



THE EFFECT OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE WITH SIZE AS A MODERATION VARIABLE

Sely Megawati Wahyudi¹, Mulia Alim²

University Mercu Buana¹, Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Ahmad Dahlan²

ABSTRACT

DOI No: 10.36713/epra13780

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra13780>

This research is a proof-of-concept of important functions and/or characteristics analytically and experimentally. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of intellectual capital on financial performance with size as a moderating variable in manufacturing companies amid the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 - 2021. This research is a quantitative study with secondary data. The population in this study are manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in the research year 2020 to 2021. This study used a purposive sampling technique to complete sample selection and produce samples from 39 manufacturing companies in the consumer goods sector with the period 2020 - 2021. Hypothesis testing and data analysis used multiple linear regression and moderated regression analysis (MRA) with the help of SPSS version 22. The VACA (Value Added Capital Employed) variable has a significant negative effect on financial performance, VAHU (Value Added Human Capital) has a significant positive effect on financial performance,

KEYWORDS: *intellectual capital, financial performance, and size*

PRELIMINARY

Research Background

The Covid-19 pandemic is still endemic in this world, especially in our country Indonesia. Where this pandemic has caused many impacts in life, especially in the economic sector. The virus can spread from the mouth or nose of an infected person through small fluid particles when an infected person coughs, sneezes, talks, sings or breathes. These small liquid particles can be in the form of larger droplets from the respiratory tract to smaller aerosols. Making space for activities outside the home to be very limited, as well as business activities, the economy becomes unstable. Financial performance describes the achievement of the success of a company, which can be interpreted as the results that have been achieved for the various activities that have been carried out. In a broad sense, financial performance is based on the extent to which the company's financial goals are being or have been achieved. According to Fahmi (2018: 142) financial performance is an analysis carried out to see the extent to which a

company has implemented it using financial implementation regulations properly and correctly. Financial performance can be used as a reference for decision making by investors, because financial performance can provide an overview of the company's financial condition, both in the past and at present (Nafiroh, S., & Nahumury, J., 2017).

Research conducted by Roy Budiharjo with the title Effects of Environmental Performance and Financial Performance on Companies The value with the results of environmental performance proxied by ISO 14001 and PROPER has a positive and not significant effect on company value which is proxied by Tobins'Q. 2) Based on the research results, it can be seen that financial performance proxied by Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) and Net Profit Margin (NPM) has a positive and significant effect with a positive proxy and not significant with Tobins'Q. with Total Asset Turn Over (TATO).

The renewal/difference of research from previous research is the year the research object was taken,

namely 2020-2021. Which describes the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic which had an impact in 2020 until the virus is still developing at the end of 2021. With the selection of variable x namely intellectual capital (with the indicator Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAICTM) (Value Added Capital Employed (VACA), Value Added Human Capital (VAHU), and Structural Capital Value Added (STVA)) and size as a moderating variable (z). Based on the background and considerations above, the authors are interested in examining this problem with the title "Influence of Intellectual Capital on Financial Performance with Size As a Moderating Variable for Manufacturing Companies in 2020-2021 During the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background that has been described, the problem formulations in this study are:

1. Does Value Added Capital Employed (VACA) affect Financial Performance?
2. Does Value Added Human Capital (VAHU) affect financial performance?
3. Does Structural Capital Value Added (STVA) affect Financial Performance?
4. Does the Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAICTM) affect Financial Performance?
5. Does Size strengthen the effect of Value Added Capital Employed (VACA) on Financial Performance?
6. Does Size strengthen the effect of Value Added Human Capital (VAHU) on Financial Performance?
7. Does Size strengthen the effect of Structural Capital Value Added (STVA) on Financial Performance?
8. Does Size strengthen the influence of the Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAICTM) which has a significant effect on Financial Performance?

Research Purposes

The purpose of this study is to determine whether:

1. To find out how Value Added Capital Employed (VACA) influences financial performance.
2. To find out how Value Added Human Capital (VAHU) influences financial performance.
3. To find out how the effect of Structural Capital Value Added (STVA) on Financial Performance.
4. To find out how the influence of the Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAICTM) has a significant effect on Financial Performance.
5. To find out whether Size as a moderating variable can strengthen the effect of Value Added Capital Employed (VACA) on Financial Performance.
6. To find out whether Size as a moderating variable can strengthen the effect of Value Added Human Capital (VAHU) on Financial Performance.

7. To find out whether Size as a moderating variable can strengthen the effect of Structural Capital Value Added (STVA) on Financial Performance.
8. To find out whether Size as a moderating variable can strengthen the effect of the Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAICTM) which has a significant effect on Financial Performance.

LITERATURE REVIEW, FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESIS

Resources Based Theory, Financial Performance, Intellectual Capital, Size Resources Based Theory

Resources Based Theory in a pioneer article entitled "A Resources-based view of the firm" was first presented by Wernerfelt (1984). Resources Based Theory is a resource in a company that can be used as a competitive advantage and is able to direct the company to have good long-term performance. The discussion in this theory is about the resources owned by the company and how the company can manage and utilize the resources it has. The resources owned by the company can generate more value for the company in taking opportunities and facing threats so that the company is different from other companies in controlling the market by having a competitive advantage.

Resource based theory believes that a company will achieve excellence if the company has superior resources. Creating and maintaining a competitive advantage, companies can develop their resources to be valuable, not easily imitated, irreplaceable, reliable and different from other companies. This makes Intellectual Capital the key to creating added value for the company.

Financial Performance

For investors, information about the company's financial performance can be used to see how the company can maintain their investment in the company or find other alternatives. Instead of that measurements are also carried out to show investors and customers or the general public that the company has good credibility (Nurhayati, S. 2017). Financial performance is an analysis carried out to see how a company has performed by using financial implementation regulations properly and correctly.

Intellectual Capital

Intellectual capital "intellectual capital" is an intangible asset in the form of information and knowledge resources that serves to increase competitiveness and can improve financial performance. Several factors inherent in the current global situation have emphasized the importance of Intellectual Capital. These contemporary forces e.g. globalization, new technologies, relatively free

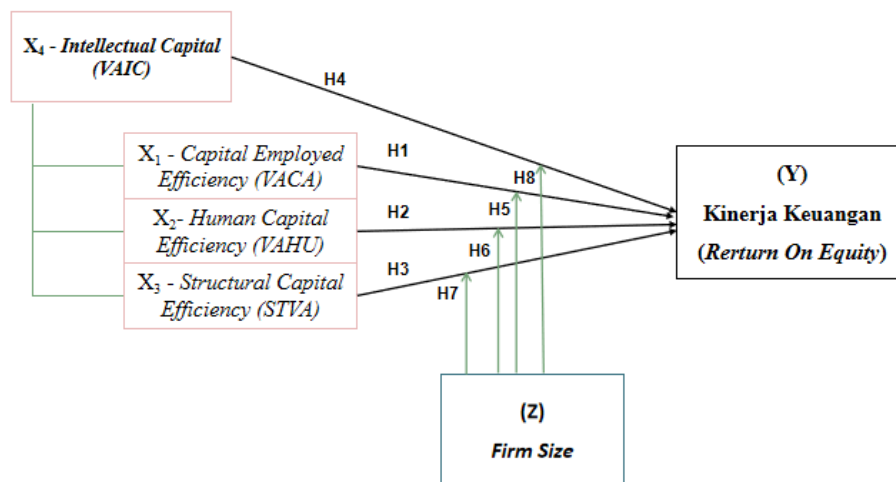
capital, increased competition, changes in customer demand, demand for innovation, changes in economic and political structures and the role of the state in supporting the knowledge economy are always reshaping the way business will be conducted (Guthrie et al. , 1999; Buckley and Carter, 2000; Thorne and Smith, 2000; Volberda et al., 2001).

Size

Company size or what is often referred to as firm size is an illustration of the size of the company related to the ability and opportunity in terms of generating

profits. Large-scale companies are considered to have greater resources and will earn a higher net income than small-scale companies. So that the activity of classifying this company can affect financial performance. The size of the company as assessed by the total assets owned affects the company's financial performance. The greater the assets owned, the greater the possibility of financial performance in a company (Purwaningrat, P. A., & Oktarini, L. N., 2020).

Thought Framework



RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

This study uses a causal research method that aims to examine the influence of the behavior of the Fintech

use system on online-based payment users. This research requires hypothesis testing with statistical tests.

Operational Definition of Research Variables

No.	Variabel	Dimensi	Indikator	Skala Pengukuran
1	Kinerja Keuangan (Y)	ROE	$ROE = \frac{PROFIT\ AFTER\ TAX}{EQUITY}$	Rasio
2	Value Added Capital Employed (VACA) (X1)	Intellectual Capital	$VACA = \frac{VA}{CE}$	Rasio
3	Value Added Human Capital (VAHU) (X2)	Intellectual Capital	$VAHU = \frac{VA}{HC}$	Rasio
4	Structural Capital Value Added (STVA) (X3)	Intellectual Capital	$STVA = \frac{SC}{VA}$	Rasio
5	Intellectual Capital VAIC™	Intellectual Capital	VAIC = VACA + VAHU + STVA	Rasio
6	Size	Firm Size	Ln (Total Aset)	Niai Absolut

Population and Research Sample

The population in this study are manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in the research year 2020 to 2021. The sample

is part of the population that represents the characteristics of the population, which is taken for research purposes. The sample selection technique used in this study was based on purposive sampling

method, namely the samples were selected using certain considerations.

Method of Analysis

Descriptive statistical data

Descriptive statistics are used to describe the variables in this study. The analytical tool used is the average (mean), maximum and minimum (Ghozali, 2013). This analysis tool is used to describe the variables of managerial ownership, institutional ownership, and liquidity.

Normality test

The normality test aims to test whether in the regression model confounding or residual variables have a normal distribution. As it is known that the t and F tests assume that the residual value follows a normal distribution, if this assumption is violated then the statistical test will be invalid for a small sample size (Ghozali: 2013). In this study, the statistical test used to test the residual normality was the Kolmogorov-Smirnov non-parametric statistical test. K-S test is done by making a hypothesis
 H0 : residual data are normally distributed
 Ha : residual data are not normally distributed

Model Feasibility Test

Analysis of the Coefficient of Determination (R2 test)
 Analysis of the coefficient of determination (R2) is useful for measuring how far the model's ability to

explain the variation in the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination is 0 and 1. A small R2 value means that the ability of the independent variables to explain the independent variables is very limited. A value close to 1 means that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict the dependent variable.

Test Together (Test F)

The F statistical test shows whether all the independent variables included in the method have a joint influence on the dependent variable. Through the F test, it can be seen that the simultaneous regression relationship between all independent variables and the dependent variable. Based on the significance of the basis for decision making are:
 If the significance > 0.05 then H is rejected
 If the significance < 0.05 then H is accepted

Partial Test (t-test)

This test is conducted to determine whether the independent/independent variables partially have a significant effect on the dependent/dependent variable. Based on the significance of the basis for decision making are:
 If the significance > 0.05 then H is rejected
 If the significance < 0.05 then H is accepted

Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis testing aims to predict the influence of the dependent variable using the independent variable. The multiple regression equation is:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1(X_1) + \beta_2(X_2) + \beta_3(X_3) + \epsilon$$

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1(X_1) + \beta_2(X_2) + \beta_3(X_3) + \beta_4(X_1*Z) + \beta_5(X_2*Z) + \beta_6(X_3*Z) + \epsilon$$

Keterangan :

Y : Kinerja Keuangan

α : Konstanta

β1, β2, β3, β4, β5, β6 : Koefisien regresi

X1 = Value Added Capital Employed (VACA)

X2 = Value Added Human Capital (VAHU)

X3 = Structural Capital (STVA)

Z : Size

ε : Error

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of Data Analysis

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
VACA	66	-.30184	.97740	.3293164	.20061199
VAHU	66	-1.82578	5.12143	1.8527111	1.26404912
STVA	66	-1.83022	2.61130	.3453182	.54555804
Kinerja Keuangan	66	-.46716	.60578	.1019786	.14565161
SIZE	66	11.19596	14.25372	12.5540921	.72755049
Valid N (listwise)	66				

In the results of the SPSS output above, you can see descriptive statistics :

1. The number of samples (N) was 66.

2. The VACA (Value Added Capital Employed) variable with a minimum value of -0.30184 owned by PT. Bentoel International Tbk in 2020 and the maximum value is 0.97740, and the average value obtained is 0.3293. With a standard deviation of 0.20061199.
3. The VAHU (Value Added Human Capital) variable has a minimum value of -1.82578 and a maximum value of 5.12143, and an average value of 1.8527111. With a standard deviation of 1.26404912.
4. The variable STVA (Structural Capital Value Added) has a minimum value of -1.83022 and a maximum value of 2.61130, and an average value of 0.3453182. With a standard deviation of 0.54555804.
5. The Financial Performance Variable (ROA) has a minimum value of -0.46716 of 0.60578, and the average value obtained by the Financial Performance variable (ROA) is 0.1019786. With a standard deviation of 0.14565161.
6. Variable Size has a minimum value of 11.19596 and a maximum value of 14.25372, and an average value of 12.5540921. With a standard deviation of 0.72755049.

Data Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		66
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.07431532
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.107
	Positive	.087
	Negative	-.107
Test Statistic		.107
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.056 ^c

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- a. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

From the results above we look at Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) and it can be seen that the unstandardized residual value is 0.088. Because this

value is greater than 5% or 0.05, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

**Multiple Regression Analysis
Determination Coefficient Test**

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.883 ^a	.780	.757	.07176444

a. Predictors: (Constant), Stva*Size, Vaca*Size, Vahu*Size, STVA, VACA, VAHU

The test results for the coefficient of determination R square of 0.757 or 75.7%. This shows that the dependent variable, namely financial performance, is influenced by independent variables, namely STVA (Structural Capital Value Added) moderated by Size, VACA (Value Added Capital Employed) moderated by Size, VAHU (Value Added Human Capital) moderated by Size, STVA (Structural Capital Value Added), VACA

(Value Added Capital Employed) & VAHU (Value Added Human Capital). While the remaining 24.3% (100% - 75.7%) can be explained by other variables outside the variables studied. The correlation coefficient (R) in table 4.7 is 0.883 indicating that the relationship between the independent and dependent variables is strong because the correlation coefficient is above 0.5.

Simultaneous Statistical Reliability (F-Statistics / ANOVA)

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1.075	6	.179	34.791	.000 ^b
Residual	.304	59	.005		
Total	1.379	65			

a. Dependent Variable: Kinerja Keuangan

b. Predictors: (Constant), Stva*Size, Vaca*Size, Vahu*Size, STVA, VACA, VAHU

Based on the results of the F test, it shows a number of 34.791 and a significance value of 0.00. The calculated F value > F table is 34.791 > 2.52 (k = 4,

n-k = 62) and a significance value of 0.00 < 0.05, it can be concluded that the independent variables jointly affect the dependent variable.

Statistical Reliability of Each Independent Variable (t-test)

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-.135	.021		-6.388	.000
VACA	-1.185	.536	-1.632	-2.210	.031
VAHU	.312	.104	2.706	2.990	.004
STVA	.133	.140	.497	.945	.349
Vaca*Size	.116	.042	1.992	2.740	.008
Vahu*Size	-.018	.008	-2.030	-2.198	.032
Stva*Size	-.013	.011	-.601	-1.127	.264

a. Dependent Variable: Kinerja Keuangan

Based on table 4.8 above, the results of the t statistical test of each independent variable on the dependent variable can be summarized as follows:

- a. The results of the VACA (Value Added Capital Employed) variable test have a sig value. 0.031 means (0.031 < 0.05) while the t count is -2.210. This shows that VACA (Value Added Capital Employed) has a significant negative effect on financial performance. It can be concluded that hypothesis 1 (one) is accepted.
- b. The results of the VAHU (Value Added Human Capital) variable test have a sig value. 0.004 means (0.004 < 0.05) while t count is 2.990. This shows that VAHU (Value Added Human Capital) has a significant positive effect on financial performance. It can be concluded that hypothesis 2 (two) is accepted.
- c. The test results for the STVA (Structural Capital Value Added) variable have a sig value. 0.349 means (0.349 > 0.05) while t count is 0.945. This shows that STVA (Structural Capital Value Added) has no effect on Financial Performance. It can be concluded that hypothesis 3 (three) is rejected.
- d. The results of testing the VACA (Value Added Capital Employed) variable which has been moderated by Size have a sig value. 0.008 means (0.008 < 0.05) while t count is 2.740. This shows that VACA (Value Added Capital Employed) which has been moderated by Size

has a positive effect on Financial Performance. It can be concluded that hypothesis 4 (four) is accepted.

- e. The results of testing the VAHU (Value Added Human Capital) variable which has been moderated by Size have a sig value. 0.032 means (0.032 < 0.05) while the t count is -2.198. This shows that VAHU (Value Added Human Capital) which has been moderated by Size has a negative effect on Financial Performance. It can be concluded that hypothesis 5 (five) is accepted.
- f. The results of testing the STVA (Structural Capital Value Added) variable which has been moderated by Size have a sig value. 0.264 means (0.264 > 0.05) while the t count is -1.127. This shows that STVA (Structural Capital Value Added) which has been moderated by Size has no effect on Financial Performance. It can be concluded that hypothesis 6 (six) is rejected.

Moderate Regression Analysis (MRA)

The results of multiple regression analysis can be seen in table 4.8, it can be concluded that the multiple regression equation is as follows:

$$\text{Financial Performance (ROA)} = -0.135 - 1.185 \text{ VACA} + 0.312 \text{ VAHU} + 0.133 \text{ STVA} + 0.116 \text{ VACA*Size} - 0.018 \text{ VAHU*Size} - 0.013 \text{ STVA*Size} + \epsilon$$

The regression equation above can be explained as follows:

- a. The value of the constant a is -0.135 , stating that if the independent variables VACA, VAHU, STVA & Size are 0, then the value of the dependent variable Financial Performance (ROA) is -0.135 .
- b. The coefficient value of the VACA variable is -1.185 , which means that the VACA variable has a negative coefficient on the Financial Performance variable (ROA). If each increase is 1 of the VACA variable, the level of Financial Performance (ROA) will decrease by 1.185 .
- c. The coefficient value of the VAHU variable is 0.312 which means that the VAHU variable has a positive coefficient on the Financial Performance variable (ROA). If each increase is 1 of the VAHU variable, the level of Financial Performance (ROA) will increase by 0.312 or 31.2% .
- d. The coefficient value of the STVA variable is 0.133 , which means that the STVA variable has a positive coefficient on the Financial Performance (ROA) variable. If every 1 increase of the STVA variable, the level of Financial Performance (ROA) will increase by 0.133 or 13.3% .
- e. The coefficient value of the VACA variable which has been moderated by the Size variable is 0.116 , which means that the VACA variable which has been moderated by the Size variable has a positive coefficient on the Financial Performance variable (ROA). If each increase is 1 of the VACA variable which has been moderated by the Size variable, the level of Financial Performance (ROA) will increase by 0.116 or 11.6% .
- f. The coefficient value of the VAHU variable which has been moderated with the Size variable is -0.018 , which means that the VAHU variable which has been moderated with the Size variable has a negative coefficient on the Financial Performance variable (ROA). If each increase is 1 of the VAHU variable which has been moderated by the Size variable, the level of Financial Performance (ROA) will decrease by -0.018 or -1.8% .
- g. The coefficient value of the STVA variable which has been moderated with the Size variable is -0.013 , which means that the STVA variable which has been moderated with the Size variable has a negative coefficient on the Financial Performance variable (ROA). If every 1 increase of the STVA variable which has been moderated by the Size variable, the level of Financial Performance (ROA) will decrease by -0.013 or -1.3% .
- h. ϵ = errors

DISCUSSION

1. Effect of VACA (Value Added Capital Employed) on Financial Performance (ROA)
The capital used in Capital Employed is capital from fixed assets and current assets in a company. Based on the test results, the result is that H1 is accepted. The VACA (Value Added Capital Employed) variable has a significant negative effect on financial performance.
2. The Influence of VAHU (Value Added Human Capital) on Financial Performance (ROA)
Human Capital is a comparison between value added and working human capital. Human Capital is used as an indicator of the quality of human resources within the company. This ratio is used to show how much value added is generated with the funds spent on labor. Based on the test results, the H2 results are accepted. This shows that VAHU (Value Added Human Capital) has a significant positive effect on financial performance.
3. The Effect of STVA (Structural Capital Value Added) on Financial Performance (ROA)
Structural Capital is a comparison between structural capital and value added, where this ratio measures the amount of structural capital needed to produce 1 rupiah of value added efficiently. Based on the test results, the H3 results were rejected. This shows that STVA (Structural Capital Value Added) has no effect on Financial Performance. This research is in line with research conducted by Rahma (2018). This shows that the efficiency of structural capital is not able to increase company profits, but it does not mean that structural capital can be ignored by companies. Lack of structural capital that supports the ability to improve the ability of its employees. One example is training services for employees, both production employees and employees outside production. Another example is the level of IT for company operations to be more efficient.
4. The effect of Size strengthens the effect of VACA (Value Added Capital Employed) on Financial Performance (ROA)
In this study it shows that VACA (Value Added Capital Employed) which has been moderated by size has a positive effect on financial performance. It can be concluded that hypothesis 4 (four) is accepted. In contrast to several previous studies (Nurhayati, 2017) (Tejasunarya & Hanifah, 2018) (Wijayani, 2017) (Yulandari & Gunawan, 2020), this study added a moderating variable. This research is in line with research (Himawan, 2021) and (Purwaningrat & Oktarin, 2020). Company size or firm size tends to reflect the shareholder's assessment of all aspects of past financial performance and future forecasts. The influence of company size on intellectual capital disclosure indicates that the larger the company

size, the higher the intellectual capital disclosed by the company. This is because the larger the size of the company, the higher the demand for information disclosure compared to smaller companies

5. The influence of Size strengthens the influence of VAHU (Value Added Human Capital) on Financial Performance (ROA)

The results of this study indicate that VAHU (Value Added Human Capital) which has been moderated by Size has a negative effect on Financial Performance. It can be concluded that hypothesis 5 (five) is accepted. A decrease in the Size value will strengthen the effect of VAHU (Value Added Human Capital) on financial performance. This research is in line with research (Himawan, 2021) and (Purwaningrat & Oktarin, 2020) but in this study intellectual capital is discussed per indicator. Manufacturing companies that have a lot of assets or sophisticated machine technology so that the company's operational activities are more effective and efficient, therefore employees must maximize their ability to increase profits. So that the operational management process must be balanced with competent human resources, additional costs are needed to involve employees in training and other competencies to increase their skills in generating profits for the company.

6. The effect of Size strengthens the effect of STVA (Structural Capital Value Added) on Financial Performance (ROA)

This study shows that STVA (Structural Capital Value Added) which has been moderated by Size has no effect on Financial Performance. It can be concluded that hypothesis 6 (six) is rejected. This shows that Size does not moderate or is unable to strengthen the effect of STVA (Structural Capital Value Added) on Financial Performance (ROE). Structural capital efficiency is not able to increase company profits. The main thing in the company is to have strategic considerations for intellectual capital management compared to the size of a company. Strategic considerations are the main thing so that the company's assets can be managed effectively and efficiently so as to create value added which leads to increased company performance. This strategy is related to the consideration of how the costs will come out for the benefits that the company gets.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, data analysis and interpretation, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Value Added Capital Employed (VACA) has a significant negative effect on financial performance. Any decrease in added value to capital from fixed assets and current assets in a company will provide added value to the

company's financial performance. The lower the VACA (Value Added Capital Employed), the higher the ROE.

2. Value Added Human Capital (VAHU) has a significant positive effect on financial performance. Financial performance will increase supported by an increase in VAHU (Value Added Human Capital). Effective utilization of human capital can provide an increase in the company's financial performance.
3. Structural Capital Value Added (STVA) has no effect on financial performance. This shows that the efficiency of structural capital is not able to increase company profits, but it does not mean that structural capital can be ignored by companies.
4. Size strengthens the influence of Value Added Capital Employed (VACA) on Financial Performance. The influence of company size on intellectual capital disclosure indicates that the larger the company size, the higher the intellectual capital disclosed by the company.
5. Size strengthens the influence of Value Added Human Capital (VAHU) on Financial Performance. The results of this study indicate that VAHU (Value Added Human Capital) which has been moderated by Size has a negative effect on Financial Performance. A decrease in the Size value will strengthen the effect of VAHU (Value Added Human Capital) on financial performance.
6. Size does not strengthen the effect of Structural Capital Value Added (STVA) on Financial Performance. This study shows that STVA (Structural Capital Value Added) which has been moderated by Size has no effect on Financial Performance. This shows that Size does not moderate or is unable to strengthen the effect of STVA (Structural Capital Value Added) on Financial Performance (ROE). Structural capital efficiency is not able to increase company profits.

SUGGESTION

In this study the authors realize there are still many limitations experienced when researching. So the authors provide suggestions for further researchers as follows:

1. Expanding the research object by increasing the number of research population or other business sectors.
2. Adding research variables, because seen from the large percentage generated by the adjusted r-square value of 72.3%, so there are still many factors that contribute 27.7% in influencing financial performance that have not been examined including managerial ownership, ownership institutions, independent commissioners, audit commissioners, market to book ratio, leverage, and so on.
3. For company management, it is hoped that they can disclose complete annual financial reports

in order to facilitate further research, because of the 48 manufacturing companies in the consumer goods sector, there are 15 companies that do not publish complete financial reports every year.

4. This study uses the observation period from 2020 to 2021, limited to the Covid-19 phenomenon. The researcher realizes that there are still many limitations in this study, therefore other studies are needed that are more extensive and in a larger period of time.
5. The entities under study should be wiser in calculating how value added can be generated, apart from the tangible assets owned by the company. Because intellectual capital can drive revenue generation effectively and efficiently, considering the costs and benefits that will be obtained by the company

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Akbarayansyah, A. (2021). Babak baru dugaan pengelembungan laporan keuangan produsen taro. <https://finance.detik.com/berita-ekonomi-bisnis/d-5326164/babak-baru-dugaan-engelembungan-laporan-keuangan-produsen-taro>
2. Alimy, J. I., & Herawaty, V. (2020, April). Pengaruh Intellectual Capital terhadap Kinerja Keuangan: Dengan Variabel Moderasi Prospector Strategy Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di IDX Periode 2016-2018. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pakar* (pp. 2-24).
3. Arifa, P. A., & Ahmar, N. (2017). The effect of intellectual capital on the financial performance of insurance companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (ISE). *The Indonesian Accounting Review*, 6(1), 45-54.
4. Buallay, Richard & Allam, (2019). Intellectual capital efficiency and bank performance. *Jurnal Pasificv Accounting Review*.
5. Budiharjo, Roy. (2019). Effect of Environmental Performance and Financial Performance on Firm Value. *International Journal of Academic Research in Accounting, Finance and Management Sciences*
6. Festa, G., Rossi, M., Kolte, A., & Marinelli, L. (2020). The contribution of intellectual capital to financial stability in Indian pharmaceutical companies. *Journal of Intellectual Capital*.
7. Gantion, Endang & Taufiqur. (2019). Leadership style, intellectual capital, corporate social responsibility and corporate performance. *Jurnal Accounting Organization*, 2(3).
8. Guthrie & Parker .1989. *Corporate Social Reporting : A Rebuttal of Legitimacy Theory*.
9. Himawan, F. A., & Fazriah, R. Pengaruh Intellectual Capital, Kepemilikan Manajerial, Kepemilikan Institusional, Komisaris Independen Dan Komite Audit Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Dengan Ukuran Perusahaan Sebagai Variabel Pemoderasi. *ESENSI: Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis*, Vol. 24 No. 1 /2021.
10. Jekwam, J. J., & Hermuningsih, S. (2018). Peran Ukuran Perusahaan (Size) Dalam Memoderasi Corporate Social Responsibility Dan Likuiditas Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan Yang Terdaftar Di BEI. *UPAJIWA DEWANTARA: Jurnal Ekonomi, Bisnis dan Manajemen Daulat Rakyat*, 2(1), 76-85.
11. Masri, I., Frisca, D. P., Satria, I., & Bantasyam, S. (2018). The role of intellectual capital to economic value added (empirical study on manufacturing companies of consumption goods sector). *Jurnal ASET (Akuntansi Riset)*, 10(1), 95-104.
12. Mat Nor, F., Mohd Said, R. and Redzuan, H. (1999). Structure Of Ownership And Corporate Financial Performance: A Malaysian Case. *Malaysian Management Review*, December, pp. 44-8.
13. Nafiroh, S., & Nahumury, J. (2017). The influence of intellectual capital on company value with financial performance as an intervening variable in financing institutions in Indonesia. *The Indonesian Accounting Review*, 6(2), 159-170.
14. Nurhayati, S. (2017). Analisa pengaruh intellectual capital terhadap kinerja pasar dan kinerja keuangan pada perusahaan LQ45 yang terdaftar di bursa indonesia Periode Tahun 2010-2013. *Jurnal ASET (Akuntansi Riset)*, 9(1), 133-172.
15. Purwaningrat, P. A., & Oktarini, L. N. (2020). Efektifkah Firm Size Memoderasi Hubungan Antara Intellectual Capital Dengan Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan. *JUIMA: JURNAL ILMU MANAJEMEN*, 10(1), 11-21.
16. Radic Sinisa. (2018). The impact of intellectual capital on the profitability of commercial bank. *Economic Analysis*, 63(216).
17. Raharjo, S. (2017). Makna Koefisien Determinasi (R Square) dalam Analisis Regresi Linear Berganda. Diakses pada 5 Februari 2022 dari World Wide Web: <https://www.spssindonesia.com/2017/04/makna-koefisien-determinasi-r-square.html>
18. Rochyawati, F. (2017). Indikator Lingkungan Intern Pada Kinerja Keuangan Dengan Intellectual Capital Dan Size Sebagai Variabel Moderasi Dan Mediasi. *Jurnal Perilaku dan Strategi Bisnis*, 5(1), 1-20.
19. Steiner, J. F. & G. A. Steiner. 2006. *Business, Government & Society: A Managerial Perspektif*. McGraw Hill Corp. New York.
20. Sugiyono. 2018. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R & D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
21. Surjandari, D. A., & Minanari, M. (2019). The Effect of Intellectual Capital, Firm Size and Capital Structure on Firm Performance, Evidence from Property Companies in Indonesia. *Jurnal Dinamika Akuntansi*, 11(2), 108-121.
22. Vladimir, Piort, Aleksandra & Nick., (2021). Intellectual capital as a longitudinal predictor of company performance in a developing economy. *Jurnal Knowledge and Process Management*, 29 (1), p.53-69
23. Wahyudi, S. M. (2020). The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility, Investment Opportunity Set, Leverage, And Size of Companies on Corporate Value. *European Journal of Business*

- and Management Research*, 5(4).
24. Wahyuni, F., & Erawati, T. (2019). *Pengaruh Corporate Governance, Ukuran Perusahaan, Dan Leverage Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Di Bursa Efek Indonesia (Studi Kasus Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2013-2017)*. *Jurnal Akuntansi Pajak Dewantara*, 1(2), 113-128.
 25. Wijayani, D. R. (2017). *Pengaruh intellectual capital terhadap kinerja keuangan perusahaan publik di indonesia (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Di BEI 2012-2014)*. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi dan Bisnis Airlangga*, 2(1).
 26. Yulandari, L. F., & Gunawan, H. (2019). *Pengaruh Intellectual Capital Terhadap Nilai Pasar Dan Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia*. *Journal of Applied Managerial Accounting*, 3(1), 36-50