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The mediating effect of company value from risk management, direct investment and taxation on economic growth

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia's fuel consumption level is experiencing fluctuating changes following the dynamics of world crude oil supply and demand conditions and geopolitics. This research aims to analyze and discover the direct and indirect influence of risk management, direct investment, and taxation on company value and economic growth as a useful research contribution for those interested. A complete sampling of 251 companies in South Sulawesi was determined using data pooling techniques between cross-sections and time series. Data were analyzed using the Structural Equation Model using the AMOS program. The research results found that risk management and investment have a direct positive and significant effect on company value, which means that risk management and company investment determine the achievement of company value. Taxation has an insignificant positive influence on company value, which means that implementing the tax system determines the achievement of company value. Risk management, investment, and taxation directly have a positive and significant influence on economic growth, meaning that risk management, investment, and taxation will support increased economic growth. Company value has a significant favorable influence on economic growth, which shows that the better the company value, the more influence it has on increasing economic growth.

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Pendahuluan

Indonesia's fuel consumption level is experiencing fluctuating changes following the dynamics of world crude oil supply and demand conditions and geopolitics. The highest consumption of certain types of fuel (JBT) is DKI Jakarta Province, with a JBT of 2,796,342,000, and the lowest is West Sulawesi Province, with 7,283,000. Meanwhile, the highest number of diesel users is in Central Java Province, namely 1,443,406,000 liters, and the lowest is in West Sulawesi Province, 5,878,000 liters. Certain fuel types sold at gas stations are Pertamax, Pertamax Turbo, Pertamax Racing, Pertalite, Premium, Pertamina Dex, Dexlite, Solar, and Bio Solar. Pertamina also has oil or lubricant products sold at gas stations in the form of Mesrania 2T Super SAE 20, Mesrania 2T Super SAE 30, Mesrania 2T Sport TC-A SAE 30, Enviro 2T SAE 20, Enduro Gear, Enduro 4T SAE 20W-50 and SAE 10W-30, Enduro 4T Racing SAE 10W-40 and Enduro Matic SAE 10W-30. This particular fuel and diesel is on sale at all gas stations in Indonesia, including those in South Sulawesi Province from 24 cities/districts. Distribution of certain types of fuel and diesel.

Distribution institutions handle the distribution or distribution of fuel and diesel to gas stations registered as Pertamina partners to meet the needs of customers who use vehicles purchasing Pertamina products. The largest fuel distribution institution is Regular Gas Station, namely 216 units, Gas Station 33 units, 24 Compact SPBUs, 17 PERTA SHOP units, 4 CODO SPBUs and Mini SPBUs, 2 COCO SPBUs, and 1 unit each of Modular SPBUs and SPBBs. This institution helps Pertamina facilitate the affordability of marketing Pertamina products to customers. Understanding issues based on policies, conditions, or facts supported by the above data makes it interesting to observe economic growth related to the distribution of gas stations spread across every region in Indonesia, including in South Sulawesi Province. Economic growth has increased, but the company's substance is not in line with the company's value. The balance sheet, profit and loss, management experience, market conditions, and company assets have not significantly contributed to economic growth. As a result, company value decreases due to economic growth. According to (Amro & Asyik, 2021), company value has an impact on economic growth. The fluctuating company value illustrates the dynamics of economic growth.

The dynamics of a company in determining added value are very dependent on the company's ability to manage risk management (Mustofa et al., 2023). It was found that high-risk management resulted in an increase in raw material costs, the cost of goods sold, wages, unused production capacity, and idle investment capacity. This risk management is, of course, a concern for the company so that the company's value does not decline and contributes less to economic growth. (Anna, 2018) Good governance illustrates that risk management can be controlled to improve company value and achieve good economic growth. Furthermore, the company value of gas stations from several regions in Indonesia also shows that the achievement of added value is still low because the direct investment has not impacted the company value.

Direct investments that affect company value include low national income, unstable economic levels, and inflation rates that often occur in a period, resulting in company value decreasing and affecting national economic growth. (Frisdiantara, Christea and Mukhlis, 2020) direct investment has an impact on company value and economic growth. Efforts to stabilize the level of investment, both direct and indirect, are vital to improve national economic growth. Taxation is one of the determinants of economic growth. The increasing company value will affect the level of tax revenue depending on taxpayer awareness, timely deposit of tax returns, appropriate tax calculation and payment, and settlement of arrears. (Official, 2019) Taxation is a source of assessing the health of a company and contributing to economic growth. Economic actors constantly improve their contribution to the feasibility of paying taxes on time. (Leitao, 2020) tax policy helps economic growth by improving company value.

Based on the description above, the problems observed are whether risk management, direct investment, and taxation directly influence company value and economic growth in the mining and energy sectors, as well as what the mediating effect of company value is from risk management, direct investment and taxation on economic growth. This research aims to analyze the direct influence of risk management, direct investment, and taxation on company value and economic growth, as well as the indirect influence of the mediation of company value from risk management, direct investment, and taxation.

Risk Management Concept

Risk management identifies and measures risks and forms strategies to manage them through available resources (Darmawi, 2016). Strategies that can be used include transferring risk to another party, avoiding risks, reducing the bad effects, and accepting some or all of the consequences of specific risks. (Fahmi, 2020) risk is something that every company or manager must experience in facing the problem of the survival of its activities and company. Every company and individual activity always avoids risk. Therefore, risk management is needed to overcome fatal risks that cannot be overcome truly. (Mulyawan, 2017) a strong foundation for avoiding risk by measuring the risks faced by each manager or organization.

(Hanafi, 2019) risk management is an identification or measurement regarding the assessment of various activities that occur from actions carried out by individuals or organizations in carrying out their management activities, whether management is organized in one system or organized in an agreement. All demand the implementation of risk management that can be minimized.

Direct Investment

Direct investment is defined as owner capital that owns shares or production to be used and exploited to obtain profits (Kewal, 2018). For example, someone who buys shares or bonds. However, in macroeconomics, the definition of investment is narrowed, namely as public expenditure aimed at increasing physical capital stock (Ernita et al., 2013). Understanding microeconomics, direct investment is the management of market mechanisms that use business capital to obtain production and profits. Calculating national income and statistics, the definition of investment is the entire value of entrepreneurs' purchases of capital goods and

expenditures to set up industries and increases in the company's stock of goods in raw materials, unprocessed materials, and finished goods. Expand and achieve a larger market share (market power), economies of scale, technological advances, and so on (Liow et al., 2022).

In principle, the theory of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is more directed towards studying economic micro, which explains the production function of a company where direct investment is invested, because in reality, foreign investors tend to invest their capital directly in the field/sector or company that he chose (Okafor, 2012). Studies regarding direct investment are developing in a broader direction, namely macroeconomics, where, at the aggregate level, Direct investment will affect the economy of the country receiving direct investment in many ways, including production (output), employment, unemployment rate, income, prices, export-import, economic growth, balance of payments, and general welfare of the country receiving direct investment (Shah, 2013). On the other hand, the level of direct investment entering a country is also influenced by variable-variable macroeconomics, such as income level, national (GDP), domestic investment, export growth rate, real exchange rate, surplus/deficit government budget, and variable other macroeconomics, including the country's economic growth rate (Shahzad & Al-Swidi, 2013).

Taxation

Taxes are an obligation of every company that is borne by the state. The tax burden is in the form of individual and business taxes (Leitao, 2020). Sommer (2019) states that *A tax can be defined meaningfully as any nonpenal yet compulsory transfer of resources from the private to the public sector, levied based on predetermined criteria without reference to specific benefits received, to accomplish some of a nation's economic and social objectives*. (Watung, 2013) tax is a transfer of wealth from the people to the state to finance routine expenditure, and the 'surplus' is used for 'public savings,' which is the primary source for financing' public investment.' (Darmawi, 2016) Tax is an achievement owed to the government through general norms, and it is imposed without any demonstrated counter-performance in the case of individuals to finance government expenditure. (Gedik, 2018) Taxation is a system of transferring resources that must be carried out from the private sector to the government sector (state treasury) based on laws or regulations, can be enforced without any direct and balanced counter-performance shown individually, and the results of the tax revenue are a source of state revenue which will be used for government expenditure, both routine expenditure and development expenditure.

Company Value

Company value is significant because high company value will be followed by high prosperity of the business owner or company (Pantow et al., 2015). The higher the share price ownership is, the higher the company's value (Suwarno, 2018). A high company value is the desire of company owners because a high value also shows that shareholder prosperity is high. (Zainuddin, 2009) states that the wealth of shareholders and companies is represented by the market price of shares, which reflects risk management, financing, and management. Asset. (Irawan & Kusuma, 2019), Company value reflects the owner's share price. When a transaction occurs, the market price of company shares is formed between buyers and sellers. It is called the company's market value because the stock market price is considered a reflection of the value of the actual company. (Ananda & Sari, 2023) investment opportunities strongly influence company value formed through stock market value indicators. (Utama, 2013) the existence of investment opportunities can provide a positive signal about the company's growth in the future, so that it will increase share prices; with increasing share prices, the company value will also increase.

Economic growth

Every country requires a gradual and continuous process of changing economic conditions in each period. Economic growth is always proven by an increase in the economic index from the increasing process (Agusalim, 2016). The criteria for economic growth are closely related to the magnitude of the contribution of gross domestic income, activity value per capita income, achievement of social welfare, and reduced unemployment (Baeti, 2013). Economic growth is identical to endogenous and exogenous growth models. Whether it is growth that is constantly encouraged and given stimulus or growth due to conditions that force it to occur stably and increase (Shahzad & Al-Swidi, 2013). Economic growth for companies is a benchmark in assessing a company's ability to exist and survive with an economic stigma that continues to be stable and increasing (Pradana, 2018). Economic stability theory means that a healthy company guarantees company value increases and determines economic growth (Okafor, 2012). The increasing theory states that every activity with added value increases according to the dynamics of profits contributing to economic growth (Kewal, 2018). In essence, economic growth limits every declining and unstable activity to provide added value and improve efforts by providing improved income, increased profits, maximizing business value, and achieving productivity targets (Jayachandran & Seilan, 2010).

Hypothesis

This study observed four variables: three exogenous variables and two endogenous variables. The exogenous variables in this research consist of risk management, direct investment, and taxation. Meanwhile, the endogenous variable is a mediating or intervening variable, namely company value, and the dependent variable is economic growth. This research is essential because it analyzes the direct influence of risk management, direct investment, and taxation on company value and economic growth, as well as the indirect influence through the mediation of company value from risk management, direct investment, and taxation on economic growth.

So the hypothesis in this research is as follows: 1) H1, Risk management has a positive effect on company value; 2) H2 Direct investment has a positive effect on company value; 2) H3, Taxation has a positive effect on company value; 2) H4, Risk management has a positive effect on company value, and indirectly company value mediates risk management on economic growth; 2) H5, Direct investment has a positive effect on company value, and indirectly company value mediates direct investment on economic growth; 2) H6, Taxation has a positive effect on company value, and indirectly company value mediates taxation on economic growth; 2) H7, Company value directly has a positive effect on economic growth.

Method

This research is designed to answer the problems formulated and the objectives to be achieved and test hypotheses, including *exploratory, ex post facto,* and causal studies. The research was conducted at a gas station company registered with Pertamina Indonesia. There are two types of data, namely quantitative data and qualitative data. This research's primary and secondary data sources are primary and secondary data. Data sources were obtained from parties related to this research. The parties in question are company leaders who obtain various information that can support data completeness. The data collection technique (instrument) used is observation and data collection, carried out sequentially *by accident* according to the date of return/filing. The population of this research is 251 gas station companies. The sampling technique used in this research is complete. By taking the entire population as a sample, 251 respondents were obtained. The data analysis techniques used to explain the phenomena in this research are descriptive statistical analysis techniques and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis.

Results and Discussion

The results of measurements of dimensions or indicator variables that can form a construct or latent variable (latent variable) using confirmatory factor analysis are explained respectively as follows: Risk Management (X1)

Table 1. Regression Values for Measurement of Exogenous Risk Management Variables (X1)

Variable	Estimate	Std. Estimate	SE	CR	P
X11	.899	.802	.057	15.577	0.000
X12	1.022	.879	.062	16.403	0.000
X13	.914	.792	.059	15.359	0.000
X14	.699	.603	.057	12.233	0.000
X15	.549	.525	.063	11.579	0.000

Source: Processed data, 2024

Factor loading is seen based on the critical ratio, which illustrates each risk management variable indicator construct observed based on determining the factor loading value represented by the estimation results. *Standardize regression* (standard regression), which is between 0.603 to 0.879 with a significant p-value construct or <0.05 or a probability of 0.000, so that all indicators of risk management variables in the form of increases in raw material costs, increases in the cost of goods sold, increases in workers' wages, unused production capacity and idle investment value capacity, can be included in the next test.

Direct Investment (X2)

Table 2. Regression Value for Measurement of Direct Investment Exogenous Variable (X2)

Variable	Estimate	Std. Estimate	SE	CR	P
X21	1.351	0.721	.133	11.488	0.000
X22	1.658	0.894	.143	11.569	0.000
X23	1.131	0.640	.099	11.390	0.000

Source: Processed data, 2024

Factor loading is seen based on the critical ratio, which illustrates each construct of the observed direct investment variable indicators based on determining the factor loading value represented by the estimation results. *Standardize regression* (regression standard), which is between 0.640 to 0.894 with a significant construct p-value or <0.05 or a probability of 0.000, so that all indicators of direct investment variables in the form of national income, economic level, and inflation, can be included in the next test.

Taxation (X3)

Table 3. Regression Values for Measuring Exogenous Tax Variables (X3)

Variable	Estimate	Std. Estimate	SE	CR	P
X31	1.181	0.979	0.055	42.788	0.000
X32	1.024	0.947	0.024	42.617	0.000
X33	0.903	0.870	0.029	30.712	0.000
X34	0.569	0.551	0.050	19.291	0.000

Source: Processed data, 2024

Factor loading is seen based on the critical ratio, which provides an illustration to explain each tax variable indicator construct observed based on determining the factor loading value represented by the estimation results. *Standardize regression* (regression standard), which is between 0.640 to 0.894 with a significant p-value construct or <0.05 or a probability of 0.000, so that all tax variable indicators in the form of taxpayer awareness, timely deposit of tax returns, calculating and paying taxes and paying tax arrears, can be included in the next test.

Company Value (Y)

Factor loading is seen based on the critical ratio, which provides an illustration to explain each indicator construct of the observed company value variable based on the determination of the factor loading value, represented by the estimation results. *Standardize regression* (standard regression), namely between 0.752 to 0.991 with a significant p-value construct or <0.05 or a probability of 0.000, so that all indicators of company value variables in the form of the balance sheet, profit and loss, management experience, market conditions, and company assets, can be included in the next test.

Table 4. Regression Values for Measuring Endogenous Variables Company Value (Y)

Variable	Estimate	Std. Estimate	SE	CR	P
Y1	1.469	0.752	0.055	18.114	0.000
Y2	1.132	0.912	0.071	16.013	0.000
Y3	0.991	0.805	0.063	15.610	0.000
Y4	0.843	0.789	0.055	14.872	0.000
Y5	0.817	0.810	0.049	14.255	0.000

Source: Processed data, 2024

Economic growth (Z)

Table 5. Regression Values for Measuring Endogenous Variables Economic Growth (Y)

Variable	Estimate	Std. Estimate	SE	CR	P
Z1.1	1.522	0.573	0.295	3.244	***
Z1.2	2.387	1.123	0.405	5.900	***
Z1.3	1.039	0.655	0.114	9.098	***
Z1.4	2.154	0.744	0.155	9.158	***

Source: Processed data, 2024

Factor loading is seen based on the critical ratio, which illustrates each construct of the observed economic growth variable indicators based on determining the factor loading value represented by the estimation results. *Standardize regression* (standard regression), which is between 0.655 to 1.123 with a significant p-value construct or <0.05 or a probability of 0.000, so that all indicators of economic growth variables in the form of gross domestic income, per capita income, welfare, and unemployment rate, can be included in the next test.

Key Findings

Based on how the values are determined in the model, the variables tested for this first model are grouped into exogenous variables (*exogenous variable)* and endogenous variables *(endogenous variable)*. Exogenous variables are variables whose values are determined outside the model. Meanwhile, endogenous variables are variables whose values are determined through equations or from the relationship model formed. The exogenous variables

include measurements of risk management, direct investment, and taxation, while those classified as endogenous variables are company value and economic growth. A model is said to be good if empirical data theoretically support the development of a hypothetical model. The complete SEM analysis results can be seen in the figure 1.

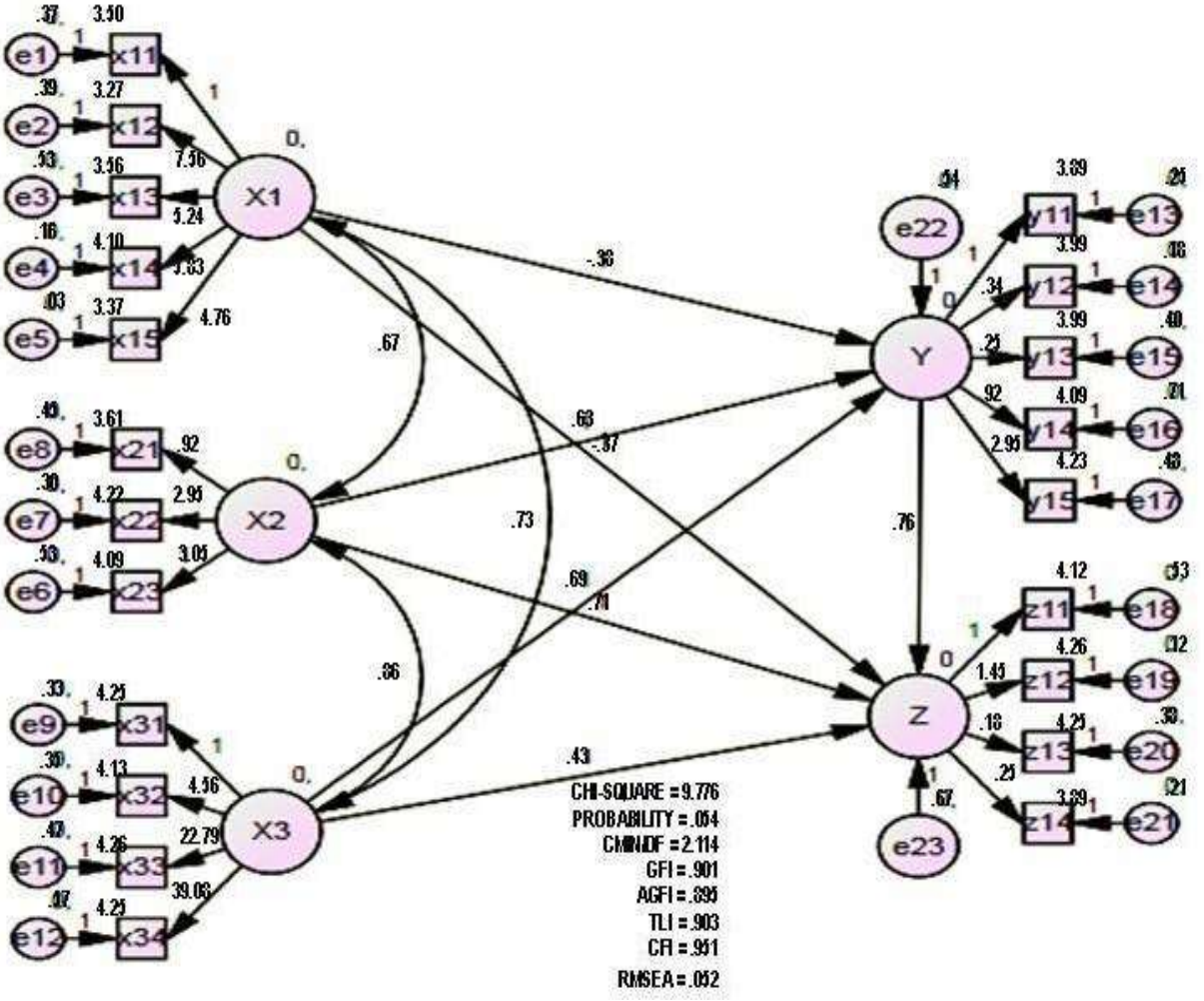

Figure 1. Measurement of Variable Relationship Models for Initial SEM

The model evaluation shows eight criteria *for the goodness of fit indices.* It can be seen that the chi-square value is still large, and some criteria do not match the value *cut-off* specified, so the model is modified by correlating between error indicators according to the instructions from *modification indices.* The results of the analysis after the final model were obtained are as Figure 2.

The model test results presented in Figure 2 are evaluated based on *goodness of fit indices* in Table 6, the model criteria and critical values are presented which match the data.

Tabel 6 shows that the model evaluation results for the initial stage show the eight criteria of goodness *of fit indices; two* have met the criteria *cut-off value*, namely starting from CMIN/DF and RMSEA, so it is necessary to modify the model according to the instructions from *modification indices*. *Modification Indices* (M.I.) is a calculation for making changes to numbers, where the number below indicates the minimum value *chi-square,* which will go down when the appropriate variables are connected. After modifying the model, the final stage shows the eight criteria *goodness of fit indices* that have met the criteria or are suitable *cut-off values* until the model is said to have met the criteria *goodness of fit indices* to be analyzed..

Based on the empirical model proposed in this research, the proposed hypothesis can be tested by testing the path coefficients in the structural equation model. Table 6 is a hypothesis test that looks at the values *of the p-value*. If the *p-value* is smaller than 0.05, then the relationship between the variables is significant. In addition, it also explains that direct influence (*direct effect*) means that there is a direct positive influence between the

variables, an indirect influence (*indirect effect*) means that there is an indirect positive influence between the variables, and the total influence (*total effect*), namely the accumulation of direct and indirect influences.

Table 6. Evaluation criteria *Goodness of Fit Indices Overall Model*

Goodness of fit index	Cut-off Value	Early Stage Model Results	Is.	Final Stage Model Results	Is.
Chi Square	Expected to be small	9.776	Good	7.276	Good
Probability	≥ 0.05	0.064	Good	0.064	Good
CMIN/DF	≤ 2.00	2.114	Less Good	1.819	Good
RMSEA	≤ 0.08	0.052	Good	0.047	Good
GFI	≥ 0.90	0.901	Good	0.924	Good
AGFI	≥ 0.90	0.895	Less Good	0.922	Good
TLI	≥ 0.94	0.903	Less Good	0.972	Good
CFI	≥ 0.94	0.951	Good	0.965	Good

Source: Data processed, 2024

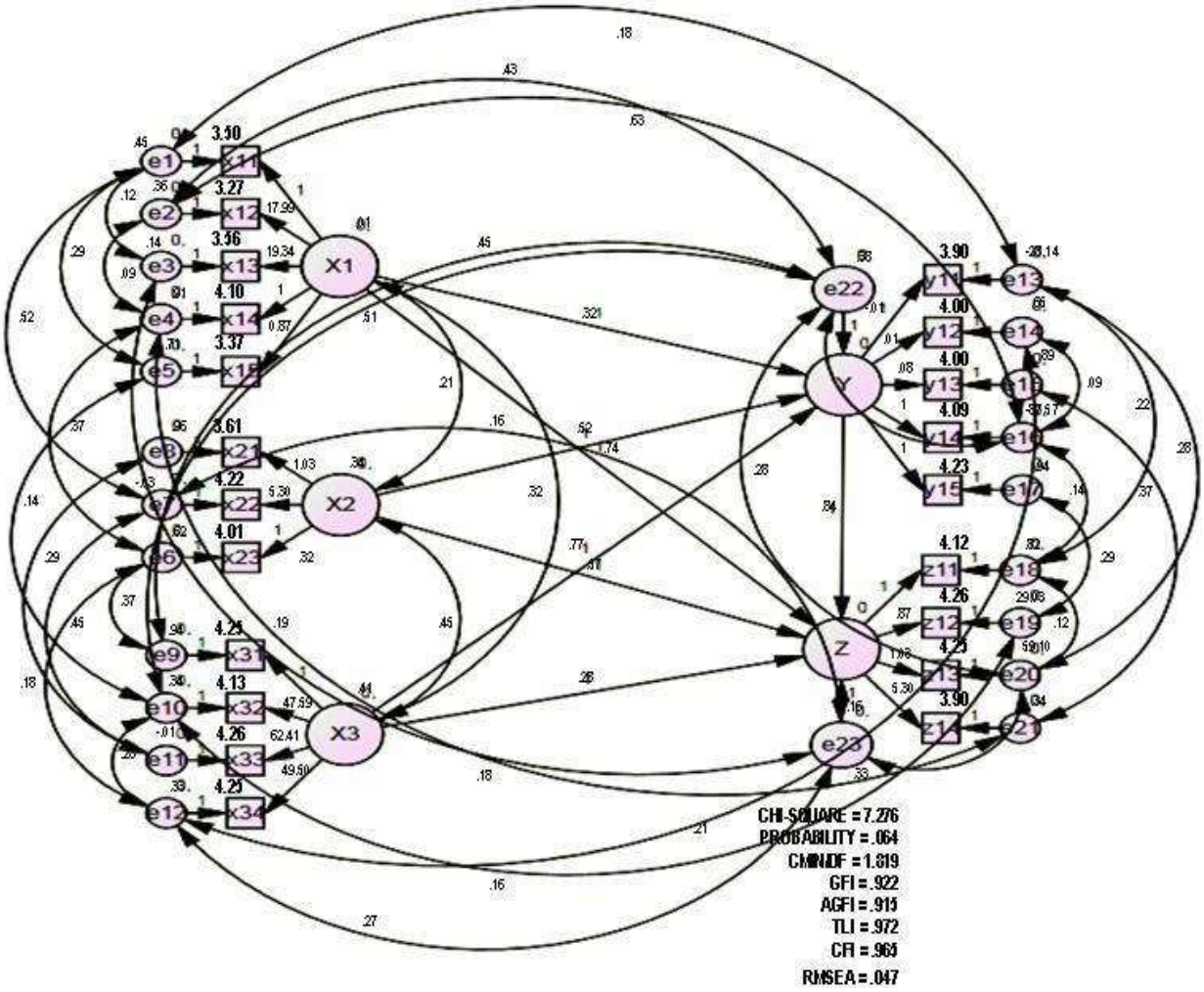

Figure 2. Measurement Model of Variable Relationships in Final SEM

Based on the empirical model proposed in this research, the proposed hypothesis can be tested by testing the path coefficients in the structural equation model. Table 7 is a hypothesis test that looks at the values *of the p-value*; if the *p-value* is smaller than 0.05, the relationship between variables is significant. In addition, it also explains that direct influence (*direct effect*) means that there is a direct positive influence between the variables, an indirect influence (*indirect effect*) means that there is an indirect positive influence between the variables, and the total influence (*total effect*), namely the accumulation of direct and indirect influences. The test results are presented in the following table 7.Table 7 shows that the total six significant path models, one path is not significant. The interpretation of Table 7 can be explained as follows: (1) Risk management has a positive and significant influence on company value with P = 0.001 < 0.05 with a direct influence value of 0.655, which means low-risk management. Determine achieved company value. (2) Direct investment has a significant favorable influence on firm value with P = 0.012 < 0.05 with a direct influence value of 0.589, which means that high direct investment will show a healthier company value. (3) Taxation has a significant favorable influence on company value with P = 0.002 < 0.05 with a direct influence value of 0.795, which means that implementing the tax system determines the achievement of company value. (4) Risk management positively and significantly influences economic growth with P = 0.000 < 0.05 with a direct influence value of 0.638, meaning low-risk management will support increased economic growth. (5) Direct investment has a significant favorable influence on economic growth with P = 0.010 < 0.05 with a direct influence value of 0.482, which means that each company will contribute to improving economic growth with high direct investment. (6) Taxation has a significant positive effect on economic growth with P = 0.000 < 0.05 with a direct effect value of 0.788, which means taxation contributes to economic growth. (7) Company value has a significant favorable influence on performance with P = 0.000 < 0.05 with a coefficient value of 0.912, which shows that the better the company value, the more influence it has on increasing economic growth.

Table 7. Hypothesis Testing

HIP	Variable Independent	Variable Variable Intervening	Variable They depend	P-Value	Direct	Indirect	Total	Is.
1	Risk Management (X1)	-	Company Value (Y)	0.001	0.655	-	0.655	Significant
2	Direct Investment (X2)	-	Company Value (Y)	0.012	0.589	-	0.589	Significant
3	Taxation (X3)	-	Company Value (AND)	0.002	0.795	-	0.795	Significant
4	Risk Management (X1)	Company Value (Y)	Economic growth (Z)	0.000	0.638	0.317	0.955	Significant
5	Direct Investment (X2)	Mark Company (Y)	Economic growth (Z)	0.010	0.482	0.496	0.978	Significant
6	Taxation (X3)	Company Value (Y)	Economic growth (Z)	0.000	0.788	0.488	1.279	Significant
7	Mark Company (Y)	-	Growth economics (Z)	0.000	0.912	-	0.912	Significant

Source: Processed data, 2024

Indirectly, risk management, direct investment, and taxation significantly influence economic growth through company value with P < 0.05, which means that economic growth is determined by the fulfillment of risk management, direct investment, and taxation and shows the company's value.

Theoretical Implications

Economic growth is one of the factors that influences foreign direct investment. According to (Ernita et al., 2013), in macro analysis, the economic growth achieved by a country is measured by the balance of national income achieved by a country. An economy is said to be growing if the number of goods and services increases. A country is said to be active in international trade if the total value of exports exceeds the total value of imports

(Shah, 2013). The long-term growth rate in a country will improve the economic situation in that country (Zenasni & Benhabib, 2013). A reasonable GDP growth rate will positively affect the country because it will attract investors to invest (Shahzad & Al-Swidi, 2013). Different research was put forward by (Jayachandran & Seilan, 2010), and it was found that high or low levels of economic growth do not affect the existence of foreign direct investment.

Foreign investment has a positive effect on economic growth. These results show that the higher the level of economic growth in a country, the higher the level of foreign investment. The results of this research support the investment theory (Insah, 2013) states that the higher the level of economic growth, the higher investors' interest in investing their capital. High economic growth shows the country's ability to improve its economic capacity to attract investors to invest their funds because considerable economic growth will impact the country's ability to produce goods and services. This is a profitable and positive situation for investors who want to invest their capital in that country.

Regarding taxes on company value and economic growth, taxes are one of the essential variables of foreign direct investment. According to (Shah, 2013), as a direct foreign investor, all activities, whether positive or negative, are influenced by state tax policy. Taxation plays a vital role in comparative political economy, called globalization. If a country reduces tax rates, it will increase the growth and development process of that country because it will positively attract investors (Gedik, 2018). Furthermore, investment has a negative and insignificant influence on economic growth through company value. Investment is determined by national income, economic level, and inflation as indicators that provide direct investment made by managers to increase the growth economy seen from gross domestic income, per capita income, well-being, and level of unemployment through the application of company values based on financial reports, management experience, market conditions, and company assets.

Managerial Implications

This research implies that risk management by managers must be done by the amount of investment needed to increase the growth of sales, assets, and company profits. The funding decisions taken are determined by the level of funding from debt and equity capital owned by the company. Policy dividends are applied by the company's profits and distributed to shareholders. It is necessary to maintain governance implementation as a viable system to increase company sales, assets, and profits. Companies must be able to take appropriate risk management so that it is feasible to create value for the company's shareholders. Furthermore, it makes it easy for investors to invest their funds and implement a tax system that contributes to company value. Based on this, it will automatically determine the level of economic growth.

Limitations and Future Research Directions

This research only examines the scope of the combination of management, finance, and economics, so the substance relationship is macro in its study. It is hoped that in the future, this research will find useful findings in contributing to the economic field of financial management, which at a macro level will become a reference in looking at studies that place company value as a mediating variable supported by independent variables in the form of risk management, direct investment, and taxation on the objective variable, namely economic growth.

Simpulan

Based on the analysis of research results and discussion, it is concluded that risk management has a positive and significant influence on company value, which means low risk management determine achieved company value, direct investment has a significant favorable influence on company value, which means that with high direct investment, it will show a healthier company value and taxation has an insignificant positive influence on company value, which means that the implementation of the tax system, determines the achievement of company value, risk management has a positive and significant influence on economic growth, meaning that with low risk management it will support increased economic growth, direct investment has a significant favorable influence on economic growth, meaning that with high direct investment, each company will contribute to increasing economic growth, taxation has a significant favorable influence on economic growth, indicating that taxation contributes to economic growth; and company value has a significant favorable influence on economic growth, which shows that the better the company value, the more influence it has on increasing economic growth.

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