INFOKUM
Volume 13, Number 02, 2025, DOI 10.58471/infokum.v13i02
ESSN 2722-4635 (Online)
https://infor.seaninstitute.org/index.php/infokum

The Influence Of Profitability, Liquidity And Leverage On Company Value With Dividend Policy As A Moderating Variable In Raw Goods Sector Companies Listed On The Indonesian Stock Exchange In 2017–2021

Dwi Hanny Khairunissa[1], Zuwina Miraza[2], Hafriz Rifki Hafas[3]
[1,2,3]Universitas Harapan Medan, Medan, North Sumatera, Indonesia

Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Profitability, liquidity, leverage, dividend policy, firm value, raw material sector, IDX.	This study aims to identify and analyze the effect of profitability, liquidity, and leverage on the value of raw material sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in the 2017-2021 period. In addition, this study also aims to see whether dividend policy is able to moderate the relationship between these independent variables and firm value. This study provides an overview of how the financial condition of companies in the sector is related to the dividend policy taken, as well as how factors such as profitability, liquidity, and leverage affect firm value, both directly and in the context of interactions with dividend policy. The results of the study indicate that profitability and liquidity have a significant positive effect on firm value, while leverage does not have a significant effect and tends to be negative. Dividend policy acts as a moderator that strengthens the effect of profitability on firm value, but weakens the effect of liquidity and leverage. These findings demonstrate the importance of dividend policy in moderating the relationship between a company's financial condition and firm value, and highlight the need for management to consider the right dividend policy in an effort to increase firm value, especially in the raw material sector listed on the IDX.
	Corresponding Author: Dwi Hanny Khairunissa, Universitas Harapan Medan, Medan, North Sumatera, Indonesia, hannyschoonhoven@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The tight competition that currently occurs between companies in the industry created by the Indonesian economy requires each company to be able to adapt to various situations and try to improve its performance. Each existing company has various goals to be achieved, so the company must be able to maintain expertise in managing the funds it has and forming competent resources in running the company's business.

Various parties in the company play an important role in the success and failure of the company. Therefore, the company must prepare management to know, read and analyze what strategies can be done in maintaining its business. In addition to maintaining a business that can attract investors, the company must also carry out several developments in its business to increase investor interest in investing.

INFOKUM
Volume 13, Number 02, 2025, DOI 10.58471/infokum.v13i02
ESSN 2722-4635 (Online)
https://infor.seaninstitute.org/index.php/infokum

In making stock investments, profit is something that investors want, this profit can be in the form of capital gains or dividend yields where in getting it certainly has its own risks. Many ways are done to attract investors to invest capital including providing profit offers where the profit when compared to other investments is an investment with greater profit and a low level of risk. Investors in seeing whether the investment is risky or profitable need information to be one of the tools in assessing the prospects of the existing company through analysis of the company's financial statements.

Researchers chose raw material sector companies as research objects because when viewed from the investment aspect, this sector is one of the best sectors. This company sector provides raw materials needed by other sector companies, therefore raw materials are able to provide a chain effect in the national economic system in terms of labor absorption, increasing the added value of raw materials. The role of raw materials is also very large for manufacturing companies where if raw material companies experience a decline and economic downturn, it will result in manufacturing companies that obtain raw materials from raw material companies experiencing disruption/reduced production or even no production at all. This will result in many employees being laid off which can disrupt the stability of the country and reduce state revenues from the raw material and manufacturing sectors. When the raw material sector experiences an increase in its basic price, it will affect other sectors, this is something that is of interest to investors because the raw material sector can be a promising sector. However, from all the positive aspects that have been described, the raw material sector and several existing sectors are currently not fully capable of meeting all existing demands. This is one of the causes of many foreign industries starting to enter the Indonesian industry and become competitors for local industries. Therefore, the raw material sector must develop in terms of production of goods so that all existing demands can be met properly and take advantage of existing opportunities. The raw material sector must also be able to maintain its good image to investors by maximizing company profits and increasing company value which is influenced by several financial ratios from financial reports published annually because this can make investors interested if they see good prospects in the future.

One of the long-term goals of the company is how the prosperity of shareholders can be increased by the companies providing shares. Creating this prosperity can be done by increasing the value of the company which can be seen from several factors. Investor perception of the company can be influenced by the good performance of the company which is reflected by the value of the company. In other words, the prosperity of shareholders will be in line with the increasing value of the company (Tahu et al., 2017).

Stock prices are often used by investors to see whether a company has a high value or not, a high company value is identical to being considered by investors to have a high price. When a company's stock price is high, most investors assume and strongly believe that the company's prospects are very good (Brigham & Houston, 2006)

The company's fear of losing investors makes not all companies want stock prices that are too high because it will have fatal consequences in the future, namely that the shares are not sold and are less attractive in the eyes of investors. This incident can be found that many companies that have gone public on the Indonesia Stock Exchange have carried out stock splits (splitting shares) in order to avoid stock prices that are too high. To overcome this, companies should set stock prices as optimally as possible.

The diagram illustrates the stock price that is always going up and down. According to agency theory, the main agency relationship in a business is the shareholders and managers of the company with creditors (debtholders). According to Al-Tamimi & Kalli (2009), investors will generally choose companies that have good financial performance. When financial performance is good, the price of its shares in the capital market will be higher.

Shareholders must be selective in seeing companies that are good at managing their funds, because the better and more precise the company is in managing its funds, the better its financial performance will be. In seeing the performance of a company, namely conducting a financial ratio analysis taken from the financial statements published annually on the IDX or the company's website. A company's performance is measured by financial ratios to determine its effect on the price of a share. The financial ratio analysis of a company used to influence stock prices in this study is the profitability ratio proxied by Return On Assets (ROA), the liquidity ratio proxied by Current Ratio (CR), the leverage ratio proxied by Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) and dividend policy proxied by Dividend Payout Ratio (DAR).

Literature Review

Definition of Agency Theory

Agency Theory Means A Contract In Which A Person Is Appointed (An Agent Or Manager/Management) Who Is Generally Appointed To Carry Out Several Obligations And Work On Behalf Of The Owner Where The Owner Consists Of One Or More People (An Owner Or Shareholder). The Obligation Or Work In Question Is To Delegate Authority In Decision-Making Where The Owner Is Expected To Be Able To Optimize Resources Optimally By Management. When This Can Be Done And Can Be Maximized In Every Role (Utility Maximixers), Then This Can Provide A Reason When Management Does Not Always Act In Accordance With The Interests Of The Owner. This Is Very Reasonable Because In General The Owner Has Long-Term Welfare, On The Other Hand Management Is More Short-Term So That Sometimes They Tend To Maximize Profits For The Short Term By Ignoring The Sustainability Of Profits In The Long Term, But By Limiting And Reducing The Possibility Of Such Things Happening, Incentives Can Be Set By The Owner Appropriately For Management, By Providing Monitoring Costs In The Form Of Salaries. The Purpose Of Issuing This Policy Is So That Management Is Able To Always Maximize The Welfare Of The Owner To The Maximum Even Though In Practice The Decisions Taken Are Not The Same As The Owner's Wishes.

Estimates that can underlie agency theory consist of 3 (three) assumptions, namely estimates of human nature, estimates of organizational matters and information assumptions (Darmawati et al., 2005). The following explains the three estimates.

1. Human Nature Assumption

This assumption emphasizes that humans have a nature that always prioritizes themselves above the public interest, humans have limited rational souls (bounded rationality) and usually always avoid risks.

2. Organizational Assumption
   This assumption emphasizes that in every organization there will definitely be conflicts between each member, the efficiency carried out is a measure of the effectiveness of the organization, and the occurrence of asymmetric information between the principal of the organization and the agent.
3. Information Assumption
   This assumption emphasizes that information is considered a commodity that can be traded by corporate governance in order to make every mechanism effective that has the goal of how existing agency conflicts can be minimized.

Relationship of Agency Theory with Variables

This study explains the relationship of agency theory with each variable which is explained as follows:

1. The relationship of agency theory with profitability, namely the company is considered good by stakeholders (creditors, suppliers, investors) when the company is able to generate profits from the company's sales and investments.
2. The relationship of agency theory with liquidity is if high liquidity for management indicates the ability to pay off debts but, resulting in low profitability and low profits. So that investors do not have the desire to invest their capital, causing a decrease in returns due to low stock prices.
3. The relationship of agency theory with leverage is when the company's capital value comes more from debt, the desire of investors to invest their capital will be lower, in other words, the company's value will be lower in the eyes of investors. This is because companies that have a larger proportion of debt compared to their own capital in their capital structure will also have higher agency.
4. The relationship of agency theory with dividend policy can be described through the relationship that arises because of the contract between shareholders that delegates responsibility to manage the company to management explained in agency theory. In this case, the assumption used is that the principal and agent are always motivated by how to achieve self-satisfaction. For high company growth, management tends to make decisions to reinvest the profits that have been obtained, but often these decisions are contrary to shareholders who want profits in the form of dividends, resulting in conflict between managers and shareholders.
5. The relationship between agency theory and company value is the occurrence of conflict caused by differences in perspectives on company value. So, to unify perceptions, it is necessary to improve audit quality so that the company's value will also improve.

INFOKUM
Volume 13, Number 02, 2025, DOI 10.58471/infokum.v13i02
ESSN 2722-4635 (Online)
https://infor.seaninstitute.org/index.php/infokum

Definition of Liquidity

Liquidity describes how a company can fulfill all of the company's financial obligations that must be met immediately. The amount of dividends to be distributed to shareholders is determined by the company's liquidity level. Tahu (2017) said that when the company's liquidity level is high, it describes the company's condition in good condition which indirectly increases the demand for shares and share prices. Husnan and Pudjiastuti (2018) said that the liquidity ratio is how a company's ability to meet short-term financial obligations. The previous opinion is in line with what was stated by Kasmir (2017) who stated that the liquidity ratio is a ratio used to see how the company's short-term obligations can be met properly.

The previous condition shows how obligations, especially debts that are due, must be met immediately, especially since the short-term obligations have been collected. Based on the explanation above, it can be explained that the function of the liquidity ratio is a ratio that can provide an overview of a company in fulfilling short-term obligations or debts that have matured. A high liquidity ratio shows that the company is better or faster in responding to the fulfillment of its short-term obligations and vice versa if a company has a low liquidity ratio value, it shows that the company has difficulty in paying debts that have matured.

Leverage according to Kasmir (2016) is a ratio used to measure the use of debt to finance large assets or leverage is used to measure a company's ability to pay company obligations. The obligations in question are short-term and long-term obligations and also the situation when the company has been dissolved (liquidated).

Understanding Dividend Policy

Dividends are a portion of the profits that are generally obtained from the distribution of the company's origin to shareholders which are distributed according to the shares they own (Tahu et al., 2017). At certain times, the company does not distribute dividends because there are times when the company keeps the profits obtained to reinvest. Brigham & Houston (2020) stated that if a company does not distribute profits to shareholders in the form of dividends, shareholders can expand internal funding sources or are often claimed to be retained earnings with the aim of increasing the company's ability to grow and develop, which will result in the company's value increasing.

According to Wibowo & Abubakar (2005), dividend policy can be assessed using 5 (five) types as follows:

1. Cash dividend is a type of dividend that is paid by a company in the form of cash or cash.
2. Stock dividend is a dividend where the payment is made by the company to shareholders in the form of shares. The purpose of providing dividends in the form of shares is to capitalize the company's income which results in no company assets being provided.

3. Property dividend is a dividend where the payment is taken from company assets other than cash, such as: company equipment, real estate, or in the form of investments where the provision depends on all decisions of the board of directors.
4. Scrip dividend is a dividend whose payment is presented by the company in two or more loan claims. The provision of dividends is usually done by dividing in a special form of note payable.
5. Liquidating dividend is a dividend distributed by the company not based on the profit obtained by the company but by reducing paid-in capital. This dividend distribution is rarely used, usually making payments when a company permanently limits its operations or the company terminates all its affairs.

METHOD

The research method is a stage carried out by researchers in the framework of collecting information or data as well as observation and exploration of the data that has been collected. In a study, the method is the most important thing, because it greatly influences the sustainability of a study, and a perfect method will help researchers to achieve the desired goals. The method is a way or path that must be taken to achieve a goal. This study aims to test the hypothesis that has been proposed using a research method that has been compiled based on variables. The discussion in this research method consists of the location and time of the study, type of research, finding samples from the existing population, sources of research data, how research techniques and explaining the operational definition of each variable. This study is included in the type of associative research using a quantitative approach. This study consists of 3 (three) independent variables including profitability, liquidity and leverage, 1 (one) moderating variable including dividend policy and 1 (one) dependent variable including company value. So this study was conducted with the aim of seeing and analyzing how the variables of profitability, liquidity and leverage affect the value of a company and how this influence is moderated by the dividend policy variable. In carrying out this research, financial data will be collected from companies in the raw material sector that have been registered on the Indonesian Stock Exchange through its official website, namely www.idx.co.id. In the study (Manullang & Pakpahan, 2014) it is stated that the research population is a group of elements of a study, the elements in question are the sources of data needed which consist of the smallest units. In this study, the population was determined to be companies in the raw material sector that have been registered on the IDX in the published financial year period, namely 2017-2021. So the companies included in the population in this study are 66 companies.

The data source in the study is data obtained from a second party that is not collected directly or is often called secondary data (Riduwan, 2014). Secondary data used from the financial reports of raw material sector companies that have been published on the official IDX website (www.idx.co.id), namely data related to the research variables. This study uses panel data (pooled data), namely combining time series and cross-section data. In collecting data regarding the research object, a data collection technique is used to document by collecting secondary data that has been published on the IDX page in the form of annual financial reports for raw material sector companies for the period 2017-2021. The independent variable is a variable that causes or influences the dependent variable. In this study, the following independent variables were used:

1. Return on Assets (ROA)
   Return on Assets (ROA) is a picture of how a company is able to make a profit by utilizing the company's assets, when the company's ROA is getting bigger, it gives a picture of the company's ability to utilize its assets in its operational process (Anggraeni and Sulhan 2020).
2. Current Ratio (CR)
   Current Ratio (CR) is a company's ability to make short-term debt payments (financial obligations) through current assets obtained by comparing current assets to short-term debt.
3. Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)
   Debt to equity ratio is a financial ratio obtained through comparing the amount of debt to the company's equity.

A dependent variable means a variable that is given a cause or effect and is also influenced by the independent variable. In this study, the dependent variable used is the company value variable. The market value or securities of corporate debt and equity owned by a company circulating in the market is the definition of corporate value according to Keown (2012). This study uses price to book value (PBV) which proxies the value of the company whose value is obtained from the comparison between the share price per sheet and the book value of equity per sheet.

RESULT

Descriptive Data Analysis

The results of the descriptive analysis of the data used can be seen from the results of data processing using Eviews 10 as follows:

Table 1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis of Data

	Company Valu (PBV) (X1)	Profitability (ROA) (X2)	Liquidity (CR) (X3)	*Leverage* (DER) (Z)	Dividend Policy (DPR) (Y)
Mean	0.891026	0.049979	2.515821	1.008984	0.291878
Median	0.690000	0.046200	1.748500	0.874100	0.187100
Maximum	5.317200	0.198300	7.771900	5.442600	1.766800
Minimum	0.020900	0.001100	0.162100	0.114100	0.002000
Std. Dev.	0.863672	0.035433	1.869837	0.848548	0.334586
Observations	135	135	135	135	135

Standard deviation is a reflection of the average deviation of data from the mean. Standard deviation can describe how much data varies, where if the standard deviation value is greater than the mean value, it means that the mean value is a poor representation of the overall data. However, if the standard deviation value is smaller than the mean value, this indicates that the mean value can be used as a representation of the overall data. The results of descriptive analysis of the data show:

a. Profitability has a minimum value of 0.001100 owned by the company Argha Karya Prima Industry Tbk in 2020 and has a maximum value of 0.198300 owned by the company Unggul Indah Cahaya Tbk in 2021, where the average profitability (X1) is 0.049979 with a standard deviation of 0.035433. The mean value is greater than the standard deviation which indicates that the mean value is a good representation of the overall data on the profitability variable (X1).
b. Liquidity has a minimum value of 0.162100 owned by Semen Baturaja Tbk in 2020 and has a maximum value of 7.771900 owned by Chandra Asri Petrochemical in 2019, where the average liquidity (X2) is 2.515821 with a standard deviation of 1.869837. The mean value is greater than the standard deviation which indicates that the mean value is a good representation of the overall data on the liquidity variable (X2).
c. Leverage has a minimum value of 0.114100 owned by Duta Pertiwi Nusantara Tbk in 2020 and has a maximum value of 5.442600 owned by Alakasa Industrindo Tbk in 2018, where the average leverage (X3) is 1.008984 with a standard deviation of 0.848548. The mean value is greater than the standard deviation, indicating that the mean value is a good representation of the overall data on the leverage variable (X3).
d. Dividend policy has a minimum value of 0.002000 owned by the Semen Baturaja Tbk company in 2021 and has a maximum value of 1.766800 owned by the Indocement
e. Tunggal Prakasa Tbk company in 2018, where the average dividend policy (Z) is 0.291878 with a standard deviation of 0.334586. The mean value is smaller than the standard deviation, indicating that the mean value is a poor representation of the overall data on the dividend policy variable (Z).
f. The company value has a minimum value of 0.020900 owned by the company Argha Karya Prima Industry Tbk in 2021 and has a maximum value of 5.317200 owned by the company Chandra Asri Petrochemical in 2019, where the average company value (Z) is 0.891026 with a standard deviation of 0.863672. The mean value is greater than the standard deviation which indicates that the mean value is a good representation of the overall data on the company value variable (Y).

Panel Data Regression Model Specification Test

In the panel regression method, there are three model options that can be used, namely the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), or Random Effect Model (REM). These three models have different criteria and researchers must be able to choose the most appropriate model based on the research data owned by the researcher. Therefore, three tests are needed to determine which model is the most appropriate that researchers can use. The three tests are the Chow Test, the Hausman Test, and the

Lagrange Multiplier Test. If two of these three tests decide on the same model, then that mode is the most suitable for the researcher.

The Chow Test is used to determine whether the most suitable model is the Common Effect Model (CEM) or the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). If the conclusion is accepted Ho (Prob> 0.05) then choose the Common Effect Model (CEM), if the conclusion is accepted H1 (Prob <0.05) then choose the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The results of the model test using the Chow test data can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Chow Test Results

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

Effects Test	*Statistic*	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	14.729382	(26,104)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	208.412884	26	0.0000

The statistical distribution value of chi-square in the table above based on the calculation results using Eviews 10 shows a value of 0.0000. This value is smaller than 0.05 or 5%, so statistically H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected, so the right model to use is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). Because the results of the Chow test show that the best model is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), it is necessary to do another test, namely the Hausman test, to find out whether it is better to use the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) or the Random Effect Model (REM).

Hausman Test

The Hausman test is used to determine whether the most suitable model is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) or the Random Effect Model (REM). Irawan and Tuah (2017:172) explain that if the Hausman test concludes that Ho is accepted (Prob> 0.05) then choose the Random Effect Model (REM), the Hausman test concludes that H1 is accepted (Prob <0.05) then choose the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The results of the model testing using the Hausman test on the data are as follows:

Table 3. Hausman Test Results

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

Test Summary	*Chi-Sq. Statistic*	*Chi-Sq. d.f.*	*Prob.*
Cross-section random	17.393330	4	0.0016

The results of the Hausman test in the table above show that the probability value is 0.0016. The test results show a probability value less than 0.05, so H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. Therefore, based on the Hausman test, the appropriate model to use is the Fixed Effect Modal (FEM).

The results of the Chow test and the Hausman test show the same results, where the Chow test shows the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) as the most appropriate model and the

INFOKUM
Volume 13, Number 02, 2025, DOI 10.58471/infokum.v13i02
ESSN 2722-4635 (Online)
https://infor.seaninstitute.org/index.php/infokum

Hausman test shows the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) as the most appropriate model. Therefore, there is no need for further testing with the Lagrange Multiplier test.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

According to Rusiadi (2016), panel data analysis is a data analysis model that combines cross-section data with time series data. Cross-section data is data obtained from data sources at one time or one-way observation, while time series or periodic data is data collected over time to provide an overview of the development of a phenomenon. The results of panel regression with the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Panel Regression Results with Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

Dependent Variable: Nilai Perusahaan (Y)
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 11/20/23 *Time*: 13:59
Sample: 2017 2021
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 27
Total panel (balanced) observations: 135

Variable	*Coefficient*	*Std. Error*	*t-Statistic*	*Prob.*
C	-0.051327	0.145386	-0.353041	0.7248
Profitabilitas (X1)	12.64338	1.705927	7.411440	0.0000
Likuiditas (X2)	0.155567	0.040980	3.796163	0.0002
Leverage (X3)	-0.032358	0.096985	-0.333639	0.7393

Based on panel data processing using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) approach in the table above, the following regression equation results were obtained:

$$P(Y) = \alpha it + \beta_1 X_1 it + \beta_2 X_2 it - \beta_3 X_3 it - \beta_4 Zit + \varepsilon it$$

$$P(Y) = -0{,}0513270 + 12{,}64338\, X_1 it + 0{,}155567\, X_2 it - 0{,}032358\, X_3 it - 0{,}165425\, Zit + \varepsilon it.$$

The explanation of the panel data regression equation above can be interpreted as follows:

a. The constant (α) of -0.0513270 indicates that if everything in the independent variables is considered zero or does not exist or is not calculated, both profitability (X1), liquidity (X2), leverage (X3) and dividend policy (Z) then the company value (Y) already exists, which is -0.0513270.
b. The regression coefficient for the profitability variable (X1) of 12.64338 indicates that if profitability (X1) increases by 1 unit, then the company value (Y) will also increase by 12.64338 units. This indicates that profitability has a positive effect on company value. So that increasing profitability will increase the company value, conversely decreasing profitability will decrease the company value.

INFOKUM
Volume 13, Number 02, 2025, DOI 10.58471/infokum.v13i02
ESSN 2722-4635 (Online)
https://infor.seaninstitute.org/index.php/infokum

c. The regression coefficient for the liquidity variable (X2) of 0.155567 indicates that if liquidity (X2) increases by 1 unit, the company value (Y) will also increase by 0.155567 units. This indicates that liquidity has a positive effect on the company value. So that the increase in liquidity that occurs will increase the company value, conversely a decrease in liquidity will decrease the company value.
d. The regression coefficient for the leverage variable (X3) of -0.032358 indicates that if leverage (X3) increases by one unit, the company value (Y) will also decrease by -0.032358 units. This indicates that leverage has a negative effect on the company value. So that the increase in leverage that occurs will decrease the company value, conversely a decrease in leverage will increase the company value.

The Effect of Profitability on Company Value

Profitability is a variable that refers to a company's ability to gain profit from its operational activities. From the results of the research that has been done partially, it was found that the significant value (Prob) on the Profitability variable (X1) is 0.0000 where this result is smaller than 0.05. The calculated t value on the Profitability variable (X1) is 7.411 where this result is greater than the t table of 1.9784. From the data that has been obtained, the researcher concluded that Profitability has a positive and significant effect on Company Value. From these results, it is stated that the research hypothesis is accepted.

In the signal theory that has been explained, if a company has good information, the signal will be responded to well by potential investors in investing in a company. This condition increases demand for the company's shares, which in turn can raise the stock price and increase the company's value. The greater the profit generated, the more attractive the company is for investors to invest. A company that has a high profitability value will convey a sign that in the long term the company is quite effective in delivering profits/profits with the assets owned by the company.

Likewise, the results of this study show that raw material sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017-2021 have good profitability, thereby increasing the value of the company. The greater the profitability of the raw material sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017-2021, the higher the increase in the value of the company.

The results of this study support the results of research conducted by (Anggraini & Sulhan, 2020; Wijayaningsi and Yulianto, 2021; Damayani and Wirawati, 2022; Tahu and Susilo, 2017; Sadalia, et al., 2017) which states that profitability has a significant effect on company value. And the results of this study contradict the research conducted by (Natalie and Lisiantara, 2022; Farizki, et al., 2021, Pohan, et al., 2020) which explains that profitability does not have a significant effect on company value.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the tests and analysis that have been carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn: Profitability partially has a significant positive effect on the value of raw material sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017-2021.

Liquidity partially has a significant positive effect on the value of raw material sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017-2021. Leverage partially has an insignificant negative effect on the value of raw material sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017-2021. Dividend policy is able to moderate in this case strengthening the influence of profitability on the value of raw material sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017-2021. Dividend policy is able to moderate in this case weakening the influence of liquidity on the value of raw material sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017-2021. Dividend policy is able to moderate in this case by weakening the influence of leverage on the value of companies in the raw materials sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017-2021.

REFERENCES

Abdullah. (2015). *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif.* Aswaja Pressindo. Yogyakarta.

Abubakar Arif, Wibowo. (2005). *Akuntansi Untuk Bisnis Usaha Kecil dan Menengah.* Penerbit PT Grasindo. Jakarta.

Al-Tamimi,H., Kalli,A.A. (2009). Financial Literacy and Investment Decisions of UAE Investors. The Journal of Risk Finance. Vol.10, No.5, Pages 500-516.

Anggraeni, Mei Diah Putri, and Muhammad Sulhan. (2020). "Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Likuiditas, Dan Leverage Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Kebijakan Deviden Sebagai Variabel Moderasi (Studi Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di BEI Tahun 2016-2018)." *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Dan Akuntansi Terapan (JIMAT)* 11(1):100–112.

Astakoni, I. M. P., Wardita, I. W., & Nursiani, N. P. (2019). Efek moderasi kebijakan dividen pada pengaruh profitabilitas terhadap nilai perusahaan manufaktur. *Wacana Ekonomi: Jurnal Ekonomi, Bisnis dan Akuntansi, 18(2), 134–145.* https://ejournal.warmadewa.ac.id/index.php/wacana_ekonomi

Brigham,E.F. dan J.F.Houston. (2006). *Dasar Dasar Manajemen Keuangan. Edisi Kesepuluh.* Salemba Empat. Jakarta.

Chin, W. W. (1998). The Partial Least Squares Aproach to Structural Equation Modeling. Modern Methods for Business Research, 295, 336.

Chumaidah, Maswar Patuh Priyadi. (2018). Pengaruh Profitabilitas dan Size terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan *CSR* sebagai Variabel Pemoderasi. Jurnal Ilmu dan Riset Akuntansi 7(3).

Dedi Rossidi Sutama, Erna Lisa. (2018). Pengaruh *Leverage* dan Profitabilitas terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. Jurnal Sains Manajemen & Akuntasi 10(1).

Darmawati, Khomsiyah dan Rahayu. (2005) Hubungan Corporate Governance dan Kinerja Perusahaan, Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Indonesia.

Damayani, Kadek Asri dan Wirawati NI Gusti Putu. (2022). *Profitabilitas, Likuiditas*, Ukuran Perusahaan dan Nilai Perusahaan. E-Jurnal Akuntasi 32(1):17-29.

Farizki, FebriIndra., Suhendro., Masitoh, Endang. (2021). Pengaruh *Profitabilitas, Leverage, Likuiditas,* Ukuran Perusahaan Dan Struktur Aset Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. Ekonomis: Journal of Economics and Business 5(1): 17-22.

F.HairJr,J., Sarstedt,M., Hopkins,L.and G.Kuppelwieser,V. (2014). "Partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM): *An emerging tool in business research*", European Business Review, Vol. 26 No. 2, pp. 106-121.

Fahmi,Irham. (2017).*AnalisisLaporan Keuangan*. Alfabeta. Bandung.

Ghozali, Imam. (2014). *Structural Equation Modeling, Metode Alternatif dengan Partia*

Hartono, Jogiyanto. (2013).*Teori Portofolio dan Analisis Investasi.* BPFE: Yogyakarta.

Henseler, J., Dijkstra, T. K., Sarstedt, M., Ringle, C. M., Diamantopoulos,A., Straub, D. W., Ketchen, D. J., Hair, J. F., Hult, G. T. M., &Calantone, R. J. (2014). *Common beliefs and reality about partialleast squares: comments on Rönkkö & Evermann* (2013).Organizational Research Methods, 17(2), 182– 209.

Hu, L.-t., & Bentler, P. M. (1999). *Cutoff criteria for fit indexes in covariance structure analysis: conventional criteria versus new alternatives*. Structural Equation Modeling, 6(1), 1-55.

Indrawaty, Ina, and Titik Mildawati. (2018). "Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Leverage, Likuiditas Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Kebijakan Dividen Sebagai Variabel Moderasi". *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi* 7(3):1–17.

I Made Purba Astakoni, I Wayan Wardita dan Ni Putu Nursiani. (2019). Efek Moderasi Kebijakan dividen pada Pengaruh Profitabilitas terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Manufaktur. Jurnal Ekonomi, Bisnis dan Akuntansi Wacana Ekonomi) 8(2):134-145.

Kasmir. (2017). *Analisis Laporan Keuangan.* PT Raja Grafindo Persada. Jakarta.

Khumairoh, Kalbuana Nawang, and Henny Mulyati. (2016). "Pengaruh Leverage, Profitabilitas, Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Garment Dan Textile Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2011-2015)". Syariah Paper Accounting FEB UMS 3(2011):71–81.

Mai, Muhammad Umar. (2015). "Corporate Governance Dan Interdependensi Antara Leverage, Profitabilitas Serta Kebijakan Dividen Dalam Mencapai Nilai Perusahaan". Jurnal Keuangan dan Perbankan 19(2):213-225.

Natalie, Vannesa dan Lisiantara, G Anggana. (2022). "Pengaruh Profitabilitas (ROA), Likuiditas (AKO), Ukuran Perusahaan (SIZE), dan Leverage (LTDER) terhadap Nilai Perusahaan". Riset dan Jurnal Akuntansi 6(4): 4175- 4186.

Ni Made Intan Wulandari, I Gusti Bagus Wiksuana. (2017). Peranan *Corporate Social Responsibility* dalam Memoderasi Pengaruh Profitabilitas, *Leverage* dan Ukuran Perusahaan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. E-Jurnal Manajemen Unud 6(03): 1278-1311.

Nugroho, A. P. (2019). *Pengaruh likuiditas, leverage, dan profitabilitas terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan kebijakan dividen sebagai variabel moderasi pada perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2014 - 2017* (Skripsi, Universitas Semarang).

Prasetya, Ade Wisnu, and Musdholifah. (2020). "Pengaruh Likuiditas, Profitabilitas Dan Leverage Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Yang Di Moderasi Oleh Kebijakan Dividen". Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen 8:1406–16.

Purnamasari, Ni Ketut Ping, and I. Gde Kajeng Baskara. (2019). "Pengaruh Leverage Profitabilitas Dan Economic Value Added Pada Nilai Perusahaan Pertambangan Di Bursa Efek Indonesia". Jurnal Manajemen Dan Kearifan Lokal Indonesia 3(1):12. doi: 10.26805/jmkli.v3i1.39.

Piristina, Feny Alvita dan Khairunnisa. (2019). *"Analisis Pengaruh Kebijakan Dividen, Keputusan Investasi Dan Keputusan Pendanaan Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan".* Jurnal Aset (Akuntansi Riset) 11(1): 123-136.

Pohan, Mukmin., Sari, Maya., Munasib, Adidan Radiman.(2020). Determinan Struktur Modal dan Nilai Perusahaan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajeman dan Bisnis 21(2): 105-122.*

Parida, N. K. S., Suryawati, B. N., & Hidayati, S. A. (2022). Kebijakan dividen sebagai pemoderasi dan pengaruhnya terhadap likuiditas, leverage, dan profitabilitas pada nilai perusahaan (kasus perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2017-2019). *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Pendidikan,* 6(1), 2116. https://doi.org/10.36312/jisip.v6i1.2784

Pratama, G., & Nurhayati, I. (n.d.). Pengaruh profitabilitas, likuiditas, dan leverage terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan kebijakan dividen sebagai variabel moderasi. *Program Studi S1 Akuntansi, Fakultas Ekonomika dan Bisnis, Universitas Stikubank.*

Pratiwi, Ririh Dian. (2020). *Do Capital Structure, Profitability, And Firm Size Affect Firm Value?.* Jurnal Penelitian Ekonomi dan Bisnis. 5(2): 194-202.

Pakpahan, M., Manullang, M. (2014). *Metode Penelitian*. Ciptapustaka Media. Medan.

Pirmatua Sirait. (2017). *Analisis Laporan Keuangan.* Ekuilibria. Yogyakarta.

Riduwan. (2014). Metode & Teknik Penyusunan Proposal Penelitian. Alfabeta. Bandung.

Riyanto, Bambang. (2010). *Dasar-Dasar Pembelanjaan Perusahaan*, Edisi keempat, Cetakan kesepuluh. BPFE Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta.

Rusiadi, Subiantoro, Nur dan Hidayat, Rahmat. 2016. *Metode Penelitian : Manajemen, Akuntansi dan Ekonomi Pembangunan. Konsep, Kasus dan Aplikasi SPSS, Eviews, Amos, Lisrel.* USU Press. Medan

Sarstedt, M., Ringle, C. M., & Hair, J. F. (2017). *Partial least squares structural equation modeling*. Handbook of market research, 26, 1-40.

Sadalia, Isfenti., Simanjuntak, Saroha., Butarbutar, Novi Andrani. (2017). An Analysisof the Determinants of Capital Structure and their Influenceon Firm Value (A Case Study on Manufactur Companies Investors in South east Asia). International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research. 15(19):165-177

Saputra, Bagus Rahmadanis, Umi Nadhiroh, and Heru Sutapa. (2022). "Pengaruh Likuiditas Dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Kebijakan Dividen Sebagai

INFOKUM
Volume 13, Number 02, 2025, DOI 10.58471/infokum.v13i02
ESSN 2722-4635 (Online)
https://infor.seaninstitute.org/index.php/infokum

Variabel Moderasi." *Jurnal Mahasiswa: Jurnal Ilmiah Penalaran Dan Penelitian Mahasiswa* 4(3):84–98.

Septianti, A. S. (2023). *Pengaruh likuiditas, profitabilitas, dan leverage terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan kebijakan dividen sebagai variabel moderasi (studi empiris perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2018-2021)* (Skripsi, Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta).

Selin Lumoly, Sri Murni, dan VictoriaN. Untu. (2018). "Pengaruh Likuiditas, Ukuran Perusahaan dan Profitabilitas terhadap Nilai Perusahaan". Jurnal EMBA 6(3):1108 - 1117.

Suad Husnan dan Enny Pudjiastuti. (2018). *Dasar-Dasar Manajemen Keuangan, Edisi Ketujuh*. UPP STIM YKPN. Yogyakarta.

Sujarweni,V.Wiratna. (2015). *Metodologi Penelitian Bisnis Dan Ekonomi*,33.

Pustaka Baru Press. Yogyakarta.

Dan Bisnis 11(1):49– 74.

Wijayaningsih, Shinta dan Yulianto, Agung. (2021). The Effect of Capital Structure, Firm Size, and Profitability on Firm Value with Investment Decisions as Moderating. Accounting Analysis Journal 10(3): 150-157.

Zulhelmy & Sukma. (2022). Pengaruh Corporate Governance, Ukuran Perusahaan Serta Leverage Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia(Studi Pada Perusahaan Jasa Sub Sektor Lembaga Pembiayaan yang Terdaftar Di Bei Periode 2017-2019). Journal of Islamic Finance and Accounting Research. 1 (1).