InCAF PROCEEDING OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

Volume 3, 2025, PP: 470-481

Exploring the Impact of Good Corporate Governance on Firm Value with CSR Disclosure as a Moderating Variable in IDX

Winarsih*, Fannisa Faradilla Sari, Azizah Azmi Khatamy

Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economics, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung, Semarang
Corresponding Author Email: winarsih@unissula.ac.id

Abstract

This study identifies the influence of Good Corporate Governance dimensions (Independent Board of Commissioners, Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Institutional Ownership, Managerial Ownership, and Audit Committee) on Firm Value with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as a moderating variable. The population in this study were companies included in the Kompas 100 index for the 2019-2022 period. The sample was selected using a purposive sampling technique and a final sample of 44 was obtained. The data used were secondary or quantitative data with an explanatory design and multiple linear regression analysis to test the hypothesis. The analysis technique used in this study was Eviews. The results showed that the Board of Commissioners and Independent Board of Commissioners did not have a significant effect on firm value. The Board of Directors, Institutional Ownership, Managerial Ownership, and Audit Committee have a significant effect on Firm Value. CSR cannot moderate the relationship between the board of commissioners and institutional ownership on firm value, CSR can moderate the relationship between the Independent Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Managerial Ownership, and Audit Committee on firm value.

Keywords: Good Corporate Governance, Firm Value, Corporate Social Responsibility

INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is one of the problems that arise, especially in Indonesia. The existence of economic problems causes a lot of competition in the business world. This business world is very closely related to an entity or company (M. T. S. Putra & Putri, 2022). Therefore, every country demands that companies advance the welfare of the population so that it continues to grow. Along with the development of the business world, companies have short-term and long-term goals, the company's short-term goal is to generate profit and the company's long-term goal is to maximize the firm value.

Firm value is a long-term goal of the company that can be assessed from the price per share because it is an investor's assessment of the movement of the company's stock price listed on the stock exchange for companies that have gone public. The importance of firm value is used to find out the condition of the company and to determine the interest of investors to invest their funds in the company. The stable condition of the company's stock price can indicate that the condition of the company is good and in line with the company's value (Castillo-Merino & Rodríguez-Pérez, 2021). Therefore, it is necessary to implement (Good Corporate Governance) GCG and disclosure of CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) in the presentation of the company's annual report in order to maximize the firm value.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure is one of the factors that influences the firm value. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the company's social responsibility for its operational activities that have an impact on the economy, environment and society. According to (Sulbahri, n.d.). CSR disclosure is an effort made by the company to be able to meet the interests of stakeholders and ensure the long-term sustainability of the company. This will make the company more appreciated and will gain the trust from every stakeholder, which can later increase the value of the company. In addition to contributing to society and the natural environment, CSR is also assessed by those who work in an organization. In fact, employees tend to have a more positive attitude towards their organization when they are involved in CSR (Ong, 2018).

Meanwhile, Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is a relationship to determine the direction of company performance in order to help and build trust of shareholders. The existence of a GCG system in the company will later protect shareholders to recover investments appropriately and can ensure that management must be willing to obtain company profits.

Good GCG implementation is usually done by enforcing business ethics, and building a good corporate image. If the corporate image is good, it will automatically increase the firm value. There are six factors that influence Good Corporate Governance (GCG) on firm value, namely: Board of Commissioners, Independent Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Institutional Ownership, Managerial Ownership and Audit Committee.

The board of commissioners is tasked with overseeing the company's strategy and providing advice to the board of directors. This supervision can ensure that management acts align with the demands of the company's owners (investors) and all information held by the company will be disclosed to interested parties, one of which is in the form of CSR disclosure. Companies that have a large board of commissioners will find it easier to control the CEO and monitor in order to maximize their duties regarding the disclosure of corporate social responsibility. This research is in accordance with research conducted by (Lestari, 2021) which shows that the number of board of commissioners has a positive and significant effect on firm value. Meanwhile, a different study conducted by (Kamela, 2021) shows that the board of commissioners has no influence whatsoever on firm value.

The independent board of commissioners is the party tasked with monitoring the performance of a company's management. The task of the independent board of commissioners is to help plan the company's long-term strategy by periodically reviewing the implementation of the strategy that has been prepared and will be carried out properly. The preparation of the strategy is important in order to know what actions must be taken in order to achieve a company goal that is to be achieved. This is in accordance with research by (Abaharis, 2022), which shows that the Independent Board of Commissioners has a positive and significant effect on firm value. However, this is not in line with research conducted by (Bakhtiar et al., 2020), and (Kusumaningrum et al., 2022) the Independent Board of Commissioners does not have a significant relationship with firm value.

The Board of Directors is a company organ that is fully responsible for managing the company by always paying attention to the interests and objectives of the company's business units, as well as considering the interests of shareholders and all stakeholders. This study is in accordance with research conducted by (Rokhmawati et al., 2019) which states that the Board of Directors has a significant positive effect on firm value. However, it is not in accordance with research according to (Mawei & Tulung, 2019) and (Kamela, 2021) that the Board of Directors does not have a significant effect on firm value.

Institutional ownership can minimize the occurrence of agency conflicts. Institutional ownership is the number of company shares owned by domestic and foreign institutions. The existence of institutional ownership is expected to help discipline and influence managers in order to minimize fraudulent acts against financial reports, therefore it is expected to be able to monitor the company so that it is not easily fooled by managers. In the explanation expressed above, according to research (Rokhmawati et al., 2019) that Institutional Ownership has a direct positive and significant influence on firm value, then according to (Saadah et al., 2022) and (Lestari, 2021) assume the same thing, namely institutional ownership has a positive effect on firm value. However, it is inversely proportional and does not match the research presented by (Satria & Widyawati, 2023) and (Abaharis, 2022) institutional ownership does not show any significant influence on firm value.

Managerial Ownership is the amount of share ownership of the share capital managed by the company's management. Managerial ownership shows that he has a dual role, namely in addition to being a manager, managerial ownership also acts as a shareholder. As a manager, no one wants their company to go bankrupt, because it will be very detrimental to the funds invested by investors. The study according to (Saadah et al., 2022) and (Lestari, 2021) states that Managerial Ownership has a significant positive effect on firm value. However, this is different from the research revealed by

(Bakhtiar et al., 2020) and (Rohmah & Ahalik, 2020) which revealed that managerial ownership has no effect on firm value.

The audit committee is a committee that works professionally and is formed by the board of commissioners. The task of the audit committee is to help carry out the supervisory function in the financial reporting process, risk management, and audit implementation by implementing Good Corporate Governance (GCG) in the company. There is one very important aspect in determining the success of the audit committee in carrying out its duties, namely the problem of communication. The establishment of good communication between the board of commissioners, management, internal auditors and external auditors can show how important the existence of an audit committee is which can ease the task of commissioners in overseeing the running of the company. This is in accordance with research stated by (Rokhmawati et al., 2019), (Lestari, 2021), (Nasution et al., 2023), (Sondokan et al., 2019) that the audit committee has a significant effect on firm value. However, it is not in accordance with research conducted by (Rohmah & Ahalik, 2020) and (Harisanto & Widyasari, 2023) that the Audit Committee has a negative and significant effect on firm value. The novelty presented in this study is the use of analysis tools and research criteria that are different from previous ones.

Based on the description above, it proves that there are still varying differences in results as previously conducted by researchers. This study refers to previous research conducted by (Selviyanti & Sari, 2023). Previous researchers only used 4 dimensions of GCG, namely: Managerial Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Independent Board of Commissioners and Audit Committee. In this study, the independent variables of the GCG dimensions were added, namely: Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners, where both variables are part of the Good Corporate Governance (GCG) dimension. The reason for adding this variable is because the board of directors and board of commissioners are the main roles in the company.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Literature Review and Hypothesis Development

Agency Theory

Agency theory is a theory that describes the relationship between company management (agent) and investors (principal), where both parties have different interests, resulting in an agency conflict (Jensen, M. C. & Meckling, 1976). The conflict occurs because each individual, both agent and principal, wants the greatest possible profit. By considering shareholders as principals and managers as agents, corporate governance research has produced consistent support for the main prediction of agency theory that agents often pursue interests that deviate materially from the interests of principals. Previous authors have suggested that the reason why many academics have been critical of agency theory is because most agency studies have themselves contributed to this criticism by implicitly taking a discrete view of the exchange between principal and agent that ignores the relational aspects of this interaction (Wiseman, 2012). Agency theory describes the relationship between two parties, the principal and the agent-manager (Madison, 2016).

Stakeholders Theory

Stakeholder theory is a relationship between the concept of corporate social responsibility (Koizumi et al., 2002). The first problem that arises is caused by managers who are faced with environmental changes. This problem is the background of this stakeholder theory, so that it appears to build a framework for environmental change. Based on stakeholder theory, company management is expected to be able to carry out activities and report back to stakeholders through sustainability reports which contain information about economic, social and environmental aspects. Stakeholder governance, however, must be dealt with much broader relationships between a firm and its multiple stakeholder groups and the associated creation and distribution of value across them. Conventional corporate finance suggests that, with perfect factor markets, a firm that maximizes the wealth of its shareholders as its sole residual claimants will correspondingly maximize the economic value of the firm (Amis, 2020).

Hypothesis Development

The Influence of Managerial Ownership on Firm Value

According to agency theory, the separation of duties between management and shareholders will cause a conflict of interest because each has different goals. To reduce the conflict of interest that arises, it can be done by increasing the proportion of managerial share ownership. Managerial shareholders will do their best for the sustainability of the company by improving the company's performance. With increased company performance, it will have an impact on the company's value. Based on this explanation, the following hypothesis is proposed:
H1. Managerial ownership has a significant effect on firm value.

The Influence of Institutional Ownership on Firm Value.

According to agency theory, the greater the proportion of institutional ownership, the tighter the supervision from external parties will be. This will have an impact on decreasing opportunistic management behavior, especially in financial matters, and can also encourage management to act according to the principal's wishes. Based on this explanation, the following hypothesis is proposed:
H2. Institutional ownership has a significant effect on firm value.

The Influence of the Independent Board of Commissioners on Firm Value.

In agency theory, it is explained that there is an asymmetric relationship between the agent and the principal, so to avoid this asymmetric relationship, a concept is needed, namely Good Corporate Governance, so that the company becomes healthier. The board of commissioners is the core of corporate governance so it is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of good corporate governance implemented by the company and evaluating it if necessary. The governance structure in Indonesia separates the board of commissioners from the board of directors. According to the regulations of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), at least one-third of the members of the board of commissioners in public companies listed on the IDX are independent commissioners. Based on this explanation, the following hypothesis is proposed:
H3. Independent board of commissioners has a significant influence on firm value.

The Influence of the Audit Committee on Firm Value

The audit committee's responsibility to protect the interests of minority shareholders can convince investors to entrust their investments to the company. The audit committee has an important role, namely maintaining the integrity of the financial reporting process and maintaining the achievement of adequate control, so that company control will increase and can reduce management conflict. Fraudulent acts and opportunistic management behavior that can harm the company can be prevented through the audit committee's understanding of the company's internal control system. The firm value can increase with the presence of a committee so that the company can run effectively and efficiently. The supervision of the audit committee will ensure the achievement of company performance so that it has an impact on the firm value and is expected to create a transparent business environment. Based on this explanation, the following hypothesis is proposed:
H4. The Audit Committee has a significant effect on firm value.

The Influence of the Board of Directors on Firm Value

Agency theory describes that managers are agents employed by shareholders or principals, which include the board of directors. The board of directors has the right to control the management of company resources and funds from investors (Ningrum & Rasmini, 2022). In POJK No. 33 / POJK.04 / 2014, it is stated that one company has a minimum of two board of directors, one of whom is appointed as the president director. The high number of boards of directors in a company indicates high supervisory activities in the management of company resources which can maximize performance and encourage an increase in company value. Based on this explanation, the following hypothesis is proposed:
H5. The Board of Directors has a significant influence on firm value

The Influence of the Board of Commissioners on Firm Value

The duties of the board of commissioners cannot be separated from efforts to increase and maintain the firm value. This is done to achieve the goals of the board of commissioners who supervise and monitor the activities carried out by managers. In addition, the board of commissioners is also tasked with supervising the board of directors and providing recommendations for the interests of business operations (Sitorus & Siregar, 2022). The board of commissioners is believed to be able to improve good supervision because the role of the board of commissioners can encourage the principles applied in the company so that the information produced is in accordance with the truth and can increase the firm value. Based on this explanation, the following hypothesis is proposed:

H6. The Board of Commissioners has a significant effect on firm value

The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Relationship between Managerial Ownership and Firm Value.

Stakeholder theory explains that companies must maintain good relationships with their stakeholders in meeting their needs, especially regarding the availability of resources used in company activities (Latupono, 2015). In overcoming environmental damage caused by companies, CSR can be implemented so that it can overcome problems caused by company operational activities. The more social responsibility carried out by companies towards the surrounding environment will improve the company's image in the eyes of the public.

With the presence of managerial shareholders, it will help monitor and manage the environment through CSR programs, because managerial shareholders will try their best for the sustainability of the company. Continuous implementation of CSR programs can improve the company's image. Based on this explanation, the following hypothesis is proposed:

H7. Corporate social responsibility moderates the influence between managerial ownership and firm value.

The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Relationship Between Institutional Ownership and Firm Value.

Institutional ownership as a supervisory agent is suppressed through their large investment in the capital market. According to (Jensen, MC & Meckling, 1976), institutional ownership has an important role in reducing or minimizing agency conflicts between shareholders (principals) and managers (agents). The greater the level of institutional ownership, the more optimal the level of control carried out by external parties over the company, so that it can reduce agency costs that occur within the company. With high institutional ownership, it can reduce the occurrence of conflicts of interest between stakeholders which can increase the value of the company and with the existence of CSR which is the company's social responsibility for its operational activities can have an impact on the economy, environment and society will increase the value of the company in the eyes of stakeholders. Based on this explanation, the following hypothesis is proposed:

H8. Corporate social responsibility moderates the effect of institutional ownership on firm value.

The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility in the Relationship Between the Independent Board of Commissioners and Firm value.

In agency theory, it is explained that there is an asymmetric relationship between the agent and the principal, so to avoid this asymmetric relationship, a concept is needed, namely Good Corporate Governance so that the company becomes healthier. The board of commissioners is the core of corporate governance so that it is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of good corporate governance implemented by the company and evaluating it if necessary. With the board of commissioners who carry out their duties well to oversee CSR, it will have an impact on increasing the value of the company. Based on this explanation, the following hypothesis is proposed:

H9. Corporate social responsibility moderates the relationship between the Independent Board of Commissioners and firm value.

The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Relationship Between the Audit Committee and Firm Value.

CSR is an effort made by the company to be able to meet the interests of stakeholders and ensure the long-term sustainability of the company. This will make the company more appreciated and will gain the trust of every stakeholder. The audit committee as a liaison between shareholders, the board of commissioners, and management in handling control issues. In addition, the existence of the audit committee also functions to assist the board of commissioners in supervising management in preparing financial reports. The audit committee must be independent. With the existence of CSR which is directly supervised by the audit committee in terms of its reporting which can increase the value of the company in the eyes of investors and stakeholders. Based on this explanation, the following hypothesis is proposed:

H10. Corporate social responsibility moderates the relationship between the Audit Committee and firm value.

The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Relationship between the Board of Directors and Firm Value.

The Board of Directors is a company organ that is fully responsible for managing the company and paying attention to the interests of shareholders and all stakeholders. Disclosure of CSR information can also motivate stakeholders to carry out activities in implementing social responsibility aimed at improving environmental quality and welfare for all related parties. With the existence of a board of directors that carries out its duties well and the existence of a CSR program in the company, it can provide good output for stakeholder trust which has an impact on increasing the value of the company. Based on this explanation, the following hypothesis is proposed:

H11. Corporate social responsibility moderates the relationship between the Board of Directors and firm value.

The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Relationship between the Board of Commissioners and Firm Value.

The board of commissioners is tasked with supervising the board of directors and providing recommendations for the benefit of business operations. The board of commissioners is believed to be able to improve good supervision because the role of the board of commissioners can encourage the principles applied in the company so that the information produced is in accordance with the truth. With good supervision between the board of commissioners and managers, it can produce transparent company financial reports and CSR is carried out with transparent reporting, so that it can convince stakeholders of the company so that it can indirectly increase the value of the company. Based on this explanation, the following hypothesis is proposed:

H12. Corporate social responsibility moderates the relationship between the Board of Commissioners and firm value.

METHODS

The sampling in this study was all companies listed in the Kompas 100 index on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2019-2022. The use of descriptive statistical techniques with Eviews software. The sampling technique used was the purposive sampling method. The sample criteria used in this study are (1) Companies listed on the IDX that are consistently included in the Kompas 100 index for the 2019-2022 period, (2) Companies that provide complete disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility in (sustainability reports) and annual financial reports within four years, (3) Companies that are not financial institutions, (4) Companies that present financial reports in rupiah. The following are the measurements of the research variables:

(a) Firm Value: Price to Book Value (PBV), which is the comparison between the share price and the book value per share.
(b) Board of Commissioners: Number of members of the board of commissioners.
(c) Independent Board of Commissioners: Comparison between the number of independent commissioners and the total number of board of commissioners.

(d) Board of Director: Number of members of the Board of Directors.
(e) Institutional Ownership: ∑Institutionally owned shares/∑shares outstanding
(f) Managerial Ownership: % number of shares owned by management (Directors and Commissioners) divided by the number of shares outstanding.
(g) Audit Committee: Number of audit committee members.
(h) Corporate Social Responsibility: Based on Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI) indicators.

The theoretical framework below is a description of the influence of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) on firm value with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure as a moderating variable:

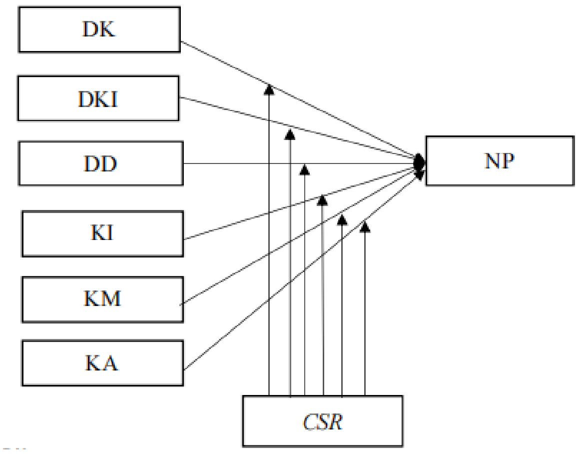

Figure 1. Research Model

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Below are the results of the descriptive analysis in this study as follows:

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Firm Value (Y)	44	1.079773	0.3668501	0.29	2.01
Board of Commissioners (X1a)	44	5.704545	2.162896	3	10
Independent Board of Commissioners (X1b)	44	0.3802273	0.1007065	0.25	0.67
Board of Directors (X1c)	44	6.454545	1.860914	3	11
Institutional Ownership (X1d)	44	0.615	0.0969176	0.42	0.8
Managerial Ownership (X1e)	44	0.4890909	0.12169	0.3	0.67
Audit Committee (X1f)	44	3.454545	0.5888319	3	5
Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR)(Z)	44	0.3970455	0.1722165	0.19	0.89
Valid N (listwise)	44				

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the disclosure of firm value with the amount of data 44 things shows that the disclosure of firm value indicates good results because the mean value of 1.079773 is greater than the Std. Deviation value of 0.3668501, so that the data distribution is evenly distributed. The Board of Commissioners indicates good results because the mean value of 5.704545 is greater than the Std. Deviation value of 2.162896, so that the data distribution is evenly distributed. The Independent Board of Commissioners indicates good results because the mean value of 0.3802273 is greater than the Std. Deviation value of 0.1007065, so that the data distribution is evenly distributed. The Board of Directors indicates good results because the mean value of 6.454545 is greater than the Std. Deviation value of 1.860914, so that the data distribution is evenly distributed.

Institutional Ownership indicates good results because the mean value of 0.615 is greater than the Std. Deviation value of 0.0969176, so the data distribution is evenly distributed. Managerial Ownership indicates good results because the mean value of 0.4890909 is greater than the Std. Deviation value of 0.12169, so the data distribution is evenly distributed. The Audit Committee indicates good results because the mean value of 3.454545 is greater than the Std. Deviation value of 0.5888319, so the data distribution is evenly distributed. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) indicates good results because the mean value of 0.3970455 is greater than the Std. Deviation value of 0.1722165, so the data distribution is evenly distributed.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing is done using the t-test to determine whether or not there is an influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The t-test can be seen by comparing the level of significance with $\alpha = 0.05$. The following are the results of the t-test as follows:

Table 2. t test result

Regression	T-count value	Significance Value	Result
Board of Commissioners --> NP	-0.02	0.985	Hypothesis rejected
Independent Board of Commissioners --> NP	-1.51	0.132	Hypothesis rejected
Board of Directors --> NP	-4.08	0.000	Hypothesis accepted
Institutional Ownership--> NP	-2.36	0.018	Hypothesis accepted
Managerial Ownership --> NP	2.60	0.009	Hypothesis accepted
Audit Committee --> NP	2.06	0.040	Hypothesis accepted
CSR*Board of Commissioners --> NP	-0.41	0.683	Hypothesis rejected
CSR*Independent Board of Commissioners --> NP	-2.14	0.033	Hypothesis accepted
CSR*Board of Directors --> NP	-4.13	0.000	Hypothesis accepted
CSR*Institutional Ownership --> NP	-1.58	0.114	Hypothesis rejected
CSR*Managerial Ownership --> NP	4.01	0.000	Hypothesis accepted
CSR*Audit Committee --> NP	2.90	0.004	Hypothesis accepted

Based on table 2, it can be explained as follows:

The Influence of the Board of Commissioners on Firm Value

Based on the results of the study, it shows that the Board of Commissioners does not affect firm value. This study does not support the agency theory which describes the relationship between the two parties, namely the agent and the principal. From these results, it can be concluded that the number of boards of commissioners in the company has not been able to carry out their duties properly as supervisors and as advisors, because the more incompetent boards of commissioners, the lower the firm value. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Thendean & Meita, n.d.) dan (Alijoyo, 2022).

The Influence of Independent Board of Commissioners on Firm Value

Based on the results of the study, it shows that the Independent Board of Commissioners does not affect the firm value. This study does not support the agency theory which describes the relationship between the two parties, namely the agent and the principal. The independent board of commissioners is a representative in the company as well as a supervisor of the board of directors in managing the activities carried out. If the proportion of the company's independent board of commissioners is too much, it will cause problems, one of which is that the supervision carried out is ineffective. This can interfere with the management process in carrying out its duties, resulting in a decrease in the company's value. The results of this study are in line with (Suhadak et al., 2019).

The Influence of the Board of Directors on Firm Value

Based on the results of the study, it shows that the Board of Directors has an effect on firm value. This is because the board of directors plays an important role in performing its performance well. If the board of directors can perform its performance well, it can increase shareholder wealth which will affect the increase in company performance which will have an impact on the company's value which can also increase. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (M. T. S. Putra & Putri, 2022) (Sari & Pratiwi, 2023).

The Influence of Institutional Ownership on Firm Value

Based on the results of the study, it shows that Institutional Ownership has an effect on firm value. The existence of institutional shareholders who are expected to have better monitoring capabilities is unable to make corporate governance transparent. There are indications that institutional shareholders only care about their personal interests or the interests of their institutions without considering the interests of other shareholders. This situation will have a major impact on the company. The implication is that the company is unable to provide fair financial report information so that investors will not react in the market because there is bad news information in the financial report. The results of this study are in line with research by (Hidayat et al., 2021) (Worokinasih & Zaini, 2020).

The Influence of Managerial Ownership on Firm Value

Agency theory states that managerial ownership is a solution to shareholder problems with management. Managerial ownership has the potential to equalize the interests of both parties and foster management motivation to improve its performance because with involvement in share ownership, managers can directly feel the results of their performance, whether it is profitable or detrimental. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Polwitoon & Tawatnuntachai, 2020).

The Influence of the Audit Committee on Firm Value

The audit committee has an important role, namely maintaining the integrity of the financial reporting process and maintaining the achievement of adequate control, so that the company's control will increase and can reduce management conflict. Fraudulent acts and opportunistic management behavior that can harm the company can be prevented through the audit committee's understanding of the company's internal control system. The firm value can increase with the presence of a committee so that the company can run effectively and efficiently. The existence of supervision from the audit committee will ensure the achievement of company performance so that it has an impact on the firm value. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (F. Putra, 2024).

The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Relationship between the Board of Commissioners and Firm Value.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that CSR does not moderate the relationship between the Board of Commissioners and firm value. From these results, it can be concluded that the number of commissioners in the company has not been able to carry out its duties properly as a supervisor and as an advisor, because the more incompetent commissioners there are, the lower the firm value. CSR can have a good impact on the company if its management and supervision are good. However, if supervision and execution are not given enough attention by the company, it will be detrimental to the company which can lower the firm value. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (WAHIDAHWATI & ARDINI, 2021).

The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Relationship between the Independent Board of Commissioners and Firm Value.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that CSR moderates the relationship between the Board of Commissioners and firm value. The results of this study indicate that companies that have high independent commissioners can increase company value through corporate social responsibility disclosure by the company. Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) can strengthen the influence of the board of commissioners on firm value. According to (Jo & Harjoto, 2011) disclosure in companies can increase the firm value for shareholders and other stakeholders. The results of this study are in line with research conducted (Ernayanti et al., 2022).

The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Relationship between the Board of Directors and Firm Value.
Based on the research results, it shows that CSR moderates the relationship between the Board of Directors and firm value. Disclosure of CSR information can motivate stakeholders to carry out activities in implementing social responsibility aimed at improving environmental quality and welfare for all parties related to the company. The composition of the board of directors and the existence of CSR programs in the company can increase the firm value. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Ernayanti et al., 2022).

The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Relationship between Institutional Ownership and Firm Value.
Based on the research results, it shows that CSR does not moderate the relationship between Institutional Ownership and firm value. With high institutional ownership, it can increase the agency cost. If the agency cost increases due to the large number of institutional ownerships, it can harm the company's image in the eyes of all stakeholders, and with the existence of CSR whose purpose can have an impact on the economy, environment and society, it is expected to increase the company's value in the eyes of stakeholders. However, because of the high agency cost, it can decrease the firm value. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (WAHIDAHWATI & ARDINI, 2021).

The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Relationship between Managerial Ownership and Firm Value.
Based on the research results, it shows that CSR moderates the relationship between managerial ownership and firm value. According to stakeholder theory, companies do not only move for their own interests but must be able to benefit stakeholders. Similar results were obtained by(Jo & Harjoto, 2011) who found that corporate social responsibility can moderate managerial ownership on firm value. This result indicates that high managerial ownership can increase firm value through corporate social responsibility disclosure by the company. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Ernayanti et al., 2022).

The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Relationship between the Audit Committee and Firm Value.
Based on the results of the study, it shows that CSR moderates the relationship between the audit committee and firm value. CSR is an effort made by the company to be able to meet the interests of stakeholders and ensure the long-term sustainability of the company. This will make the company more appreciated and will gain trust from every stakeholder. With the existence of CSR which is directly supervised by the audit committee in terms of its reporting, it can increase the firm value in the eyes of investors and stakeholders. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Ernayanti et al., 2022).

CONCLUSION
After conducting analysis and discussion on the main problem and based on the conclusion of this study, the limitations and suggestions that can be given are as follows: (1) This study only uses six variables, namely managerial ownership, institutional ownership, independent commissioners, audit committees, board of directors and board of commissioners which are suspected of being able to influence the firm value, so suggestions for further researchers are expected to examine more other variables to be studied such as in terms of the company's financial performance, investment opportunity set, and good corporate governance which are suspected of being able to influence the firm value. (2) This study only uses one type of company, namely companies included in the Kompas

100 index, so it is suggested that further research should add to the types of companies studied such as companies in the manufacturing sector, LQ45 companies, and multinational companies.

REFERENCES

Abaharis, H. (2022). Pengaruh Dewan Komisaris Independen Dan Kepemilikan Institusional Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Pundi*, *5*(3), 339. https://doi.org/10.31575/jp.v5i3.378

Alijoyo, A. (2022). The Existence And Role Of Independent Board Members And Their Impact On The Board's Effectiveness And Firm's Value: The Case Of The Emerging Market. *Corporate Governance and Organizational Behavior Review*, *6*(2), 206–216. https://doi.org/10.22495/cgobrv6i2sip4

Amis, J. (2020). Why we need a theory of stakeholder governance-and why this is a hard problem. *Academy of Management Review*, *45*(3), 499–503. https://doi.org/10.5465/AMR.2020.0181

Castillo-Merino, D., & Rodríguez-Pérez, G. (2021). The Effects of Legal Origin and Corporate Governance on Financial Firms' Sustainability Performance. *Sustainability*, *13*(15), 8233. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13158233

Ernayanti, N. P., Novitasari, N. L. G., & Widhiastuti, N. L. P. (2022). *Kemampuan Corporate Social Responsibility Memoderasi Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan*. *2*(1).

Hidayat, T., Triwibowo, E., & Marpaung, N. V. (2021). *PENGARUH GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DAN KINERJA KEUANGAN TERHADAP NILAI PERUSAHAAN*. *6*(1).

Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (1976). *Theory Of The Firm: Managerial Behavior, Agency Costs And Ownership Structure I. Introduc_tion and summary In this paper WC draw on recent progress in the theory of (1) property rights, firm. In addition to tying together ele_ments of the theory of e*.

Jo, H., & Harjoto, M. A. (2011). Corporate Governance and Firm Value: The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility. *Journal of Business Ethics*, *103*(3), 351–383. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-011-0869-y

Koizumi, Y., Yamada, R., Nishioka, M., Matsumura, Y., Tsuchido, T., & Taya, M. (2002). Deactivation kinetics of *Escherichia coli* cells correlated with intracellular superoxide dismutase activity in photoreaction with titanium dioxide particles. *Journal of Chemical Technology & Biotechnology*, *77*(6), 671–677. https://doi.org/10.1002/jctb.619

Madison, K. (2016). Viewing Family Firm Behavior and Governance Through the Lens of Agency and Stewardship Theories. *Family Business Review*, *29*(1), 65–93. https://doi.org/10.1177/0894486515594292

Ong, M. (2018). When corporate social responsibility motivates employee citizenship behavior: The sensitizing role of task significance. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, *144*(Query date: 2023-05-17 08:30:25), 44–59. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.obhdp.2017.09.006

Polwitoon, S., & Tawatnuntachai, O. (2020). Revisiting Managerial Ownership and Firm Value in the Absence of Market Forces: Evidence from Singapore and Thailand. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, *7*(8), 1–13. https://doi.org/10.13106/JAFEB.2020.VOL7.NO8.001

Putra, F. (2024). Good corporate governance, firm performance and COVID-19. *Asian Journal of Accounting Research*, *9*(4), 399–421. https://doi.org/10.1108/AJAR-07-2023-0227

Putra, M. T. S., & Putri, I. G. A. M. A. D. (2022). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan Good Corporate Governance sebagai Variabel Pemoderasi. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi*, *32*(5), 1317. https://doi.org/10.24843/EJA.2022.v32.i05.p15

Sari, P. P., & Pratiwi, R. D. (2023). Mekanisme Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Barang Baku Di Indonesia. *Perspektif Akuntansi*, *6*(1), 74–93. https://doi.org/10.24246/persi.v6i1.p74-93

Suhadak, S., Mangesti Rahayu, S., & Handayani, S. R. (2019). GCG, financial architecture on stock return, financial performance and corporate value. *International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management*, *69*(9), 1813–1831. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPPM-09-2017-0224

Sulbahri, R. A. (n.d.). *Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan*.

Thendean, C. A., & Meita, I. (n.d.). Pengaruh ukuran dewan komisaris dan ukuran dewan direksi terharap nilai perusahaan dengan kepemilikan institusional sebagai variabel moderasi. 21.

Wahidahwati, W., & Ardini, L. (2021). Corporate Governance and Environmental Performance: How They Affect Firm Value. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, *8*(2), 953–962. https://doi.org/10.13106/JAFEB.2021.VOL8.NO2.0953

Wiseman, R. (2012). Towards a social theory of agency. *Journal of Management Studies*, *49*(1), 202–222. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-6486.2011.01016.x

Worokinasih, S., & Zaini, M. (2020). The Mediating Role of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Disclosure on Good Corporate Governance (GCG) and Firm Value. A Technical Note. *Australasian Accounting, Business and Finance Journal*, *14*(1), 88–96. https://doi.org/10.14453/aabfj.v14i1.9