



The Effect of Financial Performance and Capital Structure on Company Value With Company Size as a Moderation Variable

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Author's contribution

The sole author designed, analyzed, interpreted and prepared the manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Aims: This study aims to analyze the effect of financial performance and capital structure on firm value with firm size as a moderating variable.

Research Contribution: can provide information to companies about the factors that influence company value so that companies can increase company value so that they can influence the perceptions of investors and potential investors towards the company.

Study Design: The method used is quantitative research with secondary data taken from the company's financial statements with data collection techniques using purposive sampling.

Place and Duration of Study: The population in this study are manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector which are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2019-2021.

Methodology: The data analysis used is moderated regression analysis (MRA).

Result: The results of this study indicate that: (1) Financial performance has no effect on firm value. (2) Capital structure has no effect on firm value. (3) Firm size has no effect on firm value. (4) Firm

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size is unable to moderate the effect of financial performance on firm value. (5) Firm size is able to moderate the effect of capital structure on firm value.

Research Limitations: (1) the proxy used to measure financial performance only uses net profit margin, (2) the proxy used to measure capital structure only uses the debt to equity ratio, (3) the research object only focuses on manufacturing companies in the goods industry sector consumption is listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange with an observation period of only three (3) years

Keywords: Financial performance; capital structure; size, company value.

1. INTRODUCTION

“Increasing economic development has resulted in competition in the business world. As a result, companies must be able to compete in order to maintain survival and increase corporate value by developing for market expansion. Companies require large funding requirements so that this can be achieved. Fulfilling the funds needed by the company requires investment from investors” (Zuraida, 2019). “Firm value is important for the survival of the company. Firm value can describe the condition of the company which is reflected in its share price. If the stock price is high, the company value will also be high. The higher the company's value, the company's goal is to go public by optimizing stock prices” [1]. Harjito, et al (2013) said that “company value is very important because increasing company value means increasing prosperity for company owners or company shareholders and can distinguish the quality of the company from other companies”.

“The phenomenon related to company value occurred in the development of manufacturing company stock prices which experienced a quite drastic decline in 2020. Where the manufacturing sector experienced a correction of 13.57%. The value of shares in the manufacturing sector decreased by IDR 309.13 trillion from IDR 2,317.14 trillion at the end of 2019 to IDR 2,008.01 trillion. This was caused by the Covid-19 pandemic which has become a negative sentiment for the manufacturing sector. This is because the Indonesian manufacturing sector has a considerable dependence on China, which is the center of the Covid-19 outbreak, thereby disrupting the global supply chain” (Saragih, 2020). “The decline in stock prices can be caused by external factors such as market manipulation. Where did PT Indocement Tunggul Perkasa, Tbk (INTP) move downtrend in early 2020. INTP shares closed stagnant at a price of Rp 9,125/share in the first session of trading and in the last month INTP's share price weakened by 2.93% and capitalization INTP shares have

fallen by 24.59%. The decline in INTP's share price occurred in line with the high increase in world coal prices throughout 2020” (Putra, 2022).

“Financial performance is a description of the financial condition of a company which is analyzed with financial analysis tools, so that it can be known about the good and bad financial condition of a company that reflects work performance in a certain period” [2]. “Financial performance in this study is measured by Net Profit Margin (NPM). Net Profit Margin (NPM) is the ratio between net profit, namely sales after deducting all expenses including taxes compared to sales” (Kasmir, 2018). According to the research results of Rasyid and Hastuti (2022), Dayanty and Setyowai (2020), Mudjijah, et al. [3] and Mariani and Suryani (2018) show that “financial performance has a positive and significant effect on company value. Meanwhile, the results of research by Hermawan and Mafulah (2014) show that financial performance has no effect on firm value”.

“The capital structure is a combination of debt and equity in the company's long-term financial structure. Capital structure is an important issue for companies because both the bad capital structure will have a direct impact on the company's finances, this will directly affect the company's value” (Susanto, 2016). According to the research results of Mudjijah, et al. [3] it shows that “capital structure has a positive and significant effect on company value”. Meanwhile, the results of research by Santoso and Susilawati (2019) and Dayanty and Setyowati (2020) show that “capital structure has a negative effect on firm value”. In contrast to the research results of Irawan and Kusuma [4] and Nuradawiyah and Susilawati [5] which show that capital structure has no effect on company value. “Company size is the size of the company seen from the value of equity, sales value or total asset value” (Riyanto, 2015). According to the research results of Irawan and Kusuma [4] and Wahyudi [6] it shows that “company size has a

negative and significant effect on company value". Meanwhile, the results of the research by Dayanty and Setyowati (2020) and Listyaningsih [7] show that "company size has a positive effect on company value". In contrast to the research results of Mudjijah, et al. [3] which show that "company size has no effect on firm value".

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Agency Theory

Agency theory (agency theory) is related to the value of the company because of the conflict between the agent (company management) and the company's shareholders, known as the principal. According to Jensen and Meckling [8] agency theory describes "agency relationships. Jensen and Meckling [8] explain that the company is a collection of contracts (nexus of contracts) between owners of economic resources (principal) and managers (agents) who manage the use and control of these resources. Agency theory or agency theory explains the separation between management functions (by managers) and ownership functions (by shareholders) in a company". "This agency relationship arises when one or more people employ other people to provide services and then delegate decision-making authority to the agent" [9]. "This can lead to information asymmetry between managers and shareholders. Agency problems often occur between investors or creditors and management" [10]. Improving the company's financial performance will provide options for management to develop the company or to improve the welfare of shareholders.

2.2 Signaling Theory

According to Brigham and Houston [10], "investors and managers have the same information about the prospects of a company. Signal theory can be concluded as a theory that can influence firm value, because this theory provides information about the condition of the company through financial reports to reduce information differences. Information received by investors is first interpreted as a good signal (good news) or a bad signal (bad news)". "If the financial performance reported by the company increases, this information can be categorized as a good signal because it indicates a good condition of the company. Conversely, if the reported financial performance decreases, the company is in a bad condition so that it is considered a bad signal" [11].

2.3 Company Value

"Company value is defined as market value because company value can provide maximum prosperity to shareholders if the company's share price increases" (Damayanthi, 2019). "Company value can be measured by the Tobin's Q ratio. This ratio is a comparison between market value plus total debt to total assets" (Hasibuan, et al. 2016). "The Tobin's Q ratio is a more accurate and reliable measurement tool in measuring the effectiveness of management in utilizing and managing its resources" (Tambunan, 2017). Company value can be said to be good if the Tobin's Q ratio is above one (overvalued). The higher the Tobin's Q ratio, the better the company value. On the other hand, if the Tobin's Q ratio is below one (undervalued), it shows that the company's value is not good.

2.4 Financial Performance

"Financial performance is a measure within a company to assess the level of success of a company's profits. Thus, measuring financial performance can be done by analyzing financial reports" (Dayanty and Setyowati, 2020). "To assess financial performance, it can be measured by Net Profit Margin (NPM). Net Profit Margin (NPM) is a ratio used to measure the percentage of net profit on net sales" (Hery, 2018). The higher the NPM means the higher the net profit generated from net sales. On the other hand, the lower the NPM means the lower the net profit generated from net sales.

2.5 Capital Structure

"Capital structure is defined as the comparison between the amount of long-term debt and own capital" (Riyanto, 2015). "Meeting the company's funding needs from its own capital sources comes from share capital, retained earnings and reserves" [5]. "Capital structure can be measured by the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER). Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is a ratio used to assess debt versus equity" (Kasmir, 2018).

2.6 Company Size

"Company size describes the size of a company which is shown in total assets, total sales, average total sales, and average total assets" (Nuraini, 2012). "Company size is seen from the total assets owned by the company which can be used for the company's operational activities. If a company has large total assets, management

has more freedom in using the assets in the company. If seen from the management side, the ease with which they control the company will increase the value of the company” (Prasetia et al, 2014).

2.7 Framework of Thought

2.7.1 The Influence of financial performance on company value

“Financial performance is a measure within a company to assess the success level of a company's profits” (Dayanty and Setyowati, 2020). “Financial performance can be measured by Net Profit Margin (NPM). Net Profit Margin (NPM) is a ratio used to measure the percentage of net profit on net sales” (Hery, 2018). The higher the NPM means the higher the net profit generated from net sales. On the other hand, the lower the NPM means the lower the net profit generated from net sales. Based on signal theory, good financial performance will provide a positive signal to investors to invest in the company so that it will increase the value of the company.

Research by Rasyid and Hastuti (2022), Dayanty and Setyowai (2020), Mudjijah, et al. [3] and Mariani and Suryani (2018) shows that “financial performance has a positive and significant effect on company value. This means that the higher the financial performance, the higher the company value”. So the proposed hypothesis is that:

H1: Financial performance has a positive effect on company value.

2.7.2 The Influence of capital structure on company value

“Capital structure is a comparison of a company's long-term funding which is shown from the comparison of long-term debt to its own capital” [5]. If the capital structure value is high then the company has utilized more external funds than internal funds for its operational activities. The company will have more freedom to carry out its operational activities when it is able to utilize debt while the savings on taxes and other costs are greater when compared to interest costs. In addition, when a company uses debt, the company is considered to have the ability to increase capacity and pay debt. Investor perceptions will be more positive and will increase company value.

“Based on signal theory, capital structure related to the use of debt is a signal to investors that the company's performance and future prospects will be profitable. Investors will expect companies with profitable prospects to avoid selling shares and choose to raise new capital using debt” [10].

Research by Mudjijah, et al. [3] shows that “capital structure has a positive and significant effect on company value. This means that the higher the capital structure, the higher the company value”. So the proposed hypothesis is that:

H2: Capital structure has a positive effect on company value.

2.7.3 The Influence of company size on company value

“Company size is seen from the total assets owned by the company which can be used for the company's operational activities. If a company has large total assets, management has more freedom in using the assets in the company. If seen from the management side, the ease with which they control the company will increase the value of the company” (Prasetia et al, 2014). “Larger companies have more organizational resources because they provide larger and better companies with opportunities to improve company performance” (Mule, et al, 2017).

“Based on agency theory, large companies that have greater agency costs will disclose more extensive information. This is done to reduce agency costs incurred. In addition, larger companies tend to have higher public demand for information than smaller companies” [12].

Research by Dayanty and Setyowati (2020) and Listyaningsih (2020) shows that “company size has a positive effect on company value. This means that the higher the company size, the higher the company value”. So the proposed hypothesis is that:

H3: Company size has a positive effect on company value.

2.7.4 The role of company size in moderating the influence of financial performance on company value

“Financial performance as measured using Net Profit Margin (NPM) shows the company's ability to manage sales to generate profits. A larger

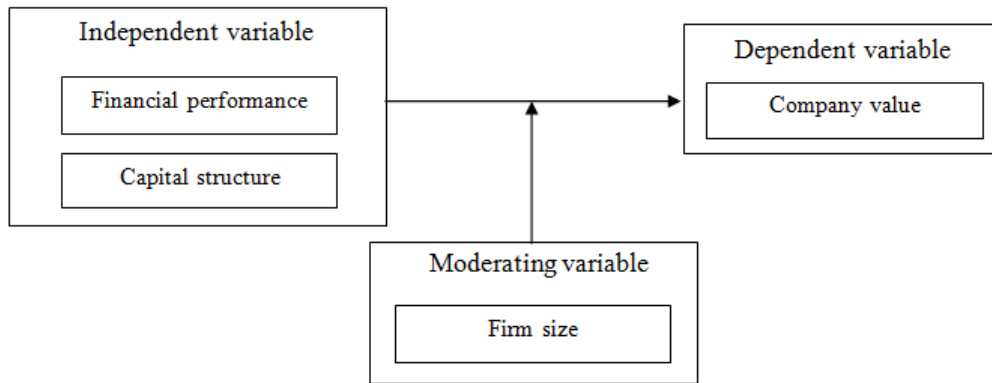


Fig. 1. Framework of thought

company will have more freedom in managing resources so that it will be able to improve the company's financial performance. Large companies tend to be better recognized by the public and will increase trust in the products produced by the company. This will affect sales and can increase company profits so that shareholder welfare as a measure of company value will increase" (Izzah, 2017).

The research results of Mudjijah, et al (2019) show that "company size can moderate the influence of financial performance on company value". So the proposed hypothesis is that:

H4: Company size can moderate the influence of financial performance on company value.

2.7.5 The role of company size in moderating the influence of capital structure on company value

"Capital structure is defined as the ratio between the amount of long-term debt and own capital. An optimal capital structure is very necessary because it can optimize the balance between risk and rate of return" (Riyanto, 2015). "Small companies will tend to use their own capital rather than debt, while large companies are more likely to have strong external funding sources" (Rodoni and Ali, 2014). "Companies that are growing will find it easier to gain the trust of creditors, so they will tend to increase their sources of funds from debt. An increase in company assets will influence management in deciding the funding sources that will be used by the company in order to optimize company value. If the size of the company gets bigger, it will strengthen the positive signal for potential

investors so that the stock market price will increase" [3].

The research results of Santoso and Susilowati (2019) show that "company size can moderate (strengthen) the relationship between capital structure and company value". So the proposed hypothesis is that:

H5: Company size can moderate the relationship between capital structure and company value.

3. METHOD

3.1 Definition and Operationalization of Variables

3.1.1 Dependent variable

The dependent variable used in this study is firm value. Firm value is defined as market value because company value can provide maximum prosperity to shareholders if the company's share price increases (Damayanthi, 2019). In this study, company value is measured by the Tobin's Q ratio. This ratio is a comparison between market value plus total debt to total assets (Hasibuan, et al. 2016). The formula used is as follows:

$$\text{Tobin's Q} = \frac{\text{Market Value of Equity} + \text{Debt}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

3.1.2 Independent variable

3.1.2.1 Financial Performance

Financial performance is a measure in a company to assess the success rate of a

company's profit (Dayanty and Setyowati, 2020). In this study, financial performance is measured by Net Profit Margin (NPM). Net Profit Margin (NPM) is the ratio used to measure the percentage of net profit on net sales (Hery, 2018). The formula used is as follows:

$$\text{Net Profit Margin (NPM)} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Sales}}$$

3.1.2.2 Capital Structure

Capital structure is a comparison of a company's long-term funding which is shown from a comparison of long-term debt to equity [5]. In this study, capital structure is measured by the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER). The Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is the ratio used to assess debt to equity (Kasmir, 2018). The formula used is as follows:

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

3.1.3 Moderating variable

The moderating variable used in this study is company size. The size of the company is seen from the total assets owned by the company that can be used for the company's operations. If the company has large total assets, management is more flexible in using the assets in the company (Prasetya et al, 2014). Company size is measured by the natural logarithm (LN) of the company's total assets.

3.1.4 Population and Samples Research

The population in this study are manufacturing companies in the goods industry sector listed on the IDX during 2019-2021, totaling 61 companies. The sample in this study was determined using a purposive sampling method, namely sampling based on the following criteria: (1) Manufacturing companies in the goods industry sector that are still listed on the IDX during 2019-2021 (2) Manufacturing companies in the goods industry sector that earn profits during 2019-2021.

3.1.5 Analysis Method

Moderated regression analysis (MRA) aims to find out whether the moderating variable will strengthen or weaken the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable [13]. The equation model for testing the hypothesis in this study is as follows:

$$\text{Tobin's Q} = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{NPM} + \beta_2 \text{DER} + \beta_3 \text{SIZE} + \beta_4 \text{NPM} * \text{SIZE} + \beta_5 \text{DER} * \text{SIZE} + \varepsilon$$

Information:

Tobin's Q	= Firm Value
NPM (Financial Performance)	= Net Profit Margin
DER (Capital Structure)	= Debt to Equity Ratio
SIZE	= Firm Size
α	= Constant
$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$	= Regression Coefficient
ε	= Error term

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result

4.1.1 Descriptive test

Based Based on the results of the descriptive statistical test in Table 1, with a total of 114 data, the following information is obtained:

The firm value variable (proxied by Tobin's Q) has an average value of 0.395. This shows that the average value of the sample companies is not good. The lowest Tobin's Q value of 0.00041 was owned by PT Diamond Food Indonesia Tbk in 2019 and the highest value of 1.887 was owned by PT Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk in 2019 with a standard deviation of 0.225.

The financial performance variable (proxied by NPM) has an average value of 11.87%. This shows that on average the ability of the sample companies to generate profits is less than optimal. The lowest NPM value of 0.05% was owned by PT Sekar Bumi Tbk in 2019 and the highest value of 93.89% was owned by PT Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk in 2020 with a standard deviation of 0.134.

The capital structure variable (proxied by DER) has an average value of 76.67%. This shows that on average the financial condition of the sample companies is in good health because the amount of debt is smaller than the amount of capital owned. The lowest DER value of -213% is owned by PT Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk in 2019 and the highest value is 382.48% owned by PT Pyridam Farma Tbk in 2021 with a standard deviation of 0.748.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Tobin's Q	114	,00041	1,88704	,3946859	,22537600
NPM	114	,00050	,93890	,1187588	,13357281
DER	114	-2,13000	3,82480	,7666851	,74811608
SIZE	114	190786210000	179356200000000	13925606890092,40	30688649411225,758
LNSIZE	114	25,97	32,82	28,9046	1,55568
Valid N (listwise)	114				

Sources: SPSS 22

The company size variable (proxied by SIZE) has an average value of 28.90 (IDR 13,925,606,890,092.40). This shows that on average the sample companies are categorized as large companies. The lowest SIZE value is 25.97 (Rp 190,786,210,000) owned by PT Pyridam Farma Tbk in 2019 and the highest value is 32.82 (Rp 179,356,200,000,000) owned by PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2021 with standard deviation of 1.556.

4.1.2 Classical assumption test

4.1.2.1 Normality test

Based on Table 2 after the outlier test by removing 17 data and transforming the data using LG10, it can be seen that the Asymp. The (2-tailed) sig is 0.089 or greater than 0.05, so it

can be concluded that the data in this study are normally distributed, which means that the regression model meets the assumptions of normality.

4.1.2.2 Multicollinearity Test

Based on Table 3 there is no independent variable that has a tolerance value of less than 0.10 and a VIF value greater than 10. So, it can be concluded that in this study there is no multicollinearity between independent variables.

4.1.2.3 Autocorrelation Test

From Table 4, the DW value is 1.003, where the value is between -2 to +2, it can be concluded that in this study there is no autocorrelation.

Table 2. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		97
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	,10622057
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,084
	Positive	,084
	Negative	-,074
Test Statistic		,084
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,089 ^c
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

Sources: SPSS 22

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)		
LG_NPM	,924	1,083
LG_DER	,889	1,125
LG_LNSIZE	,960	1,042

a. Dependent Variable: Tobins_Q

Sources: SPSS 22

Table 4. Autocorrelation test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,800 ^a	,641	,621	,09218428	1,003

a. Predictors: (Constant), DER_LNSIZE, LG_LNSIZE, NPM_LNSIZE, LG_NPM, LG_DER
 b. Dependent Variable: Tobins_Q

Sources: SPSS 22

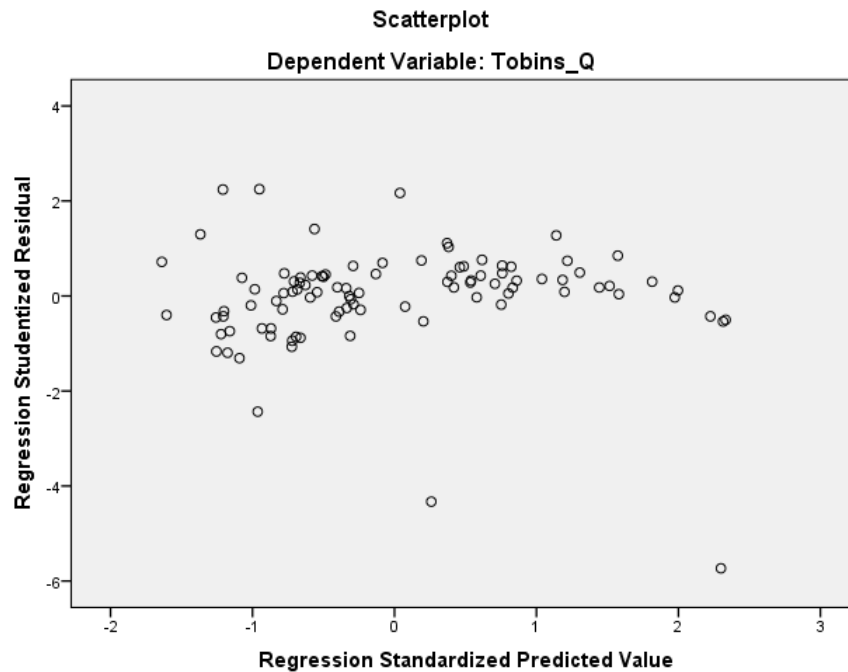


Fig. 2. Heteroscedasticity test

Table 5. Determination coefficient test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
1	,800 ^a	,641	,621

a. Predictors: (Constant), DER_LNSIZE, LG_LNSIZE, NPM_LNSIZE, LG_NPM, LG_DER
 b. Dependent Variable: Tobins_Q

Sources: SPSS 22

4.1.2.4 Heteroscedasticity Test

From the scatterplot graph, it can be seen that the points spread randomly and are spread both above and below the zero on the Y axis. It can be concluded that in this research heteroscedasticity does not occur, so that the regression model is feasible to use.

4.1.3 Model fit test

4.1.3.1 Determination Coefficient Test

From Table 5, it can be seen that the coefficient of determination or R Square is 0.641, meaning

that the effect of financial performance and capital structure on firm value with firm size as a moderating variable is only 64.1%. Meanwhile, 35.9% is explained or influenced by other variables that are not included in this research model.

4.1.3.2 F Test

From the regression test in Table 6, it is obtained that the calculated F is 32.456 and the significance value is 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05. This can be interpreted that the regression model used in this study is feasible for further testing.

Table 6. F Test

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1,379	5	,276	32,456	,000 ^b
	Residual	,773	91	,008		
	Total	2,152	96			

a. Dependent Variable: Tobins_Q
 b. Predictors: (Constant), DER_LNSIZE, LG_LNSIZE, NPM_LNSIZE, LG_NPM, LG_DER

Sources: SPSS 22

Table 7. T Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-,765	,680		-1,124	,264
	LG_NPM	,001	,033	,004	,041	,967
	LG_DER	-,006	,046	-,016	-,126	,900
	LG_LNSIZE	,678	,475	,099	1,429	,156
	NPM_LNSIZE	-,013	,008	-,162	-1,549	,125
	DER_LNSIZE	,009	,001	,774	6,037	,000

a. Dependent Variable: Tobins_Q

Sources: SPSS 22

Table 8. Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-,765	,680		-1,124	,264
	LG_NPM	,001	,033	,004	,041	,967
	LG_DER	-,006	,046	-,016	-,126	,900
	LG_LNSIZE	,678	,475	,099	1,429	,156
	NPM_LNSIZE	-,013	,008	-,162	-1,549	,125
	DER_LNSIZE	,009	,001	,774	6,037	,000

a. Dependent Variable: Tobins_Q

Sources: SPSS 22

4.1.4 Hypothesis test

4.1.4.1 T Test

Based on the calculation above, obtained:

- (1) Financial performance has no effect on firm value.
- (2) Capital structure has no effect on firm value.
- (3) Firm size has no effect on firm value.
- (4) Company size is not able to moderate the effect of financial performance on firm value.
- (5) Firm size is able to moderate the effect of capital structure on firm value.

4.1.4.2 Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA)

Based on the test results with moderated regression analysis (MRA),

the regression equation is obtained as follows:

$$\text{Tobin's Q} = -0,765 + 0,001 \text{ NPM} - 0,006 \text{ DER} + 0,678 \text{ SIZE} - 0,013 \text{ NPM*SIZE} + 0,009 \text{ DER*SIZE} + \epsilon$$

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 The Effect of Financial Performance on Firm Value

Based on the results of the t test it is concluded that financial performance has no effect on firm value. This could be due to financial performance as measured by Net Profit Margin (NPM) which shows how much a company's ability to generate profit from net sales. A low NPM value reflects that the company is experiencing difficulties in achieving maximum net profit from each sale.

This triggers problems related to the company's financial performance because the company will find it difficult to manage company costs such as increases in raw material costs, salary increases and interest expense payments. A low NPM will certainly affect investor interest in investing in the company, resulting in a decrease in the company's stock price followed by a decrease in the value of the company.

The results of this study support the research of Hermawan and Mafulah (2014) showing that financial performance has no effect on firm value.

5.2 The Effect of Capital Structure on Firm Value

Based on the results of the t test it is concluded that capital structure has no effect on firm value. This can be caused by the capital structure which is proxied by the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) which is the ratio between total debt and total equity or equity. A capital value that is greater than debt to a company cannot yet show the company's ability to optimize the use of debt to increase company value because in the capital market the movement of stock prices and the creation of added value of a company are also influenced by market conditions. In addition, the decrease in DER does not affect the increase in firm value. This shows that debt to a company cannot be used as a benchmark for investors because investors see how management uses these funds effectively and efficiently to achieve added value for the company. The size of the company's debt also does not affect the value of the company because companies with high debt can also have high company value and companies with low debt do not rule out the possibility of high company value.

The results of this study support the research of Irawan and Kusuma [4] and Nuradawiyah and Susilawati [5] which show that capital structure has no effect on firm value.

5.3 The Effect of Company Size on Firm Value

Based on the results of the t test it is concluded that firm size has no effect on firm value. This is because an investor, if he wants to assess a company, will not only look at the size of the company, but investors will review it from various aspects, such as paying attention to the company's performance as seen from the company's financial statements, the good name

of the company, and dividend policy before deciding to invest. capital in a company. So that the size of the company will not affect the value of the company.

The results of this study support the research of Mudjijah, et al. (2019) which shows that company size has no effect on firm value.

5.4 Company Size Moderates the Effect of Financial Performance on Firm Value

Based on the results of the t test it is concluded that company size is not able to moderate the effect of financial performance on firm value. This is because a company with a large size does not guarantee that the company is capable of producing good financial performance. Vice versa, a company with a small size does not guarantee that the company is capable of producing poor financial performance. So that the size of the company does not affect the relationship between financial performance and company value [14,15]

The results of this study support Aisyah and Sartika's research (2022) which shows that company size is unable to moderate the effect of financial performance on firm value [16]

5.5 Company Size Moderates the Effect of Capital Structure on Firm Value

Based on the results of the t test it is concluded that firm size is able to moderate the effect of capital structure on firm value. This is because an optimal capital structure is needed because it optimizes the balance between risk and return. Small companies will tend to use their own capital rather than debt, while large companies are more likely to have strong sources of external funding. Companies that are growing will find it easier to gain the trust of creditors, so they tend to increase sources of funds from debt. An increase in company assets will affect management in deciding the funding sources to be used by the company in order to optimize the value of the company. If the size of the company gets bigger, it will strengthen the positive signal for potential investors so that the stock market price will increase.

The results of this study support the research of Santoso and Susilowati (2019) which shows that company size can moderate (strengthen) the relationship between capital structure and company value.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1 Conclusions

Financial Performance has no effect on Firm Value. This can happen because a low NPM value reflects that the company is experiencing difficulties in achieving maximum net profit from each sale. A low NPM will certainly affect investor interest in investing in the company, resulting in a decrease in the company's stock price followed by a decrease in the value of the company. Capital Structure has no effect on Firm Value. This can happen because debt to a company cannot be used as a benchmark for investors because investors see more how management uses these funds effectively and efficiently to achieve added value for the company. Company Size has no effect on Firm Value. This can happen because an investor, if he wants to assess a company, will not only look at the size of the company, but investors will review it from various aspects, such as paying attention to the company's performance as seen from the company's financial statements, the good name of the company, and dividend policy before deciding to invest in a company. So that the size of the company will not affect the value of the company. Company size is unable to moderate the effect of financial performance on firm value. This can happen because a company with a large size does not guarantee that the company is capable of producing good financial performance. Vice versa, a company with a small size does not guarantee that the company is capable of producing poor financial performance. Company size is able to moderate the influence of Capital Structure on Firm Value. This can happen because small companies will tend to use their own capital rather than debt, while large companies are more likely to have strong sources of external funding. Companies that are growing will find it easier to gain the trust of creditors, so they tend to increase sources of funds from debt. An increase in company assets will affect management in deciding the funding sources to be used by the company in order to optimize the value of the company.

6.2 Suggestions

For future researchers, because (1) the results of research on financial performance, capital structure, and company size found no effect on the sample firm value that has been carried out, it is advisable to do another test because it is not in accordance with the prevailing theory. (2)

changing proxies for financial performance, for example using Return on Assets (ROA) or Return on Equity (ROE), changing proxies for capital structure, for example using the Debt to Assets Ratio (DAR). (3) adding a sample of the companies under study, for example using all manufacturing companies in order to obtain more general research results.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

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