PROFIT
JURNAL ADMINISTRASI BISNIS

PROFIT: Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis
Vol. 18. No. 2, 2024
e ISSN: 2338-4654
p ISSN: 1978-743 X
https://profit.ub.ac.id

Competitive Advantage as a Mediation of the Influence of Green Banking and Corporate Governance on Company Value

Rulita Indra Puspitasari[1]*, Muhammad Saifi[2], Nila Firdausi Nuzula[3]
Faculty of Administratif Sciences, Brawijaya University[1,2,3]
rulita.inpus@gmail.com[1], msaifi@ub.ac.id[2], nilafia@ub.ac.id[3]

ABSTRACT

This research aims to explore the influence of Green Banking and Corporate Governance on Company Value through the mediation of Competitive Advantage in Conventional Commercial Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2017-2022. The study employs a quantitative method with a positivistic approach, involving a sample of 41 Conventional Commercial Banks listed on the IDX. This research uses a purposive sampling technique with inclusion criteria involving banks registered on the IDX, publishing financial reports, and providing the necessary data. Secondary data is in the form of banking financial reports for 2017-2022. Hypothesis testing uses quantitative statistical analysis with Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The research results show that Green Banking and Corporate Governance significantly affect Competitive Advantage and Company Value. Competitive advantage and company value have a significant favourable influence. The findings of this research can contribute to a deeper understanding of the relationship between Green Banking, Corporate Governance, Competitive Advantage and Company Value in the context of the conventional banking industry in Indonesia.

Keywords: Green Banking; Competitive Advantage; Corporate Governance; Company Value

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti pengaruh Green Banking dan Tata Kelola Perusahaan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan melalui perantara Keunggulan Bersaing di Bank Komersial Konvensional yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) selama periode 2017-2022. Studi ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan positivistik, melibatkan sampel dari 41 Bank Komersial Konvensional yang terdaftar di BEI. Teknik pengambilan sampel purposif digunakan dengan kriteria inklusi yang melibatkan bank yang terdaftar di BEI, menerbitkan laporan keuangan, dan menyediakan data yang diperlukan. Data sekunder diperoleh dari laporan keuangan bank selama periode 2017-2022. Analisis statistik kuantitatif dengan Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) dilakukan untuk menguji hipotesis yang telah ditetapkan. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa Green Banking dan Tata Kelola Perusahaan memiliki pengaruh positif yang signifikan terhadap Keunggulan Bersaing dan Nilai Perusahaan. Selanjutnya, terdapat pengaruh positif yang signifikan antara Keunggulan Bersaing dan Nilai Perusahaan. Temuan penelitian ini diharapkan dapat berkontribusi pada pemahaman yang lebih dalam tentang hubungan antara Green Banking, Tata Kelola Perusahaan, Keunggulan Bersaing, dan Nilai Perusahaan dalam konteks industri perbankan konvensional di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Green Banking; Competitive Advantage; Corporate Governance; Company Value

* *Corresponding author : E-mail : rulita.inpus@gmail.com*

1. INTRODUCTION

The conventional banking sector, involving commercial banks, has been at the centre of various financial reforms and economic structural adjustments globally. In recent decades, global dynamics have positioned conventional banking as a primary driver in responding to emerging challenges and opportunities. The role of traditional commercial banks extends beyond the local context, significantly impacting the global economy. These banks catalyze economic development by providing access to capital and financing for various industrial sectors (Ikhsandinoto & Nuzula, 2022). Their role not only shapes the sustainability of economic growth but also facilitates the redistribution of resources and economic opportunities among different segments of society (Nguyen & Le, 2023).

Banking plays a crucial role in Indonesia's economy as part of the financial institutions. Financial institutions are generally classified into two forms: banks and non-banks, with the primary difference in fund mobilization. Banks can gather funds directly or indirectly from the public, while non-banking financial institutions can only mobilize funds indirectly. There is no strict distinction regarding fund allocation, allowing banks to channel funds for working capital and investments, similar to non-banking financial institutions.

The financial sector significantly contributes to a country's economic growth by boosting the volume of banking products and services and other intermediary institutions. The development of the financial sector influences economic growth and vice versa. Real economic sector growth can originate from the financial industry, and banks' allocation of third-party funds to the real sector can reduce unemployment and poverty.

Company value has become increasingly important as a measure of the health and performance of a business entity, as the company's primary duty is to enhance the wealth of stakeholders and improve the firm's performance (Karimah et al., 2024). The value of a company reflects not only operational capabilities and success but also plays a central role in attracting investments, gaining stakeholder trust, and signalling a company's financial health. In the banking sector, issues related to company value can be more complex due to unique challenges such as economic uncertainty, complex regulations, credit risks, interest rate fluctuations, and intense competition. Particular emphasis is needed on risk management and sustainable strategies to maintain and enhance company value in the banking sector. Additionally, banks face challenges related to reputation and public trust, influenced by technological disruptions, changing consumer behaviour, data security, ethical demands, and the social impact of corporate policies. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive and sustainable strategies to preserve company value and build positive trust and reputation in the eyes of the public.

Banks are expected to consider environmental aspects in their business decisions as part of the industry. Green banking practices, including online banking, internet banking, green checking accounts, green loans, mobile banking, electronic banking outlets, and energy-saving initiatives, contribute to environmental sustainability. The ecological issue is crucial in global economic discussions, and societal expectations for companies to be environmentally responsible are increasing. The Indonesian government has tightened environmental regulations on Environmental Economic Instruments, such as Environmental Law No. 46 of 2017.

Environmental damage is often caused by human intervention, prompting the banking sector to demonstrate its commitment by developing sustainable or green banking practices. Although the banking sector does not produce environmental pollution at the same level as other sectors, banking practices can affect the environment through project financing and activities with environmental impacts. Therefore, adopting green banking is a positive step in balancing economic growth and ecological preservation. As institutions contributing to environmental sustainability, banks adhere to the principles of sustainable development and ecological awareness outlined in the 1945 Constitution. Applying these principles in banking is known as Green Banking, implicitly regulated by Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 8/21/PBI/2006 and Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 8/22/DPbS.

Green banking prioritizes sustainability in its business practices, emphasizing the economy's and society's well-being. Banks implementing green banking integrate these elements into environmentally conscious business principles, resulting in increased.

Operational cost efficiency, competitive advantages, a strong corporate identity, a solid brand image, and balanced target achievements. Green banking practices translate into bank efforts to prioritize sustainability in credit distribution and operational activities. Although banks are not considered significant contributors to environmental pollution, their credit or financing activities can trigger environmentally impactful actions. As financial institutions, banks are under pressure to act ethically and conduct business in an environmentally friendly manner. Banks are expected to manage environmental and social risks, commonly called green banking.

Adopting green banking creates a positive reputation among customers and the general public. In an era increasingly focused on the environment, consumers tend to choose financial institutions showing commitment to sustainability. Green banking practices, focusing on environmental sustainability and social responsibility, significantly impact achieving competitive advantages in the banking sector. Research by Jarin (2014) emphasizes that implementing green banking is an ethical obligation and a key to creating a competitive advantage in the banking industry. De Silva's (2019) research indicates that several green banking practices adopted by banks positively contribute to creating opportunities, innovation, and competitive advantages. Banks prioritizing environmental initiatives can gain a competitive advantage by capitalizing on the shift in society toward sustainability. Green banking practices, such as sustainable project financing and developing environmentally friendly products, create value that distinguishes banks from their competitors. However, De Silva (2019) also suggests the need for further research to evaluate the extent of the impact of these green banking initiatives beyond gaining positive publicity and reducing operational costs.

Previous research has yet to combine the variables of corporate governance, green banking, competitive advantage, and company value, making this study innovative and filling a gap in earlier research. By integrating these four variables, this study aims to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between corporate governance and green banking practices with competitive advantage and company value in the context of conventional banking in Indonesia. Thus, this research is expected to offer new insights and significantly contribute to academic literature and banking practices in understanding the complex relationships between these variables.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Green Banking

Green banking, a concept continuously evolving, holds significant importance across various domains, including environmental policy, financial institution operations, and socio-economic development (Khairunnessa et al., 2021). Its inception traces back to 1980 when the Dutch bank, 'Triodos Bank,' pioneered its implementation (Yadav & Pathak, 2013). Subsequently, the bank established a "Green Fund" for environmental projects, serving as a model for other banks adopting green banking strategies by 1990 (Akter et al., 2018). This has propelled green banking into the spotlight within the contemporary banking sector, gaining momentum as a sustainable approach amidst the external pressures banks face (Lalon, 2015). However, according to Alexander (2016), the definition of environmentally friendly banking is still very diverse and must be broader, so it varies between countries. Nonetheless, a prevailing theme in the literature suggests that green banking primarily emphasizes environmental sustainability.

Silva (2015) defines green banking as banking practices that generate environmental advantages. It involves conducting banking operations in a manner that contributes to reducing both external carbon emissions and internal carbon footprints, as articulated by Narang (2015). Initially developed by Western countries, the concept primarily aimed to curtail paper usage in banking to mitigate deforestation, decrease oxygen levels, and elevate carbon dioxide levels, as outlined by Lalon (2015). Over time, it has evolved into a comprehensive term encompassing practices and guidelines to ensure banks' economic, environmental, and social sustainability, as noted by Sindhu (2015). Malliga (2016) characterizes green banking as an emerging concept fostering environmental sustainability by advocating for eco-friendly practices to promote sustainable growth and diminish the carbon footprint of the banking sector. Various studies, including Köhn (2016), underscore the significance of green banking and its impact on sustainable development, primarily focusing on environmental management for future generations. In light of their societal responsibilities, banks acknowledge environmental shifts and actively contribute to global carbon reduction efforts by adopting green banking practices, as Zhixia et al. (2018) emphasized.

Green banking represents a proactive approach to achieving corporate objectives while addressing environmental and social responsibilities. By integrating ecological considerations into business strategies, companies can fortify their sustainability and resilience for the future. This strategy aligns with corporate goals and ensures compliance with governmental regulations, as highlighted by Agustia et al. (2019). By adopting green banking practices, businesses can navigate toward growth while minimizing their environmental footprint, fostering a harmonious relationship between economic progress and environmental conservation. This approach benefits the company's long-term viability and contributes positively to the broader ecological landscape.

b. Corporate Governance

The Cadbury Committee introduced the term Corporate Governance through a report later known as the Cadbury Report. It marked a significant global turning point for corporate governance practices (Dwiridotjahjono, 2010). The framework for corporate governance developed by the OECD is built on five core values: Transparency, Accountability, Fairness, Independence, and Responsibility (OJK, 2014).

The Indonesian Ministry of Finance Regulation Number 88/PMK.06/2015 defines good corporate governance as a system that guides company management through openness, independence, accountability, responsibility, and fairness (Arifin & Destriana, 2016). According to Situmorang and Simanjuntak (2019), corporate governance, involving internal and external relationships, improves economic efficiency and aims to achieve transparency in company management for all users of financial statements. It, in turn, increases trust from investors and other stakeholders, leading to improved company performance and benefits for all parties involved. The board of directors plays a crucial role in corporate governance, overseeing company strategy and managerial accountability, as highlighted by Holder-Webb et al. (2008).

In summary, corporate governance is a system, processes, and rules that govern the relationships between various parties in a company. Its purpose is to achieve transparency, enhance economic efficiency, improve company performance, and protect the rights and interests of shareholders and stakeholders.

c. Competitive Advantage

Competitive advantage is the cornerstone of a company's success, denoting its ability to generate economic value that outperforms competitors, as underscored by Barney and Hesterly (2009). Hili et al. (2017) further elaborate, defining competitive advantage as the capacity to attain a monetary edge over rival firms operating in the same industry. Barney (1991) adds nuance to this concept by asserting that a company achieves a competitive advantage by adopting a strategy that not only creates value but remains unexploited by competitors, thereby securing a unique position in the market. This strategic utilization of untapped avenues enables a company to capitalize on sustainable competitive advantage to its fullest extent, creating barriers for competitors attempting to replicate their success. Competitive advantage, therefore, encompasses a favorable market position that distinguishes a company from its rivals, as highlighted by Ávila (2022). This advantageous position is forged through the astute application of strategic practices and capabilities in decision-making and resource management, leading to a distinctive market presence and sustained profitability.

According to Barney (1991), a company can gain a competitive advantage by implementing a value-creating strategy based on resources that competitors either lack or cannot replicate simultaneously. These resources must possess specific characteristics, including being valuable, rare, imperfectly imitable, and organized in a way that leverages competitive advantage, as Barney and Clark (2007) emphasized. The ability of a firm to effectively manage these unique resources is crucial for its performance, as noted by Singh et al. (2021). However, it is essential to recognize that these resources should adapt to changing environmental factors and align with the firm's overall strategy, as Akter et al. (2020) highlighted. In essence, the dynamic management of resources by environmental conditions and strategic objectives is essential for sustaining and enhancing a company's competitive advantage over time.

d. Company Value

Company value, often intertwined with its stock price, encapsulates investors' perception of a company's worth. Based on corporate theory, the primary goal of any company is to maximize its wealth or value (Hirdinis, 2019). This value, indicative of how effectively a company manages its operations, encompasses various business activities. Company value reflects financial management's current performance and an estimation of future earnings potential. As Husnan and Pudjiastuti (2015) noted, it represents the sum a prospective buyer is willing to offer during a company sale. This valuation, shaped by market perceptions of a company's sustainability and performance, is typically quantified through the market price of its outstanding shares on a specific date, serving as a tangible measure of its worth.

Company value is a multifaceted concept that extends beyond mere financial metrics, encompassing broader perceptions of a company's viability and prospects. Embedded within corporate theory, the overarching objective of a company remains the maximization of its wealth or company value, as articulated by Hirdinis (2019). This holistic valuation, derived from a blend of financial management decisions and market perceptions, signifies the culmination of a company's efforts in managing and conducting its business activities. It serves as a reflection not only of its present performance but also of its anticipated future earnings potential. Husnan and Pudjiastuti (2015) emphasize that this value represents the culmination of a potential buyer's assessment during a company sale, underscoring its significance as a tangible indicator of a company's worth. Thus, company value is intricately linked to market perceptions of a company's sustainability and performance, serving as a pivotal metric in gauging its overall success and potential.

e. Hypotheses Development

The banking sector needs to take environmental responsibilities more seriously To respond to the increasingly urgent global conditions. Demands to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate climate change risks drive the need for a transition towards more environmentally friendly banking practices, such as eco-banking (Jarin et al., 2014). As part of these efforts, banks must build sustainable competitive advantages by leveraging a unique combination of attributes such as reputation, carbon footprint, and environmentally friendly banking operations (Jarin et al., 2014). The implementation of green banking has significantly impacted banks' competitive advantage, paving the way for banking efforts to continue competing and innovating in the current era (De Silva, 2019; Khan et al., 2021). Thus, the second hypothesis in this study highlights the importance of green banking in creating sustainable competitive advantages for the banking sector.

H1: Green Banking has a significant impact on Competitive Advantage

Global warming, resulting from climate change in recent years, is considered an international issue primarily attributed to the irresponsible treatment of the environment and industrial competition. Given that greenhouse gas emissions are deemed responsible for disrupting the balance of nature, including the environment, they lead to detrimental consequences. Significant progress has been made recently in formulating and implementing policies to address corporate environmental responsibilities regarding gas emissions (Tauringana & Chithambo, 2015).

Financial institutions, particularly banks, are strategically positioned to create and sustain the highly sought-after green revolution for the planet. Green Banking in banking institutions is defined as activities aimed at environmental accountability through the development of inclusive strategies in banks geared towards sustainable economic growth (Winarto et al., 2021).

Several previous studies have examined the influential role of green banking on company value. The extensive disclosure of Green Banking is one element in increasing company value, as seen from the public's trust in the company's environmental and societal concerns. Green Banking Disclosure instils confidence in the public to participate as potential customers in the company, thus enhancing the performance of banking companies and followed by an increase in company value (Karyani & Obrien, 2020; Winarto et al., 2021). Based on the existing issues and previous research, the second hypothesis for this study is:

H2: Green Banking has a significant impact on Company Value

According to Bruno & Claessens (2010), the focus of implementing corporate governance goes beyond mere legal obligations or compliance; it is a necessity driven not solely by legal compliance but also by the understanding that comprehensive corporate governance implementation significantly impacts company performance (Roos et al., 2021). This study measures Corporate Governance using three indicators: board size, independent commissioners, and ownership structure (Asni, 2022). Meanwhile, the assessment of Competitive Advantage using Economies of Scale, Capital Requirement, and Product Differentiation (Romadhoni et al., 2022).

The current digital era demands that banking institutions in Indonesia continually develop competencies and competitive advantages, especially in technology. Darmawan (2013) states that PT has reasonably good corporate governance implementation. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. However, banking faces particular challenges, exceptionally high standards of human resources due to globalization and technological developments, and internal fraud cases. Therefore, it is crucial to pay significant attention to corporate governance, particularly in the banking sector's efforts to maintain its competitive advantage. Based on the existing issues and previous research, the third hypothesis of this study is:

H3: Corporate Governance has a significant impact on Competitive Advantage

Companies without good corporate governance will encounter difficulties in enhancing their company value because implementing good corporate governance indicates that the quality of company management can be relied upon (Suryaningtyas & Rohman, 2019). Furthermore, implementing good corporate governance helps companies garner attention and trust from investors regarding the company's performance. The high attention and trust from investors towards the company influence an increase in the demand for company shares, thereby increasing the stock price.

In its application, there is a potential conflict between management and agents. Often, management and agents have different goals. Communication issues, disputes arising from control and authority, and the existence of rewards and incentives can also exacerbate conflicts between management and agents (Baker & Anderson, 2010). This conflict is as crucial as the role of corporate governance in enhancing company value. As a critical sector supporting the Indonesian economy, banking in Indonesia is highly regulated and governed by various policy-making institutions. In this regard, implementing good corporate governance is necessary to enhance company value.

Several previous studies have examined the role of corporate governance in company value. Fatma and Chouaibi (2021) findings indicate that corporate governance significantly and positively influences company value. Meanwhile, Ana et al. (2021) state that corporate governance significantly negatively affects company value. Based on the existing issues and previous research, the fourth hypothesis for this study is:

H4: Corporate Governance has a significant impact on Company Value

Competitive advantage is deemed highly essential in driving company performance. Innovation capabilities refer to the outcomes of innovation itself to sustain the company's advantage. In its application in Indonesia, only a few companies disclose detailed information about this innovation component. Indonesian companies face a highly diverse market that demands continuous innovation to win competition within the industry. Suppose the benchmark for the size of the company is the total assets owned. In that case, the extent to which companies can leverage resources to maximize intellectual capital and drive competitiveness to enhance financial performance is the extent to which companies can leverage resources to maximize intellectual capital and drive competitiveness to enhance financial performance (Nurhayati et al., 2021).

Several previous studies have examined the influence of competitive advantage on company value (Romadhani, 2022; Nurhayati et al., 2021). The findings of both studies state that the competitive advantage held by companies can significantly and positively affect company value. Based on the existing issues and previous research, the fifth hypothesis for this study is:

H5: Competitive Advantage has a significant impact on Company Value

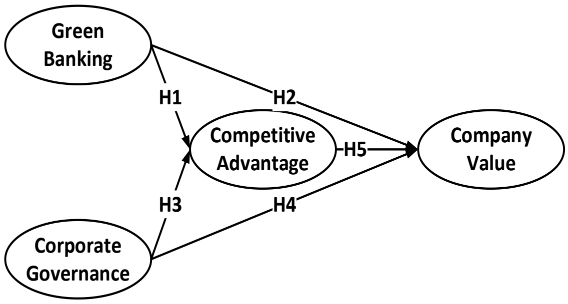

Figure 1. Research Model
Source: Author, 2024

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The research adopts a quantitative positivist approach, investigating a specific population or sample. This research uses random sampling techniques by utilizing research instruments for data collection, and quantitative statistical analysis aims to test predetermined hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2010). The data type in this study is secondary data. The research used 41 conventional commercial banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2017 to 2022, based on the availability of the needed complete data meticulously documented on the official websites of each bank, which serves as the research sample. All data underlying the study are derived from the financial reports of conventional commercial banks from 2017 to 2022, providing a solid foundation for analysis and findings within the context of this research.

The purposive sampling method was employed to determine the sample for this study. Purposive sampling is a sample determination technique from a population based on specific considerations or criteria (Hartono, 2017), as follows: a. Conventional commercial banks listed on the IDX from 2017-2022. b. Conventional commercial banks publishing financial reports for the years 2017-2022. c. Traditional commercial banks published the required data for this research from 2017-2022.

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is the chosen analytical approach in this study due to its capability to address latent variables and the intricate nature of the study model, as noted by Nachtigall et al. (2003). Latent variables are linked to observable variables through a measurement model. SEM is a robust statistical technique facilitating the examination of research encompassing multiple variables, including intervening variables. Within SEM, variables are categorized as endogenous and exogenous. In this study, corporate governance and company value are endogenous variables, while green banking and competitive advantage are exogenous variables. The variables and their respective indicators and measurements are presented in Table 1.

Inferential statistical analysis is utilized to draw generalized conclusions based on sample results. The statistical approach adopted in this research is Structural Equation Modeling Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS), executed through WarpPLS software 8.0. The findings derived from the SEM-PLS analysis in this study will be further elucidated through the assessment of the structural model (inner model) or hypothesis testing.

4. RESULTS

a. Descriptive Statistics

A descriptive analysis was conducted on the indicators of each variable used in this study to determine the minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation values. The results of the descriptive analysis are shown in Table 2.

Based on the data analysis conducted for the period 2017-2022 on Conventional Commercial Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, it can be concluded that the values of Green Disclosure, Board Size, Board Independence, Ownership Structure, Gender Diversity, Audit Committee, Economies of Scale Value, Capital Requirements Value, Differentiation Product Value, Market to Book Ratio Value, Tobin's Q Value, and Market Book to Asset Value vary among these banks. There is a significant diversity in the levels of environmental sustainability, corporate governance, and company value. Statistical analysis reveals the average values and standard deviations for each variable. This information provides a comprehensive overview of the performance and position of each bank in terms of sustainability, governance, and company value. The implication is that banking stakeholders need to understand these differences to make informed and contextual decisions.

b. Measurement Model

The research hypothesis testing involves direct effects and examines the presence or absence of a direct influence between the researched variables. The testing criteria state that if the p-value is ≤ the level of significance (alpha = 5%), it is declared that there is a significant influence between the researched variables. The results of the hypothesis testing can be observed in the following table.

Table 1
Variable Metrics and Measurements

No	Variable	Indicator	Measurement	Reference
1.	Company Value	Market to Book Ratio (MBR)	Stock price compared to book value per share	Romadhani et al. (2022)
		Tobin's Q	Q = (MVE + DEBT) / TA MVE: The closing share price is multiplied by the number of shares outstanding. DEBT: Total Debt TA: Total Assets	Ana et al. (2021) Winarto et al. (2021) Khan et al. (2021)
		Market Book To Asset (MBA)	Stock price compared to total assets	Romadhani et al. (2022)
2.	Competitive Advantage	Economies of Scale	Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) / Net Sales	Romadhoni et al. (2022) Wijayanto et al. (2019) Maury (2018)
		Capital Requirements	Depreciation Expense / Net Sales	
		Produk Diferensiasi	Advertising Expenses / Net Sales	
3	Corporate Governance	Board Size	Number of Directors	Asni (2022)
		Board Independent	Number of Independent Directors	
		Board Gender Diversity	Number of Female Directors	
		Ownership Structure	Number of Shares Owned by Major Shareholders / Total Company Shares x 100	
		Audit Committee	Number of auditor committee	
4	Green Banking	1. The bank's policy on environmental conservation and climate change.		Khan (2021) Winarto et al. (2021)
		2. Financing environmentally friendly projects and monitoring activities.		
		3. Reduction of paper usage (paperless) and waste management.		
		4. Adoption of policies and technologies to minimize environmental damage in the bank's internal electronic office operations.		
		5. Use of environmentally friendly materials.		
		6. Energy conservation measures in business operations.		
		7. Efforts to reduce the impact of climate change and emissions by employees.		

No	Variable	Indicator	Measurement	Reference
		8. Information about the bank's green products.		
		9. Initiatives and the bank's involvement in building networks on environmental issues.		
		10. Competent evaluation of the impacts caused by client businesses before sanctioning financing facilities.		
		11. Organization of activities to raise environmental awareness among the public.		
		12. Role as an environmentally friendly bank, contributions to environmental improvement, and excellence in environmental reporting practices.		
		13. Recognition for environmental conservation initiatives.		
		14. Bank's involvement in supporting facilities aligned with environmental programs.		
		15. Information about the establishment of a climate change fund.		
		16. Arrangement of green branches for operational efficiency purposes.		
		17. Internalization of green marketing in internal communication media.		
		18. Initiatives and the bank's involvement in encouraging and training its employees about the green movement.		
		19. The budget allocated each year for green banking practices.		
		20. The actual amount spent on various green banking programs.		
		21. Separate sections for Green Banking Reporting in the annual report.		

Source: Previous Research

Table 2
The Results of the Descriptive Analysis for each Indicator

Indicator	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Std. Deviation
Green Disclosure	0,000	0,810	0,350	0,215
Board Size	3	12	6,440	2,710
Board Independence	2	10	4,800	2,117
Board Gender Diversity	0	6	1,190	1,235
Ownership Structure	0,000	1,000	0,757	0,191
Audit Committee	2	8	3,750	1,099
Economies of Scale	0,096	1,736	0,518	0,213
Capital Requirements	0,004	0,130	0,029	0,021
Produk Diferensiasi	0,000	0,877	0,019	0,077
Market to Book Ratio	0,212	33101,784	137,253	2110,331
Tobin's Q	0,153	2916,298	13,328	185,860
Market to Book Asset	0,000001	0,002347	0,000086	0,000270

Source: Author, 2024

Table 3
Research Hypothesis Testing Results

Hypothesis	Pengaruh Antar Variabel		Path Coefficient	P values	Decision
H1	Green Banking	Competitive Advantage	0.379	<0.001	Significant
H3	Green Banking	Company Value	0.319	<0.001	Significant
H2	Corporate Governance	Competitive Advantage	0.389	<0.001	Significant
H4	Corporate Governance	Company Value	0.214	<0.001	Significant
H5	Competitive Advantage	Company Value	0.309	<0.001	Significant

Source: Author, 2024

Based on the above table, all five tested hypotheses are significant. This result can also be seen in the following figure.

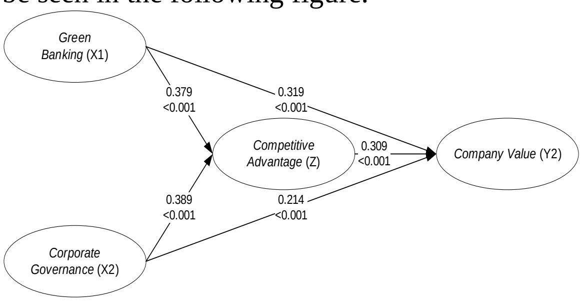

Figure 2. Measurement Model
Source: Author, 2024

H1: Green Banking has a significant impact on Competitive Advantage

The influence of green banking on competitive advantage yields a path coefficient of 0.379 and a p-value of <0.001. The test results indicate the p-value < the significance level (alpha = 5%). It means that green banking has a significant influence on competitive advantage. The positive path coefficient value indicates a strengthening influence of green banking on competitive advantage. Therefore, better implementation of green banking will enhance competitive advantage.

H2: Green Banking has a significant impact on Company Value

The influence of green banking on company value yields a path coefficient of 0.319 and a p-value of <0.001. The test results indicate that the p-value is < the level of significance (alpha = 5%). It means that green banking has a significant influence on company value. The positive path coefficient value indicates a strengthening influence of green banking on company value. Therefore, the more excellent and better implementation of green banking will enhance company value.

H3: Corporate Governance has a significant impact on Competitive Advantage

The influence of corporate governance on competitive advantage produces a path coefficient of 0.389 and a p-value of <0.001. The test results indicate that the p-value is < the level of significance (alpha = 5%). It means that corporate governance has a significant influence on competitive advantage. The positive path coefficient value indicates a strengthening influence of corporate governance on competitive advantage. Therefore, the implementation of good corporate governance will further enhance competitive advantage.

H4: Corporate Governance has a significant impact on Company Value

The influence of corporate governance on company value produces a path coefficient of 0.214 and a p-value of <0.001. The test results indicate that the p-value is < the level of significance (alpha = 5%). It means that corporate governance has a significant influence on company value. The positive path coefficient value indicates a strengthening influence of corporate governance on company value. Therefore, better implementation of corporate governance will lead to an improvement in company value.

H5: Competitive Advantage has a significant impact on Company Value

The influence of competitive advantage on company value produces a path coefficient of 0.309 and a p-value of <0.001. The test results indicate that the p-value is < the level of significance (alpha = 5%). It means that competitive advantage significantly influences company value. The positive path coefficient value indicates a strengthening influence of competitive advantage on company value. Therefore, a higher competitive advantage will result in a better company value.

c. Indirect Influence

The indirect effects examine the indirect impact of exogenous variables on endogenous variables through intervening variables. The testing criteria state that if the p-value is ≤ the level of significance (alpha = 5%), it is considered that there is a significant influence of exogenous variables on endogenous variables through intervening variables. The results of testing indirect influence hypotheses are in the summary table below.

Table 4
Results of Testing Indirect Effects

Exogenous	Intervening	Endogenous	Indirect Coefficient	P Value	Decision
Green Banking	Competitive Advantage	Company Value	0.117	0.004	Significant
Corporate Governance	Competitive Advantage	Company Value	0.120	0.004	Significant

Source: Author, 2024

Based on the testing outlined in the table above, the influence of green banking on company value through competitive advantage yields a p-value of 0.004. The test results indicate that the p-value is < the level of significance (alpha = 5%). It means that green banking significantly influences company value through competitive advantage.

Similarly, the influence of corporate governance on company value through competitive advantage produces a p-value of 0.004. The test results indicate that the p-value is < the level of significance (alpha = 5%). It means that corporate governance significantly influences company value through competitive advantage.

5. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the hypothesis testing conducted earlier, the Green Banking variable significantly and positively influences Competitive Advantage. Adopting and implementing Green Banking practices can play a crucial role in enhancing the competitiveness of conventional banks in Indonesia's market. By embracing environmentally friendly and sustainable practices, banks demonstrate corporate social responsibility and position themselves to gain a competitive edge. It aligns with previous research conducted by Jarin (2014), De Silva (2019), and Shababi & Golestani (2023), which highlighted the positive impact of sustainable initiatives, including Green Banking, on organizational competitiveness.

Jarin (2014) demonstrated that integrating sustainable practices, such as Green Banking, contributes positively to an organization's competitive advantage. Similarly, De Silva (2019) and Shababi & Golestani (2023) emphasized the importance of adopting environmentally responsible strategies in enhancing a bank's market position. In Indonesia's conventional banking sector, the findings suggest that banks can differentiate themselves and gain a competitive edge by implementing Green Banking initiatives. It meets the growing demand for sustainability and positions banks as leaders in responsible banking practices. As consumer awareness of environmental issues increases, banks prioritizing Green Banking can attract environmentally conscious customers, strengthening their competitive position in the market.

However, it is essential to consider the challenges and barriers associated with adopting sustainable practices. Conventional banks may need help with obstacles such as high initial costs, regulatory complexities, and limited expertise in green finance. Addressing these challenges requires strategic planning, capacity building, and stakeholder collaboration. In addition, it is essential to closely monitor and evaluate the sustainability impact of Green Banking initiatives to ensure long-term effectiveness and alignment with environmental goals.

The research reveals that Green Banking exerts a significant favourable influence on Company Value. It signifies that integrating environmentally friendly practices within Green Banking initiatives yields external benefits in terms of environmental sustainability and enhances the company's overall value. This finding holds particular significance within conventional banks operating in Indonesia. As the banking sector grapples with increasing pressure to address environmental concerns and meet sustainability targets, adopting Green Banking practices emerges as a strategic imperative. By incorporating initiatives such as renewable energy financing, carbon footprint reduction, and environmentally responsible investment portfolios, conventional banks in Indonesia can align themselves with global sustainability goals while simultaneously enhancing their company value.

Empirical support from previous studies, including Nginyo et al. (2018) and Roos et al. (2021), further corroborates the positive impact of Green Banking on Company Value. These studies underscore the importance of environmentally friendly practices in driving financial performance and enhancing stakeholder perceptions. In the Indonesian banking landscape, where environmental awareness is rising, and regulatory frameworks are evolving to promote sustainability, banks prioritizing Green Banking initiatives stand to gain a competitive advantage. By fostering a reputation for environmental responsibility and demonstrating commitment to sustainable practices, conventional banks can bolster their company value and attract environmentally conscious customers and investors. Thus, the integration of Green Banking principles emerges as a strategic pathway for traditional banks in Indonesia to navigate environmental challenges while maximizing their financial performance and long-term value.

Evaluating the quality and effectiveness of governance mechanisms within conventional banks is crucial. Despite a regulatory framework, issues such as board independence, accountability and risk management practices may still need further addressing. Therefore, future research could delve deeper into specific governance practices and their impact on financial performance, stakeholder trust, and long-term sustainability.

Next, the third hypothesis highlights the significant positive influence of Corporate Governance on Competitive Advantage. It underscores the importance of implementing effective corporate governance practices as a crucial factor in enhancing the competitiveness of conventional banks operating in Indonesia's dynamic market. Robust Corporate Governance mechanisms ensure transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct within banks and contribute to strategic decision-making and risk management processes. Within Indonesia's banking sector, where regulatory oversight is stringent, and competition is fierce, adopting sound corporate governance practices becomes paramount for banks aiming to maintain a competitive edge.

Drawing empirical support from prior studies by Winarto et al. (2021), Karyani (2020), and Khan (2021) further strengthens the research finding regarding the significant role of Corporate Governance in creating a competitive advantage. These studies provide insights into how effective governance structures can lead to improved operational efficiency, better risk management, and heightened investor confidence, ultimately contributing to enhanced competitiveness in the banking industry. In the Indonesian context, where trust and credibility are crucial for maintaining market position and attracting investment, banks prioritizing Corporate Governance are better positioned to navigate challenges and capitalize on opportunities in the evolving financial landscape. Therefore, by embedding strong governance principles, conventional banks in Indonesia can optimize their performance, build resilience, and sustain long-term growth in a competitive market environment.

The following research findings underscore the significant positive impact of Corporate Governance on Company Value, highlighting the crucial role of effective governance practices in enhancing the worth of conventional banks in Indonesia. By implementing robust Corporate Governance frameworks, banks can foster transparency, accountability, and integrity in their operations, bolstering investor confidence and reducing perceived risk. In Indonesia's banking sector, where regulatory scrutiny and stakeholder expectations are high, companies prioritizing Corporate Governance are better positioned to safeguard their reputation and maintain market trust, consequently increasing company value.

Empirical evidence from prior studies by Ben Fatma et al. (2021) and Khatib & Abdul (2021) further solidifies the research findings, demonstrating that companies adhering to good Corporate Governance practices tend to command higher values. These studies emphasize the importance of building trust and reducing stakeholder uncertainty through effective governance mechanisms. In the context of conventional banks in Indonesia, where market volatility and regulatory compliance are ongoing challenges, adopting sound Corporate Governance practices is a strategic imperative. By nurturing a culture of accountability and ethical conduct, banks can enhance their attractiveness to investors, strengthen their financial performance, and ultimately drive long-term value creation. Therefore, by aligning with global best practices in Corporate Governance, conventional banks in Indonesia can not only mitigate risks but also unlock opportunities for sustainable growth and value enhancement in the competitive banking landscape.

Although the study identifies a positive correlation between Corporate Governance and Competitive Advantage, it is essential to delve deeper into how governance practices contribute to competitiveness. While transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct are critical components in Corporate Governance, their direct impact on innovation, customer satisfaction, and market differentiation requires further exploration. Understanding the nuanced pathways through which governance influences competitiveness can provide banks with actionable insights to enhance their strategic decision-making and operational effectiveness.

Additionally, while evidence supports the beneficial impact of Corporate Governance on Company Value, the complex interplay between governance structures and financial performance must be acknowledged. While good governance can bolster investor confidence and mitigate risk, its translation into tangible financial outcomes varies across contexts. Therefore, future research should explore moderating factors such as market conditions and regulatory environments to understand this relationship better. Moreover, aligning with global governance standards is crucial for sustainable growth, but banks must navigate unique challenges in implementation due to cultural norms and regulatory frameworks. Tailoring governance practices to local contexts while striving for alignment with international benchmarks is essential for addressing these challenges effectively.

The last findings from the hypothesis testing reveal a significant positive relationship between Competitive Advantage and Company Value, underscoring the importance of Competitive Advantage in enhancing the value of conventional banks in Indonesia. A solid Competitive Advantage enables banks to differentiate themselves, offering unique value propositions that attract customers and drive revenue growth. Previous research by Nurhayati et al. (2019) highlights how companies with a solid competitive Advantage tend to command higher values, as they can outperform competitors and effectively capture market share. In Indonesia's banking sector, where competition is intense and customer preferences are rapidly evolving, cultivating and leveraging Competitive Advantage becomes essential for banks seeking to bolster their market position and increase their overall value.

Further support for this notion comes from the research conducted by Romadhani et al. (2022), which emphasizes the signalling effect of Competitive Advantage on Company Value. A robust Competitive Advantage sends a positive signal to investors and stakeholders, instilling confidence and generating positive expectations regarding the bank's future performance and profitability. Stringent regulatory requirements and shifting consumer demands characterize Indonesia's banking landscape. These banks can demonstrate a sustainable Competitive Advantage and are better positioned to navigate challenges and capitalize on growth opportunities. Therefore, by strategically enhancing their competitive positioning and value proposition, conventional banks in Indonesia can strengthen their market presence and drive long-term value creation and shareholder returns.

In the banking industry, it is crucial to recognize the dynamic nature of competitive forces. Conventional banks operate within a rapidly evolving landscape shaped by technological advancements, shifting consumer preferences, and disruptive influences from fintech startups. Consequently, sustaining Competitive Advantage demands continuous innovation, adaptability, and customer-centric strategies to effectively anticipate and respond to market changes. Moreover, it is imperative to extend the focus beyond financial metrics and consider the broader impact on stakeholders. Conventional banks play pivotal roles in society, influencing economic development, social welfare, and environmental sustainability. Therefore, enhancing Company Value requires a holistic approach that considers the interests of various stakeholders, including customers, employees, communities, and the environment. By integrating these perspectives, banks can better navigate the industry's complexities and create sustainable value for all stakeholders.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENCDATION

Conclusions

Overall, the analysis results indicate that Green Banking and Corporate Governance significantly positively impact Competitive Advantage and Company Value, contributing to a bank's competitive advantage in the market. Sustainable and environmentally friendly practices in Green Banking and effective Corporate Governance reflect corporate social responsibility and create opportunities for value addition and enhanced competitiveness. Furthermore, these findings are reinforced by consistent research results, affirming that environmental sustainability and good corporate governance can create competitive advantages and higher corporate values. Therefore, implementing Green Banking strategies and strong Corporate Governance practices becomes crucial in optimizing a bank's performance and reputation amid the market's changing dynamics and increasing societal demands for sustainability.

Recommendation

Based on the findings of this research, there are several promising directions for future studies:

1. Investigating moderating factors influencing the relationship between Green Banking, Corporate Governance, Competitive Advantage, and Company Value could provide a nuanced understanding of these dynamics. Exploring contextual variables such as regulatory environments or cultural influences may offer insights into how these relationships vary under different conditions.
2. An emerging research area is examining the role of technology and digitization in shaping Green Banking practices and their impact on competitive advantage and value creation. Future research could also explore the mechanisms through which Corporate Governance practices translate into competitive advantage and increased corporate value.
3. Investigating the perceptions of various stakeholders, including customers, investors, and regulators, regarding the importance and effectiveness of Green Banking and Corporate Governance initiatives would provide valuable insights into the broader societal impact of these practices.

REFERENCES

Agustia, D., Sawarjuwono, T., & Dianawati, W. (2019). The mediating effect of environmental management accounting on green innovation: firm value relationship. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, *9*(2), 299-306.

Akter, N., Siddik, A. B., & Mondal, M. A. (2018). Sustainability reporting on green financing: A study of listed private sustainability reporting on green financing: A study of listed private commercial banks in Bangladesh. *Journal of Business Technology*, *12*(1), 14-27.

Akter, S., Gunasekaran, A., Wamba, S. F., Babu, M. M., & Hani, U. (2020). Reshaping competitive advantages with analytics capabilities in service systems. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, *159*, 120180.

Alexander, K. (2016). Greening banking policy. *Support of the G20 Green Finance Study Group*.

Ana, S. R., Sulistiyo, A. B., & Prasetyo, W. (2021). The effect of intellectual capital and good corporate governance on company value mediated by competitive advantage. *Journal of Accounting and Investment*, *22*(2), 276-295.

Arifin, L., & Destriana, N. (2016). Pengaruh firm size, corporate governance, dan karakteristik perusahaan terhadap manajemen laba. *Jurnal Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, *18*(1), 84–93.

Asni, A. (2022). Pengaruh green banking dan corporate governance terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan competitive advantage sebagai variabel intervening (studi empiris pada perusahaan perbankan di Indonesia).

Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah, 12(2), 237-252.
Ávila, M. M. (2022). Competitive advantage and knowledge absorptive capacity: The mediating role of innovative capability. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy, 13*(1), 185–210.
Baker, H. K., & Anderson, R. (Eds.). (2010). *Corporate governance: A synthesis of theory, research, and practice* (Vol. 8). John Wiley & Sons.
Barney, J. B. (1991). Firm resources and sustained competitive advantage. *Journal of Management*, *17*(1), 99-120.
Barney, J. B., & Clark, D. N. (2007). *Resource-based theory: Creating and sustaining competitive advantage*. OUP Oxford.
Barney, J., & Hesterly, W. (2009). *Strategic Management and Competitive Advantage: Concepts and Cases (3rd Ed.).* New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
Ben Fatma, H., & Chouaibi, J. (2023). Corporate governance and firm value: a study on European financial institutions. *International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management*, *72*(5), 1392-1418.
Bruno, V., & Claessens, S. (2010). Corporate governance and regulation: can there be too much of a good thing?. *Journal of Financial Intermediation*, *19*(4), 461-482.
Darmawan, R. I. (2013). *Analisis Penerapan Good Corporate Governance Pada PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk*. Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Brawijaya.
De Silva, P. M. S. A. (2019). Green banking-The way forward creating sustainable competitive advantage. *Association of Professional Bankers Sri Lanka*, 259-270.
Dwiridotjahjono, D. (2010). Good corporate governance dan nilai perusahaan: Sebuah studi empiris pada perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan, 12*(2), 124-140.
Hartono, H. (2017). Pengaruh corporate governance terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan competitive advantage sebagai variabel intervening (studi empiris pada perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di BEI periode 2012-2016). *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Brawijaya, 29*(2), 191-202.
Hili, P., Gani, M. U., Hamzah, N., Rahman, Z., & Sjahruddin, H. (2017). Effect of human capital and leadership on institutions performance and competitive advantages. *Social Sciences*, *7*(03).
Hirdinis, M. (2019). Capital structure and firm size on firm value moderated by profitability. *International Journal of Economics and Business Administration, 7*(1), 174-191.
Holder-Webb, L., Cohen, J., Nath, L., & Wood, D. (2008). A survey of governance disclosures among US firms. *Journal of Business Ethics, 83*, 543–563.
Husnan, S., & Pudjiastuti, E. (2015). *DasarDasar Manajemen Keuangan,* Edisi Ketujuh. Upp Stim Ykpn
Ikhsandinoto, A. B., & Nuzula, N. F. (2022). Pengaruh Intellectual Capital Terhadap Profitability dan Firm Value. *PROFIT: Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis, 16*(1), 10-24. https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.profit.2022.-16.01.2
Jarin, A., Rahat, M., & Kashem, M. A. (2014). Eco-banking strategies for competitive advantages. *European Journal of Business and Management*, *6*(3), 84-91.
Jarin, C. (2014). The impact of green banking on competitive advantage in the banking industry: Evidence from Indonesia. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues*, *4*(2), 208-214.
Karimah, R., Rahayu, S. M., & Damayanti, C. R. (2024). The Influence of Corporate Governance, Capital Structure, Company Growth on Dividend Policy and Firm Value in Consumer Goods Industry. *PROFIT: Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis, 18*(1), 30-45. https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.profit.2024.018.01.3
Karyani, E., & Obrien, V. V. (2020). Green Banking and Performance: The Role of Foreign and Public Ownership. *Jurnal Dinamika Akuntansi Dan Bisnis*, *7*(2), 221–234. https://doi.org/10.24815/jdab.v7i2.17150
Khairunnessa, F., Vazquez-Brust, D. A., & Yakovleva, N. (2021). A review of the recent developments of green banking in Bangladesh. *Sustainability*, *13*(4), 1904.
Khan, H. Z., Bose, S., Sheehy, B., & Quazi, A. (2021). Green banking disclosure, firm value and the moderating role of a contextual factor: Evidence from a distinctive regulatory setting. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, *30*(8),

3651–3670.

Khatib, A. A., & Abdul, M. S. (2021). The effect of green banking on competitive advantage: A study of commercial banks in Jordan. I*nternational Journal of Financial Research, 12*(4), 217-230.

Köhn, D. (2012). *Greening the financial sector: How to mainstream environmental finance in developing countries*. Springer Nature.

Lalon, R. M. (2015). Green banking: Going green. *International Journal of Economics, finance and management sciences*, *3*(1), 34-42.

Malliga, A. L., & Revathy, K. (2016). Customer awareness on Green Banking–an initiative by private sector banks in Theni district. *International Journal of Economic and Business Review*, *4*(5), 58-66.

Maury, I. (2018). Does green banking lead to competitive advantage? Evidence from Indian banks. *Journal of Business Research, 117*, 483-494.

Nachtigall, C., Kroehne, U., Funke, F., & Steyer, R. (2003). Pros and cons of structural equation modeling. *Methods Psychological Research Online*, *8*(2), 1-22.

Narang, D. (2015). Green banking-a study of select banks in India. *International journal of management and commerce innovations*, *3*(1), 5-12.

Nguyen, D. T., & Le, T. (2023). The interrelationships between bank risk and market discipline in Southeast Asia. *Studies in Economics and Finance*, *40*(2), 354-372.

Nurhayati, Arifin, B., & Mulyasari, W. (2019). Pengaruh Intellectual Capital Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Di Industri Perbankan Dengan Compotitive Advantage Sebagai Variabel Intervening. *Tirtayasa Ekonomika*, *14*(1), 1–24.

Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK). (2014). *POJK Nomor 33/POJK.03/2014 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum.* Jakarta: OJK.

Romadhani, A., Saifi, M., Nuzula, N. F., Ilmu, F., Universitas, A., & Timur, J. (2022). Pengaruh Competitive Advantage , Profitabilitas Dan Kebijakan Dividen Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Studi Pada Perusahaan Idx Lq45 yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Profit: Jurnal Administrasi Indonesia, 16*(2), 241–254.

Roos Ana, S., Budi Sulistiyo, A., & Prasetyo, W. (2021). The Effect of Intellectual Capital and Good Corporate Governance on Company Value Mediated by Competitive Advantage. *Journal of Accounting and Investment*, *22*(2), 276–295. https://doi.org/10.18196/jai.v22i2.10412

Shababi, S., & Golestani, M. (2023). The impact of green banking on competitive advantage: A study of Iranian banks. *Journal of Business and Economic Studies*, *25*(1), 1-15.

Silva, V. (2015). How green is your bank. *Journal of association of professional bankers in Sri Lanka*.

Sindhu, K. P. (2015). Banking and Environmental Concerns: A Study on Customers' Awareness and Preference on Green Banking. *International Journal in Management & Social Science*, *3*(7), 75-87.

Singh, V., Vaibhav, S., & Sharma, S. K. (2021). Using structural equation modelling to assess the sustainable competitive advantages provided by the low-cost carrier model: The case of Indian airlines. *Journal of Indian Business Research*, *13*(1), 43-77.

Situmorang, C. V., & Simanjuntak, A. (2019). Pengaruh good corporate governance terhadap kinerja keuangan perusahaan perbankan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Bisnis: Jurnal Program Studi Akuntansi*, *5*(2), 160–169.

Sugiyono. (2010). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Suryaningtyas, A., & Rohman, A. (2019). Pengaruh penerapan corporate governance terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan kinerja keuangan sebagai variabel mediasi. *Diponegoro Journal of Accounting*, *8*(4).

Tauringana, V., & Chithambo, L. (2015). The effect of DEFRA guidance on greenhouse gas disclosure. *The British Accounting Review*, *47*(4), 425-444.

Wijayanto, T., Darmawan, A. A., & Ardiyanti, D. (2019). The effect of green banking, corporate governance, and firm size on firm value: Evidence from Indonesia. *International Journal of Economics and Business Administration, 7*(2), 102-111.

Winarto, W. W. A., Nurhidayah, T., & Sukirno. (2021). Pengaruh Green Banking Disclosure Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Pada. *Journal of Sharia Finance and Banking*, *1*(2), 12–22.

Yadav, R., & Pathak, G. (2013). Environmental sustainability through green banking: A study on private and public sector banks in India. *OIDA International Journal of Sustainable Development*, *6*(08), 37-48.

Zhixia, C., Hossen, M. M., Muzafary, S. S., & Begum, M. (2018). Green banking for environmental sustainability-present status and future agenda: Experience from Bangladesh. *Asian Economic and Financial Review*, *8*(5), 571-585.