Significance Level

Coefficients

Model	**Unstandardized Coefficients**		**Standardized Coefficients**		
	B	std. Error	Betas	Q	Sig
(Constant)	-.209	.193		-1,084	.297
EPS	-.001	.000	-.538	-1,953	071
PER	-1,555	.863	-.985	-1,800	093
ROE	1,491	.832	1,192	1,793	095

a. Dependent Variable: Return

Based on the results in the SPSS calculation table above, it shows the results of the t test, which we can conclude that based on the significance number 0.071 > 0.05, this variable has a partial effect. Independently, EPS does not have a partial effect on stock returns because the significance number is above 0.05, for the PER variable it has no significant effect on stock returns because the significant value is greater than 0.05, while ROE does not have a partial effect on stock returns because the significant value is more than 0 . ,05.

The results of the calculated t value of EPS (-1.084) PER (-1.800), ROE (1.793) which means ROE is greater than table t, namely (1.793). It was concluded that ROE has a more negative effect on stock returns with a Beta of 0.832 when compared to the PER variable which also has a negative effect with a Beta value of -0.538, and an EPS value with a Beta of 0.95.

F test

F test aims to determine what the effect is simultaneously or simultaneously on thedependent variable model (Iman Ghozali: 2009).

Table 5: F Test Results

ANOVA [a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1,549	3	.516	11,746	.000 [b]
	residual	0.615	14	044		
	Total	2,164	17			

a. Dependent Variable: SHARE RETURN

b. Predictors: (Constant), ROE, PER, EPS

Based on the table above, the sig value is 0.001 and the calculated F value is 11.746. Based on the sig value <0.05, namely 0.000<0.05 which indicates the influence of EPS, PER and ROE simultaneously on stock returns. And, based on the calculated F value which must be more than the F table to determine the simultaneous influence, namely the F count of 11,746 is greater than the F table value (3.39). It can be concluded that the variables EPS, PER and ROE have an effect simultaneously or simultaneously on stock prices.

Analysis of the Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2) is beneficial for altering how much the independent variable affects the dependent variable. The range of the R^2 value is 0 to R^2, and if it is near to 1, it is considered to be positive, it means that the regression is said to be good because the values of the independent and dependent variables are getting closer, and vice versa. So, the results of testing the coefficient of determination in this study are as follows:

Table 6: Coefficient of Determination and Correlation Results

Summary Model [b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	.846 [a]	.716	.655	.20966

a. Predictors: (Constant), EPS, PER, ROE

b. Dependent Variable: SHARE RETURN

Based on this table, the value of adjusted square R^2 is 0.655, meaning that the ROE and PER variables explain the stock return of 65.5%. And Outside of the variables examined, other factors account for the remaining 34.5% of the explanation. Another factor that is meant is the fundamental condition of the company which can be seen from Price to Book Value, Dividend Yield, Debt to Equity Ratio, Law of supply and demand, interest rates, foreign funds on the stock exchange,

stock price index, issues.
Prerequisit EvaluationClassic assumption test

In the classical assumption regression model that needs to be done to show a valid relationship in the regression analysis and to find out whether a model is feasible. The classicassumption that must be fulfilled in this study is the normality test.

Normality test

According to Gentrro Wiyono (2011) states that the benefit of the normality test is to understand every existing data, whether or if it is evenly distributed. The Kolmogorof-Smimov test on one sample, with a significance level of 0.05, was employed in this work as the normality test. The findings of the normalcy test are as follows:

Table 2: Normality Test Results

One-Sample "Kolmogorov-Smimov" Test
Unstandardized Residuals

Test Statistics	,144
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,200c ,d

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

The result of the data above is the value of One-simple kolmograv-smimov of 0.200 with a total of 3 variables with a significant value of 5% or 0.05. The results obtained were significantly greater than 0.200 compared to 0.05 (0.200 > 0.05) or (20% > 5%) Therefore, it was determined that the study's ratings were good and normally distributed.

E. DISCUSSION

The EPS (Earning Per Share) ratio found insignificant results in this study. The results of thisstudy are in line with the proposed hypothesis. EPS (Earning Per Share) has a negative and insignificant effect on stock returns. Or it can be said that even though the level of the amount of money generated per sheet has increased, it is not certain that the stock returns that will be received by investors will also increase, because there are many other factors besides fundamental analysis that can affect stock returns, for example, market factors and macro factors. . And it was also found that an increase in company profits continued to occur every year at the company PT Bukit Asam Tbk, especially in 2022. However, the regression results showed the opposite result. This means that the increase in earnings per share has increased, but it does not mean that it will increase the stock returns that will be obtained by investors. This research is in line with research conducted by Elizar Sinambela 2012 which stated that EPS is not the only variable that can affect stock value. The implications of this result indicate that investors see a high EPS value as one of the pieces of information to show how much money shareholders can generate.

The PER ratio (Price Earning Ratio) in this study does not significantly influence stock returns, it is influenced by stock prices and the value of a company's EPS (Earning Per Share). Researchers argue that low PER shares are attractive as investment options because these shares have a lower market price and vice versa, a high PER value indicates that their intrinsic value does not match the expensive share price. The findings of this study are consistent with studies done by Mathilda & Meythi (2012), Emamgholipour et al. (2013), Hutauruk et al. (2014) and Anansari et al. (2016) who got the result that Earning Per Share has no effect on Stock Return. This has the implication that PER will provide information on the amount of rupiah that must be paid by investors, and shows the tendency of investors to choose PER with a low value because they consider a high PER value to indicate an expensive share price.

Variables with ROE (Return On Equity) ratios show insignificant results on stock returns. This means that the PT Bukit Asam company is unable to guarantee equity with profits. PT Bukit Asam, which has a small value for ROE value, continues to increase rapidly which is in line with the company's profit growth in the 5 years of research. This causes a linear regression with the sample having different growth phases and showing insignificant results. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by M. Tumanggar which states that Return On Equiry does not have a significant effect on Stock Returns. This shows the implication that the rate of return generated by PT Bukit Asam Tbk does not consistently affect share prices and in the year of research, external factors such as the covid-19 outbreak and corruption that occurred at PT. Tamarind Hill. Causing the company's net profit and revenue growth to also fluctuate and cause the relationship between the ratio of ROE and stock returns to be insignificant.

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