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The Effect of Green Financing, Foreign Ownership, and Firm Size on Firm Value in Banking Subsector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2020-2025 Period

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Abstract :*This study aims to analyze the influence of Green Financing, Foreign Ownership, and Firm Size on Firm Value in banking sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2020–2025 period. This study uses a quantitative approach with a causal associative research type. The study population is all banking sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, while the sample is determined using a purposive sampling technique to obtain four companies that meet the criteria, namely PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, and PT Bank Central Asia Tbk. The data used are secondary data obtained from annual reports and company sustainability reports. Data analysis was carried out using panel data regression analysis with the help of EViews 13 software. The results of the study show that partially Green Financing has a probability value of 0.5799, Foreign Ownership is 0.5271, and Firm Size is 0.3023, so that these three variables do not have a significant effect on Firm Value because they have a probability value greater than 0.05. However, simultaneously, Green Financing, Foreign Ownership, and Firm Size significantly influence Firm Value with a Prob (F-statistic) value of less than 0.05. This finding indicates that although each variable has not been able to influence Firm Value individually, the three variables together are able to provide a significant influence on Firm Value in the banking subsector companies that are the object of the study.*

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Introduction

The global transition to sustainable development is driving the financial sector, particularly banking, to implement sustainable financing to address climate risks and environmental degradation. In Indonesia, this commitment is realized through policies of the Financial Services Authority (OJK), such as the issuance of the Sustainable Finance Roadmap and OJK Regulation No. 51/POJK.03/2017, which

mandates the implementation of sustainable finance for financial services institutions.The roadmap is designed as a framework containing policy directions, objectives, principles, and action plans for implementing sustainable finance in the Indonesian financial services sector.(Perdana et al., 2023).Although national banking has shown a strong increase in the distribution of green financing to support the Net Zero Emission target, its implementation does not necessarily automatically boost company value in the eyes of investors, thus requiring in-depth empirical evidence.

As a key indicator reflecting shareholder prosperity and market perception, company value in the banking sector is heavily influenced by various internal and external factors. In addition to commitment to green financing, ownership structure, such as foreign ownership, and company characteristics such as firm size, are also crucial considerations for investors in assessing a company's prospects. However, inconsistent findings from various previous studies regarding the partial or simultaneous influence of these three variables create a research gap that underlies the importance of reviewing banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2020–2025 period.The development of research variable data covering Green Financing, Foreign Ownership, Firm Size, and Firm Value in banking sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2020–2025 period can be observed in detail through the following data acquisition recapitulation:

Company	Period/ Year	Green Financing (XI)	Foreign Ownership (X2)	Firm Size (X3)	Firm Value (Y)
BNI	2020	33,899,000,000	18.53%	20.60823362	129194.8
	2021	55,375,000,000	203569%	20.68747045	130466.8
	2022	59,769,000,000	2471346%	20.75266625	167050.5
	2023	67,882,000,000	2714303%	20.80637828	184485.7
	2024	73,393,000,000	2624583%	20.84531145	143603.7
	2025	77,940,000,000	2331431%	21.03226023	119665.1
BCA	2020	50,452,000,000	34.55%	20.79611683	3879673.4
	2021	71,280,000,000	35.44%	20.92893331	732619.2
	2022	81,655,000,000	35.88%	20.99689843	801686.6
	2023	87,048,000,000	35.88%	21.06551209	822939.3
	2024	98,765,000,000	36.08%	21.09434743	822939.5
	2025	113,075,000,000	33.29%	21.18500323	627318.8
BRI	2020	65,820,000,000	33.47%	21.13656989	340224.7
	2021	614,390,000,000	34.96%	21.24092669	302099.6
	2022	694,890,000,000	35.73%	21.34686946	401311.8
	2023	772,740,000,000	36.56%	21.39876166	441564.3
	2024	785,220,000,000	31.04%	21.41289857	310269.7
	2025	811,860,000,000	29.19%	21.48190629	259771.1
INDEPENDENT	2020	85,300,000,000	2963757%	21.08047478	206507.2
	2021	205,068,000,000	31167%	21.2688471	189981.8
	2022	228,764,000,000	33435%	21.4126784	232450.6
	2023	264,080,000,000	33564%	21.49993556	259710.8
	2024	149,000,000,000	3356426%	21.61001375	219181.3
	2025	166,200,000,000	3354083%	21.76352418	168201.8

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Based on the above earnings table, it can be seen that each variable shows year-to-year fluctuations in each sample company, namely PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk (BNI), PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (BCA), PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk (BRI), and PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (Mandiri). The increase in green financing allocation and the dynamics in foreign ownership structure and total assets provide a picture of the real conditions in the field, which are then further tested to determine their impact on firm value.

Numerous studies have been conducted on the influence of green financing, foreign ownership, and firm size on firm value. However, previous research results have shown inconsistent findings. Some studies indicate that green financing significantly impacts firm value, while others indicate no significant effect. Differing results were also found for the foreign ownership variable, with some studies indicating a significant effect on firm value, while others showed no significant results. Similarly, for firm size, there are discrepancies between studies showing a significant and insignificant effect on firm value. These inconsistent research findings constitute a research gap that underlies the need for further research.

Based on the description, this study aims to analyze the influence of green financing, foreign ownership, and firm size on firm value in banking sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2020–2025 period, both partially and simultaneously.

Related Research

Many previous researchers have conducted research on the influence of green financing, foreign ownership, and firm size on firm value. However, the results obtained still show inconsistent findings, particularly regarding the partial influence of each variable on firm value.

Several studies have shown that green financing and foreign ownership do not significantly impact company value, while firm size yields mixed results. These results were found by(Paramitadewi, 2023)which states that foreign ownership does not affect firm value, and(Sindy & Butar-Butar, 2023)which also concluded that foreign ownership does not have a significant effect on company value. On the other hand, research conducted by(Wiguna, 2021)as well as(Conference & Digital, 2025)shows that green financing and firm size have a positive and significant effect on firm value. Similar results regarding the influence of firm size were also found by(Tiara et al., 2022)as well as(Ristiani & Sudarsi, 2022)which states that company size has a positive and significant effect on company value, although there is also research such as(Indriani et al., 2025)who found negative effects.

Based on these various studies, it can be seen that there are still differences in the results regarding the influence of green financing, foreign ownership, and firm size on firm value, especially in partial testing. Some studies state that these variables have a significant effect on firm value, while others show that some variables have no partial effect. These differences in research results indicate a research gap, so research on the influence of green financing, foreign ownership, and firm size on firm value is still relevant. Therefore, this study re-examines the influence of green financing, foreign ownership, and firm size on firm value using data from banking sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2020–2025 period. This is expected to provide more up-to-date empirical evidence.

Research methods

Descriptive Analysis

The descriptive method uses data collection and analysis to obtain a description, depiction, or description of the phenomenon being studied. In this study, the author describes the results of each variable used and provides an explanation for greater comprehensiveness and ease of understanding.

1. Panel Data Estimation Model

Panel data estimation methods can be carried out using 3 (three) approaches, namely: Common Effect, Fixed Effect, and Random Effect.

A. Common Effect Model (CEM)

The Common Effect Model technique is the simplest technique for estimating panel data model parameters, namely by combining cross-section and time series data as one unit without considering differences in time and entities (individuals). The approach often used is the Pool least square method.(Agribusiness & Unram, 2025).

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B. Fixed Effect Model (FEM)
The Fixed Effect Model approach assumes that the intercept for each individual is different, while the slope between individuals remains the same. This technique uses dummy variables to capture differences in intercepts between individuals.(Agribusiness & Unram, 2025).

B. Random Effect Model (REM)
The Random Effects Model approach assumes that each company has a different intercept, which is a random or stochastic variable. This technique also takes into account that errors may be correlated across cross-sections and time series.(Agribusiness & Unram, 2025).

2. Panel Data Model Selection Techniques

A. Chow Test

The Chow test is a test to compare the common effect model with the fixed effect model.(Agribusiness & Unram, 2025). The hypothesis formed in the Chow test is,

(a). Ho: If the probability of F> 0.05 then the Common Effect Model is selected

(b). H1: If the probability of F < 0.05 then the Fixed Effect Model is chosen

Ho is rejected if the P-value is less than α. Conversely, Ho is accepted if the P-value is greater than α. The α value used is 5% or 0.05.

B. Hausman test

This test compares the fixed effect model with the random effect model in determining the best model to use as a panel data regression model.(Agribusiness & Unram, 2025). The hypothesis formed in the Hausman test is:

(a). Ho: If the probability F> 0.05 then the Random Effect model is selected

(b). H1: If the probability of F < 0.05 then the Random Effect model is selected

Ho is rejected if the P-value is smaller than the α value. Conversely, Ho is accepted if the P-value is greater than the α value. The α value used is 5%.

C. Lagrange Multiplier Test

The Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test is a test to determine whether the Random Effect Model is better than the Common Effect Model method.(Agribusiness & Unram, 2025)used.

Hypothesis formed in the Lagrange Multiplier test:

(a). Ho: If the probability of F > 0.05 then the Common Effect Model is chosen

(b). H1: If the probability F < 0.05 then the Fixed Effect Model is selected

Ho is rejected if the P-value is smaller than the α value. Conversely, Ho is accepted if the P-value is greater than the α value. The α value used is 5%.

Classical Assumption Test

1. Normality Test

The aim of the normality test is to determine the distribution of data in the variables that will be used in the research.(Agribusiness & Unram, 2025).

2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used to determine whether there is a high correlation between independent variables. If there is a correlation between independent variables in a model, the relationship between the independent and dependent variables will be disrupted.(Agribusiness & Unram, 2025).

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The Heteroscedasticity Test aims to analyze whether the variance of the error is fixed or constant (homoscedastic) or changing (heteroscedastic).(Agribusiness & Unram, 2025).

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4. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is used to determine whether there is a correlation between period t and the previous period (t-1). In regression analysis, the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable can be seen if there is no correlation between the observation and the previous observation data. Essentially, a good regression model is one that is free from autocorrelation.(Agribusiness & Unram, 2025).

Hypothesis Testing

This research model is quantitative, and this study uses a multiple linear regression model. Multiple linear regression is an analytical technique used to analyze the relationship between independent and dependent variables.(Agribusiness & Unram, 2025).

The multiple linear regression equation model is as follows:

Y. Firm size = α + β1. Green financing + β2. Foreign ownership + β3. Firm size + e

Where :

A = Constant

β1. β2. β3 = Coefficient

E = Error

Then it will be analyzed using:

1. Partial Test (t-Test)

In research, partial significance tests are commonly used to test research hypotheses. This partial test, or t-test, is conducted by examining variables partially (individually), namely to determine the significance of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.(Agribusiness & Unram, 2025).

The hypothesis in the partial test is as follows:

(a). HO: Partially, there is no significant influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

(b). H1: Partially, there is a significant influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

2. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The simultaneous test or F test is a simultaneous (joint) hypothesis test. Basically, the F test is only carried out when there is more than one independent variable.(Agribusiness & Unram, 2025).

The hypothesis in the partial test is as follows:

(a). HO: Simultaneously, there is no significant influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

(b). H1: Simultaneously, there is a significant influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

3. R2 Determination Coefficient Test

Adjusted R square is used as a goodness of fit value for the model, if the value is closer to 1, the model is more accurate.(Agribusiness & Unram, 2025).

Results and Discussion

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

	Y	X1	X2	X3
Mean	366865.9	2.74E+11	8594.156	21.19156
Median	259741.0	1.31E+11	174.1150	21.21296
Maximum	822939.5	8.12E+11	33564.26	21.76352
Minimum	119665.1	5.54E+10	29.19000	20.68747
Std. Dev.	250731.9	2.82E+11	13295.69	0.301540
Skewness	0.902920	1.078212	0.967361	0.010504
Kurtosis	2.249603	2.403647	2.084078	2.052736
Jarque-Bera	3.186797	4.171498	3.818383	0.748126

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Probability	0.203234	0.124214	0.148200	0.687934
Sum	7337318.	5.48E+12	171883.1	423.8311
Sum Sq. Dev.	1.19E+12	1.51E+24	3.36E+09	1.727602
Observations	20	20	20	20

Source: Eviews 13 Output (Data processed, 2026)

The table below shows the output of eViews 13 descriptive statistical tests, which show the levels of firm value, green financing, foreign ownership, and firm size. The following is an explanation of the descriptive statistical tests.

Firm value variable

*Firm value*taken from 4 companies with 6 years of research has a mean value of 21.19156 with a standard deviation value of 0.301540. The highest company value is 21.76352 and the lowest company value is 20.68747. This means that the average company value in the research sample is at 21.19156 with a relatively low level of data distribution, thus indicating that company values between companies tend not to have too large differences.

1. Common Effect Model (CEM) Estimation

The following are the results of the CEM estimation test using Eviews 13:

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 06/03/26 Time: 22:52
Sample: 2021 2025
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 4
Total panel (balanced) observations: 20

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-1093372.	4037420.	-0.270810	0.7900
X1	-3.91E-07	2.25E-07	-1.735548	0.1019
X2	-13.35924	4.083633	-3.271410	0.0048
X3	79377.34	192504.4	0.412340	0.6856

R-squared	0.410417	Mean dependent var	366865.9
Adjusted R-squared	0.299870	SD dependent var	250731.9
SE of regression	209796.9	Akaike info criterion	27.52252
Sum squared residual	7.04E+11	Schwarz criterion	27.72167
Log likelihood	-271.2252	Hannan-Quinn criter.	27.56140
F-statistic	3.712602	Durbin-Watson stat	0.557801
Prob(F-statistic)	0.033567		

Source: Eviews 13 Output (Data processed, 2026)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the calculated t-prob. values of variables X1, X2, and X3 are 0.1019, 0.0048, and 0.6856. Meanwhile, the calculated t-prob. value is 0.7900 and the adjusted r-square value is 0.299870. It can be concluded that 41% of the Green financing variable is determined by Foreign ownership and Firm size, while the remaining 59% is caused by other variables not added to this study.

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2. Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

The following are the results of the FEM estimation test using Eviews 13:

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 06/03/26 Time: 23:04
Sample: 2021 2025
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 4
Total panel (balanced) observations: 20

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4837040.	4149802.	1.165607	0.2647
X1	2.56E-07	4.50E-07	0.567709	0.5799
X2	1.704079	2.622204	0.649865	0.5271
X3	-214935.7	200091.4	-1.074188	0.3023

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

R-squared	0.955141	Mean dependent var	366865.9
Adjusted R-squared	0.934438	SD dependent var	250731.9
SE of regression	64200.32	Akaike info criterion	25.24662
Sum squared residual	5.36E+10	Schwarz criterion	25.59513
Log likelihood	-245.4662	Hannan-Quinn criter.	25.31465
F-statistic	46.13333	Durbin-Watson stat	1.775835
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: Eviews 13 Output (Data processed, 2026)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the calculated Prob. t value of variables X1, X2, and X3 is 0.5799, 0.5271, and 0.3023. Meanwhile, the calculated Prob. f value is 0.2647 and the adjusted r square value is 0.934438. It can be concluded that 95% of the Green financing variable is caused by Foreign ownership and Firm size, while the remaining 5% is caused by other variables not added in this study.

3. Random Effect Model (REM)

The following are the results of the REM estimation test using Eviews 13:

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random effects)
Date: 06/03/26 Time: 22:56
Sample: 2021 2025
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 4
Total panel (balanced) observations: 20
Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-1093372.	1235498.	-0.884965	0.3893
X1	-3.91E-07	6.89E-08	-5.671507	0.0000
X2	-13.35924	1.249640	-10.69047	0.0000
X3	79377.34	58908.62	1.347466	0.1966

Effects Specification

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		Elementary School	Rho
Random cross-section		0.000000	0.0000
Idiosyncratic random		64200.32	1,0000
	Weighted Statistics		
R-squared	0.410417	Mean dependent var	366865.9
Adjusted R-squared	0.299870	SD dependent var	250731.9
SE of regression	209796.9	Sum squared residual	7.04E+11
F-statistic	3.712602	Durbin-Watson stat	0.557801
Prob(F-statistic)	0.033567		
	Unweighted Statistics		
R-squared	0.410417	Mean dependent var	366865.9
Sum squared residual	7.04E+11	Durbin-Watson stat	0.557801

Source: Eviews 13 Output (Data processed, 2026)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the calculated Prob. t value of variables X1, X2, and X3 is 0.0000, 0.0000, and 0.1966. Meanwhile, the calculated Prob. f value is 0.3893 and the adjusted r square value is 0.299870. It can be concluded that 41% of the Green financing variable is caused by Foreign ownership and Firm size, while the remaining 59% is caused by other variables not added in this study.

Panel Data Model Selection

1. Chow Test

The following are the results of the chow test using Eviews 13:

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests Equation: FEM Cross-section fixed effects test			
Effects Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	52.620427	(3.13)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	51.518053	3	0.0000

Source: Eviews 13 Output (Data processed, 2026)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the Cross-section F Prob value is 0.0000, which means the Cross-section F Prob value < the significant value used, which is 0.05. The Cross-section F Prob value is 0.0000 < 0.05, so Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted, so the selected model is the FEM model.

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2. Hausman test

The following are the results of the chow test using Eviews 13:

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test Equation: REM Cross-section random effects test			
Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Random cross-section	157.861281	3	0.0000

Source: Eviews 13 Output (Data processed, 2026)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the probability value is 0.0000, which means the Cross-Section F Prob value < the significant value used, which is 0.05. The Cross-section F Prob value is 0.0000 < 0.05, so Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted, so the selected model is the FEM model.

Classical Assumption Test

Model r The regression used in this analysis was tested using the classical assumption test. This test was intended to determine whether it met the classical assumption test. Multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity tests, which are standard assumption tests, were used in panel data regression in this study. The CEM was chosen for this study.

1. Multicollinearity Test

The following are the results of the multicollinearity test:

	X1	X2	X3
X1	1,000,000	-0.406558	0.519361
X2	-0.406558	1,000,000	-0.022217
X3	0.519361	-0.022217	1,000,000

Source: Eviews 13 Output (Data processed, 2026)

The correlation coefficient of X1 and X2 is -0.406558 < 0.85, X1 and X3 is 0.519361 < 0.85, and X2 and X3 is -0.022217 < 0.85. So it can be concluded that it is free from multicollinearity or passes the multicollinearity test.

2. Heteroscedasticity Test

The following are the results of the heteroscedasticity test:

Dependent Variable: ABS(RESID) Method: Panel Least Squares Date: 06/03/26 Time: 23:00 Sample: 2021 2025 Periods included: 5 Cross-sections included: 4 Total panel (balanced) observations: 20				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-893835.9	1382127.	-0.646710	0.5291
X1	1.53E-07	1.50E-07	1.017293	0.3276
X2	-0.756540	0.873348	-0.866253	0.4021
X3	42483.26	66642.16	0.637483	0.5349
Effects Specification				
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.683143	Mean dependent var		41727.36
Adjusted R-squared	0.536901	SD dependent var		31421.08

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SE of regression	21382.47	Akaike info criterion	23.04775
Sum squared residual	5.94E+09	Schwarz criterion	23.39625
Log likelihood	-223.4775	Hannan-Quinn criter.	23.11578
F-statistic	4.671329	Durbin-Watson stat	2.389909
Prob(F-statistic)	0.009579		

Source: Eviews 13 Output (Data processed, 2026)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the value of the Glesjer heteroscedasticity test Prob. for all variables is > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the regression equation model does not experience heteroscedasticity interference.

Panel Data Regression Equation

Equality

NP = 4837039.91779 + 2.55559190416e-07X1 + 1.70407897969X2 - 214935.684289X3

The explanation is as follows:

a. The constant value of 4,837,039.918 means that if all independent variables, namely Green financing (X1), Foreign ownership (X2), and Firm size (X3) are considered constant or have a value of zero, then the Firm value (Y) is 4,837,039.918.
b. The regression coefficient value of the Green financing variable (X1) is 2.55559190416E-07, which is positive. This means that if Green financing increases by one unit, assuming other variables remain constant, then the Firm value will increase by 2.55559190416E-07. Conversely, if Green financing decreases, the Firm value will also decrease.
c. The regression coefficient value of the Foreign Ownership variable (X2) is 1.70407897969, which is positive. This means that if Foreign Ownership increases by one unit, assuming other variables remain constant, then Firm Value will increase by 1.70407897969. Conversely, if Foreign Ownership decreases, Firm Value will also decrease.
d. The regression coefficient value of the Firm size variable (X3) is -214,935.684289, which is negative. This means that if Firm size increases by one unit, assuming other variables remain constant, then Firm value will decrease by 214,935.684289. Conversely, if Firm size decreases, then Firm value will increase by 214,935.684289.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing includes Partial Test (t-Test), Simultaneous Test (f-Test), and Determinant Coefficient (R2). Linear regression of panel data is estimated using the Fixed Effect Model as follows.

1. Partial Test (T-Test)

The following are the results of the partial test (T Test):

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 06/03/26 Time: 23:04
Sample: 2021 2025
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 4
Total panel (balanced) observations: 20

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4837040.	4149802.	1.165607	0.2647
X1	2.56E-07	4.50E-07	0.567709	0.5799

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.

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C	4837040.	4149802.	1.165607	0.2647
X2	1.704079	2.622204	0.649865	0.5271

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4837040.	4149802.	1.165607	0.2647
X3	-214935.7	200091.4	-1.074188	0.3023

Source: Eviews 13 Output (Data processed, 2026)

The partial influence of independent variables on dependent variables is as follows:

A. The calculated t-prob. value of the Green financing variable is 0.5799 > 0.05 and the t-statistic value is 0.567709 < 2.07387, so H1 is rejected, meaning that Green financing has no effect on Firm value.
B. The calculated t-prob. value of the Foreign ownership variable is 0.5271 > 0.05 and the t-statistic value is 0.649865 < 2.07387, so H2 is rejected, meaning that Foreign ownership has no effect on Firm value.
C. The calculated t-prob. value of the Firm size variable is 0.3023 > 0.05 and the t-statistic value is -1.074188 > -2.07387 and the coefficient value is negative, namely -214935.7, so H3 is rejected, meaning that Firm size has no effect on Firm value.

2. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The following are the results of the Simultaneous Test (F Test) calculations:

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 06/03/26 Time: 23:04
Sample: 2021 2025
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 4
Total panel (balanced) observations: 20

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4837040.	4149802.	1.165607	0.2647
X1	2.56E-07	4.50E-07	0.567709	0.5799
X2	1.704079	2.622204	0.649865	0.5271
X3	-214935.7	200091.4	-1.074188	0.3023
	Effects Specification			
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.955141	Mean dependent var		366865.9
Adjusted R-squared	0.934438	SD dependent var		250731.9
SE of regression	64200.32	Akaike info criterion		25.24662
Sum squared residual	5.36E+10	Schwarz criterion		25.59513
Log likelihood	-245.4662	Hannan-Quinn criter.		25.31465
F-statistic	46.13333	Durbin-Watson stat		1.775835
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: Eviews 13 Output (Data processed, 2026)

In the table, the f-count result is 56.13333 > F-table 3.05 and the Prob value (F-statistic) is 0.000000. So H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that the independent variables simultaneously have an influence on the dependent variable.

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3. Adjusted Determination Coefficient Test (R2)

The following are the results of the Adjusted R2 Determination Coefficient calculation:

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 06/03/26 Time: 23:04
Sample: 2021 2025
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 4
Total panel (balanced) observations: 20

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4837040.	4149802.	1.165607	0.2647
X1	2.56E-07	4.50E-07	0.567709	0.5799
X2	1.704079	2.622204	0.649865	0.5271
X3	-214935.7	200091.4	-1.074188	0.3023
	Effects Specification			
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.955141	Mean dependent var		366865.9
Adjusted R-squared	0.934438	SD dependent var		250731.9
SE of regression	64200.32	Akaike info criterion		25.24662
Sum squared residual	5.36E+10	Schwarz criterion		25.59513
Log likelihood	-245.4662	Hannan-Quinn criter.		25.31465
F-statistic	46.13333	Durbin-Watson stat		1.775835
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: Eviews 13 Output (Data processed, 2026)

The table proves that the coefficient of determination with R-squared is 0.934438, meaning that the independent variables consisting of Green financing, Foreign ownership and Firm size are able to influence the Firm value variable in banking subsector companies by 93% and the remaining 7% is influenced by other variables not included in this study.

Conclusion

The results indicate that Green Financing, Foreign Ownership, and Firm Size do not have statistically significant partial effects on Firm Value, as shown by their respective probability values of 0.5799, 0.5271, and 0.3023, which are greater than 0.05. However, the three independent variables are jointly significant in explaining Firm Value, with a Prob. (F-statistic) of 0.0000. The regression model reports an R-square of 0.955141 and an Adjusted R-square of 0.934438, indicating that the model explains approximately 93.44% of the variation in Firm Value after adjustment for the number of predictors, while the remaining 6.56% is associated with factors outside the model. These findings demonstrate that the variables are jointly relevant to the regression model, although none shows a significant individual relationship with Firm Value.

This study is limited to four selected banking companies and the five-year observation period of 2021–2025 used in the regression analysis. Therefore, the findings should not be generalized to the entire Indonesian banking industry. Future research is recommended to include more banking companies, extend the observation period, and incorporate additional variables such as financial

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performance, corporate governance, dividend policy, corporate risk, and macroeconomic conditions. Practically, banking management may consider green financing, ownership structure, and firm size as part of an integrated corporate strategy, while investors should assess firm value by considering broader financial and non-financial indicators rather than relying on these three variables individually.

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