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The Effect of Environmental Performance, Corporate Social Performance and Carbon Emission Disclosure on Company Value

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of environmental performance, corporate social performance, and carbon emission disclosure on the value of companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) for 2018-2021. This study uses a type of quantitative research. This study uses PROPER ranking data, annual reports, and sustainability reports with a total sample of 36 companies. The results of this study indicate that environmental performance has a significant effect on firm value, meaning that as environmental performance increases, it can increase firm value. Corporate social performance has a significant effect on firm value, meaning that companies that improve corporate social performance will further increase firm value.

Keywords: environmental performance, corporate social performance, disclosure of carbon emissions, corporate value

1. Introduction

The main goal of business organizations is to achieve maximum corporate value. Company value can be interpreted as an investor's response to a business entity in relation to share prices in the capital market. Firm value is an important indicator for shareholders in evaluating a company before making a decision to invest. Shareholders can make company value a benchmark for the level of prosperity and success of a business entity. The high value of the company reflects the success of the company in the prosperity of the principal. This can motivate investors to increase investment in companies that have high corporate value. The company uses this condition as a reason to make efforts to maintain its business excellence so that its main goal can be achieved, which is to achieve maximum corporate value. Efforts to increase corporate value by maximizing the use of resources are often not matched by good environmental management activities. The occurrence of environmental damage due to the company's lack of concern for environmental responsibility will worsen the company's image in the eyes of the public and investors (Mardiana & Wuryani, 2019).

The rise and fall of the company's value can be seen from its share price. In general, every company has the same goal, namely increasing the value of the company, maximizing the wealth of the company's voters or shareholders, and maximizing the value of the company. Companies that have a high level of corporate value are considered to be able to attract investors to invest in the company. The stock market price acts as a barometer of the company's management performance. Stock price volatility makes it difficult for investors to invest. Investors are not careless in investing their funds, they must first consider various information. Information about the decline in the company's stock price can be caused by cases within the company. One of them is a problem related to environmental damage (Edi Wijaya Kusuma & Dewi, 2019).

In overcoming environmental problems caused by operational activities, the company has an obligation to preserve the environment and carry out responsibility for the environment that is negatively affected, environmental responsibility carried out by the company can be seen as environmental performance, environmental performance is a company performance that focuses on activities companies in preserving the environment and reducing environmental impacts arising from company activities. In accordance with stakeholder theory, the company provides an overview to which parties the company is responsible (Hidayat & Ghofar, 2020).

Companies can prove to the public through their involvement in the Company Performance Rating Rating Program in Environmental Management (PROPER), which is a work program from the Ministry of Environment (KLH). PROPER is one of the government's policy efforts to encourage increased company performance in environmental management through the dissemination of information on company compliance performance in environmental management.

The result of this PROPER is an assessment of the company regarding the company's Environmental Performance in the form of a predicate. The predicate from highest to lowest, namely gold, green, blue, red and black, is in accordance with the company's hard work in its performance related to preserving the environment. Participants from PROPER are not only limited to public companies but also other manufacturing companies that choose to participate. In terms of environmental performance assessment, it will be published in an accountable manner on the KLH website, so this will determine the company's reputation, especially in the field of environmental preservation. Thus good environmental performance can also attract investment opportunities to companies with good ratings (Hidayat & Ghofar, 2020).

In addition to responsibility for the environment, in the operational activities every company needs to carry out social responsibility, in this case corporate social performance is theoretically defined as a configuration of business organizational principles of social responsibility, social response processes, and policies, programs, and socially observable results. Disclosure of social performance is a form of conveying information to stakeholders and social performance is also a company media to gain legitimacy from the community. Information about the company's social performance can be seen in the company's sustainability report, which is published separately or integrated with the annual report. More and more indicators are companies on sustainability reports (Kristiani & Werastuti, 2020). However, in Indonesia the disclosure of corporate social performance is still voluntary, so there are still many companies that have not carried out activities that should be carried out as corporate social responsibility towards the community, employees and stakeholders related to company operations.

Company activities related to industrial and business activities are the cause of greenhouse gas emissions which have an impact on global warming. Global warming is affected by environmental awareness of industrial activities where the growth of an increasingly advanced industry is proportional to the increase in pollution resulting from industrial activities, or production process activities which not only cause air pollution but also water pollution at a dangerous level. To overcome this, the Indonesian government tightened regulations related to the environment. Several recent regulations such as the Environmental Law No. 46 of 2017 concerning Environmental Economic Instruments, Government Regulations on the Environment, and Presidential Regulations have been issued. Some related regulations in this case are the Minister of Environment Regulation No. 02 of 2014 for the inclusion of the eco-label logo and the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 1 of 2021 concerning Environmental Management for Companies. Disclosure of information related to Carbon Emissions is one of the important things for stakeholders, especially investors who tend to be more interested in companies that disclose Environmental Considerations for investing.

One of the phenomena related to company value is regarding PT which is one of the companies in the basic and chemical industrial sectors. Analysis of Mirae Asset Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk (INTP) Sekuritas Indonesia explains that cement sales in the fourth quarter of 2020 will certainly decline, but there will be a trend reversal in 2021. It is known that the company value of PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk (INTP) in 2020 is 58 trillion Rupiah and down in 2021 to 44 Trillion Rupiah. As one of the biggest contributors of carbon emissions to global climate change, companies should participate in protecting the environment from the impacts of climate change. One way that can be done is to include disclosure of carbon emissions in the company's annual report.(KHV Sari & Budiasih, 2022) On AssessmentCompany Performance Rating in Environmental Management (PROPER) of PT Charoen Pokphand Indonesia Tbk. obtained a Red rating in 2018-2019 which affected the decline in company value. Currently, environmental problems are a major phenomenon that requires special attention from the government, consumers and investors. One of the causes of this problem is the concern of many parties, namely the result of company operating activities that are reluctant to incur costs in managing the environment and prioritize financial benefits. The problems that often occur such as pollution, depletion of natural resources, waste, product safety that are not guaranteed are increasingly being felt by the public.

As forPrevious research that examined issues related to this research was carried out by Oman Rusmana and Si Made Ngurah Purnaman in 2020 and found that the disclosure of carbon emissions and environmental performance has a significant positive effect on company value. Different results are found in research conducted by Fatimah Zahara in 2022 which states that disclosing carbon gas emissions has no effect on creating corporate value. From the description of the background of the problem that the author has described above, the author wants to conduct research with the title "The Influence of Environmental Performance, Corporate Social Performance and Carbon Emission Disclosure on Corporate Value of companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) 2018-2021".

2. Literature Review

2.1 Stakeholder Theory. Stakeholder theory according to Freeman describes the relationship of individuals or groups who are affected by company activities or can affect a company's activities (Freeman, 2004). Stakeholder theory relates to the concept of corporate social responsibility where the survival of a company is influenced by its stakeholders. The responsibility of the company is not only limited to maximizing profits and the interests of shareholders, but also must pay attention to society, customers and suppliers as part of the company's own operations. The concept of social responsibility is also related to stakeholder theory, where corporate responsibility is not only limited to maximizing profits and the interests of investors, but also must pay attention to consumers, society, government, and suppliers as part of the company's operations.

2.2 Legitimacy Theory. According to Dowling and Pfeffer The theory of legitimacy which provides an illustration of the difference between the values adopted by the company and the values of society, then the company will be in a threatened position or legitimacy gap (Pfeffer, 1975). Legitimacy theory is one of the most widely mentioned theories in the field of social and environmental accounting.

2.3 Signaling Theory. According to Spence Signaling theory, it discusses the company's encouragement to disclose information to external parties issued by the company which is important, because it can influence investment decisions on parties outside the company. Companies that report environmental and social information are expected to improve financial performance and company value (Spence, 2002).

2.4 Environmental Performance. According to Suratno, et al. environmental performance is the company's performance in creating a good (green) environment (Ignatius Bondan Suratno, Darsono, 2004). Environmental performance measurement is an important part of the environmental management system.

2.5 Corporate Social Performance. Corporate Social Performance is theoretically defined as a configuration of business organizational principles of social responsibility, social responsiveness processes, and societal observable policies, programs, and outcomes (Orlitzky, & Schmidt, 2003). Information about the company's social performance can be seen in the company's sustainability report, which is published separately or integrated with the annual report. More and more indicators are companies on sustainability reports. as these relationships to corporate relations are able to be achieved and expressed by the better the social performance.

2.6 Carbon Emissions Disclosure. *Carbon Emissions Disclosure* is a part of carbon accounting, namely the obligation of a company to measure, recognize, record, present and disclose carbon emissions. Accounting plays a role in increasing Indonesia's participation in achieving goals in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), one of which is to carry out carbon emission disclosures as an accounting treatment in presenting the use of carbon in company activities through reports. Through disclosure of carbon emissions, it is hoped that companies will be able to prevent and reduce carbon emissions, stakeholders such as the government and the community can monitor and regulate carbon emissions which impact the company's environmental performance. However, carbon emission disclosure is still voluntary disclosure for companies in Indonesia so that not all companies report it.

2.7 The value of the company. According to Keown, company value is the market value of outstanding company debt and equity securities (Al, 2005). The value of the company will be reflected in the share price. The market price of the company's shares that is formed between the buyer and the seller when a transaction occurs is called the company's market value, because the market price of the shares is considered a reflection of the actual value of the company's assets (Al, 2005). The value of the company will be reflected in the share price. The market price of the company's shares that is formed between the buyer and the seller when a transaction occurs is called the company's market value, because the market price of the shares is considered a reflection of the actual value of the company's assets. Maximizing the value of the company is very important for the company, because maximizing the value of the company means maximizing the company's main goal, which is to generate profit. Because with the increase in company value, the business will become more profitable and provide benefits for both management and employees (Irnawati, 2021).

Disclosure of environmental information can also be a signal to users of financial reports that a company has presented environmental information in its annual report. Based on the stakeholder theory which states that all stakeholders have the right to obtain information about company activities that can influence their decision making. Companies that have good environmental information disclosure will provide information that is more reliable to stakeholders. Therefore, a disclosure made by the company will make investors believe that the company's performance has also been carried out properly so that it can improve the image and value of the company. Signaling theory explains that the role of company information is a model as a basis for decisions, if managers expect a high company growth rate in the future, they will try to give a good signal to investors by providing transparent information and in accordance with the company's disclosures.

The previous research conducted by Ari Rahadian Permana (2018) (Permana, 2018), Hesti Shofil Fadillah, Neny Tri Indrianasari, Mimin Yatminiwati (Fadillah, Indrianasari, & Mimin Yatminiwati, nd) and Qisky Maulesya Valdera, Edyanus Herman Halim and Andewi Rokhmawati (2022) obtained the result that environmental performance has a significant influence on company value (Valdera, Halim, & Rokhmawati, 2022). However, there are research results that are different from other previous studies, namely research conducted by Adilahi Asnita (2019) which found that environmental performance has no effect on firm value (Asnit, 2019). Based on the description above, the hypothesis proposed is as follows:
H1: Environmental performance has an effect on firm value.

One of the information that can be disclosed by the company is the disclosure of corporate social responsibility in the company's annual report as a form of the company's relationship with the community and the environment where the company operates which is in line with the legitimacy theory. The better the disclosure of corporate social responsibility, the higher the stock price. This is because the disclosure of social responsibility shows that the company has a good image in the community, so that business continuity is guaranteed, so investors are interested in buying company shares which causes the stock market price to rise (Kasanah, 2017). The previous research that can form the basis of the research hypothesis is research conducted by Rosa Linda Cahya Utami (2019) (Cahya Utami, 2019). Other research that supports this research was conducted by Fachruddin Nur (2019) and Nur, Saraswati, and Andayani (2019). However, there are research results that are different from other previous studies, namely research conducted by Nadia Mustafa (2020). Based on the description above, the hypothesis proposed is as follows:
H2: Corporate social performance influences firm value.

In some previous studies it was found that companies will voluntarily disclose carbon information to gain legitimacy and meet the demands of stakeholders or to signal their true carbon reduction commitment to outsiders to differentiate themselves from brand partners (Zuhrufiyah & Anggraeni, 2019). Transparency of financial reports to the public can be used as a reference for external parties in knowing the condition of the company. This means that management has succeeded in disclosing carbon emissions. So that investors think that management has played a role in social responsibility towards the environment. Through information on disclosing GHG emissions in financial reports, it will understand the policies, values and motives of the company in managing its impact on the environment. This will bring out its own value to the company (Ulum, Agriyanto, & Warno, 2020). The research hypothesis is supported by previous research conducted by Kadek Heni Vitrya Sari, et al. (2022). Other research that supports the research conducted by Sheila Ayu Rahmanita (2018)(Rahmanita, 2018). However, there are different research results that are inconsistent with the results of other previous studies, namely research conducted by Wenni Anggita (2022) and Wenni Anggita, Ari Agung Nugroho, and Suhaidar (2022). Based on the description above, the hypothesis proposed is as follows:

H3: Carbon emission disclosure has an effect on company value.

3. Research Methods

The research approach used in this study is a quantitative research approach used in this study to analyze and study the effect of environmental performance, corporate social performance and leverage on the value of companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII). The secondary data used in this study were obtained from the databases of various official websites of each company listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII), which became the research sample. The data used in this study is in the form of annual reports from each company that is the research sample. The population in this study were all companies registered on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) for 2018-2021. The sample used in this study used purposive sampling.

The dependent variable or firm value is measured using the Tobin's Q formula (Dzahabiyya, Jhoansyah, & Danial, 2020). The independent variable environmental performance is measured by looking at the PROPER rating issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry which is given a score of 1 for a gold rating, a score of 2 for a green rating, a score of 3 for a blue rating, a score of 4 for a red rating and a score of 5 for a black rating (Hidayat & Ghofar, 2020). Corporate social performance variable Disclosure of carbon emissions uses a score index calculated based on the disclosure item. Calculation of carbon emission disclosure items by adopting which consists of several categories: climate change (risks and opportunities), greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, energy consumption, greenhouse gas reduction and costs (RD/Reduction and Cost) and carbon emission accountability. Scoring of each disclosure item (carbon emission disclosure checklist) on a dichotomous scale (Choi, 2013). Green accounting variables are measured using dummy variables, namely: (1). A value of 0 is used for companies that do not have environmental cost components, waste recycling costs, environmental R&D costs in the company's annual financial statements. (2). Value 1 is used for companies that have components of environmental costs, waste recycling costs, and environmental R&D costs in the company's annual financial statements (Choi, 2013).

This study uses secondary data obtained from databases of various official websites of each company registered on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) as the research sample. The data used in this study are in the form of PROPER ratings, annual reports and sustainability reports from each company that is the research sample. The population in this study are all companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII). The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling. The sample criteria used are:

1. Companies registered on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) for 2018-2021.
2. Companies that provide data needed by researchers, namely Sustainability Reports and/or Annual Reports for 2018-2021
3. Companies registered in PROPER issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for 2018-2021.
4. Companies that implicitly or explicitly disclose carbon emissions (including at least one policy related to carbon / greenhouse gas emissions or disclose at least one item of disclosure of carbon emissions).

Table 1. Research Sample

Stock code	**Company name**
AKRA	AKR Corporindo Tbk.
ANTM	Aneka Tambang Tbk.
CPIN	Charoen Pokphand Indonesia Tbk.
INCO	Vale Indonesia Tbk.
INTP	Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk.
JPFA	Japfa Comfeed Indonesia Tbk.
KLBF	Kalbe Farma Tbk.
UNTR	United Tractors Tbk.
UNVR	Unilever Indonesia Tbk.

Data analysis carried out in this study used descriptive statistical analysis and multiple linear regression analysis with descriptive statistics. In addition to measuring the strength of the relationship between variables, regression analysis can also show the direction of the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable.

Operational Definition and Variable Measurement

Environmental Performance is the company's performance in creating a good environment (green) performance measurement is an important part of the environmental management system. Environmental performance can be measured using the PROPER rating held by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry ("PROPER-Ministry of Environment and Forestry," 2019)

Table 2. Determination of PROPER Value

No	Color	Information	Score
1	Gold	Very very good	5
2	Green	Very good	4
3	Blue	Good	3
4	Red	Bad	2
5	Black	Very bad	1

Corporate Social Performance is theoretically defined as a configuration of business organizational principles of social responsibility, social responsiveness processes, and societal observable policies, programs, and outcomes. Corporate social performance can be measured using the 2016 GRI Standard which consists of 89 indicators with the following calculation formula (GRI Standards 2016, nd)

$$SRI = \frac{\sum Corporate\ Disclosure\ Criteria}{\sum Disclosure\ Criteria\ According\ to\ GRI\ Standard}$$

Carbon Emissions Disclosure is a part of Carbon Accounting, namely the obligation of a company to measure, recognize, record, present and disclose carbon emissions.(Choi, 2013)

$$\mathbf{CED} = \frac{total\ scorer_{i,t}}{"Maximum\ total\ score"} \times \mathbf{100\%}$$

4. Results And Discussion

4.1 Results

Descriptive Statistics. Based on the results of the descriptive statistical test in table 3. It is known that the amount of data taken to be tested is 36 data. The dependent variable, namely firm value, has an average (mean) of 2.3128 and a standard deviation value of 1.16091. The maximum value of the company's value is 5.07 at Charoen Pokphand Indonesia Tbk. in 2021. The minimum value for enterprise value is 1.00 at AKR Corporindo Tbk. year 2020.

Based on the results of the descriptive statistical test at table 3. The first independent variable, namely environmental performance, has an average value (mean) of 2.2709 and a standard deviation value of 0.84302. The maximum value of the Environmental Performance variable is 4.29 at Charoen Pokphand Indonesia Tbk. in 2018 and 2019. The minimum Environmental Performance score is 1.00 for Vale Indonesia Tbk. in 2021, Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk. in 2021, Kalbe Farma Tbk. 2018-2021, United Tractors Tbk. 2018, 2019 and 2021.

Based on the results of the descriptive statistical test on table 3. The second independent variable, namely Corporate Social Performance, has an average value (mean) of 0.3589 and a standard deviation value of 0.17686. The maximum value of the Corporate Social Performance variable is 0.76 at Japfa Comfeed Indonesia Tbk. in 2019. The minimum value of Corporate Social Performance is 0.14 at Vale Indonesia Tbk. year 2021.

Based on the results of the descriptive statistical test in table 3. The third independent variable, namely Carbon Emission Disclosure, has an average value (mean) of 0.6312 and a standard deviation value of 0.11281. The maximum value of the Carbon Emission Disclosure variable is 0.94 for Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk. in

2020. The minimum value for Carbon Emission Disclosure is 0.44 for Vale Indonesia Tbk.t and Japfa Comfeed Indonesia Tbk. in 2019.

Table 3. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

Variable	N	Minimum	Maximum	Means	std. Deviation
Environmental Performance	36	1.00	4,29	2.27 09	,84302
Corporate Social Performance	36	, 14	,76	,358 9	,17686
Carbon Emissions Disclosure	36	,44	,94	,631 2	,11281
The value of the company	36	1.00	5.07	2.31 28	1.16091
Valid N (listwise)	36				

Autocorrelation Test. The aim is to find out whether in a linear regression there is a correlation between residual errors in period t and usage errors in period t-1 (previous period).(Ghozali, 2013) This study uses the Durbin Watson test to test autocorrelation.

Table 4. Durbin Watson Autocorrelation Test Results

Summary model					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin -Watson
1	,400a	,160	,581	1.08879	1,252

a. Predictors: (Constant), Environmental Performance, Corporate Social Performance, Carbon Emission Disclosure

b. Dependent Variable: Company Value

Heteroscedasticity Test. Aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residual one observation to another. If the variance from the residual of one observation to another observation remains, then it is called homoscedasticity and if it is different it is called heteroscedasticity. A good regression model is the absence of heteroscedasticity (Ghozali, 2013). In this study to test whether there is heteroscedasticity using the Glejser test with a significance value of > 0.05, there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Table 5. Heteroscedasticity Test Results Glejser Test

Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	std. Error	Betas		
(Constant)	-.074	, 213		-,347	,731
Environmental Performance	,057	.041	,216	1,366	,181
Corporate Social Performance	-,391	,201	-,314	-1.945	,061
Carbon Emissions Disclosure	,597	, 313	,305	1,908	.065

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES

Multicollinearity test. The aim is to test whether the regression model found a correlation between the independent variables or not in the study. A good regression model should not have a correlation between the independent variables. If the independent variables are correlated, then these variables are not orthogonal (Ghozali, 2013). To detect the presence or absence of multicollinearity, it can be done by looking at the tolerance value and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) provided that if the tolerance value is > 0.1 and VIF < 10, then it can be concluded that multicollinearity does not occur.

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test with Tolerance and VIF Values

Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	std. Error	Betas			tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	3,068	,962		3,187	,003		
Environmental Performance	-,579	, 187	-,421	-3,098	,004	,960	1.042
Corporate Social Performance	-3,829	,908	-.583	-4,217	,000	,925	1,081
Carbon Emissions Disclosure	3,065	1,411	,298	2,172	,037	,941	1,063

a. Dependent Variable: Company Value

Based on the multicollinearity test in table 6 , it can be seen that the tolerance value for environmental performance is 0.960 above the value 0.1 and the VIF environmental performance value is 1.042 below 10. The tolerance value for corporate social performance is 0.925 above the value 0.1 and the VIF value for corporate social performance is 1.081 below 10. The tolerance value for Carbon emission disclosure is 0.9541 above the value 0.1 and the VIF Carbon emission disclosure value is 1.063 below 10.

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to determine the effect or relationship linearly between two or more independent variables with one dependent variable. In this study, the dependent variable is Corporate Value (Y), while the independent variables are Environmental Performance (X1), Corporate Social Performance (X2), and Carbon Emission Disclosure (X3).

Table 7. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	std. Error	Betas		
(Constant)	3,068	,962		3,187	,003
Environmental Performance	-,579	, 187	-,421	-3,098	,004
Corporate Social Performance	-3,829	,908	-.583	-4,217	,000
Carbon Emissions Disclosure	3,065	1,411	,298	2,172	,037

a. Dependent Variable: Company Value

In this study, the dependent variable is firm value (Y), while the independent variables are environmental performance (X1), corporate social performance (X2) and disclosure of carbon emissions (X3). So that the regression equation formed is as follows:

$Y=\alpha+\beta 1X1+\beta 2X2+\beta 3X3 +e$

The full regression equation can be seen as follows:

Y = 3,068 -0.579 -3.829 + 3.065+ e

From the regression equation in the table above, it shows that the constant value is equal to while sequentially for the environmental performance variable it is -0.579, the company's social performance is -3.829 and carbon emission disclosure is 3.065. Based on the equation above, the effect of the independent variables on firm value can be interpreted as follows:3,068

1) The results of the regression test show that the constant value (α) has a positive value of . The positive sign means that it shows a unidirectional influence between the independent variables and the dependent variable. This shows that if the independent variable (X), namely environmental performance, company social performance and carbon emission disclosure, is 0 percent or does not change, then the company value is 3.06. 3,0688
2) The regression coefficient value for the environmental performance variable (X1) is -0.579. This value indicates a negative (opposite) effect between the environmental performance variable and company value. This shows that if the environmental performance increases by 1%, then on the contrary the company value variable decreases by -0.579 assuming that other variables are held constant.
3) The regression coefficient value for the company's social performance variable (X2) is -3.829. This value shows a negative influence (opposite direction) between the variables of corporate social performance and firm value. This shows that if the company's social performance has increased by 1%, then on the contrary the company value variable has decreased by -3.829. Assuming that other variables are held constant.

5. Discussion

1. Effect of Environmental Performance on Company Value

Based on the results of the study using the partial test (T test) with the help of the IBM SPSS version 21 application, it shows a t-statistic value of 3,098and the regression coefficient value shows a negative direction of-0.579 and a significance value of 0.004 <0.05. It can be concluded that the Environmental Performance variable has an effect on Firm Value. Thus hypothesis 1 is accepted, from the values the regression coefficient shows a negative direction of-0.579 meaning every increment company's social performance will affect the decline in company value, but if seen from partial and simultaneous testing where the results show that environmental performance affects company value, this can show that any increase in the implementation of environmental performance at the company listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) will affect the increase in Company Value. Due to the company's good environmental performance which can be seen from the rating obtained by the company in the PROPER Program organized by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry regarding environmental performance that has been implemented by companies in the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) in 2018-2021. Companies that improve environmental performance will influence investors' considerations in making investments which can be seen from the size of the company's value disclosed in the company's environmental performance information. This is one of the applications of the stakeholder theoryCompanies that have good environmental information disclosure will provide information that is more reliable to stakeholders. Therefore, a disclosure made by the company will make investors believe that the company's performance has also been carried out properly so that it can improve the image and value of the company. Signaling theory also explains that the role of company information is a model as a basis for decisions, if managers expect high levels of company growth in the future, they will try to provide a good signal to investors by providing transparent information and in accordance with the disclosures made. the company does. This research is supported by research conducted by Previous Research conducted by Ari Rahadian Permana (2018)(Permana, 2018), Hesti Shofil Fadillah, Neny Tri Indrianasari, Mimin Yatminiwati(Fadillah, Indrianasari, & Mimin Yatminiwati, nd) and Qisky Maulesya Valdera, Edyanus Herman Halim and Andewi Rokhmawati (2022) Obtain the result that Environmental Performance Has a Significant Influence on Company Value (Valdera, Halim, & Rokhmawati, 2022). However, there are research results that are different from other previous studies, namely research conducted by Adilahi Asnita (2019) which found that environmental performance has no effect on firm value (Asnit, 2019).

2. Effect of Corporate Social Performance on Company Value

Based on the results of the study using the partial test (T test) with the help of the IBM SPSS version 21 application, it shows a t-statistic value of-4,217 and the regression coefficient value shows a negative direction of-3,829 and a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. It can be concluded that the company's social performance variable influences firm value. Thus hypothesis 2 is accepted, from the values the regression coefficient shows a negative direction of-3,829 which means every increment corporate social performance will affect the decline in corporate value, but if seen from partial and simultaneous testing where the results show that corporate social performance affects corporate value this can show that any increase in social performance of companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) will affect increase in Company Value. The implementation of corporate social performance is a long-term strategy, so that to enjoy the results of implementing corporate social performance which is reflected in corporate performance requires quite a long time, so it is natural that in the short term the implementation of corporate social performance does not affect company value (Mustofa & Suaidah, 2020). Companies that have social concerns can use social responsibility information as one of the company's competitive advantages. A theory that underlies corporate social performance is legitimacy theory. The theory of legitimacy is a system that prioritizes the interests of the community or is more in favor of the community. The implementation of social performance by companies is expected to improve the company's image and increase sales. This shows that companies that implement social performance hope to be responded positively by market players such as investors and creditors which in turn can increase the value of the company (Ratna. Sari & Febrianti, 2021). The previous research that can form the basis of the research hypothesis is research conducted by Cahya Utami (2019). Other research that supports the research conducted by Fachruddin Nur (2019) Regarding the Determinants of Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility and Corporate Values: The Indonesian Case found that Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Affects Corporate Values (Nur, Saraswati, & Andayani, 2019). However, there are research results that are different from other previous research, namely research conducted by Nadia Mustofa (2020) concerning the Effect of Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on Company Value with Profitability as a Moderating Variable which gets the result that Corporate social responsibility does not affect company value .

3. Effect of Carbon Emission Disclosure on Firm Value

Based on the results of the study using the partial test (T test) with the help of the IBM SPSS version 21 application, it shows a t-statistic value of2,172 and the regression coefficient value shows a positive direction of 3.065 and a significance value of 0.037 <0.05. It can be concluded that variable carbon *emissions disclosure* influences Firm Value. Thus hypothesis 3 is accepted, from the values the regression coefficient shows a positive direction of 3,065 meaning every increment company's social performance will affect the increase in the value of companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII). By increasing the Disclosure of carbon emissions in Sustainability Reports, which are currently still voluntary, there will be added value for investors in considering investments in companies listed on JII. Disclosure of carbon emissions is important because it is a form of transparency to stakeholders regarding the company's efforts to overcome the impacts of climate change and global warming (Rusmana & Purnama, 2020). The more carbon emission items disclosed by the company, the more positive it will affect the increase in company value. This also shows that the market responds to information on disclosure of carbon emissions because the market believes that information on carbon emissions is one of the considerations in predicting company sustainability so that the higher the information on carbon emissions disclosed, the value of the company will also increase. In accordance with the legitimacy theory that information regarding carbon emissions produced by the company can be utilized as a positive confirmation so that legitimacy is obtained not only from the surrounding community but also for the market. In addition to the disclosure of carbon emissions as evidence of environmental responsibility (Damas, Maghviroh, & Meidiyah, 2021).

6. Conclusion

The results of the research show that environmental performance affects company value, which means that the more environmental performance increases, the company value will increase. The results of the study show that the Company's Social Performance influences the Company's Value, which means that the better the disclosure of corporate social responsibility, the higher the stock price.The results of the study show that Carbon Emission Disclosure has an effect on Firm Value, meaning that disclosure of carbon emissions as evidence of environmental responsibility, such as investing in renewable energy alternative energy that reduces carbon emissions, has the potential to bring economic benefits to the community of stakeholders such as increased revenues and company reputation.

In this study there are still many research limitations, so it is suggested for further researchers to add independent variables Environmental Management Accounting and addresearch samples or conducting research on companies that use the principles of sustainability, finance, and good governance, as well as concern for the environment as benchmarks, namely the Sri-Kehati Index.

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