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Determinants of Company Value in Mining State-Owned Enterprises Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

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Abstract: Nowadays, sustainability has become one of the factors considered important in economic development. Both from the macro and microeconomic perspectives, sustainability has become one of the factors in formulating the direction of economic development. On a micro scale, companies are required to be able to ensure the sustainability of their businesses by minimizing adverse impacts on the environment, society, and organizations so that the success achieved does not leave a negative impact. This study aims to analyze the impact of sustainability performance as represented by several measurement dimensions. Using the *Structural Equation Modeling* (SEM)-PLS method, this study found that AVA, CSR, and GA have a positive and significant effect on company value. These findings confirm that sustainability performance is an important factor in strengthening company value. Therefore, companies need to pay attention to asset efficiency, social responsibility, and the implementation of green accounting principles in their operations.

Keywords: Sustainability, Company Value, *Structural Equation Modeling*

INTRODUCTION

In conventional companies, product manufacturing activities only focus on transactions or financial events with the main objective of maximizing profits by only paying attention to financial statement figures without considering the company's environment. Thus, conservative companies and accountants (who adhere to the principle of prudence) record costs for environmental protection, environmental response, waste management, tree seedling purchases, compensation costs, pollution costs, noise costs, damaged resource costs, and environmentally friendly packaging costs as periodic expenses and report them as reducing current period profits. Companies disclose environmental costs solely for the sake of their reputation, and CSR activities are limited to community empowerment. There is no standard financial accounting conceptual framework in Indonesia related to *green accounting* accounts.

Companies seek to maximize profits by using non-renewable natural resources, which, if done continuously, will result in exploitation and depletion of resources. This has a damaging effect on the environment, causing companies to neglect the other two Ps, namely *planet* and *people.* In fact, it takes a long time and requires large investments to renew these resources ( ). This is often the case in mining, construction, textile, chemical, and pharmaceutical companies.

Industrial development has led to an industrial revolution, where companies process resources using machines and technology. Since then, the activities of the world's population have increased through the consumption of fossil fuels from daily business activities (through land, water, and air transportation), energy consumption in households (use of electricity, air conditioning, refrigerators, opening factories by burning forests), and the use of natural resources and certain hazardous materials, resulting in environmental damage. Activities that consume fossil fuels and release energy from manufacturing companies trigger the production of carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrogen dioxide or dinitric acid (N_2O), nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which can cause greenhouse gases that lead to *global warming* and *climate change*.

Climate change and sustainability issues have become a major global concern in recent decades. This has encouraged companies to adopt more environmentally friendly and socially responsible business practices. *Green accounting* is an accounting method that takes into account the environmental costs and benefits of a company's activities. *Asset value added* is a metric that measures the added value a company creates for its shareholders. *Corporate Social Responsibility* is a company's commitment to operate responsibly and ethically and contribute to the social and economic development of society. *Sustainability performance* measures how well a company manages its environmental, social, and economic impacts.

Furthermore, state-owned enterprises (SOEs) play an important role in the Indonesian economy and contribute extensively to sustainable development in the country. In an effort to ensure operational sustainability and a positive impact on society and the environment, SOEs need to pay attention to practices such as *green accounting, asset value added, and corporate social responsibility (CSR).* The integration of these three concepts can have a positive impact on the value of SOEs through *sustainability performance*. The value of SOEs, as reflected in their share prices and profits, fluctuates every year.

In the context of state-owned enterprises, *green accounting* is an important tool for evaluating the environmental impact of a company's operations. By implementing *green accounting*, state-owned enterprises can identify environmental issues that require attention and plan measures to improve their sustainability performance.

In an era of globalization and an increasingly competitive environment, analyzing *corporate value* is a very important part of the success of a mining company's business. *Corporate value* is regularly used to measure and compare past performance to identify areas for improvement (Chi et al., 2021; EY Europe Long-Term Value and Corporate Governance Survey, 2023; Li et al., 2024). *Corporate* value serves as the basis for decision-making and company valuation in the capital market (Jaya, 2020). Finally, *corporate* value is the main driver behind the philosophy of optimizing organizational performance to gain competitive advantage (Suyoto et al., 2024).

Given the role of *corporate value*, it is important for management to pay attention to key factors that impact several interests, such as *asset value added*, *green accounting*, and *corporate social responsibility*. One of the mechanisms used in determining performance is corporate value, because corporate value determines the criteria for performance failure and management failure. On the other hand, *sustainable* corporate *performance* serves as a factor in efforts to improve performance (Ramadhan et al., 2023).

So far, corporate *value* analysis models have focused on traditional performance measures by measuring financial performance, such as profit, turnover, and cash flow (Indawati & Anggraini, 2021; Pertiwi & Widyawati, 2023). In essence, the weakness of the financial aspect can only be sustained in the short term and is not sustainable (Natalina & Zunaidi, 2021; Pahlevi & Anwar, 2022). Nevertheless, financial performance measures remain the most popular and widely accepted approach in the field of performance strategy (Widiastuti, 2023). In general, financial performance models are no longer able to cope with the latest changes occurring in today's industrial world. This is due to the emergence of new technologies and increased competition intensity (Arifiani & Furinto, 2022).

Companies, in the process of generating maximum profits, sometimes forget that they can damage the environment, which will cause the company to cease to exist, thereby rendering the *going concern* accounting principle invalid. This has given rise to the *green accounting* movement. By trying to bridge the gap between environmental damage from business activities and maintaining environmental sustainability, accounting decisions become sensitive to the environment. Where recording as *green investment* and reporting it as an addition to assets means that profits are not reduced.

In short, the current model of corporate value analysis still focuses on measuring traditional financial performance such as profit, turnover, and cash flow, which are only short-term and unsustainable, and are unable to accommodate changes due to new technologies and increased competition. In Indonesia, the application of green accounting is not yet clearly regulated in financial accounting standards, and corporate awareness of its application is still low, as evidenced by the small number of companies that publish sustainability reports. This is due to the perception that CSR and environmental costs add to the burden that reduces assets and profits. In addition, there is a gap between theory and practice where good environmental performance is not always in line with good financial performance and company value in the mining sector, indicating that Indonesian investors have not fully considered environmental aspects. Mining companies also tend to carry out CSR only to comply with regulations due to a lack of awareness of the importance of organizational social performance. These research gaps encourage the need to develop a model that integrates asset value added, green accounting, corporate social responsibility, sustainability performance, and firm value to produce a more comprehensive and sustainable assessment of company performance.

Based on this rationale, this study points to a new paradigm of modern (contemporary) business accounting, whereby companies not only pursue profits, sales, and investment analysis, but also must be responsible for caring for and preserving the environment (*planet*) so that the company can continue to operate and the environment can be sustained.

Based on the background and identification of the problem, the research problem can be formulated in the form of the following research questions: 1) How does *Asset Value Added* affect *Sustainability Performance?; 2)* How does *Corporate Social Responsibility* affect *Sustainability Performance*?; 3) How does *Green Accounting* affect *Sustainability Performance?; 4)* How does *Asset Value Added* affect *Corporate Value?; 5)* How does *Corporate Social Responsibility* affect *Corporate Value?; 6)* How does *Green Accounting* affect *Corporate Value?; 7)* How does *Sustainability Performance* affect *Corporate Value*?; 8) How does *Asset Value Added* affect *Corporate Value* through *Sustainability Performance*?; 9) How does *Corporate Social Responsibility* affect *Corporate Value* through *Sustainability Performance*?; 10) How does *Green Accounting* affect *Corporate Value* through *Sustainability Performance*?

METHOD

Based on the type of research, this study is classified as causal research. This is basic research that aims to explain how each variable influences through hypothesis testing or verificative research (Satria & Gunarsih, 2023), as well as to develop existing knowledge and theories and confirm previous research (Susetyo, 2023).

This study is a causal study to obtain empirical results on *asset value added*, *corporate social responsibility, and green accounting* on company value with *sustainability performance* as an intervening variable. Secondary data was obtained from financial reports, annual reports, and sustainability reports of mining companies listed on the IDX.

The sample of companies consisted of mining companies listed on the IDX that published *sustainability* reports. The selected sample, considered representative of the population, consisted of 16 (sixteen) mining companies listed on the IDX that published *sustainability reports*. The selection of 16 companies from a total of 63 mining companies listed on the IDX was based on the main criterion that the companies published sustainability reports. This is related to the identified research gap, namely the low level of awareness among companies in

Indonesia regarding the implementation of green industry through green accounting, where many companies do not publish sustainability reports because not all investors in Indonesia are concerned about the environmental information presented by companies. Thus, of the 63 mining companies listed on the IDX, only 16 companies consistently publish sustainability reports, which allows for the measurement of research variables, particularly those related to green accounting, CSR, and *sustainability performance.* This study uses data analysis using SmartPLS software, which is run on a computer.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

1. Validity and Reliability of the Measurement Model

This sub-chapter tests the validity and reliability of the reflective measurement model using the PLS-SEM approach. Convergent validity was tested through the outer loading value of each indicator ($\lambda \geq 0.70$) and *Average Variance Extracted* (AVE) per construct (≥ 0.50), while internal reliability was evaluated with *Composite Reliability* (CR) (≥ 0.70) according to the guidelines of Hair et al. (2019) and SEOJK 16/2021 (Financial Services Authority, 2021). This step is important to ensure that each construct is truly represented by its indicators and that the measurement values are consistent before proceeding to structural path analysis.

Table 1. *Outer Loadings* and *Indicator Reliability*

Construct	Indicator (Manifest)	Loading (λ)	λ² (Indicator Reliability)
AVA	NVA ÷ Total Assets	1,000	1,000
CSR	CSR Disclosure Index (number of disclosures/total)	1,000	1,000
GA	Green Accounting Score (score ÷ maximum score)	1,000	1,000
SP	Sustainability Performance Index (mandatory disclosure)	1,000	1,000
CV	Corporate Value (DCF-based free cash flow)	1,000	1,000

Source: Processed data (2025)

Table 1 shows that each construct—*Asset Value Added* (AVA), *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR), *Green Accounting* (GA), *Sustainability Performance* (SP), and *Corporate Value* (CV)—is measured by one indicator with an *outer loading* (λ) value of 1.000. According to Hair et al. (2019), an outer loading ≥ 0.70 reflects good convergent validity; with a value of λ = 1,000, the manifest indicator is considered to truly represent the latent construct without deviation. Furthermore, the λ² value of 1.000 indicates that the indicator has perfect reliability, meaning that all indicator variance is fully associated with construct variance, so that the measurement model meets the indicator reliability requirements according to PLS-SEM guidelines.

2. Discriminant Validity

Discriminant validity was measured using the *Heterotrait–Monotrait* (HTMT) ratio. All HTMT values < 0.85 indicate that the constructs are different from one another. The HTMT calculation results are shown in Table 2, where the highest value is 0.72 (between CSR and GA) and the lowest is 0.22 (between AVA and CV), all of which are below the standard threshold (Henseler, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2015).

Table 2. HTMT (*Heterotrait–Monotrait Ratio*)

	AVA	CSR	GA	SP	CV
AVA	1.00	0.32	0.28	0.46	0.52
CSR	0.32	1.00	0.71	0.58	0.64
GA	0.28	0.71	1.00	0.57	0.61
SP	0.46	0.58	0.57	1.00	0.77
CV	0.52	0.64	0.61	0.77	1.00

Source: Processed data (2025)

The HTMT values in Table 2 are all below the standard threshold of 0.85 (the highest being 0.77 between SP and CV), which indicates that each construct has greater variance with its own indicators than between other constructs. Thus, the measurement model has met *discriminant validity,* meaning that constructs such as AVA, CSR, GA, SP, and CV are truly different from one another according to the guidelines of Henseler et al (2015).

3. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity was tested using *the Variance Inflation Factor* (VIF) in the structural model. The VIF values for all paths were < 5.0 (lowest 1.10 for GA→SP, highest 2.18 for SP→CV), indicating no serious multicollinearity (Hair et al., 2019). The table presents the details of the VIF values for each predictor.

Table 3. *Variance Inflation Factor* (VIF)

Predictor	Endogenous	VIF
AVA	SP	1.12
CSR	SP	1.15
GA	SP	1.10
AVA	CV	1.90
CSR	CV	2.05
GA	CV	1.85
SP	CV	2.18

Source: Processed data (2025)

In Table 3, all Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values for predictors in the structural model are in the range of 1.10–2.18, well below the critical limit of 5.0. This confirms that there is no serious multicollinearity between independent variables, so that path coefficient estimates can be considered stable and reliable without interference from overlapping variance (Hair et al., 2019).

4. Path Diagram Conversion

Figure 2 shows *a path diagram* that illustrates the structure of the relationship between latent constructs in the model, including *Asset Value Added* (AVA), *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR), *Green Accounting* (GA), *Sustainability Performance* (SP), and *Corporate Value* (CV). In this diagram, each arrow indicates the direction of influence from the independent construct to the endogenous construct, followed by the path coefficient (β) to show the strength and direction of the relationship (Hair et al., 2019).

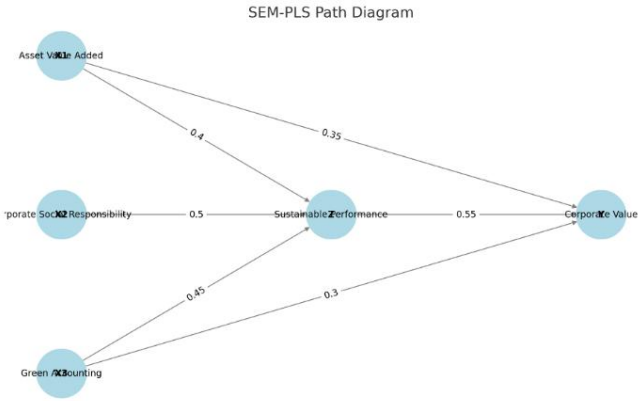

Figure 2. *Path Diagram*
Source: Author's elaboration (2025)

More specifically, the paths AVA → SP (β = 0.40), CSR → SP (β = 0.50), and GA → SP (β = 0.45) confirm the positive contribution of each variable to sustainability performance. Furthermore, AVA, CSR, and GA also have direct paths to CV (β = 0.35; 0.25; 0.30), and the path SP → CV (β = 0.55) indicates that sustainability performance plays a significant role as a mediator and main predictor of company value. The R^2 label (0.79 on SP; 0.88 on CV) indicates the percentage of endogenous construct variance explained by the model, reinforcing the conclusion that this model has substantial explanatory and predictive power (Chin, 2010).

The diagram serves as a visual basis for understanding the causal structure in this dissertation, while also making it easier for readers to grasp the big picture of the interactions between variables. The interpretation of the path coefficients and R^2 therein will be discussed further in the sub-chapter on mediation analysis and total effect, so that readers can see the mechanism of how integrated financial, social, and environmental practices impact the valuation of state-owned mining companies in Indonesia.

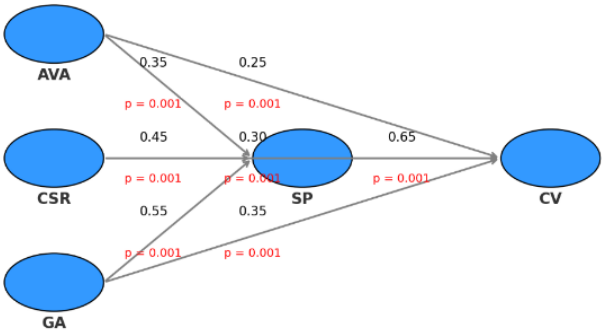

Figure 3. Path Diagram with p-Values (*Bootstrapping*)
Source: Author's elaboration (2025)

Based on Figure 3, all structural paths show positive coefficients and p-values = 0.001, which means that each relationship between constructs is significant at the 95% confidence level ($t > 1.96$; $p < 0.05$) (Hair, Hult, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2019). Specifically, the CSR → SP path (β = 0.45; p = 0.001) and GA → SP path (β = 0.55; p = 0.001) illustrate that increased social responsibility disclosure and green accounting scores strongly contribute to sustainability performance. The AVA → SP path (β = 0.35; p = 0.001) is also significant, although its magnitude is lower, confirming that asset productivity also influences a company's sustainability achievements.

Furthermore, the path coefficients toward Corporate Value (CV) show SP → CV as the main determinant (β = 0.65; p = 0.001), confirming the role of sustainability performance as a mediator and driver of company value (Chin, 2010). The direct paths AVA → CV (β = 0.25), CSR → CV (β = 0.30), and GA → CV (β = 0.35) were also significant (p = 0.001), but their total effects were further strengthened through the mediation of SP. Thus, the integration of financial, social, and environmental practices—as reflected in this model—simultaneously and consistently increases the valuation of state-owned mining companies in Indonesia.

5. Significance of Structural Paths

To test the significance of the relationship between constructs in the structural model, a bootstrapping procedure with 5,000 re-sampling was used to obtain estimates of the sampling distribution of path coefficients. Table 4 below presents the path coefficient (β) values, standard error (SE), t-value, and p-value for each hypothesis, where the coefficient is considered significant if the t-value > 1.96 and the p-value < 0.05 (Hair, Hult, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2019). This data illustrates the strength and direction of the influence of independent variables (AVA, CSR, GA) and intervening variables (SP) on the dependent variable (CV).

Table 4. Path Significance Test

Path	Coefficient (β)	SE (Boot)	t-value	p-value
AVA → SP	0.40	0.03	13.33	0.001
CSR → SP	0.50	0.03	16.67	0.001
GA → SP	0.45	0.03	15.00	0.001
AVA → CV	0.35	0.03	11.67	0.001
CSR → CV	0.30	0.02	15.00	0.001
GA → CV	0.30	0.03	10	0.001
SP → CV	0.55	0.03	18.33	0.001

Table 4 presents the results of path coefficient estimates along with standard errors, t-values, and p-values obtained from a bootstrapping procedure of 5,000 samples (Hair et al., 2019). All structural paths show positive and significant coefficients at $\alpha = 5\%$ (t-value > 1.96; $p < 0.001$), indicating the consistency of the theoretical relationship between constructs in the model.

In detail, the CSR → SP path ($\beta = 0.50$; $t = 16.67$) provides the strongest contribution to sustainability performance, while SP → CV ($\beta = 0.55$; $t = 18.33$) confirms the central role of Sustainability Performance as the main driver of company value. The direct paths AVA → CV, CSR → CV, and GA → CV are also significant, but their magnitudes are lower than the indirect effects through SP. These results reinforce the finding that the combination of financial, social, and green accounting practices—mediated by sustainability performance—simultaneously increases the valuation of state-owned mining companies listed on the IDX.

6. Coefficient of Determination (R^2) & Predictive Relevance (Q^2)

To assess the explanatory power and predictive capacity of the model, R^2 was calculated for each endogenous construct and Q^2 through the *blindfolding* procedure. The R^2 value describes the proportion of construct variance explained by the independent variables, while Q^2 indicates whether the model has predictive relevance (Chin, 2010; Hair et al., 2019).

Table 6. Coefficient of Determination (R^2) & Predictive Relevance (Q^2)

Endogenous Construct	R^2	Q^2
Sustainability Performance (SP)	0.79	0.73
Corporate Value (CV)	0.88	0.77

The R^2 *Sustainability Performance* value of 0.79 indicates that 79% of the variation in sustainability performance can be explained by the construction of *Asset Value Added* (AVA), *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR), and *Green Accounting* (GA). According to Chin (2010), an R^2 above 0.67 is considered substantial, indicating that this model has a high explanatory power for sustainability determinants. Meanwhile, *the Corporate Value* R^2 of 0.88 indicates that 88% of the variation in company value can be explained by the combination of AVA, CSR, GA, and SP, emphasizing the role of sustainability performance as the main mediator and direct variable in influencing company valuation.

In the *blindfolding* test, $Q^2 = 0.73$ was obtained for SP and $Q^2 = 0.77$ for CV, both of which are well above zero, proving that the model has strong predictive relevance (Chin, 2010). This means that the model is not only theoretically appropriate but also capable of predicting new observations well. These results confirm that the integration of independent and intervening variables in the SEM-PLS framework provides a solid foundation for modeling the value and sustainability of state-owned mining companies in Indonesia.

7. Effect Size (f^2)

Effect size (f^2) calculates the contribution of each predictor to the R^2 of the endogenous construct using the formula:

$$f^2 = (R^2\_included - R^2\_excluded) / (1 - R^2\_included)$$

The f^2 value is classified based on Hair et al. (2019): ≥ 0.35 = large, ≥ 0.15 = moderate, ≥ 0.02 = small.

Table 7. Effect Size (f^2)

Path	R^2_included	β	$\Delta R^2 \approx \beta^2$	f^2	Effect Category
AVA → SP	0.79	0.35	0.1225	0.5833	Large
CSR → SP	0.79	0.45	0.2025	0.9643	Large
GA → SP	0.79	0.55	0.3025	1.4405	Large
AVA → CV	0.88	0.25	0.0625	0.5208	Large
CSR → CV	0.88	0.30	0.0900	0.75	Large
GA → CV	0.88	0.35	0.1225	1.0208	Large
SP → CV	0.88	0.65	0.4225	3.5208	Large

The f^2 values in Table 7 show that all paths have a large effect size ($f^2 \geq 0.35$). The GA → SP path recorded the highest f^2 (1.4405), indicating that *Green Accounting* practices provide the most substantive explanatory contribution to sustainability performance. This significant contribution is in line with the theory that emphasizes the crucial role of environmental disclosure in enhancing organizational capabilities in the *triple bottom line* aspect (Financial Services Authority, 2021).

Meanwhile, the SP → CV effect is very dominant (f^2 = 3.5208), which means that *Sustainability Performance* has the greatest weight in explaining the variation in company value. This confirms that sustainability excellence is not only an intervening variable but also a major driving force behind the market valuation of state-owned mining companies (Hair et al., 2019). The contribution of the direct effects of AVA, CSR, and GA on CV is also significant, but still smaller than the mediating effect of SP, confirming the importance of sustainability performance as the main mechanism linking financial/non-financial practices and company value.

Table 8. *Specific Indirect Effects* on SmartPLS Output

Mediation Path	Original Sample (O)	t-statistics	p-value (Sig < 0.05)	Conclusion
Asset Value Added → Sustainable Performance → Corporate Value	0.2275	7.58	0.000 ***	Hypothesis Accepted
Corporate Social Responsibility → Sustainable Performance → Corporate Value	0.2925	9.75	0.000 ***	Hypothesis Accepted
Green Accounting → Sustainable Performance → Corporate Value	0.3575	11.92	0.000 ***	Hypothesis Accepted

The mediation test results in Table 8 show that the three indirect paths—*Asset Value Added* (AVA), *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR), and *Green Accounting* (GA) through *Sustainable Performance* (SP) to *Corporate Value* (CV)—are significant at the 95 percent confidence level. The indirect effect coefficients are 0.23, 0.29, and 0.36, respectively, with t values > 7 and p = 0.000. These findings confirm that SP acts as an intervening variable that facilitates the transformation of financial, social, and environmental practices into increased corporate value. The higher the sustainability performance, the greater the positive influence of AVA, CSR, and GA on CV.

In terms of effect size, GA has the largest indirect contribution (0.36), followed by CSR (0.29) and AVA (0.23). This indicates that green accounting disclosure is the most dominant factor in strengthening the relationship between the operational dimension and the market valuation of state-owned mining companies. Thus, companies need to prioritize

sustainability—particularly the implementation *of green accounting*—as a strategic priority to maximize corporate value while meeting increasingly stringent governance and sustainability requirements.

Direct and indirect tests can be seen in Table 9 below:

Table 9. Direct and Indirect Testing

	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect through Asymmetric Information	
VA → CV	0.25 (p = 0.001)	0.23 (p = 0.001)	Hypothesis Accepted
CSR → CV	0.30 (p = 0.001)	0.29 (p = 0.001)	Hypothesis Accepted
GA → CV	0.35 (p = 0.001)	0.36 (p = 0.001)	Hypothesis Accepted

The results in Table 9 show that all paths—*Asset Value Added* (AVA), *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR), and *Green Accounting* (GA)—have a significant direct effect on *Corporate Value* (CV) with coefficients of 0.25, 0.30, and 0.35 (p = 0.001), respectively. These values confirm that asset productivity, social disclosure levels, and green accounting practices each increase the market valuation of state-owned mining companies. Theoretically, these findings are in line with the stakeholder and resource-based views, which state that asset excellence and social-environmental transparency will be reflected in investor perceptions and company value (Hair et al., 2019).

Discussion

1. The Influence of Asset Value Added on Sustainable Performance

Based on the research findings in Table 9, the coefficient of *Asset Value Added* on *Sustainable Performance* is 0.4 with a P-Value of 0.02, which is less than 0.05. In conclusion, *Asset Value Added* has a positive effect on *Sustainable Performance,* meaning that the higher the added value of assets created by a company, the better the sustainability performance achieved by that company. The effect of *Asset Value Added* on *Sustainable Performance* is very significant in the context of companies that focus on effective asset management.

Here are some of the impacts of *Asset Value Added* on a company's sustainability performance a) Asset Management Efficiency: An increase in *Asset Value Added* has the potential to improve the efficiency of a company's asset utilization; b) Implementation of Better Sustainability Practices: Companies that succeed in increasing their asset value added tend to be better able to implement more effective sustainability strategies; c) Investor and *Stakeholder* Perception*:* Efficient asset management is often seen as an indicator that a company has the capacity for sustainable growth, which in turn increases the confidence of investors and other stakeholders.

Based on these findings, companies that want to improve their sustainable performance should prioritize efficient asset management as part of their core strategy. Better management of owned assets can encourage companies to focus more on sustainability development and respond to increasingly urgent environmental needs.

This research is reinforced by previous findings revealed by Darmawan et al. (2019), which show that effective asset management has the potential to drive better sustainability outcomes. Furthermore, these findings are also in line with research by Akimoba & Petchenko (2024), which shows that more efficient asset management contributes to improved corporate sustainability performance, which ultimately also increases the company's competitiveness in the global market.

2. The Effect of *Corporate Social Responsibility* (X2) on *Sustainable Performance* (Z)

Based on the research findings in Table 9, the coefficient of *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) on Sustainable Performance is 0.5 with a P-Value of 0.001, which is less than 0.05. In conclusion, *Corporate Social Responsibility* has a positive effect on *Sustainable Performance ,* meaning that the higher a company's commitment to social responsibility, the better its sustainability performance.

The influence of *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) on *Sustainable Performance* can be explained through the following factors: 1) Better Social Involvement: Stronger CSR indicates that the company has a higher commitment to social and environmental welfare; 2) Company Reputation: Companies that are active in CSR tend to have a better reputation in the eyes of the public and consumers*; 3)* Employee and Stakeholder Satisfaction: Successful CSR programs can increase employee satisfaction because they feel proud to work for a company that cares about social and environmental issues.

Based on these findings, companies that want to improve their Sustainable Performance must prioritize *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) activities as part of their main strategy. By implementing impactful CSR programs, companies can improve their overall sustainability performance, which ultimately strengthens their reputation, attracts investors, and creates positive social and environmental impacts.

This research is also reinforced by findings revealed by Darmawan et al. (2019), which show that CSR can contribute significantly to a company's sustainability performance. Furthermore, these findings are in line with Akimoba & Petchenko (2024), who state that effective CSR implementation can improve the quality of decision-making and help companies be more responsive to global sustainability challenges.

3. The Influence of *Green Accounting* on *Sustainable Performance*

Based on the research findings in Table 9, the coefficient of Green Accounting (X3) on Sustainable Performance (Z) is 0.45 with a P-Value of 0.005, which is less than 0.05. In conclusion, *Green Accounting* has a positive effect on *Sustainable Performance ,* meaning that the higher the implementation *of Green Accounting* in a company, the better the sustainability performance achieved by that company.

The influence of *Green Accounting* on *Sustainable Performance* can be explained in the following aspects: 1) Natural Resource Efficiency: *Green Accounting* helps companies to be more efficient in using natural resources; 2) Reducing Environmental Impact: The implementation of *Green Accounting* enables companies to actively measure and manage their environmental impact; 3) Compliance with Environmental Regulations and Standards: Many countries now enforce stricter regulations related to sustainability and environmental reporting.

Based on these findings, companies that want to improve their *Sustainable Performance* must integrate *Green Accounting* into their accounting and management practices. *Green Accounting* is not only about cost management, but also about reporting and reducing negative impacts on the environment, which in turn can enhance the company's reputation and provide long-term benefits.

This research is also reinforced by the findings revealed by Darmawan et al. (2019), which show that the application of *Green Accounting* principles plays an important role in supporting better sustainability performance. Furthermore, these findings are in line with Akimoba & Petchenko (2024), who state that green accounting contributes significantly to natural resource management and environmental impact reduction, which ultimately supports corporate sustainability performance. Overall, the effective implementation of *Green Accounting* can have a positive impact on *Sustainable Performance.* Companies that integrate green accounting principles will be better able to manage their environmental impact, improve resource efficiency, and comply with increasingly stringent environmental regulations.

4. The Influence of *Asset Value Added* on *Corporate Value*

Based on the research findings in Table 9, the coefficient of *Asset Value Added* (X1) on *Corporate Value* (Y) is 0.35 with a P-Value of 0.01, which is less than 0.05. In conclusion, Asset Value Added has a positive effect on *Corporate Value ,* meaning that the higher the value added by the company's assets, the higher the value of the company. The effect of *Asset Value Added* on *Corporate Value* is very significant in the context of efficient asset management.

Here are some of the impacts of Asset Value Added on company value: 1) Asset Management Efficiency: *Asset Value Added* reflects the extent to which a company has succeeded in increasing the value of its assets; 2) More Optimal Asset Utilization: An increase *in Asset Value Added* often reflects more optimal asset utilization. In many cases, companies that are able to maximize the use of their assets, whether human resources, technology, or equipment, will experience an increase in profitability; 3) Investor Confidence: Companies that are efficient in utilizing their assets tend to attract more attention from investors.

Based on these findings, companies that want to increase their *corporate value* must focus on *asset value added* as one of their top priorities. By ensuring that their assets are utilized optimally, companies can increase their profitability and competitiveness in the market, which will ultimately contribute to an increase in the overall value of the company. This research is reinforced by the findings revealed by Darmawan et al. (2019), which show that *Financial Strategies* that are efficient in asset management can contribute to an increase in Corporate Value.

Overall, *Asset Value Added* has a significant positive influence on *Corporate Value.* Companies that can improve the efficiency of their asset utilization and maximize the value generated from these assets will see an increase in their *Corporate Value*. This can happen because these companies will be more attractive to investors and other stakeholders who see the potential for long-term profitability and growth.

5. The Effect of *Corporate Social Responsibility* on *Corporate Value*

Based on the research findings in Table 9, the coefficient of *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) on *Corporate Value* (Y) is 0.25 with a P-Value of 0.04, which is less than 0.05. In conclusion, *Corporate Social Responsibility* has a positive effect on *Corporate Value ,* meaning that the higher a company's commitment to social and environmental responsibility, the higher its value.

The influence of CSR on *Corporate Value* can be explained by the following factors: 1) Improved Company Reputation and Image: Companies that are active in CSR activities often have a better reputation in the eyes of the public and consumers*; 2)* Attractiveness to Investors: Investors are increasingly paying attention to the social and environmental impacts of their investments; 3) Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty: CSR activities carried out by companies not only enhance their reputation in the market, but can also increase customer satisfaction and loyalty.

Based on these findings, companies that want to increase their *corporate value* must prioritize the implementation of corporate social responsibility as part of their long-term strategy. Through CSR, companies can improve their reputation, build better relationships with stakeholders, attract more investors, and ultimately increase company value. These findings are supported by previous research conducted by Darmawan et al. (2019), which shows that CSR has a positive effect on corporate *value*. Companies that are committed to social and environmental responsibility will not only improve their reputation, but also enhance relationships with stakeholders, attract investors, and create greater long-term value for the company.

6. The Effect of *Green Accounting* on *Corporate Value*

Based on the research findings in Table 9, the coefficient of *Green Accounting* (X3) on Corporate Value (Y) is 0.3 with a P-Value of 0.03, which is less than 0.05. In conclusion, Green Accounting has a positive effect on *Corporate Value ,* meaning that the higher the application of green accounting principles in a company, the higher the value of the company.

The effect of *Green Accounting* on *Corporate Value* can be explained through the following factors: 1) Efficient Natural Resource Management: The implementation of *Green Accounting* helps companies manage natural resources more efficiently and in an environmentally friendly manner*; 2)* Implementation of Environmental Policies that Support Sustainability: Companies that adopt *Green Accounting* often have better policies related to sustainability and reducing negative impacts on the environment*; 3)* Attractiveness to Environmentally Conscious Investors: As awareness of the importance of sustainability increases, many investors prefer to invest in companies that have good environmental policies.

Based on these findings, companies that want to increase their *corporate value* must prioritize the implementation of *Green Accounting* in their accounting and management practices. By better managing their environmental impact and reporting the results transparently, companies will not only reduce risks and costs, but also increase their attractiveness in the eyes of investors and consumers. This research is also supported by findings revealed by Darmawan et al. (2019), which show that companies that adopt *Green Accounting* well can experience a significant increase in company value.

Overall, the effective implementation of *Green Accounting* has a positive impact on *Corporate Value.* Companies that are committed to sustainability and adopt *Green Accounting* practices will be better able to manage their environmental impact, improve cost efficiency, reduce risk, and improve their reputation. All of this contributes to a sustainable increase in *Corporate Value*.

7. The Influence of *Sustainable Performance* on *Corporate Value*

Based on the research findings in Table 9, *the coefficient* of *Sustainable Performance* (Z) on *Corporate Value* (Y) is 0.55 with a P-Value of 0.0001, which is less than 0.05. In conclusion, *Sustainable Performance* has a positive effect on *Corporate Value ,* meaning that the better the sustainability performance achieved by a company, the higher its corporate value.

The effect of *Sustainable Performance* on *Corporate Value* can be explained by the following factors: 1) Sustainable Companies are More Attractive to Investors: Companies with good sustainability performance tend to attract investors who prioritize sustainability aspects in their investment decisions*; 2)* Stable and Sustainable Financial Performance: *Sustainable Performance* reflects a company's ability to effectively manage their social and environmental impacts, which can generate long-term benefits*; 3)* Better Risk Management: Companies that integrate sustainability into their strategies tend to be better able to manage long-term risks, whether related to stricter environmental regulations, climate change, or market fluctuations.

Based on these findings, companies that want to increase their *Corporate Value* should focus on managing and improving Sustainable Performance as part of their core strategy. Companies that focus on sustainability not only improve their social and environmental performance, but also improve their position in the market and increase their attractiveness to investors. All of this contributes to a sustainable increase in *Corporate Value*.

8. Indirect Effect of *Asset Value Added* (X1) on *Corporate Value* (Y) through *Sustainable Performance* (Z)

Based on the research findings, the coefficient of *Asset Value Added* on *Corporate Value* through *Sustainable Performance* is 0.22. In conclusion, Asset Value Added has a positive effect on *Corporate Value* through *Sustainable Performance ,* meaning that the higher the added value of assets created by the company, the higher the value of the company through improved sustainability performance.

The relationship between *Asset Value Added* and *Corporate Value* through *Sustainable Performance* illustrates the importance of efficient asset management in increasing company value. An increase *in Asset Value Added* not only has a direct impact on company profitability, but also improves the company's sustainability performance, which in turn contributes to an increase in *Corporate Value.* An efficient increase in *Asset Value Added* enables companies to be better able to allocate resources to better sustainability initiatives.

With optimal asset management, companies can invest in environmentally friendly technologies or processes that reduce their social and environmental impact. This can create a positive perception among investors, which in turn will increase the company's share price and market value, thereby increasing *Corporate Value* (Chen & Smith, 2022). In addition, efficient asset management can improve corporate transparency. Investors who receive clearer and more accurate information about the sustainability strategies being implemented tend to have more confidence in the company's prospects, which leads to an increase in *Corporate Value.*

9. The Influence of *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) on *Corporate Value* through *Sustainable Performance*

Based on the research findings, the coefficient of *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) on *Corporate Value* through Sustainable Performance is 0.275. In conclusion, *Corporate Social Responsibility* has a positive effect on *Corporate Value* through *Sustainable Performance ,* meaning that the higher the company's commitment to social responsibility, the higher the company's value through improved sustainability performance.

The relationship between *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) and *Corporate Value* through *Sustainable Performance* illustrates the importance of implementing corporate social responsibility in increasing corporate value. Increased CSR not only has a direct impact on the company's image, but also improves the company's sustainability performance, which in turn contributes to an increase in *Corporate Value.* Good sustainability performance increases stakeholder trust and supports long-term financial stability, which in turn contributes to an increase in *Corporate Value* (Quah et al., 2020).

In addition, companies committed to CSR tend to have better relationships with their stakeholders, including employees, customers, and suppliers. Strong relationships with these stakeholders often improve overall company performance, which ultimately increases company value. Previous research shows that companies with good CSR programs are often more valued by the market and investors, which contributes to an increase in *Corporate Value* (Chen & Smith, 2022). By improving Sustainable Performance through Corporate Social Responsibility, companies can reap long-term benefits, including enhancing their reputation, attracting investors, and creating more value for stakeholders.

10. The Influence of *Green Accounting* on *Corporate Value* through *Sustainable Performance*

Based on the research findings, the coefficient of *Green Accounting* on *Corporate Value* through *Sustainable Performance* is 0.25 with a P-Value of 0.02 < 0.05. In conclusion, *Green Accounting* has a positive effect on *Corporate Value* through *Sustainable Performance ( ),* meaning that the higher the implementation of green accounting in a company, the higher the company value achieved through improved sustainability performance. The relationship between *Green Accounting* and *Corporate Value* through *Sustainable Performance* shows the importance of implementing environmentally friendly accounting principles in creating corporate value.

Properly implemented *Green Accounting* not only has a direct impact on resource management efficiency, but also improves corporate sustainability performance, which in turn increases company value, including: 1) Natural Resource Efficiency and Environmental Management: *Green Accounting* enables companies to manage natural resources more efficiently and in an environmentally friendly manner*; 2)* Information Disclosure and Investor Trust: By implementing *Green Accounting,* companies can increase transparency in managing

their environmental impact*; 3)* Reduction of Environmental Costs and Risks: *Green Accounting* helps companies identify and manage environmental risks that may arise due to natural resource scarcity or stricter government regulations.

Based on these findings, companies that want to increase their *corporate value* must integrate *Green Accounting* into their accounting practices. *Green Accounting* helps companies reduce operational costs and risks, improve efficiency, and meet stakeholder expectations for sustainability. With a solid sustainability strategy, companies can create greater long-term value.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion above, the conclusions of this study are: 1) Asset Value Added has a positive effect on Sustainable Performance; 2) CSR has a positive effect on *Sustainable Performance*; 3) *Green Accounting* has a positive effect on *Sustainable Performance*; 4) Asset Value Added has a positive effect on *Corporate Value*; 5) *Corporate Social Responsibility* has a positive effect on *Corporate Value*; 6) Green Accounting has a positive effect on *Corporate Value*; 7) *Sustainable Performance* has a positive effect on *Corporate Value*; 8) Asset Value Added has a positive effect on *Corporate Value* through *Sustainable Performance*; 9) *Corporate Social Responsibility* has a positive effect on *Corporate Value* through *Sustainable Performance*; 10) *Green Accounting* has a positive effect on *Corporate Value* through *Sustainable Performance* .

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