
The Effect of Capital Structure on Company Value With Corporate Governance As A Moderating Variable

Oki Ragil Wardana

Universitas Teknologi Yogyakarta
okiragil10@gmail.com

Tri Gunarsih

Universitas Teknologi Yogyakarta
trigunarsih@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the effect of capital structure on a company's value as a moderating variable and company size as a control variable. The population in this study was a company going public registered with the perception index (CGPI) during 2010-2019. Hypothesis testing is performed using a multiple linear regression model moderated regression analysis (MRA). The independent variable in this study is the capital structure. Other variables in the study were moderation variables and company size as control variables. The capital structure is measured by the debt-equity ratio, which compares the company's debt and equity. This study uses a perception index (CGPI) rating published by The Indonesian Institute for (IICG). The size of the company is measured by the natural logarithm of the total assets. The results showed that the capital structure did not affect the value of the company. In contrast, the company's size has a positive and significant effect on the company's value. At the same time, corporate governance weakens the relationship of capital structure to the company's value but positively and significantly affects the company's value.

Keywords: capital structure, the size of the company, company value.

Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis pengaruh struktur modal terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan sebagai variabel moderasi dan ukuran perusahaan sebagai variabel kontrol. Populasi dalam penelitian ini merupakan perusahaan go public yang terdaftar di perception index (CGPI) selama periode 2010-2019. Pengujian hipotesis dilakukan dengan menggunakan model regresi linier berganda Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA). Variabel independen dalam penelitian ini adalah struktur modal. Variabel lainnya dalam penelitian ini adalah sebagai variabel moderasi dan ukuran perusahaan sebagai variabel kontrol. Struktur modal diukur dengan debt equity ratio yang merupakan perbandingan utang dan ekuitas perusahaan. menggunakan pemeringkatan perception index (CGPI) yang diterbitkan oleh The Indonesian Institute for (IICG). Ukuran perusahaan diukur dengan logaritma natural dari total aset. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa struktur modal tidak berpengaruh terhadap nilai perusahaan. Ukuran perusahaan berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap nilai perusahaan Sedangkan corporate governance memperlemah hubungan struktur modal terhadap nilai perusahaan tetapi berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap nilai perusahaan.

Kata Kunci: struktur modal, ukuran perusahaan, nilai perusahaan.

1. Introduction

The company was built with two main objectives, namely to maximize profits and maximize shareholder prosperity (Lestari et al., 2014). The maximum corporate value will increase shareholder value with a high rate of return on investment. Investors will look at the growth of the company and also see how high the company is worth before investing its funds (Aldo and Jamaludin, 2020).

The capital structure ratio is used to assess the use of debt in financing the company's assets. This ratio is used to measure the company's ability to pay all its debts or obligations, both short-term and long-term if the company is liquidated (Kasmir, 2015: 151). The capital structure reflects the use of debt compared to own capital in financing the company's assets. A large capital structure in an enterprise indicates a higher investment risk and vice versa.

One of the important decisions faced by financial managers in the sustainability of the company's operating activities is the decision of the capital structure decision, which is a financial decision related to the composition of debt, preferred shares, and ordinary shares that has to be used by the company (Fibriyanto et al., 2018). For this reason, the company's financial managers must be careful in determining the capital structure used by the company. Careful planning in determining the capital structure is expected to be able to increase company value and be superior in facing business competition. This is according to Modigliani and Miller Theory by considering the elements of tax and trade-off theory, the value of the company is also determined by the capital structure. The higher the proportion of debt that the company uses to meet its funding, the more it will increase the proportion of capital structure which will increase the value of the company.

The capital structure owned by the company is one of the factors considered in investing. This relates to the risks and income that investors will receive. Investors need information on the capital structure used by the company through financial statements to conduct analysis related to decisions before investing.

Husnan (2013) defines company value or also known as company market value as the price that prospective buyers are willing to pay if the company is sold. The value of the company can be seen through the market value or book value of the company from its equity. Market value is the price of shares that occur on the stock exchange market and are determined by market participants at a given moment. The stock price always changes every day even every second the stock price can change. Therefore, market participants should be able to pay attention to factors affecting stock prices.

Corporate governance or the concept of corporate governance is a series of mechanisms that di-

rect and control a company in accordance with stakeholder expectations (IICG, 2018). The implementation of corporate governance is expected to be able to increase supervision of management in order to encourage effective decision making, prevent agency conflicts, and reduce asymmetry between executives and stakeholders. From this statement, it can be concluded that corporate governance is believed to be able to moderate (strengthen or weaken) the relationship between the capital structure partially and the company's value. One of the indicators of is the perception index (CGPI). perception index (CGPI) is a report published by The Indonesian Institute for Corporate Governance (IICG).

Company size is a scale used to measure the size of a company based on the total assets owned (Riyanto, 2012). The large and growing size of the company can describe future profits, financing facilities that can affect the value of the company and become good information for investors (Prasetya et al., 2014). Therefore, companies should be more careful in maintaining the stability of the company's value. Thus, in this study projecting the size of the company as a control variable.

Research on the effect of capital structure on company value and its determinants has been carried out before. Research conducted by Linawaty and Ekadjaja (2017) states that the capital structure proxied with debt to equity ratio (DER) has a positive and significant effect on the value of companies proxied with price to book value (PBV). This is appropriate in Modigliani and Miller's theory by considering taxes as well as in trade off theory, The value of the company is also determined by the capital structure. The higher the proportion of debt used by the company to fund it, the more the proportion of capital structure will increase the value of the company. These results are in line with the research of Kusumawati and Rosady (2018), Sukriyawati (2019), Manopo and Arie (2016) showing that the capital structure has a positive and significant effect on the value of the company. Meanwhile, research conducted by Nurnaningsih and Herawaty (2019), Asmoro and Fidina (2015) shows that the capital structure negatively affects the value of the company. On the other hand, research conducted by Mer y (2017), Noviani et al., (2019) shows that the capital structure proxied by debt to equity ratio (DER) has no effect on the value of companies that are proxied price to book value (PBV).

Research conducted by Nurnaningsih and Herawaty (2019), Asmoro and Fidina (2015) stated that proxied managerial ownership strengthens the relationship between capital structure proxied by debt to equity ratio (DER) to company value proxied by price to book value (PBV). Meanwhile, research conducted by Kusumawati and Rosady (2018) shows that proxied managerial ownership

weakens the relationship between capital structure and debt to equity ratio (DER) to company value proxied by price to book value (PBV). On the other hand, research conducted by Sukriyawati et al., (2019) states that proxied with independent commissioners, institutional ownership, and audit committees are unable to moderate the relationship of capital structure proxied by debt to equity ratio (DER) to the value of the company proxied by price to book value (PBV). The research of Noviani et al., (2019) shows the same thing, that proxied independent commissioners, managerial ownership, and institutional ownership are not able to moderate the relationship of capital structure proxied with debt to equity ratio (DER) to company value proxied with Tobins'q.

Research conducted by Efendi (2013) shows that the effect of debt policy on company value with company size as a control variable concludes the result that debt policy has a positive effect on company value and company size is proven to have a positive effect on company value. Meanwhile, research conducted by Tengjono and Christiawan (2017) shows that company size has a significant negative effect on company value.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the effect of variable capital structure on company value with corporate governance as a moderation variable and company size as a control variable on publicly listed companies listed in the corporate governance perception index (CGPI) ranking during the 2010-2019 period.

2. Theoretical Framework and Hypothesis Developments

Agency Theory

Jensen and Meckling (1976), agency theory explains the relationship between management and shareholders. This theory is closely related to the implementation of corporate governance because it faces a direct relationship between management and shareholders. Agency theory explains that conflicts of interest between agents can be reduced by mechanisms to align existing interests in a company. In other words, the implementation is expected to minimize the occurrence of problems of differences in interests between *principals* and *agents*, so as to reduce agency costs that arise and protect shareholder rights which will then increase the value of the company.

Stakeholders Theory

Stakeholders theory says that a company is not only an entity that operates for its own needs, but must also provide benefits to *stakeholders*. Therefore, the presence of a company is greatly influenced by the support made by *stakeholders* to the company. *Stakeholders* are all internal and external parties that can influence or be influenced by the company directly or indirectly (Hadi, 2011).

Signaling Theory

Signal theory discusses why companies have the urge to provide information to external parties (Arrow, 1963). The impetus is due to the asymmetry of information between management and external parties (investors and creditors). One of the ways that companies do to reduce asymmetry is to disclose the information they have, both financial and non-financial information. The disclosure of this information is expected by external parties to be able to catch signals that the company has good prospects in the future.

Trade Off Theory

The tradeoff theory also explains that the higher the company funds using debt, the higher the risk of financial difficulties. This is because paying too much interest for creditors every year with uncertain net profit conditions.

Pecking Order Theory

Pecking order theory assumes that the company aims to maximize the welfare of shareholders. The company seeks to issue securities first and internally, *retained earnings*, then risky debt and finally equity.

Modigliani dan Miller Theory (MM Theory) with Tax

The changed assumption is the taxation on corporate income. MM theory concludes that the use of a company's debt will increase the value of the company because the interest cost of debt is able to save tax payments.

Hypothesis Capital Structure to Company Value

Capital structure is a company's funding structure obtained from debt and own capital to fund the company's activities. *Signaling theory* explains why companies have the drive to provide information to external parties (Arrow, 1963). Disclosure of information regarding the funding of the company's activities through it is expected that external parties will be able to catch signals that the company has good prospects in the future. In addition, *Modigliani* and *Miller* theory by considering taxes as well as in *trade off theory*, the value of the company is also determined by the capital structure. The higher the proportion of debt used by the company to fund it, the more the proportion of capital structure will increase the value of the company. If the company has a high debt to *equity ratio* (DER), it shows a large debt, where additional funding from the debt can be used to carry out company activities to make a profit which will increase the value of the company.

The results of research conducted by Kusumawati and Rosady (2018) on manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2013-2015 period that the capital

structure proxied by the *debt to equity ratio* (DER) has a positive and significant effect on the value of the company. Companies with high debt get tax savings from the interest paid so that the value of the company is high. These results are in line with the research of Sukriyawati et al. (2019), Manoppo and Arie (2016) which show that the capital structure has a positive and significant effect on the value of the company.

H1: Capital structure positively affects the value of the company.

Hypothesis Corporate Governance Moderating the Effect of Capital Structure on Company Value

The capital structure reflects the company's ability to fulfill all its obligations indicated by some part of its own capital used to repay debts (Rodoni and Ali 2010:123). The higher the ratio of the capital structure indicates the higher the funds provided by the creditor. Companies that use debt as corporate financing have a considerable risk of non-payment of debt. This will make investors cautious about investing in the company, because a high capital structure indicates higher investment risks as well. Good management of the capital structure will actually provide benefits for the company, but if the management of the capital structure in the company is not good, it can result in the company experiencing losses. Therefore, implementation in a company is expected to be able to increase supervision of management in order to encourage effective decision making, prevent agency conflicts, and reduce asymmetry between executives and *stakeholders*.

Research conducted by Nurnaningsih and Vinola (2019), Asmoro and Fidina (2015) shows that Corporate Governance strengthens the relationship between capital structure and company value. Based on previous theories and research, then in this study a hypothesis can be taken, as follows:

H2: Corporate Governance is able to strengthen the relationship between capital structure and company value.

3. Research Method

Population and sample

The population in this study is *Go Public* companies that have conducted *initial public offerings* (IPOs) since 2010. The object used is a company registered with The *Indonesian Institute for Corporate* (IICG) for the period 2010-2019. Samples were selected using the *purposive sampling* method with the following criteria: (1) Companies registered with The *Indonesian Institute for Corporate Governance* (IICG) and received a *perception index* (CGPI) rating during the 2010-2019 period; (2) Be listed in the *corporate governance perception index* (CGPI) ranking for at least 5 consecutive

years; (3) The Company publishes the full *Annual Reports* during the period 2010-2019.

Data Types and Sources

The data used in this study are secondary data. The data used is in the form of company *Annual Reports* obtained from each company and *corporate governance perception index* (CGPI) data published by The *Indonesian Institute for Corporate Governance* (IICG) during the 2010-2019 period.

Research Variables

Dependent Variables

The dependent variable used in this study is company value. Company value is investors' perception of the company, which is often associated with the stock price (Hermuningsih, 2012).

$$(PBV) = \frac{\text{Market Value per stock}}{\text{Book Value per stock}}$$

The use of ratio (PBV) refers to research conducted by Purnomo (2017), as well as used also in previous research by Putri and Ukriyawati (2016), Lumoly et al. (2018) and Aldo and Jamaludin (2020).

Independent Variables

The independent variable used in the study is the capital structure. Brigham and Houston (2012:140), define that capital structure is to measure the extent to which companies use funding through debt. This study measures the capital structure using the *debt to equity ratio* (DER).

$$\text{Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)} = \frac{\text{Total debt}}{\text{Total equity}}$$

The higher the *debt to equity ratio* (DER), the greater the risks associated with the company's operations. The use of *Debt to equity ratio* (DER) in measuring capital structure was also carried out in previous research by Sari and Priyadi, 2016.

Moderation Variables

The moderation variable used in the study is. According to The *Indonesian Institute for* (2018), or the concept of corporate governance is defined as a series of mechanisms that direct and control a company in accordance with the expectations of stakeholders. In this study, using *perception index* (CGPI). The weighting of the perception index (CGPI) assessment was carried out to obtain the level and relationship between aspects, scope, and focus of the assessment used in the *perception index* (CGPI) methodology (IICG, 2019). Based on the calculation results, the weighting for each aspect is listed in the table below.

The ranking results of the *corporate governance perception index* (CGPI) program are presented in the form of scores grouped into three rating categories, namely very trusted, trusted, and quite trusted. The assessment norms of the *corporate governance*

Table 1. Corporate Governance Perception Index weighting (CGPI)

Aspects and Indicators	Weight (%)
1. Governance Structure	27,10
2. Governance Process	36,31
3. Governance Outcome	36,59

Table 2. Categorization of Corporate Governance Perception Index Ranking Results (CGPI)

Category	Score
Very Trusted	85-100
Trusted	70-84
Trusted Enough	55-69

perception index (CGPI) are shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

Control Variables

The control variable used in this study was the size of the company. Company size is a scale used to measure the size of a company based on the total assets owned (Riyanto, 2013). According to Hartono (2017:480) the variable *asset size* is measured using the natural logarithm of total assets.

$$\text{Firm Size} = \text{Log Natural Total Asset}$$

Data Analysis Methods

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics are statistics used to analyze data by describing the data used in research without intending to make conclusions that apply to generalizations (Sugiyono, 2018: 232). Descriptive testing aims to describe or analyze a data that can be seen from the *maximum* value, *minimum* value, *mean*, and *standard deviation*.

Test Classical Assumptions

The classical assumption test is used to analyze research data before conducting a hypothesis test, this aims to ensure that the research results are valid and the data used is not biased (Ghozali, 2018: 105). Classical assumption tests in multiple linear regression include normality, multicollinearity, heteroskedasticity, and autocorrelation tests. This study did not use the autocorrelation test because it only occurred in *time series* data, while in this study it used panel data. According to Gujarati and Porter (in Camendini, 2019) autocorrelation testing on data that is not time series (panel data or a combination of *time series* and *cross-section*) will be futile or meaningless.

Normality test

The normality test is a test used to determine whether in regression models, disruptive or residual variables have a normal distribution (Ghozali, 2018:161). The assumption used in *Kolmogorov Smirnov* (K-S) is that if the $p\text{-value} > 0.05$ then the residual data is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model built there is a correlation between independent variables or not. Multicollinearity can be seen from the *tolerance* value and *variance inflation factor* (VIF), where if the *tolerance*

> 0.10 value and the $VIF < 10$ value show that there is no multicollinearity problem in the regression model.

Heteroskedasticity Test

The heteroskedasticity test is a test used to determine the similarity of variance from the residual of one observer to another in a regression model. If the independent variable has a significant value greater than 0.05, then there is no heteroskedasticity problem.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The empirical linear regression equation used in this study is as follows:

$$\text{Model 1: PBV} = \alpha + \beta_1 \cdot \text{DER} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{SIZE} + \varepsilon$$

$$\text{Model 2: PBV} = \alpha + \beta_1 \cdot \text{DER} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{CG} + \beta_3 \cdot \text{DER} \cdot \text{CG} + \beta_4 \cdot \text{SIZE} + \varepsilon$$

Information:

α = Constant

PBV = Company Values

β = Regression coefficient

DER = Capital Structure

CG = Corporate Governance

SIZE = Company Size

ε = error term, i.e. the degree of incoherence of estimators in the study.

Moderated Regression Analysis Test (MRA)

The *Moderated Regression Analysis* (MRA) test is a data analysis technique that aims to determine whether moderating variables will strengthen or weaken the relationship of independent variables with dependent variables. *Moderated Regression Analysis* (MRA) is a multiple linear regression analysis that contains elements of interaction by multiplying two or more main independent variables (Dewi and Putri, 2017). Decision making in the *Moderated Regression Analysis* (MRA) test, the moderation hypothesis is accepted if the CG moderation variable (DER-CG) has a significant influence on PBV.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

The measurement of the coefficient of determination is used to determine the percentage of influence between independent variables on changes in dependent variables (Ghozali, 2018: 97). The value of the coefficient of determination (R^2) reflects how much the variability of a dependent variable can be explained by its dependent variable.

Individual Parameter Significance Test (t test)

The t test is a test tool used to determine how far each independent variable affects individually in explaining the variation of dependent variables (Ghozali, 2018: 98). The decision making of the statistical test t is that if the significance value is <5%, then H1 is accepted. .

4. Results, Discussions, and Managerial Implications

Results Analysis

Descriptive Statistics

Table 3 shows descriptive statistics of each of the research variables contained . 81 observation data. The variable value of the company proxied with *price to book* value (PBV) shows an average value of 1.4905 with a standard deviation of 0.96630. The capital structure variable proxied by *the debt to equity ratio* (DER) shows an average value of 4.6675 with a standard deviation of 3.52238. The corporate governance variable proxied by the *corporate governance perception index* (CGPI) rating score showed an average value of 75.0794 with a standard deviation of 30.26373. The company size variable proxied with the natural log of total assets shows an average value of 32.3851 with a standard deviation of 1.64828. The variable *corporate governance* as moderation shows an average value of 376.6476 with a standard deviation of 313.57729.

Normality Test

The normality test can be seen from the results of the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov One Sample* test in Table 4 found that the *Asymp. Sig.* in model 1 by 0.089 greater than 0.05 and model 2 by 0.090 greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that the residual data on model 1 and model 2 are normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The results of the multicollinearity test in Table 4 of model 1 and model 2 found that the value of *variance Inflation Factor* (VIF) of all variables was less than 10 and the *tolerance* value was more than 0.1. So it can be concluded that the whole free variable has no problem with multicollinearity.

Heteroskedasticity Test

The results of the heteroskedasticity test using the park test in Table 4 found that all significant values of model 1 and model 2 were greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that the regression model does not occur in heteroskedasticity.

Regression Model Estimation

The results of the regression analysis used to test the hypothesis are as shown in table 4 the level of significance in the α is 5%. Testing and discussion will be explained more clearly and in detail from the results of the tests that have been carried out.

Effect of Capital Structure on Company Value

H1 :Capital structure positively affects the value of the company.

Based on model 1 in table 5 of the capital structure, a coefficient value of -0.039 is obtained with a calculated t value of -1.600 and a significance level of 0.114 > 0.05, which means that the capital structure is not a good explanation of the value of the company. Thus, the first hypothesis that states the capital structure positively affects the value of the company can be rejected. The use of large debts by companies can lead to the cost of increasingly large interest expenses, agency costs, and bankruptcy expenses. The result of the capital structure is insignificant to the value of the company because 70.4% of the sample used has a *debt to equity ratio* (DER) level above 100% which means that the company has a high risk. This shows that 70.4% of the sample has total debt that is greater than its total equity. This research is in line with research conducted by Mery (2017), Noviani et al.,

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
PBV	81	-2,24	4,69	1,4905	0,96630
DER	81	-6,67	11,40	4,6675	3,52238
CG	81	0,00	94,94	75,0794	30,26373
SIZE	81	29,74	34,89	32,3851	1,64828
CG_Moderation	81	0,00	1013,09	376,6476	313,57729

Source: Data processed by the author, 2021

Table 4. Classical Assumption Test Results

Model	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	Colinearity Statistic		Park Test
		Tolerance	VIF	
PBV (model 1)	DER	0,531	1,882	0,402
	SIZE	0,531	1,882	0,863
PBV (model 2)	DER	0,147	6,820	0,427
	SIZE	0,520	1,923	0,625
	GCG	0,523	1,911	0,270
	Moderation CG	0,124	8,075	0,374

Table 5. Regression Model Estimation Results

Model	Coefficient	Std. Error	T	Sig.
Model 1				
(Constant)	-6,972	1,503	-4,638	0,000
DER	-0,039	0,025	-1,600	0,114
Size	0,267	0,49	5,457	0,000
Adjusted R Square	0,313			
F Hitung			19,186	0,000
Model 2				
(Constant)	-11,159	1,385	-8,055	0,000
DER	0,370	0,039	9,529	0,000
Size	0,006	0,002	2,578	0,012
GCG	0,381	0,044	8,591	0,000
Moderation_GCG	-0,005	0,000	-10,484	0,000
Adjusted R Square	0,755			
F Statistik			62,531	0,000

Source: Data processed by the author, 2021

(2019) showing that the capital structure proxied with *debt to equity ratio* (DER) has no effect on the value of companies that are proxied *price to book value* (PBV).

The Effect of Corporate Governance as a Moderation Variable and Company Size as a Control Variable on the Relationship of Capital Structure to Company Value.

H2: able to strengthen the relationship between capital structure and company value.

Based on model 3 in table 5 moderation variables obtained a regression coefficient value of -0.005 with a calculated t value of -10.484 and a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that the second hypothesis is rejected. This shows that moderation weakens the relationship of capital structure variables to company value, where moderation has a negative and significant effect on company value. The value of the regression coefficient with a negative value of -0.005 means that if the variable increases by 1 unit, then the company's value variable will decrease by 0.005 the other variable is considered constant. This study uses the application of *perception index* (CGPI) with observations for 10 years included in the term. The results showed negative and significant meaning that investors felt bad and thought that the increase in debt or the company would increase risk and was a management decision that was not in line with the interests of shareholders. This research is in line with research conducted by Kusumawati and Rosady (2018) showing that being proxied with managerial ownership weakens the relationship between capital structure proxied by *debt to equity ratio* (DER) to the value of the company proxied with (PBV).

Effect of Company Size as a Control Variable on Company Value The relationship of Capital Structure to Company Value.

The effect of company size on company value can be seen from the results of research that shows that company size has a positive and significant

effect on company value. Based on model 1 in table 5 of the company size, a coefficient value of 0.278 was obtained with a calculated t value of 5.864 and a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$. Furthermore, based on model 2 in table 3 of the size of the company obtained a coefficient value of 0.301 with a calculated t value of 6.267 with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$. Thus, it can be concluded that the size of the company has a positive and significant effect to the value of the company and can be a control variable between the independent variable of the capital structure and the dependent variable of the value of the company. This research is in line with research conducted by Efendi (2013) showing that company size has a positive and significant effect on company value.

5. Conclusions, Suggestions, and Limitations

The data analysis carried out obtained the results of research on the influence of capital structure on company value with *corporarte* governance as a moderation variable in *companies going public* following the ranking of *corporate governance perception index* (CGPI) in 2010-2019. Based on the results of research that has been carried out show an influence on company value. Capital structure has no effect on the value of the company. *Corporate governance* weakens the relationship between capital structure and company value. The company's value is a good control variable because the size of the company has a positive and significant effect on the value of the company.

This research has limitations that must be considered to interpret the results of the study, namely first or the research project is only limited to *companies going public* that follow the *perception index* (CGPI) ranking published by *The Indonesian Institute for* (IICG) during the 2010-2019 period so that the sample used is limited. These two variables only use one independent variable, namely capital structure and two other variables, namely as moderation variables and company size as control variables while there are many other variables that

affect the value of the company.

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