IJAMESC, Vol. 2 No. 5, October 2024
DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v2i5.285 e-ISSN 2986-8645

THE EFFECT OF PROFIT MANAGEMENT, WEBSITE INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND INTERNET FINANCIAL REPORTING ON COMPANY VALUE BY MODERATION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Ridwan Fauzi Ari Hamzah[1]*, Iin Rosini[2], Nofryanti[3]
[1,2]Postgraduate Faculty of Masters in Accounting, Pamulang University, Indonesia
*Corresponding Author:
ridwanfauziarihamzah@gmail.com

Abstract
The purpose of this research is to obtain empirical evidence regarding the board of commissioners moderating the influence of earnings management, website information disclosure and internet financial reporting on company value. This research used a purposive sampling method in determining the sample with 35 companies as samples and a 5 year observation period from 2018 to 2022 so that 175 observation data were obtained. Research data was obtained through the official website of the Indonesian stock exchange and the websites of each company. Data analysis uses E-Views with panel data regression analysis using the Random Effect Model. The results of the research show that earnings management does not affect company value, website information disclosure has an effect on company value, internet financial reporting has no effect on company value, the board of commissioners moderates by weakening the influence of earnings management on company value, the board of commissioners does not moderate the effect of website information disclosure on The value of the company and the board of commissioners moderates by strengthening the influence of earnings management on company value.

Keywords: Company Value, Earning Management, Disclosure of Website Information, Internet Financial Reporting, Board of Commissioners

1. Introduction

Company value is an investor's assessment of how well a company manages its resources, which is reflected in the selling price of its shares. A higher selling price of a share indicates that the value of the company is higher, which means that the well-being and prosperity of the shareholders are guaranteed (Ginting, Saerang and Maramis, 2020). (Priyastuty, 2015), said that the value of the company is an aspect that the company still needs to pay attention to. The management always tries to increase the value of the company, because this not only brings wealth to the shareholders, but also makes it easier to finance the company. Therefore, when making financial decisions, companies must consider financial sources to finance their investments and business activities. In this way, companies can continue to compete and survive in the global competition that is intensifying with time.

The occurring phenomenon originates from the company PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk. (ICBP) in 2020. (Rianti, 2021) research from www.idx.com says that in 2020 PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur, Tbk posted a 17% profit. This shows that in 2020, the COVID-19 epidemic did not significantly affect the operational activities of PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur, Tbk. The positive development encourages PT's share price to rise. Indofood Sukses Makmur, Tbk, which indirectly increases the corporate value of PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur, Tbk. This was proven on August 3, 2020 by PT's share price. Indofood Sukses Makmur, Tbk improved to Rp. 6475 which is 28% more than March 24, 2020.

Next, what happened to PT. Mayora Indah Tbk. (MYOR) in 2021 in a study by (Puspitasari, 2021) where he said in his study that PT. Mayora Indah Tbk performed quite well during the Covid-19 pandemic. MYOR's sales increased by 13.12% to Rp. 19,880 billion in January-September 2021. This amount increased from Rp. 17.58 trillion were printed during the same period last year. But the share price of MYOR fell by 620 points or 21.53%. MYOR shares are sold with a target price of IDR. 2070. This is consistent with lower revenue projections due to cost inflation. Mayora Indah's net profit fell more than 30% to Rp. 977.93 billion, although in the same period last year, MYOR earned a net profit of Rp. 1.55 trillion.

About the phenomenon that happened in PT. Mayora Indah, Tbk, it can be seen that the sales situation reflected in the company's share price is not directly proportional to the company's value. Several issuers experienced declines in share prices as corporate profits improved.

The main focus of this study is on enterprise value measured by Tobin's Q, because enterprise value is one of the most important aspects that companies use as a benchmark for business success in managing their business, and the reason for using Tobin's Q as a gauge. to define Business. value comes from the fact that investors often look at Tobin's Q as a possible indicator when evaluating investment decisions. If Tobin's Q is high, it may indicate that the market believes that the company has good growth prospects.

Ways to increase the value of a company can be earnings management, which involves manipulating the company's financial statements. The purpose of this performance management measure is to improve the presentation of financial statements in such a way that the value of the company can be increased, even if this increase is only small (Riswandi and Yuniarti, 2020). (Suprianto and Setiawan, 2018) argue that managers apply performance management as a means to convey positive signals to shareholders about future actions through corporate performance.

Disclosure of information through websites is related to the value of the company, because companies that use online platforms to share information can make it easier for investors to get company information efficiently. This measure can increase the confidence of investors in the company, because through the website you can quickly access various information related to the company, which in turn can give a complete picture to investors interested in investing in the company. (Azhmi and Subekti, 2017) said that disclosing information through a company website can restore the confidence of investors and potential investors. This trust can be seen in the decisions made by investors and potential investors, which are obtained by paying attention to accounting information and other useful information on the company's website.

Internet financial reporting can be defined as the use of corporate websites to disseminate corporate financial information and corporate performance (H. Hezadeen, Djamhuri and Widya, 2016). There are several factors that encourage companies to move to IFR, namely, first, the costs of disseminating information on the Internet are low compared to disseminating information in print.

Second, IFR allows organizations to communicate information to consumers, unlike annual paper reports, which communicate information only to certain groups (Yassin, 2017). Third, (Yassin, 2017) shows that the decision-making process is accelerated by increasing disclosure and providing more timely information. Fourth, (Reskino and

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v2i5.285 e-ISSN 2986-8645

Sinaga, 2017) said that one of the main advantages of IFR is the potential for large savings in the cost of producing and disseminating financial information. The Internet allows businesses to reach a wider category of stakeholders at relatively lower costs.

This research then examines the mechanisms carried out by the Board of Independent Commissioners, which is one of the elements of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) in Indonesia. The value of the company is also significantly affected by the participation of the council in the company. This is emphasized because the council acts as a control body in general and especially in the activities of the whole company. As competition intensifies, various companies have begun to implement effective, structured and responsible management practices. The connection between the board and the value of the company is very important in the corporate management system. The authorized person has the main responsibility for controlling the company and making strategic decisions (Pratiwi, 2023).

Previous research on the influence of earnings management on company value has produced different conclusions. Research results from (Lestari & Ningrum, 2018; Hendra & Erinos, 2020) that the implementation of earnings management has no effect on company value. This shows that the earnings management carried out by the company has a negative direction because the company reduces its profits to save taxes, not using profits as a way to increase company value. This is different from the results of (Putri, 2019; Riswandi & Yuniarti, 2020) found that earnings management has an effect on company value. Profit management actions are carried out by financial managers to fulfill personal interests. The results of these two studies show that the higher the earnings management carried out, the higher the value of a company.

Results of research on website information disclosure on company value. (Anisa, 2021; Fernanda & Sukarmanto, 2022) found that disclosure of website information had a negative impact on company value. This is because the high level of website information disclosure contributes to the high value of the company by reducing stock price misunderstandings, reducing information asymmetry and uncertainty about the company's future prospects, and helping investors increase investment. Excessive disclosure of website information can also lead to excessive company information, which can cause misunderstandings by all readers and disseminate important information that can damage the company's competitive strategy.

Different from research (Narsa & Pratiwi, 2014; Amalia & Azib, 2020) which found that website information disclosure had an effect on company value. The easy availability of information through the website significantly contributes to quick and important information access by investors. The information on the website includes financial and non-financial aspects, which suggests that the effort of corporate executives to signal through the information on the website can strengthen investor confidence. As a result, demand for the stock may increase, which in turn may increase the value of the company. Internet financial reporting on company value produces different conclusions. In research (Anisa, 2021), the results showed internet financial reporting had an insignificant negative effect on company value. Because the high level of IFR implementation is not in line with the large value of the company. The results of the research show that the implementation of IFR is good, but the market reaction is down, this is proven by shares having a market value smaller than their book value (under value).

The results of this research are not in line with research (Narsa & Pratiwi, 2014; Sitorus & Rianti, 2020; Fernanda & Sukarmanto, 2022) which shows that internet financial reporting has a significant positive effect on company value. This is because companies that carry out internet financial reporting tend to effectively provide more information with a high level of transparency and relevance.

Because to gaps or findings that conflict with previous research, researchers want to re-examine the relationship between company value and earnings management, website information disclosure and internet financial reporting. The researcher intends to conduct research entitled "the influence of earnings management, website information disclosure and internet financial reporting on company value moderated by the board of commissioners" using the research year 2018-2022 and non-cyclicals consumer companies.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1 Agency theory

Agency theory is about earnings management variables that have a fixed value because, according to this theory, an agency relationship occurs when one or more people (principals) hire other people (agents) to provide a service and then delegate decision-making authority to. the company agent In this case, the shareholder as the assignee has the assumption that the shareholders are only interested in improving the economic performance or investment in the company. In the relationship between the agent and the principal (shareholder), where the agent provides all accounting information, there must be strong trust, because only the management knows for sure the state of the company (Sugiyanto & Murwaningsari, 2018).

2.2 Signalling Theory

Signal theory is a measure of corporate governance that provides clues to investors about how management assesses a company and its future prospects. This theory suggests that investors can differentiate companies with high value from companies with low value Brigham dan Houston (2019). Signaling theory explains how companies give signals to investors in the form of information. These signals include information about the company's performance, and financial and non-financial information from IFR data, so these signals can influence investor reactions reflected in stock price changes, as shown by the company's abnormal stock return data (Narsa & Pratiwi, 2014)

2.3 Company Value

Equity Market Value (MEV) and Tobin's Q are used to determine the value of a company. MEV is obtained by multiplying the number of shares outstanding and the closing price at the end of the year. The Tobin's Q method is an alternative method for determining the value of a company developed by Professor James Tobin. The company's long-term goal is to optimize the value of the company (Wijaya dan Sedana, 2015). Tobin's Q ratio is used to measure the value of a company. Tobin's Q ratio probably provides the best information because Tobin's Q includes all components of a company's debt and equity, not just common stock and not just the company's equity, but all of the company's assets. Tobin's q is measured using the following formula:

$$Tobin's\ Q = \frac{MVE\ + Debt}{TA}$$

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v2i5.285 e-ISSN 2986-8645

2.4 Earnings Management

According to agency theory, earnings management can occur because of different interests between principals (company owners) and agents (managers). This happens because managers (managers) have information about the company that is not owned by shareholders and use it to increase their utility (Erawati & Siang, 2021). In this research, the measurement used is Discretionary Accruals using the Modified Jones Model, which is designed to reduce the existence of suspicion in the Jones model in measuring discretionary accruals, this model is estimated in the event period (Dechow et al in Abdurrahim, 2014). The formula used is as follows:

a. Calculating Total Accrual

$$TAC_{it} = NI_{it} - CFO_{it}$$

b. Estimating Total Accrual (TAC) with Ordinary Least Squares (OLS)

$$\frac{TA_{it}}{A_{it_{-1}}} = \beta_1\left(\frac{1}{A_{it}}\right) + \beta_2\left(\frac{REV_{it}}{A_{it_{-1}}}\right) + \beta_3\left(\frac{PPE_{it}}{A_{it_{-1}}}\right)$$

c. Calculating Non-Discretionary Accrual (NDA)

$$NDA_{it} = \beta_1\left(\frac{1}{A_{it_{-1}}}\right) + \beta_2\left(\frac{REV_{it} - REC_{it}}{A_{it_{-1}}}\right) + \beta_3\left(\frac{PPE_{it}}{A_{it_{-1}}}\right)$$

d. Calculating Discretionary Accrual (DA)

$$DA_{it} = \left(\frac{TAC_{it}}{A_{it_{-1}}}\right) - NDA_{it}$$

2.5 Disclosure of Website Information

Disclosure of Website Information was first used by Ettredge et al. (2002) to measure the type of information reporting on company websites using measurement items, namely current news, financial information and stock information. Lai et al. (2010) again adapted this level of website information disclosure and motivated it by adding two types of information reporting on company websites that apply IFR, namely basic company profiles and operational items.

This research refers to research conducted by Narsa & Pratiwi (2014) where the measurement of the website information disclosure variable was measured using 4 point scale. The company's basic profile was given a value of 1 point. A value of 2 points is given for quarterly financial reports and simple semi-annual or annual reports. A complete set of financial reports (quarterly, half-yearly or annually) and the directors' annual report is given 3 points. The directors' detailed annual reporting including the company's business strategy and major division subsidiaries and objectives and business plans is given 4 points. The formula used is as follows:

$$\text{PIW Index} = \frac{\textit{Company Obtained Score}}{\textit{Maximum Score}}$$

2.6 Internet Financial Reporting

Through Internet Financial Reporting, companies are able to disseminate information more widely, faster and cheaper. Internet Financial Reporting is one way for companies to publish or disseminate company financial information to the public via the internet. Accounting literature states that IFR is known as voluntary disclosure, not because of the content of the disclosure but because of the tools used (Sukmadilaga, C. et al, 2019).

Research by Amalia & Azib (2020) explains that measuring Internet Financial Reporting is divided into four criteria, including content, timeliness, technology and user support. The measurement of a company's IFR Index is determined from the total score obtained, where each component has a certain score achievement. The formula used is as follows:

$$\textit{Index IFR} = \frac{\text{Total Score for Each Index}}{\text{Maximum Index Score}} \text{ X } 100\%$$

2.7 Board of Commissioners

The board of commissioners is part of corporate governance. V. J. Kurniawan & Rahardjo (2014) said that the size of the board of commissioners is part of the corporate governance mechanism. This is reinforced by the opinion of Kurniyawati (2019) who emphasizes that the board of commissioners is an important corporate governance mechanism, because the board of directors can ensure that managers follow the interests of the board. The main task of a commissioner is to assess and direct the company's strategy, control risks, the size of the company's budget, business plans, resolve conflicts of interest, and monitor the openness and effectiveness of communication processes that occur within the company (Adira 2023). The board of commissioners in this study is calculated using the ratio or percentage between the number of independent commissioners compared to the total number of members of the board of commissioners as follows:

$$\textit{Index IFR} = \frac{\text{Total Score for Each Index}}{\text{Maximum Index Score}} \text{X } 100\%$$

2.8 Hypothesis Formulation

The variables that will be tested in this research will be developed in a conceptual framework which can be described as follows:

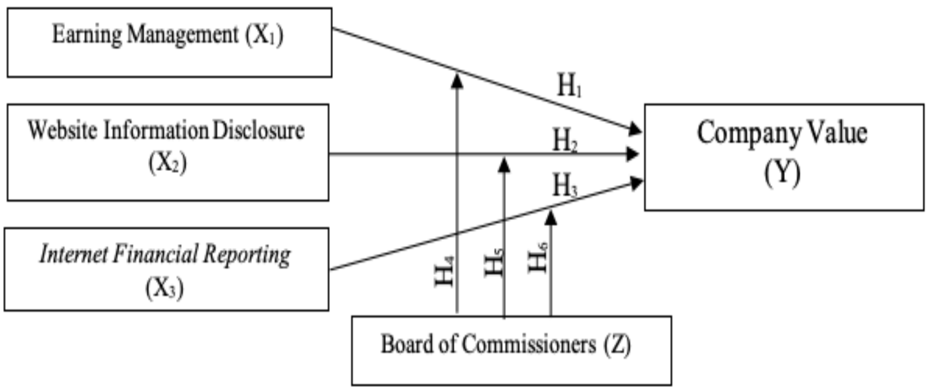

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

H1: Allegedly, Earnings Management Influences Company Value.
H2: Allegedly, Disclosure of Website Information Has a Positive Influence on Company Value.
H3: Allegedly, Internet Financial Reporting has a positive influence on Company Value.
H4: Allegedly, the Board of Commissioners Moderates the Influence of Earnings Management on Company Value.
H5: Allegedly, the Board of Commissioners Moderates the Influence of Website Information Disclosure on Company Value.
H6: Allegedly, the Board of Commissioners Moderates the Influence of Internet Financial Reporting on Company Value.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v2i5.285 e-ISSN 2986-8645

3. Methods

The type of data used in this research is secondary data in the form of information disclosure, annual reports, financial reports of companies that meet the criteria for companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange in the Consumer Non-Cyclicals Sector for the 2018-2022 period obtained from www.idx.go .id as well as from the official website of the registered company, so the data collection technique used is documentation and content analysis techniques. The sample in this research was 35 companies over 5 years so that a total of 175 observation data were obtained.

The method used in selecting the sample was a purposive sampling method with several selected criteria, including:

1) Consumer Non-Cyclicals Sector Companies that were listed and not delisted from the Indonesian Stock Exchange during the research period.
2) The Consumer Non-Cyclicals Sector Company provides and publishes complete financial reports and annual reports during the research period.
3) The Consumer Non-Cyclicals Sector Company did not experience losses during the research period.
4) The company has a website that can be accessed to make it easier to find information about website information disclosure and internet financial reporting.

The data that has been collected is then analyzed using descriptive statistics, panel data quality testing, moderated regression analysis, classical assumption tests (normality test, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation) and hypothesis testing (t statistical test, f statistical test and coefficient of determination). Analysis of the data obtained in this research will use the help of computer technology, namely the Econometric Views (Eviews) application program version 9.

The data in this study was tested using two types of regression methods, namely the multiple linear regression method and Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA). The use of these two types of regression methods is to test the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable which is moderated by the moderating variable with an interval or ratio measurement scale in a linear equation. The regression model used is as follows:

$$\mathbf{NP = \alpha + \beta 1ML + \beta 2PIW + \beta 3IFR + \varepsilon}$$

$$\mathbf{NP = \alpha + \beta 1ML + \beta 2PIW + \beta 3IFR + \beta 4DKI + \beta 5(ML{*}DKI) + \beta 6(PIW{*}DKI) + \beta 7(IFR{*}DKI) + \varepsilon}$$

Information:

NP	: Company Value
α	: Constant
β1-β7	: Regression Coefficient
ML	: Profit Management
PIW	: Website Information Disclosure
IFR	: Internet Financial Reporting
DKI	: Independent Board of Commissioners
ML*DKI	: Interaction Between Profit Management and Company Value
PIW*DKI	: Interaction Between Website Information Disclosure and Company Value
IFR*DKI	: Interaction Between Internet Financial Reporting and Company Value
ε	: error term

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v2i5.285 e-ISSN 2986-8645

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Descriptive Statistics

The purpose of descriptive statistics is to provide an overview of the characteristics of the research variables consisting of Earning Management, Website Information Disclosure, Internet Financial Reporting and Board of Commissioners on Company Value.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics Results

	NP	ML	PIW	IFR	DK
Mean	2.339308	-0.030383	0.804143	0.815082	0.406000
Median	1.596905	-0.018901	0.850000	0.819672	0.380000
Maximum	14.58347	0.233358	0.975000	0.885246	0.830000
Minimum	0.434793	-0.357139	0.275000	0.704918	0.200000
Std. Dev.	2.256504	0.080734	0.137770	0.041948	0.110802
Skewness	2.964338	-0.585406	-1.534699	-0.660559	1.505244
Kurtosis	13.10419	4.688757	5.015125	2.789494	6.467492

Source: Data processed by researchers with E-Views 9.0, 2024

From the results of descriptive statistics, the analysis is as follows:

1) The average value of the company value variable is 2.3393, indicating that non-cyclical consumer companies have a value greater than one, which means investment in assets produces profits greater than the investment costs. The maximum value of
2) 14.58 occurred at PT. Unilever Indonesia, Tbk in 2020, which is because in 2020 PT. Unilever Indonesia, Tbk carried out a stock split so that the number of outstanding shares increased and trading volume also increased. A minimum score of 0.43 was obtained by PT. Wismilak Inti Makmur, Tbk in 2018. This is because share trading on the stock exchange is declining, so the share price of PT. Wismilak Inti Makmur, Tbk weakened.
3) The Earnings Management variable has an average value of -0.030383 which shows that overall, companies tend to manipulate profits that are greater than actual profits. The maximum value of 0.23 occurs at PT. Bisi Internasional, Tbk in 2018, this indicates that there are earnings management practices that are too aggressive in manipulating financial reports. The minimum value obtained by PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya, Tbk in 2021 is -0.36. this could indicate PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya, Tbk deliberately reduces their profits to very low or even negative levels to deceive investors or other parties about their performance.
4) Website Information Disclosure has an average of 0.804143, which means that overall non-cyclical consumer companies are in the right area, this is because on average non-cyclical consumer companies tend to present a large amount of information to their visitors. The maximum value is at PT. Buyung Poetra Sembada, Tbk. in 2018, PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur, Tbk from 2019 to 2022 and PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur, Tbk. from 2020 to 2022. This shows that the company's website provides almost complete or close to complete information to its visitors. The minimum value of 0.275 occurs at PT. Garudafood Putra Putri Jaya, Tbk in 2018, this shows that the company may not provide much information to its visitors or may only provide very limited information.
5) Internet Financial Reporting has an average value of 0.815082, which means that non-cyclical consumer companies tend to have a relatively high level of internet financial reporting quality. The maximum value of 0.885246 is at PT. Indofood CBP Sukses

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v2i5.285 e-ISSN 2986-8645

Makmur, Tbk in 2021 and 2022 and PT. Multipolar, Tbk in 2021 and 2022. The minimum value of 0.704918 is for the company PT. Midi Utama Indonesia, Tbk in 2018, 2019 and 2020. Which means, the company has not been good enough in presenting financial information to its visitors for those years.

6) The Board of Commissioners proxied by the Board of Independent Commissioners has an average value of 0.406000 which shows that non-cyclical consumer companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange have independent board of commissioners who are less able to maintain their independence within the company, this is proven by the proportion of the number of independent commissioners and their length of time. the commissioner takes office.

4.2 Panel Data Regression Estimation

Table 2. Conclusion of Equation Model Test I

No	Metode	Pengujian	Hasil
1	Chow Test	Common Effect vs Fixed Effect	Fixed Effect
2	Hausman Test	Fixed Effect vs Random Effect	Random Effect
3	Langrange Multiplier Test	Common Effect dan Random Effect	Random Effect

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2024

Table 3. Conclusion of Equation Model Test II

No	Metode	Pengujian	Hasil
1	Chow Test	Common Effect vs Fixed Effect	Fixed Effect
2	Hausman Test	Fixed Effect vs Random Effect	Random Effect
3	Langrange multiplier Test	Common Effect dan Random Effect	Random Effect

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2024

Based on the results of testing the three models in both the first and second regression equations, namely the Chow test, Hausman test and Langrange Multiplier test, it can be concluded that the Random Effects Model in the panel data regression method is used further to estimate and analyze the factors that influence company value. on 35 companies in the consumer non-cyclicals sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2018-2022 period.

4.3 Classic Assumption Test

4.3.1 Normality Test

The normality test is used to determine whether the regression model has a normal distribution (distribution) of data or not. The following are the results of the normality test in this study:

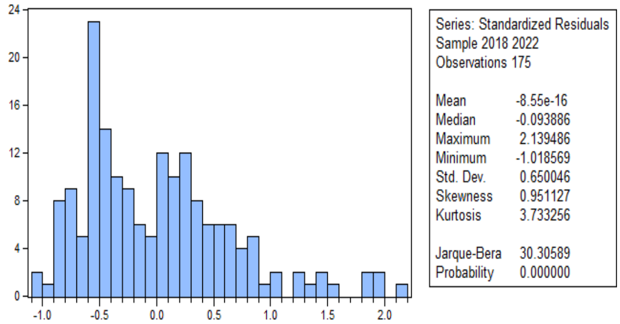

Figure 2. Normality Test Results

Source: Data processed by researchers with E-Views 9.0, 2024

In Figure 2 it can be seen that the probability value from the Jarque-Bera Test is 0.000000 or less than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the distribution in non-cyclical consumer companies for the 2018-2022 period is not normal. This can happen because the data studied is varied, consisting of 35 companies over 5 years, so there are 175 observations.

Based on this reality, it does not rule out the possibility of an abnormal distribution. This is supported by the assumption of the Central Limit Theorem which explains that for research that has a number of observations of more than 30, the assumption of normality can be ignored (Gujarati, 2015).

4.3.2 Multicollinearity Test

In this research, symptoms of multicollinearity can be seen from the correlation values between variables contained in the correlation matrix. If there is a correlation between independent variables or a value inflation factors (VIF) value below 10, it is stated that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity (Ghozali, 2016).

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	11.20965	405.5497	NA
ML	4.353948	1.166253	1.020839
PIW	1.482598	35.69729	1.012270
IFR	16.14309	389.0304	1.021813

Source: Data processed by researchers with E-Views 9.0, 2024

Based on table 4, it can be seen that the value inflation factos (VIF) test model for all independent variables shows numbers 1.020839, 1.012270 and 1.021813 or below 10, thus it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity between the independent variables.

4.3.3 Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 5. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey

F-statistic	1.336444	Prob. F(3,171)	0.2642
Obs*R-squared	4.009118	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.2605
Scaled explained SS	24.49637	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.0000

Source: Data processed by researchers with E-Views 9.0, 2024

Based on the Heteroscedasticity Test using the Breusch Pagan Godfrey Test in table 4.18, it can be seen that the probability chi-square value in Obs*R-squared shows a value of 0.2605 or above 0.05, which means that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v2i5.285 e-ISSN 2986-8645

4.3.4 Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation in this study was tested using the Durbin-Watson table as follows:

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test

Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.053479	Mean dependent var	0.116223
Adjusted R-squared	0.036874	S.D. dependent var	0.281064
S.E. of regression	0.275833	Sum squared resid	13.01036
F-statistic	3.220548	Durbin-Watson stat	1.032748
Prob(F-statistic)	0.024133		

Source: Data processed by researchers with E-Views 9.0, 2024

Table 6 above shows the Durbin-Watson stat value of 1.032748, with the dU value in the Durbin-Watson table calculated with a sample size of n = 175 and a number of variables k = 4 so that the dU result is 1.7996 and the dL value is 1.7062, so the value is 4 -dU is 2.2004 and the 4-dL value is 2.2938. This shows that the DW value is between the dU and 4-dU values so that there is no autocorrelation (1.7996 > 1.032748 < 2.2004).

4.4 Panel Data Regression Analysis

4.4.1 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The results of the Random Effects Model panel data regression before interaction on the moderating variable or analysis of the regression equation in equation I are displayed in the following table:

Table 7. Results of Regression Analysis Equation I

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.510582	0.985226	1.533234	0.1271
ML	-0.013331	0.355639	-0.037484	0.9701
PIW	0.999985	0.342334	2.921083	0.0040
IFR	-2.135779	1.236266	-1.727605	0.0859

Source: Data processed by researchers with E-Views 9.0, 2024

Based on table 7, so it can be interpreted as the first regression equation is obtained as follows:

$$NP = 1.510582 - 0.013331\ ML + 0.999985\ PIW - 2.135779\ IFR + \varepsilon$$

1) The constant value shows a value of 1.510582, meaning that if the independent variable is 0 (zero), then the company value will increase by 1.510582
2) The regression coefficient value for the earnings management variable shows a value of 0.013331 and is negative. This shows that every increase in the earnings management variable will reduce the company value by 0.013331 and otherwise.
3) The regression coefficient value of the website information disclosure variable shows a value of 0.999985 and is positive. This means that if website information disclosure increases by one unit while other variables are held constant, then the company value will increase by 0.999985 and otherwise.
4) The regression coefficient value for the internet financial reporting variable shows a value of 2.135779 and is negative. Every increase in the internet financial reporting variable will reduce the company value by 2.135779 and otherwise.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v2i5.285 e-ISSN 2986-8645

4.4.2 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The results of the Random Effects Model panel data regression after there is interaction with the moderating variable or analysis of the regression equation in equation II are displayed in the following table:

Table 8. Results of Regression Analysis Equation II

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	64.12489	13.82461	4.638461	0.0000
ML	9.716389	5.211562	1.864391	0.0640
PIW	0.079732	5.652830	0.014105	0.9888
IFR	-76.76209	16.58154	-4.629370	0.0000
DK	-153.9780	34.69422	-4.438145	0.0000
ML_DK	-26.83982	12.43893	-2.157726	0.0324
PIW_DK	9.443391	15.33668	0.615739	0.5389
IFR_DK	180.6640	40.55795	4.454465	0.0000

Source: Data processed by researchers with E-Views 9.0, 2024

Based on table 7, the second regression equation is obtained as follows:

$$NP = 64.12489 + 9.716389\ ML + 0.079732\ PIW - 76.76209\ IFR - 153.9780\ DK - 26.8398\ ML*DK + 9.443391\ PIW*DK + 180.6640\ IFR*DK + \varepsilon$$

The interpretation of the panel data random effects model regression results from the second equation is:

1) The regression coefficient value for the board of commissioners is 153.9780 and is negative, which means that if the board of commissioners increases by one unit while other variables are considered constant, then the company value will decrease by 153.9780 and otherwise.
2) The regression coefficient value of earnings management interaction between the board of commissioners is 26.8398 and is negative, which means that if the interaction between earnings management and the board of commissioners increases by one unit while other variables are considered constant, then the company value will decrease by 26.8398 and otherwise.
3) The regression coefficient value of the website information disclosure interaction between the board of commissioners is 9.443391, which means that if the interaction between website information disclosure and the board of commissioners increases by one unit while other variables are considered constant, then the company value will increase by 9.443391 and otherwise.
4) The regression coefficient value for internet financial reporting interaction between the board of commissioners is 180.6640, which means that if internet financial reporting interaction with the board of commissioners increases by one unit while other variables are considered constant, then the company value will increase by 180.6640 and otherwise.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v2i5.285 e-ISSN 2986-8645

4.5 Hypothesis Test

4.5.1 F Test Results

To find out whether all the independent variables included in the model have a joint influence on the dependent variable by using this test

Table 9. F Test Results

R-squared	0.053479	Mean dependent var	0.116223
Adjusted R-squared	0.036874	S.D. dependent var	0.281064
S.E. of regression	0.275833	Sum squared resid	13.01036
F-statistic	3.220548	Durbin-Watson stat	1.032748
Prob(F-statistic)	0.024133		

Source: Data processed by researchers with E-Views 9.0, 2024

The results of the F statistical test on the first model using the random effect model as the selected model in table 4.22 show a significance value of the F test of 0.024133 or smaller than the significance level of 0.05, meaning that the first regression model is significant and suitable for use to predict company value or with in other words, the variables of earnings management, website information disclosure and internet financial reporting together influence company value.

4.5.2 T Test Results

Decision making to answer the research hypothesis is carried out by comparing the probabilities with the degrees of freedom used. The results of the hypothesis test are displayed in the following t test:

Table 10. T Test Results Equation I

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.510582	0.985226	1.533234	0.1271
ML	-0.013331	0.355639	-0.037484	0.9701
PIW	0.999985	0.342334	2.921083	0.0040
IFR	-2.135779	1.236266	-1.727605	0.0859

Source: Data processed by researchers with E-Views 9.0, 2024

The probability value of earnings management shows a figure of 0.9701 or above the significance level (0.05) so it can be said that earnings management has no influence on company value, so H1 is rejected. The probability value of website information disclosure shows 0.0040 or below the significance level (0.05) with a positive coefficient level so it can be said that website information disclosure has a positive effect on company value, so H2 is accepted. The probability value for internet financial reporting shows 0.0859 or above the significance level (0.05), so it can be said that internet financial reporting has no influence on company value, so H0 is accepted and H3 is rejected.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v2i5.285 e-ISSN 2986-8645

Table 11. t Test Results Equation II

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	64.12489	13.82461	4.638461	0.0000
ML	9.716389	5.211562	1.864391	0.0640
PIW	0.079732	5.652830	0.014105	0.9888
IFR	-76.76209	16.58154	-4.629370	0.0000
DK	-153.9780	34.69422	-4.438145	0.0000
ML_DK	-26.83982	12.43893	-2.157726	0.0324
PIW_DK	9.443391	15.33668	0.615739	0.5389
IFR_DK	180.6640	40.55795	4.454465	0.0000
Effects Specification				
			S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random			1.596426	0.6528
Idiosyncratic random			1.164354	0.3472
Weighted Statistics				
R-squared	0.167979	Mean dependent var		0.725412
Adjusted R-squared	0.133104	S.D. dependent var		1.261640
S.E. of regression	1.174679	Sum squared resid		230.4383
F-statistic	4.816574	Durbin-Watson stat		1.357144
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000058			

Source: Data processed by researchers with E-Views 9.0, 2024

In table 10, The probability value of the interaction between the earnings management variable and the board of commissioners on company value shows a value of 0.0324 < 0.05, meaning that the board of commissioners moderates the influence of earnings management on company value, so H4 is accepted. The probability value of the interaction between the website information disclosure variable and the board of commissioners on company value shows a value of 0.5389 > 0.05, meaning that the board of commissioners does not moderate the effect of website information disclosure on company value, so H5 is rejected. The probability value of the interaction between the internet financial reporting variable and the board of commissioners on company value shows a value of 0.0000 < 0.05, meaning that the board of commissioners moderates the influence of internet financial reporting on company value, so H6 is accepted.

4.5.3 Coefficient of Determination

The Coefficient of Determination (R2) measures the extent of ability model in explaining variations in the dependent variable. Based on table 4.24, it is known that the Adjusted R-Squared value shows a figure of 0.167979 or 16.79%. This shows that the variation in company value is 16.79% determined by earnings management, website information disclosure and internet financial reporting. Meanwhile, the remaining 83.21% is explained by variations in other variables not used in this research model.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v2i5.285 e-ISSN 2986-8645

4.5.4 Discussion

The results of this research indicate that earnings management has no effect on company value with a probability value of 0.9701 > 0.05 so that hypothesis 1 is rejected. This means that earnings management carried out by the company has no influence on company value. The results of this research are not in line with agency theory, where an agency relationship arises when one or more people (principal) employ another person (agent) to provide a service and then delegate decision-making authority to the agent.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Lestari & Ningrum (2018) and Hendra & NR (2020) which states that company value is not influenced by earnings management but is more closely related to various other factors such as strategic management, financial performance and ESG factors (Environmental, Social and Governance). This shows that earnings management carried out by companies is not to increase company value but only to save taxes.

Website information disclosure has an effect on company value with a probability value of 0.0040 < 0.05 so that hypothesis 2 is accepted. This means that the company's disclosure of information via the website can have an influence on the company's value. The results of this research are in line with signal theory where information via websites is something that can easily provide guidance or information to investors to assess a company and its future prospects. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Narsa & Pratiwi (2014) and Amalia & Azib (2020) which stated that website information disclosure shows a positive influence on company value. Ease of access to information via the website makes a significant contribution to investors getting information quickly and relevantly

Internet financial reporting has no effect on company value with a probability value of 0.0859 > 0.05 so hypothesis 3 is rejected. This means that the company's disclosure of financial reports via the internet has no influence on the company's value. The results of this research are not in line with signal theory where companies have an incentive to provide financial report information to external parties, because there is information asymmetry between the company and outside parties. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Anisa (2021) which states that internet financial reporting does not affect company value. Because the high level of IFR implementation is not in line with the large value of the company

The Board of Commissioners weakens the influence of Profit Management on Company Value with a probability value of 0.0324 < 0.05 and shows a negative coefficient value of -26.83982. so, hypothesis 4 is accepted. This means that the board of commissioners moderates by weakening the influence of earnings management on company value.

The results of this research are in line with research by Sinatraz & Suhartono (2021), the board of commissioners weakens the influence of earnings management on company value. This indicates that the existence of the board of commissioners as a party that is not affiliated or has a special relationship with the main shareholders, members of the board of directors or other members of the board of directors is considered to have effectively supervised management and is able to provide an objective assessment for the company.

The Board of Commissioners was unable to moderate the influence of Website Information Disclosure on Company Value with a probability value of 0.5389 > 0.05 so hypothesis 5 was rejected. This means that the board of commissioners does not

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v2i5.285 e-ISSN 2986-8645

strengthen or weaken the influence of website information disclosure on company value. The results of this research are not in line with previous research, according to Y. T. Dewi (2021), supervision by the board of commissioners has a significant positive influence on the level of voluntary disclosure on websites. This shows that the higher the effectiveness and supervision carried out by the board of commissioners, the higher the level of voluntary disclosure

The Board of Commissioners is able to moderate the influence of Internet Financial Reporting on Company Value with a probability value of 0.0000 < 0.05 and shows a positive coefficient value of 180.6640 so that hypothesis 6 is accepted. This means that the board of commissioners is able to strengthen the influence of internet financial reporting on company value. The results of this research are in line with research by Mazzotta and Brozetti (2013), which shows the positive influence of independent commissioners on internet financial reporting. Some empirical evidence shows that independent commissioners play an effective role in increasing disclosure transparency, especially internet financial reporting. So that the financial reports disclosed by the company will be more transparent and accountable

5. Conclusion

After testing research data on the influence of earnings management, website information disclosure and internet financial reporting on company value moderated by the board of commissioners in non-cyclical consumer companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022, 35 companies were obtained as samples in this research. The following are the conclusions of the research results:

1) Earnings Management has no effect on company value. Earnings management actions do not provide a favorable reaction, which then has an impact on the growth of company value
2) Disclosure of Website Information affects Company Value. The results of this research are in accordance with signal theory, where information obtained through websites can easily provide guidance or information to investors to evaluate a company and its future prospects.
3) Internet Financial Reporting has no effect on company value. The results of this research are not in accordance with signal theory, where companies have an incentive to disclose financial reporting information to external parties because of information asymmetry between the company and external parties. The lack of information from the company causes outside parties (investors) to protect themselves by offering cheap prices to the company.
4) The Board of Commissioners weakens the influence of Earnings Management on Company Value. This shows that the existence of the board of commissioners as an affiliated party that does not have a special relationship with the main shareholders, board members or other board members is considered to have carried out effective supervision of the management and is able to provide an objective assessment of the company.
5) The Board of Commissioners is unable to moderate the influence of Website Information Disclosure on Company Value. The size of the number of commissioners in each company will not have an impact on the disclosure of information on the company website. Companies must always publish information on their website if they want to increase company value without waiting for instructions from the board of commissioners.

6) The Board of Commissioners strengthens the influence of Internet Financial Reporting on Company Value. The board of commissioners of each non-cyclical consumer company has carried out its function as a general and specific supervisor in all company activities as well as providing advice to the directors by directing the company's strategy and monitoring the company's transparency both in terms of company financial reporting via the internet.

References

Abdurrahim, Ahim. 2014. “Detecting Earnings Management.” Journal of Accounting and Investment 1 (2): 104–11

Adira, Lorenza. 2023. "Analysis of the Effect of Profitability, Size of the Board of Commissioners, and Company Growth on Company Value in the Property and Real Estate Sectors Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange." FinAcc Journal 7 (11): 1768–79.

Amalia, Winda Eka, and Azib. 2020. "The Influence of Internet Financial Reporting and the Level of Website Information Disclosure on Company Value." Management Proceedings 6(1): 235–39. https://doi.org/10.30659/jai.1.1.11-19

Anisa. 2021. "The Effect of IFR and Website Information Disclosure on Company Value." Indonesian Journal of Sustainable Accounting 4 (1): 53–72.

Azhmi, Mohamad Fadhli and Subekti, Imam. 2017. "The Relevance of Profit Value, Book Value, and Information Disclosure via Company Websites." ITS Science and Arts Journal 6 (1): 51–66

Brigham, & Houston. (2019). Fundamentals of Financial Management (Fourteenth ed.). Jakarta: Salemba Empat

Erawati, Teguh, and Yung Siang. 2021. "The Influence of Leverage, Profitability, Deferred Tax Expenses and Tax Planning on Profit Management in Manufacturing Companies in the Basic Industry and Chemical Sectors Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange." Amnesty: Journal of Tax Research 4 (1): 114-28. https://doi.org/10.26618/jrp.v4i1.6319.

Ettredge, M., V. J. Richardson, dan S. Scholz. 2002. Determinants of Voluntary Dissemination of Financial Data At Corporate Web Sites. Paper presented at the Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences, Hawaii.

Fernanda, Visky Amelia, and Edi Sukarmanto. 2022. "The Influence of Internet Financial Reporting and the Level of Website Information Disclosure on Company Value."
Bandung Conference Series: Accountancy 2 (1): 722–28. https://doi.org/10.30659/jai.1.1.11-19.

Ghozali, I. (2016). Design quantitative and qualitative research for accounting, business, and other social sciences. Semarang: Pratama Yoga.

Ginting, F G, I S Saerang, and J B Maramis. 2020. "The Influence of Business Risk, Financial Risk and Market Risk on Company Value in State-Owned Banks for the 2011-2018 Period" 8 (1): 252–61

Gujarati, D. 2015. Basic Econometrics. (S. Zain, Ed.). Jakarta: Erlangga

H. Hezadeen, Abeir, Ali Djamhuri, and Yeney Widya. 2016. "Corporate Governance And Internet Financial Reporting In Indonesia (An Empirical Study on Indonesian Manufacturing Companies)." The International Journal of Accounting and Business Society 24(2): 36–47. https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.ijabs.2016.024.2.03

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v2i5.285 e-ISSN 2986-8645

Hendra, Ilham Aulia, and Erinos NR. 2020. "The Influence of Profit Management and Tax Planning on Company Value with Good Corporate Governance as a Moderating Variable." Journal of Exploratory Accounting 2(1): 3566–76. https://doi.org/10.31258/current.4.1.103-116

Kurniawan, Vito Janitra, and Shiddiq Nur Rahardjo. 2014. "The Influence Between Corporate Governance and Company Capital Structure." Diponegoro Journal of Accounting 3: 1–9. http://ejournal-s1.undip.ac.id/index.php/accounting

Kurniyawati, Indah. 2019. "The Influence of Accounting Conservatism and Good Corporate Governance on Information Asymmetry." Journal of Economics and Accounting Research IV (1): 979–1006

Lestari, Nanik, and Selvy Agita Ningrum. 2018. "The Influence of Profit Management and Tax Avoidance on Company Value with Audit Quality as a Moderating Variable." Journal of Applied Accounting and Taxation 3(1): 99–109.

Narsa, I Made, and Fitri Fenti Pratiwi. 2014. "Internet Financial Reporting, Website Information Disclosure, Wide Scope of Internet Reporting, and Company Value." EQUITY (Journal of Economics and Finance) 18 (2): 259–73.

Pratiwi, Adhitya Putri, 2023. Actions of Expropriation: Pyramid of Structure and Disclosure of Related Party Transactions Moderated by the Effectiveness of Supervision of the Board of Commissioners in the Family-Owned Property Industry. Thesis. South Tangerang: Pamulang University Master of Accounting Postgraduate Program

Priyastuty, Harning. 2015. Analysis of the Influence of Company Size, Leverage and Profitability on Company Value (Study of Food and Beverage Companies Listed on the IDX in 2010-2013). Analysis of the Effect of Company Size. Bachelor's thesis, Brawijaya University.

Putri, Hana Tamara. 2019. "The Influence of Profit Management on Company Value in the Manufacturing Industry Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange for the 2015-2017 Period." J-MAS (Journal of Management And Science) 4 (1): 51.

Reskino, and Sinaga, Nova Ninda Jufrida. 2017. "Empirical Study of Internet Financial Reporting and Disclosure Practices." Accounting, Auditing & Information Research Media 16 (2): 161–80

Rianti, Riska. 2021. The Influence of Profitability and Capital Structure on Company Value at PT. Indofood Successfully Prosperous. Tbk which is listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange. Bachelor's thesis, 021008 Tridinanti University Palembang.

Riswandi, Pedi, and Rina Yuniarti. 2020. "The Effect of Earnings Management on Company Value." Pamator Journal 13(1): 134–38

Sitorus, Riris Rotua, and Herlina Putri Rianti. 2020. "The Influence of Internet Financial Reports and Good Corporate Governance on Company Value with Audit Quality as a Moderating Variable" 5 (1): 1–17.

Sugiyanto, and Etty Murwaningsari. 2018. "Earning Management, Risk Profile and Efficient Operation in the Prediction Model of Banking: Evidence from Indonesia." International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology 4 (5): 135–50.

Sukmadilaga, C., & and Team. 2019. Internet Financial Reporting (Technology Based Financial Reports). Bandung: CV. Raharja's Main Gift

Suprianto, E., & Setiawan, D. 2018. Impact of Family Control on the Relationship Between Earning Management and Future Performance in Indonesia. Business and Economic Horizons. Vol 14. No 2. 342–354 pp. https://doi.org/10.15208/beh.2018.25

Wijaya, Bayu Irfandi and I.B. Sedana Banner. 2015. The Effect of Profitability on Company Value (Dividend Policy and Investment Opportunities as Mediating Variables). Udayana University Management E-Journal, 4(12), p.4477-4500

Yassin, Mohammed M. 2017. "The Determinants of Internet Financial Reporting in Jordan: Financial versus Corporate Governance." International Journal of Business Information Systems 25(4): 526