The Effect of Environmental, Social, Governance Disclosure and Intellectual Capital on Firm value with Cash Holding as a Moderating Variable

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) disclosure and intellectual capital on firm value creation, taking cash holdings into account as a moderating variable, among companies in the basic materials sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2021-2024 period. Corporate value is measured using the Tobin's Q ratio, while ESG disclosure is calculated based on the ESG Index in accordance with the 2021 GRI Standards; intellectual capital is measured using the Modified Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (MVAIC) approach; and cash holdings are represented by the ratio of cash to total assets. The research approach used is quantitative, employing a purposive sampling method. Based on the established criteria, 40 companies with a total of 160 observations were selected. Subsequently, hypothesis testing was conducted using panel data regression with the assistance of Stata 14 software. The results of the empirical analysis show that ESG disclosure has no effect on firm value, whereas intellectual capital has a positive and significant effect on firm value. Furthermore, cash holdings do not moderate the effects of either ESG disclosure or intellectual capital on firm value. These findings suggest that investors place greater emphasis on a firm's ability to manage intangible assets than on the level of ESG disclosure when evaluating firms.

Keywords: *ESG disclosure, intellectual capital, cash holding, firm value, basic materials.*

Pengaruh *Environmental, Social, Governance Disclosure* dan *Intellectual Capital* terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan *Cash Holding* sebagai Variabel Moderasi

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji pengaruh *Environmental, Social, Governance* (ESG) *disclosure* dan i*ntellectual capital* terhadap pembentukan nilai perusahaan dengan mempertimbangkan *cash holding* sebagai variabel moderasi pada perusahaan sektor *basic materials* yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2021-2024. Pengukuran nilai perusahaan dilakukan menggunakan rasio *Tobin's Q*, sedangkan ESG *disclosure* dihitung berdasarkan ESG Index yang mengacu pada *GRI Standards 2021*, *intellectual capital* diukur melalui pendekatan *Modified Value Added Intellectual Coefficient* (MVAIC), dan *cash holding* dipresentasikan rasio kas terhadap total aset. Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Berdasarkan kriteria yang telah ditetapkan, diperoleh 40 perusahaan dengan total 160 unit observasi. Selanjutnya, pengujian hipotesis dilakukan menggunakan metode regresi data panel dengan bantuan perangkat lunak Stata 14. Hasil pengujian empiris memperlihatkan bahwa ESG *disclosure* tidak berpengaruh terhadap nilai perusahaan, sedangkan *intellectual capital* berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap nilai perusahaan. Selain itu, *cash holding* tidak mampu memoderasi pengaruh ESG *disclosure* maupun *intellectual capital* terhadap nilai perusahaan. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa investor lebih mempertimbangkan kemampuan perusahaan dalam mengelola aset tidak berwujud dibandingkan tingkat pengungkapan ESG dalam menilai perusahaan.

Kata Kunci: ESG *disclosure*, *intellectual capital*, *cash holding*, *nilai Perusahaan, basic materials.*