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Sustainability Accounting, Company Performance, On Company Value In Companies With Common Effect Model In IDX 30 Companies On The IDX

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ABSTRACT
This study aims to test and analyze the effect of Sustainability Accounting, financial performance on company value, on IDX 30 Companies Listed on the Stock Exchange. The population of this study is IDX 30 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2021-2023, the sample selection in this study uses the purposive sampling method, namely the selection of samples based on predetermined criteria, so the number of samples successfully obtained is 7 IDX 30 companies. This type of research is quantitative research. The analysis method of this study uses multiple linear regression analysis, using Eviews13. The results of this study indicate that partially shows that economic sustainability accounting, social sustainability accounting have a significant effect on company value while environmental sustainability accounting, and company performance do not have a significant effect on company value. Based on the results of simultaneous analysis of independent variables, economic sustainability accounting, environmental sustainability accounting, social sustainability accounting and company performance have a significant effect on company value.

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INTRODUCTION

Regulations requiring companies to always report sustainability information have been implemented in many countries. The development of digital accounting in the current industrial revolution has made sustainability increasingly important for governments, companies and society, transparency in corporate sustainability practices is increasingly needed by stakeholders including investors, that by implementing sustainability practices can reduce the cost of operating social and environmental risks. Sustainability reporting frameworks and standards have been developed by organizations such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).

*Sustainability Accounting*serves to provide information on economic, environmental, and social performance, it serves as evidence that the company is responsible to its

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stakeholders and that the company has met its requirements. Companies must report sustainability accounting if they want to maintain the sustainability of their business. (Sari & Hans Hananto Andreas, 2019) By using sustainability accounting, businesses can measure, monitor, and report their environmental, social, and economic impacts to meet stakeholder expectations and ensure long-term sustainability.

Many studies have conducted the influence of sustainability accounting, financial performance on company value, including those conducted by Nadirotul Hasanah (2021) and Kusnul Kotimah (2024), the theory underlying these studies is that the higher the financial performance, the higher the company value, with these financial ratios it can be seen how successful the company's management is in managing its assets and capital to maximize the company's value. The measure of the success of achieving this reason is the ROE figure that has been achieved. A company's performance is assessed based on its results, especially by assessing its profit level. The greater the ROE reflects the company's ability to generate high profits for shareholders which will affect the company's value. Company value is measured by Tobis's, The higher the Tobin's Q value, the more expensive the company's shares are. This is because the market considers the company to have assets that are not recorded in the company's books. When Tobin's Q <1, a company can be classified as cheap (undervalued) because its book value is higherhigh compared to its market value. This can attract interested parties to buy the company. Conversely, when Tobin's Q > 1, a company can be classified as expensive (overvalued), thus attracting parties who want to imitate the company's business model in order to gain profit as well.

The object of this study is the IDX 30 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020-2022. IDX 30 has a significant market capitalization and has a significant impact on the Indonesian stock market. Therefore, the findings of this study on the influence of sustainability accounting, company performance affecting the value of the company can have a greater impact on the market and financial policy in Indonesia.

Literature Review

Stakeholder Theory

In carrying out business activities, companies must be accountable to interested parties, not only to shareholders but also to all stakeholders who have interests both internal and external to the company. Information on company activities is the right of stakeholders, because they have a role in supporting the company's operational activities or business activities. Gray et al (1995) explained that information is one of the media that can be used by organizations to manage stakeholders with the aim of gaining support and acceptance, or to divert opposition and rejection. This theory explains that the information needed by stakeholders is not only financial information, but also related to information about company activities related to social and environmental issues.

Variables and Indicators

For the measurement of this variable, 89 indicators are used from the Global Sustainability Standards Board (2020). Of these 89 indicators, 17 are economic topics, 32 are environmental topics, and 40 are social topics. This measurement uses a score of 0 and a score of 1. A score of 0 is used when the indicator is not disclosed in the sustainability

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report and a score of 1 is used when the indicator is in the sustainability report. Furthermore, the total indicators owned are totaled and then calculated as follows:

$$CSR = \sum Xyi / Ni$$

Information :
CSR = Corporate Social Responsibility
∑ Xyi = Total CSR disclosure
This = 89 indicators
Number of items disclosed/Number of items by standard

a. Company performance
One of the company's objectives is financial performance which shows the company's achievements in a period that describes the company's financial health condition with indicators of capital adequacy, liquidity and profitability.
ROE = Net profit after tax / Equity x 100 %

b. Company Values
Company value can affect investor responses in decision making, therefore the company's success in stock value is very valuable to the company (Yulimtinan and Atiningsih, 2021). The company value used is Tobin's Q. Tobin's Q is the ratio of the company's value to the value of its assets. Company value is measured by Tobis's,The higher the Tobin's Q value, the more expensive the company's shares are.According to (Sudiyanto & Puspitasari, 2010), the scores for the Tobin's Q ratio include:
1. If the Tobin's Q result > 1 means that the company management has succeeded in managing the company's assets, Overvalued.
2. If the Tobin's Q result < 1, it means that the company management has failed to manage the company's assets, or undervalued.
3. If the result of Tobins'Q = 1, it means that the company management is stagnant in managing the company's assets, Average TobinsQ = Stock Market Value / Company Net Worth

The market value of shares is obtained from: Market value of equity = Closing stock price at year end x number of shares outstanding at year end

METHODS

This type of research uses a quantitative approach obtained from annual reports of public companies listed on the IDX. This research was conducted using secondary data, namely issuer data included in the IDX 30 Index listed on the IDX. The method used in sampling is the purposive sampling method. Purposive sampling is the selection of samples based on predetermined criteria. The research was conducted on issuers of the IDX 30 Index, in the period 2021-2023, namely 7 companies. Sample selection was carried out using the following requirements:

a. Companies listed on the IDX 30 index on the IDX
b. Companies that publish annual reports for 2021-2023 on the company website or IDX
c. Have complete data according to the variables in this study.

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Table 1. IDX30 Research Sample List 2021-2023

No	Code	Company name	Sector
1	OPEN	PT Bukalapak.com Tbk	Technology
2	GOTO	PT GoTo Gojek Tokopedia Tbk	Technology
3	ICBP	Indofood CBF Success and Prosperity	Food
4	INCO	Vale Indonesia Tbk	Raw Materials
5	INDF	Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	Food
6	INKP	Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper Tbk	Industry
7	UNVR	Unilever Indonesia Tbk	Primary consumer goods

In this study, panel data regression analysis was used, the panel data regression model formula is as follows (Basuki & Prawoto, 2016):

$$Y = \alpha + bXit + e$$

Information:
Y: Dependent variable
α : Constant
X: Independent variable
b: Regression coefficient of independent variables
e: Error term
t: Time
i: Company

According to Basuki & Prawoto (2016) said that in the regression model estimation method using panel data can be done through three approaches including Common Effects Model, Fixed Effects Model, Random Effect Model. To choose the most appropriate model to use in managing panel data, there are several tests, namely:

a. Chow test to determine the most appropriate Common Effect or Fixed Effect model to use in estimating panel data,
   The hypothesis used is:
   H0 = Common Effect Model
   H1 = Fixed Effect Model
   If the p-value is < 0.05 then Ho is rejected so the model used is Fixed Effect, whereas if the p-value is > 0.05 then Ho is accepted so the model used is Common Effect.
b. Hausman test to choose whether the Fixed Effect or Random Effect model is most appropriate to use in estimating panel data. The hypothesis used is:
   H0 = Random Effect Model
   H1 = Fixed Effect Model
   If the p-value < 0.05 then Ho is rejected so the model used is Fixed Effect, whereas if the p-value is > 0.05 then Ho is accepted so the model used is Random Effect.
c. LM Test to select the most appropriate Common Effect or Random Effect Model to use in estimating panel data. The hypothesis used is:
   H0 = Common Effect Model
   H1 = Random Effect Model

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If the p-value < 0.05 then Ho is rejected so the model used is Random Effect, whereas if the p-value is > 0.05 then Ho is accepted so the model used is R Common Effect.

The conceptual framework in this study is:

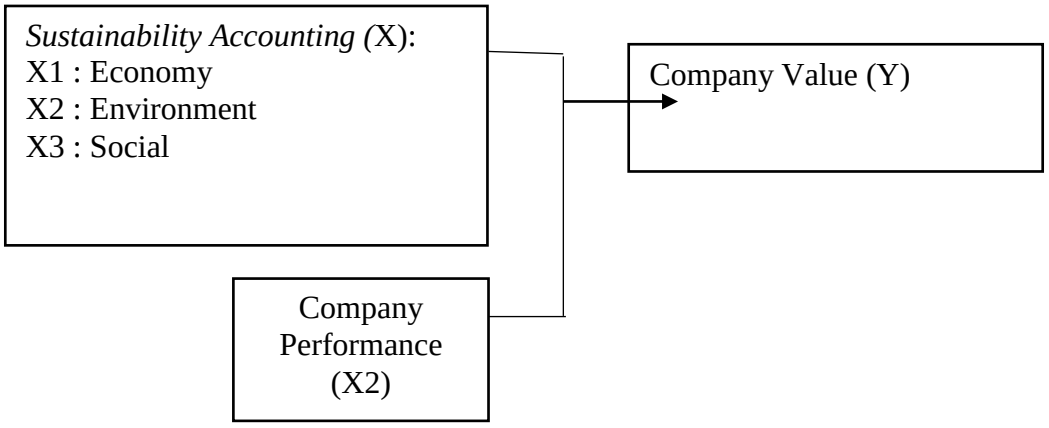

Figure 1. Flowchart

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Panel Data Regression Model Selection

Chow Test

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: Untitled
Cross-section fixed effects test

Effects Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	2.422748	(6,10)	0.1038
Cross-section Chi-square	18.849102	6	0.0944

That the P Value > 0.05, namely 0.09, then the selected model is the Common Effect Model (CEM)

Hausman test

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

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Random cross section	1.284004	4	0.8641

That the P Value > 0.05, namely 0.86, then the selected model is the Random Effect Model (REM)

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LM Test

Lagrange Multiplier Tests for Random Effects
Null hypothesis: No effects
Alternative hypotheses: Two-sided (Breusch-Pagan) and one-sided
(all others) alternatives

	Hypothesis Testing		
	Cross section	Time	Both
Breusch Pagan	1.817117 (0.1777)	0.110818 (0.7392)	1.927935 (0.1650)

That the P Value > 0.05, namely 0.16, then the selected model is Common Effect Mode (CEM)

Normality Test

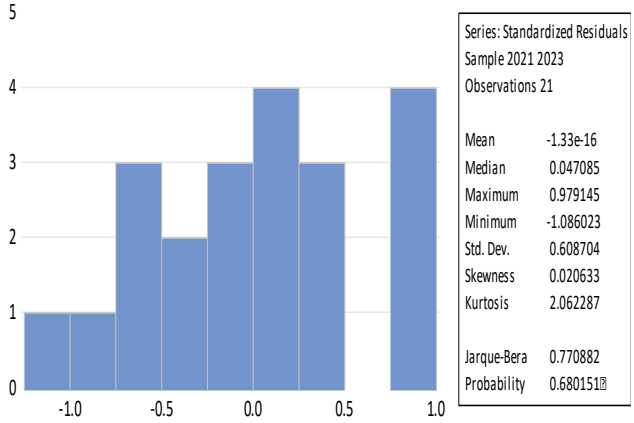

Figure 1. Normality Test

The Normality Test in this study was conducted by assessing the Jarque-Bera coefficient and its probability with the provision that if the probability value is > 0.05 then the data is normally distributed. Based on the image above, the probability value of 0.680151 is greater than 0.05 so it can be concluded that the data has been normally distributed.

Model feasibility test

Based on the tests that have been carried out, it shows that the Common Effects Model (CEM) passes the classical assumption test. Next, a model feasibility test will be carried out. The model feasibility test is reflected in the results of the F test (simultaneous).

Table 2. F Test Results

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 11/24/24 Time: 00:06
Sample: 2021 2023

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Periods included: 3
Cross-sections included: 7
Total panel (balanced) observations: 21

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.192108	0.869232	3.672331	0.0021
X1	-3.111172	1.007503	-3.088004	0.0071
X2	1.359534	1.677116	0.810638	0.4295
X3	1.190856	0.551480	2.159383	0.0463
X4	-0.018797	0.017809	-1.055480	0.3069

R-squared	0.525273	Mean dependent variable	1.799143
Adjusted R-squared	0.406591	SD dependent var	0.883453
SE of regression	0.680551	Akaike information criterion	2.272430
Sum squared residual	7.410401	Black criterion	2.521125
Log likelihood	-18.86051	Hannan-Quinn critter.	2.326403
F-statistic	4.425887	Durbin-Watson stat	1.459526
Prob(F-statistic)	0.013420		

Based on Table 2. the probability value of F statistic is smaller than the significance level α = 5% or 0.05 (0.0013420 < 0.05), meaning that all independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable. Thus, the model formed is feasible to interpret the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. Furthermore, in this study, the determination coefficient R2 used is in the form of an adjusted R-squared value (R2). Statistical test of the determination coefficient by looking at the Adjusted R-squared value in the CEM regression.

Table 3. Results of the Determination Coefficient Test

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 11/24/24 Time: 00:06
Sample: 2021 2023
Periods included: 3
Cross-sections included: 7
Total panel (balanced) observations: 21

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.192108	0.869232	3.672331	0.0021
X1	-3.111172	1.007503	-3.088004	0.0071
X2	1.359534	1.677116	0.810638	0.4295
X3	1.190856	0.551480	2.159383	0.0463
X4	-0.018797	0.017809	-1.055480	0.3069

R-squared	0.525273	Mean dependent	1.799143

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		variable	
Adjusted R-squared	0.406591	SD dependent var	0.883453
		Akaike information	
SE of regression	0.680551	criterion	2.272430
Sum squared residual	7.410401	Black criterion	2.521125
Log likelihood	-18.86051	Hannan-Quinn critter.	2.326403
F-statistic	4.425887	Durbin-Watson stat	1.459526
Prob(F-statistic)	0.013420		

Based on the table above, the Adjusted R-squared value is 0.5252 or 52.52%, meaning that 52.52% of the company value variable can be explained by Sustainability Accounting Economics, Environment, Social and company performance, while the remaining 47.48% is explained by other variables not included in the equation. The next step is to carry out a t-test, through individual hypothesis testing by comparing the probability values of each variable with an error rate of α = 5% or 0.05.

Table 4. T-Test Results

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 11/24/24 Time: 00:06
Sample: 2021 2023
Periods included: 3
Cross-sections included: 7
Total panel (balanced) observations: 21

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.192108	0.869232	3.672331	0.0021
X1	-3.111172	1.007503	-3.088004	0.0071
X2	1.359534	1.677116	0.810638	0.4295
X3	1.190856	0.551480	2.159383	0.0463
X4	-0.018797	0.017809	-1.055480	0.3069

		Mean dependent	
R-squared	0.525273	variable	1.799143
Adjusted R-squared	0.406591	SD dependent var	0.883453
		Akaike information	
SE of regression	0.680551	criterion	2.272430
Sum squared residual	7.410401	Black criterion	2.521125
Log likelihood	-18.86051	Hannan-Quinn critter.	2.326403
F-statistic	4.425887	Durbin-Watson stat	1.459526
Prob(F-statistic)	0.013420		

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Based on the test results in table 7, it shows that the statistical t-test that has been carried out on each research variable shows that economic sustainability accountingt value statistical value prob. significance 0.0071 < 0.05The test results show empirical evidence that economic sustainability accounting has a significant effect on company value. Sustainability accounting variablessignificance prob. value 0.4295 > 0.05The test results show empirical evidence that economic sustainability accounting does not have a significant effect on company value. Social sustainability accounting variablest value statistical value prob. significance 0.0463 < 0.05The test results show empirical evidence that social sustainability accounting has a significant effect on company value. Company performance variablest value statistical value prob. significance 0.3069 > 0.05The test results show empirical evidence that company performance does not have a significant effect on company value.

Panel Data Regression Analysis

The model selected in the hypothesis testing based on the selection of the panel data regression model is the Common Effects Model (CEM).

Table 5. Regression Results of Common Effect Model Estimation

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 11/24/24 Time: 00:06
Sample: 2021 2023
Periods included: 3
Cross-sections included: 7
Total panel (balanced) observations: 21

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.192108	0.869232	3.672331	0.0021
X1	-3.111172	1.007503	-3.088004	0.0071
X2	1.359534	1.677116	0.810638	0.4295
X3	1.190856	0.551480	2.159383	0.0463
X4	-0.018797	0.017809	-1.055480	0.3069
R-squared	0.525273	Mean dependent variable		1.799143
Adjusted R-squared	0.406591	SD dependent var		0.883453
SE of regression	0.680551	Akaike information criterion		2.272430
Sum squared residual	7.410401	Black criterion		2.521125
Log likelihood	-18.86051	Hannan-Quinn critter.		2.326403
F-statistic	4.425887	Durbin-Watson stat		1.459526
Prob(F-statistic)	0.013420			

The Common Effects Model (CEM) produces the following equation:

Y = 3.192108 -3.111172X1 + 1.359534X2 + 1.190856X3 - 0.018797X4

1. Constant = 3.192108

   These results indicate that there are no independent variables, namely Economic Sustainability Accounting, Environmental Sustainability Accounting, Social

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Sustainability Accounting and company performance, so the company value is 3.192108.

2. *Sustainability Accounting*Economy
   The regression coefficient of economic sustainability accounting in the test is -3.111172This means that economic sustainability accounting has a negative effect on Company Value, so that if economic sustainability accounting increases by 1 point, the Company Value will decrease.3.111172
3. *Sustainability Accounting*Environment
   The regression coefficient of environmental sustainability accounting in the test is1.359534This means that environmental sustainability accounting has a positive effect on company value, so that if economic sustainability accounting increases by 1 point, the company value will increase.1.359534
4. *Sustainability Accounting*Social
   The regression coefficient of social sustainability accounting in the test is1.190856This means that environmental sustainability accounting has a positive effect on Company Value, so that if economic sustainability accounting increases by 1 point, the Company Value will increase.1.190856
5. Company performance
   The company's performance regression coefficient in the test is- 0.018797This means that company performance has a negative effect on company value, so that if company performance increases by 1 point, company performance will decrease..018797

Hypothesis Testing.

Based on the results of the hypothesis testing, the following discussion can be made:

1. The influence of economic sustainability accounting on company value.
   The results of the partial test show that economic sustainability accounting shows a negative coefficient of3.111172, with*sustainability accounting*economy increases by 1 point then the Company Value will decrease3.111172, t-value statistical value prob. significance 0.0071 < 0.05The test results show empirical evidence that economic sustainability accounting has a significant effect on company value.
2. The influence of environmental sustainability accounting on company value
   The results of the partial test show that environmental sustainability accounting shows a positive coefficient of1.359534This means that environmental sustainability accounting has a positive effect on company value, so that if economic sustainability accounting increases by 1 point, the company value will increase.1.359534, t-statistic value, significance prob. value 0.4295 > 0.05The test results show empirical evidence that economic sustainability accounting does not have a significant effect on company value.
3. The influence of social sustainability accounting on company value
   The results of the partial test show that social sustainability accounting shows a positive coefficient of1.190856This means that social sustainability accounting has a positive effect on company value, so that if economic sustainability accounting

increases by 1 point, the company value will increase.1.190856, t-statistic value, significance prob. value 0.0463 < 0.05The test results show empirical evidence that social sustainability accounting has a significant effect on company value.

4. The influence of company performance on company value
   The results of the partial test show that the company's performance shows a negative coefficient of 0..018797, withIf the company's performance increases by 1 point, the Company Value will decrease by 0.018797, t-value statistical significance prob. value 0.3069 > 0.05The test results show empirical evidence that company performance does not have a significant effect on company value.

CONCLUSION

The results of the partial test show that economic sustainability accounting, social sustainability accounting have a significant effect on company value, while environmental sustainability accounting and company performance do not have a significant effect on company value. Based on the results of simultaneous analysis of independent variables, economic sustainability accounting, environmental sustainability accounting, social sustainability accounting and company performance have a significant effect on company value.

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