



SIMPOSIUM ILMIAH AKUNTANSI 5

EFFECT OF DIVIDEN POLICY, INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONERS, CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON COMPANY VALUE WITH AUDIT QUALITY AS A MODERATING VARIABLE

Sonia Nadia Muslimah¹, Dirvi Surya Abbas²

Department of Accounting, Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of dividend policy, independent board of commissioners, and corporate social responsibility on firm value with audit quality as a moderating variable. The method in this study is a quantitative method with secondary data obtained from financial reports and sustainability reports that are sampled with a population of all companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017. - 2021. This study uses a population of all companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017 to 2021 which found 130 samples selected using purposive sampling, according to the criteria needed in this study there were only 26 companies sampled for 2017 to 2021. This study uses panel data regression analysis. The results showed that Dividend Policy has no effect on firm value, Independent Board of Commissioners has no effect on firm value and CSR has an effect on firm value. For moderating variables, Audit Quality strengthens the effect of Dividend Policy, Independent Board of Commissioners and CSR on Firm Value.

Corresponding Author:

Dirvi Surya Abbas

Department of Accounting, Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang, Indonesia

Jl. Pioneers of Independence I No.33, Cikokol, Kec. Tangerang, Tangerang City, Banten, Indonesia

Email : abbas.dirvi@gmail.com

INTORUCTION

In the current era of globalization, the development of the business world is growing rapidly. The increasing number of companies in the era of globalization has made competition between companies tighter, especially in the manufacturing industry. The Industrial Revolution 4.0 affects all areas of life, including business. Organizations must be able to adapt, compete, and keep up with changes to stay in business and add value to their business. Every business has short-term and long-term goals, where the business must be able to maintain its business value, the business must implement its short-term goal to make a profit, and the long-term goal is to maximize the company's value.

Firm value is the user's understanding of management in managing the resources contained in the company in the form of investor and user trust, through a process of several years from the inception of the company to the present (Hery, 2017). The company's main goal is to have a high company value. The acquisition of company value aims to maximize stakeholder wealth.

Company value is very important and necessary, and increasing company value affects the welfare of company employees. Company value can be reflected in the market price of shares circulating in the market (Basri, Agusti & Adelina, 2014: 1). The higher the share price, the higher the company value (Febriana, Djumahir and Djawahir, 2016: 1). Increasing company value can be achieved if the management function is carried out properly. There are many ways that management can take to add value to the company. One of them is reducing the tax burden that must be paid by the company.

Based on Sujoko and Soebiantoro's research in (Andriyani, 2017), the value of a company is the investor's perception of the company, often associated with the stock price. Firm value can be defined as an investment in management's success in managing a business. From this it can

be concluded that company value is the company's performance for the benefit of shareholders which is reflected in the company's stock price.

The manufacturing industry in Indonesia continues to expand its production activities. Indonesia's Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) stood at 53.7 in September 2022, compared to 51.7 in August 2022. In fact, in September 2022, Indonesia's PMI was above the ASEAN average of 53.5. This achievement marks the growth of manufacturing activity driven by continued economic recovery from the impact of the supply chain disruption crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. This is evidenced by the increase in average production utilization in August 2022 to 71.49% compared to 69.30% in July 2022. Industries with a significant increase in utilization include the automotive industry, trailers and semi-trailers; other transportation industry, repair and installation of machinery and factories; food industry, beverage industry; paper industry and goods from paper; chemical industry and chemical products; rubber industry and goods from rubber and plastics; and textile industry. Given the difficult global economic conditions and even expected recession, the impressive performance of the real sector is a testament to the resilience of the domestic economy. As we know, global economic growth forecasts are still being revised, both by the IMF and the World Bank. Most recently, the World Bank revised economic growth in East Asia, including China, to 3.2 percent from the previous 5 percent. This condition has an impact on the possibility of weakening foreign demand, especially from major trading partners. However, by continuing to boost domestic demand despite weak external demand, we can replenish domestic supply. Thus, price stability can be maintained with supply availability amidst high demand.

The factor that can affect firm value is dividend policy. Based on (Widodo and Kurnia 2016) dividend policy is part of the income required by shareholders. The size of the dividend paid will greatly affect the achievement of the goal of maximizing shareholder welfare. Based on (Hauser & Thornton Jr, 2017) states, dividend policy affects firm value. What will happen indicates that the company's ability to pay dividends is not the main consideration for investors in buying shares. Meanwhile, research from Martha (2018) states the opposite that dividend policy has no effect on firm value. Dividend policy is a policy regarding decisions taken by the company in distributing how much profit it gets to share with shareholders.

The Independent Board of Commissioners is a representative of shareholders in a business entity incorporated as a Limited Liability Company (PT) whose task is to supervise, provide advice or direction to the board of directors regarding planning, management and implementation of the business and issues of the Company and is responsible for choosing whether management has fulfilled their responsibilities in deploying and organizing the company's internal control (Dewi et al, 2018). With this supervision, it will affect the improvement of the performance of the directors as a result, it will increase the company. Several studies regarding the effect of the independent board of commissioners on firm value, including research (Dianawati & Fuadati, 2016) concluded that the independent board of commissioners can increase firm value. The results of the study were not the same as the results of research conducted by (Amrizal, 2016) which stated that the independent board of commissioners had no effect on firm value.

Good performance in a company, including in manufacturing, is necessary to control the company as much as possible. Supervisors are responsible and authorized to supervise activities. The Board of Directors is an independent board of commissioners. Independent commissioners are commissioners who have no family or business relationship with the government; or shareholders. Lack of control over freelancers and excessive executive power is one of the factors causing the collapse of companies in the world. Weak management oversight was also shown to be one of the causes of the economic crisis in Asia, including Indonesia. The main mission of the independent board of commissioners is to fight for minority shareholders (Sari, 2010). Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is a system that regulates companies that can provide and increase shareholder value.

In managing a business, of course, global business actors expect their business to be sustainable. The sustainability of a business is inseparable from the company's concern about the importance of corporate social responsibility, known as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). CSR carried out by the company means the company's concern for its external environment, so that by doing CSR, the company can be more accepted by the community as a result of its

business can continue to be sustainable. Companies that carry out CSR non-exclusively also indicate that the company is committed to running a business in the long term, because CSR activities will have long-term consequences. And this gives a positive signal in the eyes of investors that the company will be permanently sustainable as a result the value of the company is also getting higher.

Corporate Social Responsibility is the theoretical basis that a company must establish a harmonious relationship with society and its operating system. According to Sugitha (2014), corporate social responsibility is a form of corporate responsibility to repair social inequality and environmental damage caused by its operational activities.

There are several items to measure the level of good corporate governance. One of them can be seen in terms of audit quality. According to Maharani and Suardana, it is explained that audit quality is all the possibilities that can occur when the auditor audits the client's financial statements and finds violations or errors and discloses them in the audited financial statements (Maharani & Suardana, 2014: 529530).

THEORY AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Agency Theory

Agency Theory Jensen & Meckling (1976) explain agency theory that in a company there is a separation between the management function (by managers) and the ownership function (by shareholders). An agency relationship is a contract in which one or more people (the authorizer) involves other people (agents) to carry out some decision-making authority on behalf of the authorizer.

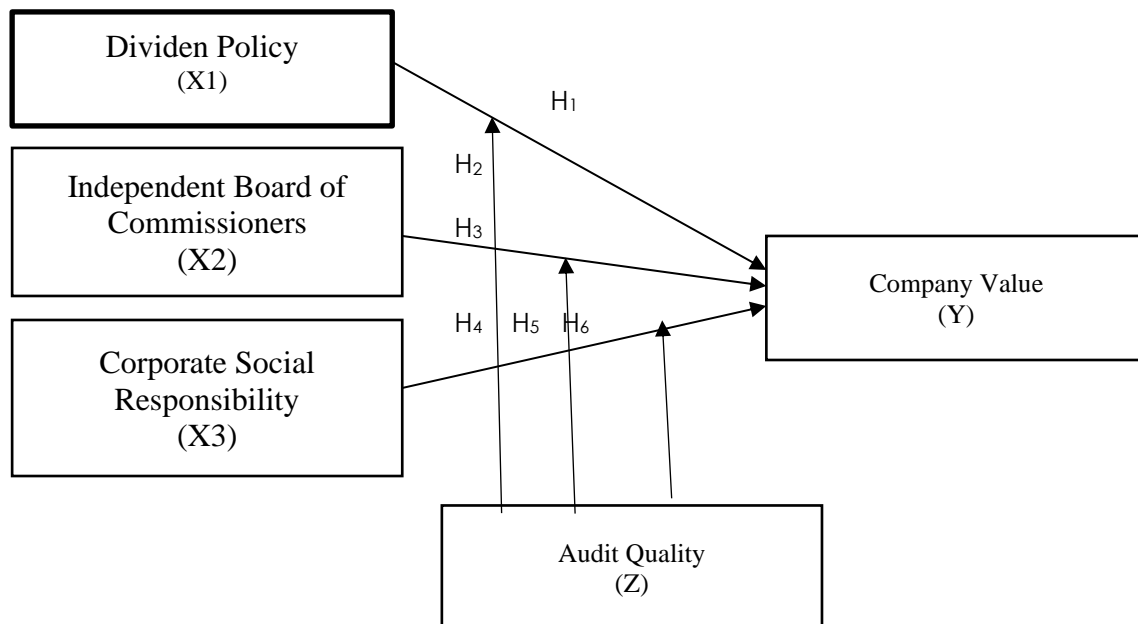
The relationship between agency theory and this research is that with the existence of agency theory in the process of maximizing company value, it is expected to control existing agency conflicts. By implementing monitoring through corporate governance in order to increase company value. Shareholders as principals and managers as agents, both try to increase profits for themselves and benefit each other.

Signalling Theory

Signalling Theory Akerlof (1970) explains signal theory using the example of the car market. Where in a transaction each party has a different level of information and value regarding quality. There are good quality and bad quality called "lemons". In reality, many used cars are sold cheaply with good conditions, with this fact many buyers are suspicious of the quality of the car because they assume that if the price of an item is low then the quality is also low. On the other hand, not everything is like that, and many buyers also know that there can also be high quality at low prices. With conditions like this Akerlof mentions asymmetric information, namely the gap or difference in information owned by the seller and the buyer.

The relationship between signaling theory and this study is that with the existence of signaling theory in the process of increasing firm value, it is expected that companies can provide positive information (signals) conveyed by the company to investors by disclosing it in financial and non-financial reports. Thus, the emergence of positive signals regarding the growth of a company in the future, makes investors more interested so that it makes an increase in stock prices and has an impact on increasing company value.

Research Framework



Hypothesis of the Effect of Dividend Policy on Firm Value

In Pamungkas & Puspaningsih's research (2016), deciding whether profit will be distributed as dividends or retained in the company is a major aspect of dividend policy. Companies with large sizes are more flexible in obtaining funds from the capital market. With this, investors make it a positive signal and good long-term prospects, thereby increasing the value of a company. According to the theory of information content of dividends, an increase in dividends will receive a positive response from investors for the long term (Nurfina & Widyarti, 2016) This research is supported by the results of previous research by Sartini & Purbawangsa (2018) dividend policy has a significant positive effect on firm value. In the research of Budianto & Payanta (2018) dividend policy has a negative effect on firm value. Meanwhile, in the research of Danajaya & Mustanda (2016), dividend policy has no effect on Firm Value. H1: Dividend Policy affects Firm Value

The Effect of the Independent Board of Commissioners on Firm Value

The Independent Board of Commissioners is the right component to realize a company that has good corporate governance. The task of independent commissioners is to control the work performance of the board of directors (Sabrina Tambunan et al., 2017). The proportion of independent commissioners has a positive effect on firm value because with an independent board of commissioners who carry out their duties properly in a company, it is hoped that no party will be harmed in the future. This research is supported by previous research conducted by Alfinur (2016), that there is a positive influence between the independent board of commissioners and firm value. In the research of Sabrina Tambunan et al. (2017) has similar results, namely the independent board of commissioners has a positive and significant effect on firm value. In the research of Anugrah Pratiwi (2017) the independent board of commissioners has a negative effect on firm value. Meanwhile, in the research of Sriyanto Putra & Kurniawati (2017) there was no influence between the independent board of commissioners and firm value.

H2: Independent Board of Commissioners has an effect on Firm Value

The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Firm Value

Sakinah & Ibrahim (2017) argue that Corporate Social Responsibility is a long-term business commitment that contributes to sustainable economic development, with stakeholders to improve the quality of life in a way that is beneficial to the company,

society, and the environment. According to (Pattisahusiwa & Diyanti, 2017) Corporate Social Responsibility is expected to be an added value that can increase investor confidence in the company, because CSR is considered to have responsibility for the environment and surrounding communities and make the company's name good. In line with education Karwini & Astawa (2020) states that CSR has a positive effect on firm value. Meanwhile, research by Nurfina & Widyarti (2016) states that CSR disclosure has no negative effect on firm value.

H3: Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure affects Firm Value.

Audit quality moderates dividend policy, independent board of commissioners and corporate social responsibility on firm value.

The increase in dividends is followed by good corporate governance and proper company control by managers. If the company implements the principles of fairness, transparency, accountability, and responsibility, it will improve the quality of financial reporting so that there is no manipulation in terms of reporting. The application of GCG principles affects investors' views on the value of a company in question. Signaling theory says, investors will find out information in advance about related companies if they want to invest, if the company has a lot of assets but most of them are obtained from external funds, it will affect their desire to invest. That is because the burden paid later on the loan is also very large compared to using own capital, so that it will affect the value of the company.

Agency theory states that auditors can be effective supervisory agents so as to align the interests of stakeholders and resolve agency conflicts. This makes auditors supervise independent commissioners not to do things with personal goals so that they can strengthen their influence on independent commissioners to increase firm value.

Utomo (2000) states that the practice and disclosure of CSR is a logical consequence of the implementation of the GCG concept. The implementation of CSR is an illustration of management performance in managing the company. The better the corporate governance, the higher the social disclosures made so that the company value achieved will be higher. The mechanism and structure of governance in the company can be used as an infra-structure supporting the practice and disclosure of CSR because it can reduce information asymmetry which, if it occurs, can lead to moral hazard. Thus, the GCG mechanism will be useful in regulating and controlling the company so as to create added value for all stakeholders. Research on social responsibility disclosure associated with corporate governance has previously been conducted by Farook and Lanis (2005) who found that Islamic governance (as a proxy for corporate governance in Islamic banks) has a significant positive effect on social responsibility disclosure.

H4: Audit Quality Moderates the effect of Dividend Policy on Firm Value

H5: Audit Quality Moderates the effect of Independent Board of Commissioners on Firm Value

H6: Audit Quality Moderates the effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Firm Value

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

This type of research is causality research that examines the relationship between variables based on previous research. The unit of analysis used in this study is companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2017-2021 as a population with purposive sampling technique to determine the sample.

Sample Criteria

No	Sample Criteria	Total
1.	Manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period 2017-2021.	226
2.	Companies that do not publish annual reports and annual financial reports consecutively during the 2017-2021 period.	(90)
3.	Annual Financial Statements that do not use rupiah currency.	(40)
4.	Manufacturing companies that experienced losses during the 2017-2021 period.	(70)

Total Observations (26 x 5 tahun)	130
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Dependent Variable Company value

According to (Sari, 2020) company value is the price formed if the company is sold. If the company is getting higher, it means that the price that will be received by the owner of the company will be greater. In this study, the company value is measured using Tobin's Q calculated using the following formula:

$$Q = \frac{(MVE + DEBT)}{TA}$$

Source: Putri and Budiyanto, 2018

Where:

Q : Company Value

MVE: Market Value of Equity (MVE = Closing Price x Number of Shares in Circulation)

DEBT : Total Company Debt

TA : Total Assets

Independent Variable Dividend Policy

Pamungkas & Puspaningsih (2016) explain that dividend policy is a decision whether profit will be paid as dividends or retained for capital in the future period. In this study, dividend policy is proxied by Dividend Payoyt Ratio (DPR). Dividend policy can be expressed in the formula, namely:

$$DPR = \frac{\text{Dividend per share}}{\text{Earning per share}}$$

Source: Pamungkas&Puspaningsih, 2016

Description:

DPR = Dividend Payout Ratio

Independent Board of Commissioners

The independent board of commissioners is a member of the board that stands alone without any interference from other parties such as controlling shareholders and other relationships. In protecting the interests of the company, the board of commissioners makes the right decisions without any influence from any party (Putra, 2016). The calculation formula for the composition of independent commissioners is as follows:

$$DKI = \frac{\text{Number of independent commissioners}}{\text{Total number of independent commissioners}}$$

Source: Putra, 2016

Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate social responsibility is an action taken by the company as a sense of responsibility for the social and environmental surroundings where the company stands. CSR is committed to achieving ethical behavior and contributing to sustainable economic development by improving the quality of life of employees, families and society as a whole. To measure the level of CSR disclosure, this study uses Content Analysis based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) instrument version G4 with indicators of 139 items from 7 categories, namely Economy, Management, Environment, Labor, Human Rights, Society, and Products. For each disclosure will be given a score of 1 if disclosed and a score of 0 if not disclosed. Corporate social responsibility disclosure index is measured on a ratio scale, namely:

$$CSRlj = \frac{\sum Xij}{nJ} \times 100\%$$

Source: Susanto & Andini, 2017

Where:

CSRlj = CSR index for company j

$\sum Xij$ = Number of items disclosed by company j

nJ = Number of items for company j, nJ > 139

Audit Quality Moderating Variable

Audit quality in this study is projected with a dummy variable. For companies audited by the big four Public Accounting Firm (KAP), the number 1 will be given. Meanwhile, for companies audited by KAP non big four will be given the number 0. The big four KAP here are deloitte, Pricewaterhousecoopers (Pwc), KMPG, Ernest & Young (EY).

Data Analysis Method

The data analysis model used for this research is descriptive statistics and panel data regression analysis which will then be processed using eviews with a quantitative approach. Panel data regression analysis is used to test the effect between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The panel data regression equation used in this study is:

Research Model

$$\text{Tobin's Q} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{KDit} + \beta_2 \text{DKIit} + \beta_3 \text{CSRit} + \beta_4 \text{KAit} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Source: Eksandy (2018)

Where:

SRDI = Company Value

β_0 = Constant

$\beta_1, 2, 3, 4$ = Independent Variable Regression Coefficient

KD = Dividend Policy

DKI = Independent Board of Commissioners

CSR = Corporate Social Responsibility Index

KA = Audit Quality

i = Company

t = Time

ε = Residual/error

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

	Statistik Deskriptif				
	NP	KD	DKI	CSR	KA
Mean	41.09188	0.749885	0.423900	0.157677	0.907692
Median	2.262500	0.511500	0.400000	0.151000	1.000000
Maximum	970.0000	5.610000	0.833000	0.273000	1.000000
Minimum	0.160000	-0.100000	0.250000	0.060000	0.000000
Std. Dev.	158.5351	0.770833	0.110820	0.052562	0.290580
Skewness	4.384132	2.878346	1.722384	0.484286	-2.816918
Kurtosis	21.74831	15.19107	7.420747	2.671551	8.935028
Jarque-Bera	2320.400	984.5423	170.1344	5.665899	362.7253
Probability	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.058839	0.000000
Sum	5341.945	97.48500	55.10700	20.49800	118.0000
Sum Sq. Dev.	3242205.	76.64963	1.584272	0.356390	10.89231
Observations	130	130	130	130	130

Sumber : Data yang diproses

The largest mean value is obtained by the Company Value of 41.09188. Meanwhile, CSR has the smallest mean value of 0.157677. The largest median is obtained by the Company Value of 2.262500. Meanwhile, CSR has the smallest median of 0.151000. The largest maximum is obtained by the Company Value of 970.0000. Meanwhile, CSR has the smallest maximum of 0.273000. The largest minimum is obtained by the Company Value of 0.250000. Meanwhile, the Dividend Policy has the smallest minimum of -0.100000. The largest standard deviation value is obtained by the Dividend Policy of 0.770833, which means that the Dividend Policy has a higher risk level of change compared to other variables during the study period. Meanwhile, Firm Value has the lowest risk level of 158.5351. . This means that the Company Value during the study period experienced changes that were not too volatile. For the Board of Independent Commissioners, and Audit Quality has a value above 0 which means that the asymmetry of data distribution around the mean is not normal, while CSR has a value around zero (0) which means that the asymmetry of data distribution around the mean is normal. For Firm Value, Dividend Policy, Independent Board of Commissioners and Audit Quality have a kurtosis value

of more than 3 which means that the height of the data distribution is not normal. Meanwhile, CSR has a kurtosis value of less than 3, which means that the height of the data distribution is normal. The small value of CSR tends to lead to the rejection of the hypothesis 0 of normal distribution. The probability value of CSR is 0.058839 (greater than = 5%), so we cannot reject H0 that the data is normally distributed.

Panel Data Model Analysis

This study uses time series and cross-sectional panel data so it is necessary to test the most appropriate panel data model for this study. There are three models to be tested, namely: (Common effect Model, Fixed effect Model and Random effect Model). Three models will be tested with 3 tests, namely: Chow test, Hausman test and Lagrange multiplier test.

Chow Test

The Chow test is conducted to determine the most appropriate model between the Common effect Model, Fixed effect Model or Random effect Model which will later be used to test panel data. The chow test results are as follows:

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: EQ01
Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	3.516373	(25,100)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	82.002610	25	0.0000

Sumber: Data yang diproses

Based on the results of the above calculations, the Cross-section F probability value and Cross section chi-square > (0.05). So, a conclusion can be drawn that the Common Effect Model (CEM) is more feasible to use than the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Hausman Test

The Hausman test is carried out for the most appropriate model between the Fixed effect Model or the Random effect Model which will be used to test panel data. The following is the result of the Hausman test that has been carried out.

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: EQ01
Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	9.625810	4	0.0472

Sumber : Data yang diproses

Based on the results of the above calculations, the random cross-section probability value > (0.05). So, a conclusion can be drawn that the Random Effect Model (REM) is more feasible to use than the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Tes LM

Lagrange Multiplier Tests for Random Effects

Null hypotheses: No effects

Alternative hypotheses: Two-sided (Breusch-Pagan) and one-sided (all others) alternatives

	Test Hypothesis		
	Cross-section	Time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	18.70664 (0.0000)	0.365509 (0.5455)	19.07215 (0.0000)
Honda	4.325117 (0.0000)	0.604573 (0.2727)	3.485818 (0.0002)
King-Wu	4.325117 (0.0000)	0.604573 (0.2727)	2.167641 (0.0151)
Standardized Honda	4.864268 (0.0000)	1.256180 (0.1045)	0.063916 (0.4745)
Standardized King-Wu	4.864268 (0.0000)	1.256180 (0.1045)	-0.349122 (0.6365)
Gourieroux, et al.	--	--	19.07215 (0.0000)

Sumber: Data yang diproses

Based on the results of the above calculations, the Breusch-pagan Cross-section Probability value > α (0.05), it can be concluded that the Common Effect Model (CEM) is more feasible to use than the Random Effect Model (REM).

Conclusion of Panel Data Regression Model used

No	Testing	Method	Result
1.	Uji Chow	CEM vs FEM	CEM
2.	Uji Hasuman	REM vs FEM	REM
3.	Uji Lagrange Multiplier	CEM vs REM	CEM

Based on the third result that has been done, it can be concluded that the Panel Data Regression Model that will be used in the Hypothesis Test and Panel Data Regression equation is the Common Effect Model (CEM) model.

Panel Data Regression Analysis

The use of panel data regression to measure how much the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable can distinguish the two variables in the study. A quantitative approach is used in this study.

Dependent Variable: NP
 Method: Panel Least Squares
 Date: 01/16/23 Time: 20:29
 Sample: 2017 2021
 Periods included: 5
 Cross-sections included: 26
 Total panel (balanced) observations: 130

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	108.3018	83.26581	1.300675	0.1958
KD	-11.57905	18.29553	-0.632890	0.5280
DKI	-96.70817	127.2354	-0.760073	0.4486
CSR	-217.6850	268.3170	-0.811298	0.4187
KA	18.49916	48.55535	0.380991	0.7039
R-squared	0.014103	Mean dependent var		41.09188
Adjusted R-squared	-0.017446	S.D. dependent var		158.5351
S.E. of regression	159.9120	Akaike info criterion		13.02483
Sum squared resid	3196482.	Schwarz criterion		13.13512
Log likelihood	-841.6138	Hannan-Quinn criter.		13.06964
F-statistic	0.447012	Durbin-Watson stat		0.871229
Prob(F-statistic)	0.774401			

Sumber: Data yang diproses

$$Y = 1.300675 + (-0.632890KD) + (-0.760073DKI) + (-0.811298CSR) + 0.380991KA + \epsilon$$

From the results displayed in the table above, it shows that the t-test results of the Dividend Policy (KD), Independent Board of Commissioners (DKI), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and Profitability (ROA) variables, on Firm Value are as follows: The t-statistic value of Dividend Policy (KD) is 0.460861, while the t table with the level of $\alpha = 5\%$, $df (n-k) = 68$, the t table value is 1.66757. Thus the KD t-statistic < t Table (1.66757) and the Prob value. 0.6464 > 0.05, it can be concluded that the Dividend Policy variable (KD) in this study has no effect on Firm Value. Thus, H1 in this research is rejected. The t-statistic value of the Independent Board of Commissioners (DKI) is 1.904674, while the t table with an $\alpha = 5\%$ level, $df (n-k) = 68$, the t table value is 1.66757. Thus the t-statistic of the Board of Independent Commissioners > t Table (1.66757) and the Prob value. 0.0611 > 0.05, it can be concluded that the Independent Board of Commissioners (DKI) variable in this study has an influence on Firm Value Thus, H2 in this study is accepted.. The t-statistic value of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is 0.105262, while the t table with an $\alpha = 5\%$ level, $df (n-k) = 68$, the t table value is 1.66757. Thus the t-statistic of Corporate Social Responsibility > t Table (1.66757) and the Prob value. 0.9165 < 0.05, it can be concluded that the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) variable in this study has no effect on Firm Value. Thus, H3 in this study is rejected. The t-statistic value of Audit Quality (KA) is 0.0272, while the t table with an $\alpha = 5\%$ level, $df (n-k) = 68$, the t table value is 1.66757. Thus the t-statistic of Audit Quality < t Table (1.66757) and the Prob value. 0.0272 < 0.05, it can be concluded that Audit Quality (KA) in this study has an influence on Firm Value. Thus, H4 in this study is accepted.

a. Effect of Dividend Policy on Firm Value

From this study, the dividend policy variable has a t-statistic value of 0.460861. While the t table with an $\alpha = 5\%$ level and $df (n-k) = 68$ obtained a t table value of 1.66757 and a Prob value of 0.6464 < 0.05. So H1 is rejected, which means that the dividend policy variable has no effect on firm value. Due to this, it shows that the higher the dividend policy, the higher the firm value. This is because the dividend payout ratio is only a detail and does not affect the welfare of shareholders. The increase in dividend value is not always followed by an increase in firm value. Because the value of the company is determined only by the company's ability to generate profits from the company's assets or its investment policy.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Rosyid, 2017). However, this research contradicts research conducted by (Hauser & Thornton Jr, 2017) which states that dividend policy affects firm value.

b. The Effect of the Independent Board of Commissioners on Firm Value

From this study, the independent board of commissioners variable has a t-statistic value of 1.904674. While the t table with the $\alpha = 5\%$ level and $df (n-k) = 68$, the t table value is 1.66757 from the Prob value of $0.0611 > 0.05$. So H2 is accepted, which means that the independent board of commissioners variable has an effect on firm value.

The results of this study indicate that the existence of an independent board of commissioners will reduce fraud in financial reports and is expected to increase the effectiveness of supervision and strive to improve the quality of financial reports. The existence of good supervision will minimize fraudulent actions taken by management in financial reporting. That way, the quality of financial statements is also getting better and causes investors to believe in investing in the company, so that in general the company's share price will be higher and the company's value will increase.

In addition, effective monitoring of management by the board of commissioners and the accountability of the board of commissioners to the company and shareholders will help minimize agency conflict which will ultimately have an impact on increasing firm value.

c. The Effect of CSR on Firm Value

From this study, the CSR variable has a t-statistic value of 0.105262. While the t table with the level of $\alpha = 5\%$ and $df (n-k) = 68$, the t table value is 1.66757 and the Prob value is $0.9165 > 0.05$. So H3 is rejected, which means that the CSR variable has no effect on firm value.

Based on the results of the analysis above, it shows that Corporate Social Responsibility has no effect on firm value. This is because investors do not respond to what the company has done with its form of concern for social, economic and environmental. therefore, CSR has no effect on firm value. The company has not been able to communicate appropriately so that investors have not captured it as an aspect that needs attention.

In theory, CSR should be a consideration for investors before making an investment, but the tendency of investors to buy shares in order to obtain capital gains and receive dividend payments in a short time without paying attention to the long-term sustainability of the company makes CSR disclosure have no effect on firm value.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Wulandari, etc., 2020), but the results of this study contradict research conducted by (Hasibuan, 2018) which states that CSR affects firm value.

The role of Audit Quality in moderating the effect of Dividend Policy, Independent Board of Commissioners and Corporate Social Responsibility on Firm Value.

The increase in dividends is followed by good corporate governance and proper company control by managers. If the company implements the principles of fairness, transparency, accountability, and responsibility, it will improve the quality in the preparation of financial reports so that there is no manipulation in terms of reporting. This is because the burden paid later on the loan is also very large compared to using own capital, so that it will affect the value of the company.

Agency theory states that auditors can be effective supervisory agents so as to align the interests of stakeholders and resolve agency conflicts. This makes auditors supervise independent commissioners not to do things with personal goals so that they can strengthen their influence on independent commissioners to increase firm value..

Utomo (2000) states that the practice and disclosure of CSR is a logical consequence of the implementation of the GCG concept. The implementation of CSR is an illustration of management performance in managing the company. The better the corporate governance, the higher the social disclosure made so that the value of the company achieved will be higher.

CONCLUSIONS

Dividend policy, independent board of commissioners, and CSR can affect firm value, especially when combined with high audit quality. A dividend policy that pays a high level of dividends can increase the value of the company in the eyes of investors, but a dividend policy that is too high can reduce the company's ability to develop its business and increase value in

the future. A strong independent board of commissioners can increase investor confidence in the company, which in turn can increase firm value. CSR can affect firm value in different ways, depending on how much impact it has on society and the environment.

Suggestion

Companies can consider an adequate dividend policy, maintain a strong independent board of commissioners, and carry out CSR effectively to increase firm value. In addition, companies can also pay attention to audit quality to increase investor confidence in the company's financial statements.

Implications

The results of this study can provide implications for manufacturing companies in managing dividend policies, independent boards of commissioners, and CSR to increase firm value. In addition, the results of this study can also provide implications for investors in choosing manufacturing companies that have good dividend policies, independent boards of commissioners, and CSR as well as high audit quality for investment.

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