Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management
2025, 10(17s)
e-ISSN: 2468-4376
https://www.jisem-journal.com/ **Research Article**

The Effect of Earning Per Share, Environment and Social Disclosure on Company Performance (Case Study of Non-Financial Companies Listed in Reuter and Thomson (2018-2022)

Sisca Debyola Widuhung[1], Aris Machmud[2*]
[1]*Business and Economic Faculty, Universitas Al-Azhar Indonesia*
[2]*Law Faculty, Universitas Al-Azhar Indonesia*
**Correspondency Email: aries_machmud@uai.ac.id, sisca.debyola@uaiac.id*

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 08 Dec 2024

Revised: 25 Jan 2025

Accepted: 06 Feb 2025

ABSTRACT

Every corporation engaged in mining and energy is mandated to disclose aspects of good governance and disclosure of social and environmental responsibility, even though it is voluntary, however, corporate competitiveness is required in terms of non-financial aspects to convince investors that the company^s performance contributes to developing the eco green and preserving the environment. investors see organizational performance no longer looking at profit achievements but environmental and social aspects as well as governance. The formulation of the problem in this study is how Earning Per Share (EPS) Environmental Disclosure (ESG) and Corporate Social Responsibility influence ROA. The research method uses a quantitative approach using data on non-financial companies incorporated in Reuter and Thomson in the 2018 -2022 timeframe specifically for industries engaged in the energy sector, where six energy companies disclose social environmental factors in addition to financial performance, data analysis techniques use Eviews 10 with testing based on panel data. The results of this study indicate that Earning Per Share affects performance while Environmental Disclosure (ESG), Good Governance, and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) do not affect company performance (ROA).

Keywords: Disclosure of CSR- ESG- EPS, ROA

Introduction

Companies in the non-financial sector experience failure in providing added value to the surrounding environment, this happens if the company does not apply the principles of social responsibility and good governance or discloses but is not implemented with pretense. Considering that the public is increasingly concerned about sustainability development, it encourages every company to apply the principle of green and green economic base operation. Aside from being a variable in maintaining investor loyalty, this disclosure is a mandate from the Limited Liability Company Law Number 40 of 2007, which in addition to reporting the position of financial statements also reports non-financial aspects. Performance indicators in a company are usually represented by asset turnover - Return on Total Asset (ROA) – for one accounting period. (Rizky, Annisyah and Budi, 2023)

Bandaway & Nurfitri's research argues that EPS affects stock prices and company performance. (Bandawaty & Nurfitria, 2022) this performance can be seen from the asset turnover ratio so that investors will be moved to invest their capital because of an increase in company value which is reflected in the trend of increasing share prices. Agree with Kartiko and Rahmi (2021) stating that Return on Assets affects stock prices. Whereas Amaliyah et al. research (2017) showed the opposite result. (Bandawaty and Nurfitria, 2022)

Any Energy company that does not disclose environmental and social activities and governance will be crushed by global competition. The urgency of this research is that every company besides having to improve its financial performance is also required to comply with the mandatory stipulated by regulations related to corporations

- Limited Liability Company Law Number 40 of 2007 and regulations related to the environment. The energy company's value chain is largely determined by its commitment to environmental preservation and responsibility towards the surrounding environment to support economic growth based on a sustainable economy.

From Farah Adiba's research, Dhinik Saputri stated that the variables ROI, ROE, and EPS simultaneously significantly influence the dynamics of stock prices on the Indonesian stock exchange, especially in the banking industry. EPS is the most dominant variable in influencing stock prices so many investors glance at companies that choose high yields. (Adiba and Saputri, 2003) Muhammad Rifani, Hasanur Arifin, and Irwansyah argue that the EPS variable does not have a significant effect on partial prices. stocks. (Rifani, Arifin and Irwansyah, 2022)

Nurlia Juwari in research shows that simultaneously stock prices are significantly influenced by the variables Return On Assets (ROA), Return On Equity (ROE), Earning Per Share (EPS), and Current Ratio (CR). However, partially it hurts stock prices, however, the most dominant variable affecting stock prices is EPS. (Juwari, 2019)

Sustainable performance is a necessity in today's business world, given the paradigm of sustainable economic development which is in line with environmental sustainability as well as social responsibility and good governance as a measure to see company competitiveness reduce company risk and increase capacity and capability as well as corporate image. The research of Azhar Nafis Ihsani, Sulaiman Rahman Dar, and M einanda Kurniawan shows that the company's ESG performance influences financial performance and is in line with the world's agenda regarding sustainability goals. In addition to the financial aspect, changes in stock prices are influenced by environmental, social, and political factors that occur, positive activities carried out by corporations that contribute to improving the economy will affect the welfare of stakeholders in the corporate environment and vice versa, these phenomena cannot be separated as part of the consideration of investors in investing. (Ihsani, Nidar and Kurniawan, 2023)

Handito Pramukya Daniswara and Wiwiek Mardawiyah Daryanto said that Earning Yield (EY), Price Book Value (PBV), Return On Assets (ROA), and Return On Investment (ROE) simultaneously have a significant effect on EPS or stock returns with variable controlling market returns for twenty companies included in the LQ45 index but the ROE variable is excluded from the test because there is a multi-collinearity problem with Return On Assets (ROA). (Daniswara and Daryanto, 2019)

Rui Albuquerque, Yrjö Koskinen, and Chendi Zhang show that disclosure of social responsibility variables can reduce the level of risk systematically and increase company value, especially in companies that have product differentiation. .(Albuquerque, Koskinen and Zhang, 2019) We identify ways to measure physical climate risk exposure and materiality for US commercial banks. Site-specific climate risk measures are positively related to a bank's environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance and negatively related to stakeholder sentiment on ESG issues. Further. The financial performance of the Commercial Bank of America is significantly influenced by the ESG sentiment variable and also the ESG Performance, although negative sentiment due to this exposure is associated with worse financial performance, where ESG performance can anticipate risks, that simultaneously ESG (environmental) performance affects investments in US commercial banks that incorporate climate risk exposure are not out of fear but of a strong commitment to tackling risks - floods, cold weather, heat, drought, and rising sea levels. When we decompose ESG and environmental performance scores into strength components there is a positive relationship between climate risk and ESG/environmental performance driven mainly by strengths, not fears. Evidence that environmental aspects affect investment is the increasing number of incoming investments in a planned manner, even reaching billions of dollars. thus encouraging the banking industry to take action to improve ESG performance. (Otgontsetseg Erhemjamts, Keshen Huang, 2023)

Investors consider indicators that are very important in determining their decisions because they realize that one of the investment and business life cycles is environmental sustainability and the social and environmental impacts of a corporation so every stakeholder is obliged to commit to this aspect. (Pagano, Sinclair and Yang, 2018)

The research above shows that the stock price variable is influenced by company performance factors as well as social and environmental impacts and governance can reduce systemic risk and can increase company value and also the welfare of stakeholders. The novelty of the authors in this study is to analyze the effect of disclosure of social responsibility, environment, and governance (ESG) on earnings per Share (EPS), because investors in taking strategic investment policies consider other factors besides the financial aspect, in addition to supporting an economy based eco-labeling and green economics, every corporation is required to preserve the environment and implement good corporate governance and also have a positive impact on the surrounding environment to improve people's welfare. Based on regulations related to the environment as well as corporate regulations that must be obeyed by everyone who has a permanent business entity in any jurisdiction, it is a necessity that corporate value and average corporate value are largely determined by social and environmental performance in addition to good governance. Based on the background above, the authors aim to analyze and examine the impact of ESG, and EPS on company performance based on the Return on Assets (ROA) instrument.

Research Method

This research uses a hybrid method research form with a multidisciplinary approach with normative and empirical legal approaches. As for legal sources and data sources based on secondary data obtained from Reuter and Thomson in the energy sector in the 2018-2022 timeframe. and primary and secondary legal sources related to regulations related to corporations and the environment. Quantitative analysis data processing method using eviews for student v.10 using a panel data analysis approach involving six corporations engaged in the energy sector and disclosing social, governance, and environmental responsibility.

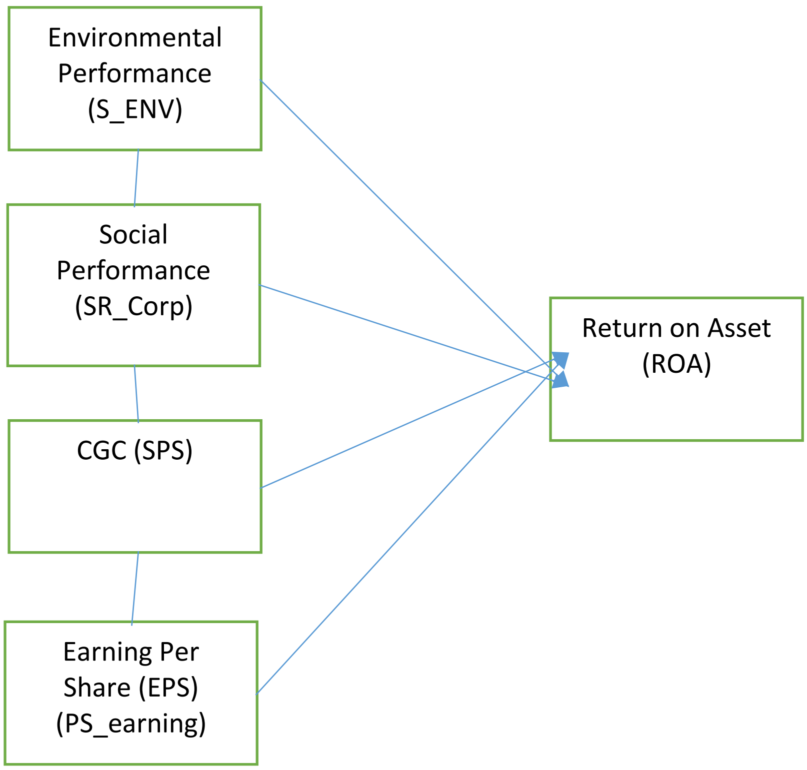
The hypothesis in this study is:

To: There is a significant influence between environmental Performance (S_ENV), Social Performance (SR_Corp), CGC (SPS), Earning Per Share (EPS) (PS_earning) to ROA simultaneously

H1: There is a significant influence between environmental Performance (S_ENV), Social Performance (SR_Corp), CGC (SPS), Earning Per Share (EPS) (PS_earning) to ROA simultaneously

The framework of thought in this study as seen at Table 1 below

Table 1: The framework of thought



Literature Review

Environmental, Social, and Government (ESG)

Environmental performance is an indicator of reducing the greenhouse effect, where Indonesia's commitment to contributing to greenhouses is twenty-nine percent independently and involving international cooperation by forty-one percent in 2030. The energy sector with a target of 11% is a sector that plays an important role in achieving an embedded and unified Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in regulations related to the ratification of the Paris Agreement in Law No. 16 of 2016. (*Kementrian Lingkungan Hidup Dan Kehutanan*, 2021)

The obligation to adopt social and environmental responsibility has been implemented to support a sustainable economy. Higher profit margins also lead to lower profit elasticity against aggregate shocks, many companies that have high profit margins adopt social responsibility policies, however, this will have an impact on a decrease in market value and an increase in systematic risk. (Albuquerque, Koskinen and Zhang, 2019)

Earnings per share (SPS) is a variable that can be used to see the development of a company's performance, where EPS is the achievement of earnings per share given by management to shareholders and as a signal to potential investors to invest in the company. Siregar and Farisi's research shows that company performance is affected by earnings per share, although it does not affect stock prices. The profits obtained by the company are a form of the company's success in running the wheels of its organization. This can be seen from the indicators of performance achievement, namely Return on Assets (ROA) as one of the considerations of investors in investing and increasing stock prices. Information on an increase in the ROA of a company will be accepted by the market as a good sign which will cause an increase in investor demand for the company's shares so that it will increase in the company's stock price. Investors in investing their capital consider the Price Earning Ratio because EPS has a significant positive effect on stock prices, meaning that investors are in their decision to purchase shares of a company. (Bandawaty and Nurfitria, 2022)

The main goal of every business is to make a profit so in the last two decades there has not been much awareness of companies to implement social responsibility. Stakeholders are now considering non-financial metrics including environmental, social, and governance performance as a result of the global financial crisis and its negative impact on growth and development. (Suttipun, Khunkaew and Wichianrak, 2023)

Environmental consists of exhaust emissions, waste produced, and its control, as well as innovations related to the environment, one of which is biodiversity conservation and environmental management related to exhaust gas reduction, Product innovation, Green revenues, research and development (R&D) and capital expenditures (Cap-Ex). The use of resources related to the use of Water, Energy, Sustainable packaging, and Environmental supply chain. Social responsibility emphasizes a workplace that fulfills human rights, equality for all employees, training, and development of employees, comfortable working conditions and health protection, social welfare in the form of increasing the welfare of the surrounding environment, product responsibility, responsible marketing, and data protection. the private sector, in terms of good governance strategy social responsibility, and a transparent environment. disclosure of company management involving a management structure involving an audit commission as well as independent commissioners, the existence of compensation from boards and directors as well as commissioners, and shareholder rights. (Thomson Reuters, 2022)

The implementation of the CSR program is to repair environmental damage and increase the capacity of human resources within the company and increase community welfare - fundraising, providing assistance with facilities, or supporting facilities and infrastructure for the progress of a particular area or community - besides that environmental sustainability can be through. CSR efforts to preserve the environment are carried out especially in extractive industries, namely companies that operate by utilizing natural resources. They seek to minimize the impact of damage arising from damage to environmental sustainability, which may disrupt the social life of the community. (Feronika *et al.*, 2020)

The orientation of a business entity is profit oriented, so it will maximize everything to achieve the maximum profit, however, in running a business it is mandatory to comply with business ethics in order to achieve balance. One form of business ethics is corporate social responsibility or CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), because corporations do not only think about financial aspects but are required to include aspects of social and environmental life (ESG). The concept of CSR in Islam is closely related to companies that run their business according to sharia and can carry ouT social responsibility towards the surrounding environment in an Islamic way. This development also has an impact on increasing public attention to sharia institutions or institutions that carry out the CSR concept. Othman argues that a benchmark (indicator) is needed in the implementation of social responsibility based on sharia principles for Islamic entities, (Novrizal and Fitri, 2016) these ethical actions have an impact on the quality of life of stakeholders through increasing human resource capacity and environmental preservation. (Anatan, 2010)

The advantages of companies that disclose social responsibility (ESG) are cash flow stability, asset costs and investors' risk premiums will decrease because investors realize the importance of economic sustainability, investors are willing to earn much smaller income, but companies are committed to ESG actions. World economic institutions that are members of the G-7 and G-20 make policies related to investment and a sustainable economy - tax incentives, emission trading, regulatory measurement as well as technological cooperation - to strengthen energy security, promote sustainable development, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions global glass significantly. (Almeyda and Darmansya, 2019)

The burden that must be borne by every corporation is not a waste of money but as a future investment that will have a positive impact on community welfare and environmental sustainability, the relationship and synergy of stakeholders will provide benefits for all parties involved (including shareholders) by helping the company gains a competitive advantage. (Suttipun, Khunkaew and Wichianrak, 2023)

Regulation concern CSR

In the Limited Liability Company Law and it is stated that every corporation is obligated and committed to sustainable development through social and environmental responsibility for the welfare of society, carried out in a transparent and accountable manner and must be reported every period (Article 1, Article 66 of the Limited Liability Company Law). Article 74 of the Limited Liability Company Law states that companies in the business sector related to natural resources including the energy sector are required to allocate social responsibility (CSR) expenses properly and fairly and become part of the search for income, and if they are negligent in carrying out these obligations they will be subject to sanctions as applicable regulations. The purpose of the regulation related to Social and Environmental Responsibility is to improve the welfare of the company and the surrounding community and to take part in environmental training so as to form synergy between the corporation and its environment and establish harmonious relationships in accordance with the norms and culture of the local community. and to finance CSR activities, it is taken from the mandatory reserves that have been determined by regulations - The provision is that at least 20% (twenty percent) of the total issued and paid-up capital is considered an appropriate amount for mandatory reserves. (*Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 40 Tahun 2007 Tentang Perseroan Terbatas, Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2007 Nomor 106, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 4756*, 2007)

Foreign investors are also required to comply with and also report openness on social and environmental responsibility practices regulated in the law Number 25 of 2007 concerning Investment. (*Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 25 Tahun 2007 tentang Penanaman Modal, Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2007 Nomor 67, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 4724*, 2007)

The state constitution mandates that every citizen has the right to a good and healthy environment - Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution - but this is not in accordance with the sense of justice in society because there are still many environmental damages that hinder sustainable development. Article 66 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (UU PPLH) provides immunity to the public to fight for their rights to a healthy and good environment, where reporting acts of environmental damage are protected from law - both criminal and civil. (*Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup*, 2009)

Likewise related to regulations related to forestry Law no. 41 of 1999 Article 30 states that every legal entity is still obliged to utilize environmental services and timber and non-timber utilization businesses are obliged to cooperate with local communities and are obliged to protect, maintain, and preserve them and those who have permits in forest management are obliged to maintain forest sustainability. (*Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 Tentang Kehutanan*, 1999)

Earning Per Share (EPS)

One of the considerations for investors in carrying out corporate actions is to look at the returns on investments that have been made, the high er the returns rationally, the higher the investment value and the number of investors, the success of the investment is determined through the earnings per share (EPS) indicator in addition to analyzing financial performance as a whole. Overall that can be shown by the return on investment (ROI) and Return on Assets (ROA) financial performance is one of the instruments considered by all investors in investing in an entity. (Daniswara and Daryanto, 2019)

Performance is a measure of the development of an entity in carrying out its operations each period, including overall financial and non-financial performance. assessment of vertical and horizontal ratios both with the performance of the previous period and by comparing with industry ratios. The company's ability to generate profits and also the company's ability to increase company value as a benchmark or forecast in the future. (Fatoki and Olweny, 2017)

Investments invested by investors in an entity are carried out after careful consideration in efforts to mitigate the risk of loss, while from an entity perspective, the investment is fresh funds needed to increase the company's capacity and capability as well as to increase competitiveness, however, the investment was made on the stock exchange that represents the entity. which require funds and investors as funders through the stock trading mechanism. Investor trust is shown by the company's performance which is reported on the stock exchange. (Tantra, Ani and Jayanti, 2021)

Return On Asset (ROA)

Return On Assets (ROA) is used to analyze the efficiency of a company's performance by looking at how much yield can be obtained during one period which is shown by the formula net income divided by total assets where total assets are a combination of debt or liabilities with the company's share capital. (Daniswara and Daryanto, 2019)

Company capacity is the size of the company which can be seen in the company value which is reflected in the company's total assets - where it is found that company size has a positive influence on company value ROA is an indicator of the company's ability to carry out its operational efficiency by utilizing the resources it has. (Maulina *et al.*, 2023)

Adopting social and environmental responsibility provides an opportunity for companies to avoid the burden of externalities from the impact of emissions, and waste and get cost savings through the application of environmental management innovations by corporate and environmental regulations, socially responsible relationships with cost savings, however, because it is not realizes that the act of neglecting social responsibility has an impact on decreasing its profitability due to the impact of external costs. (Suttipun, Khunkaew and Wichianrak, 2023)

The company's ability to generate profits can be seen from how much the company's net income is achieved compared to its total assets. This ratio shows the rate of return on investment of a company and is often used to assess a company's going concern or the company's financial condition whether it is sustainable or heading for bankruptcy. the company's performance can be seen from the speed of its asset turnover or it can be summarized that: ROA = Net Income (Revenue after interest and taxes) / Total Assets. (Hilman and Laturette, 2021)

Brigham & Houston said that the company's achievement in increasing the value of the company in a certain period is the financial performance of management in carrying out its operational wheels in utilizing the resources owned by the corporation to achieve business effectiveness and efficiency as measured by certain measures based on financial ratios and compared well with other companies. as well as between times within the company's internal. These achievement indicators are usually measured based on financial statements in a certain period for the aspects of the current ratio, debt ratio, activity, and profitability ratios as well as the measurement of company value. The company's financial performance is measured through financial ratios in terms of profitability or profitability - gross profit margin, operating profit margin, net profit margin, earnings per share, return on total assets, and return on equity - although this ratio analysis cannot describe the actual achievement because it is distorted from other factors outside the financial statements, such as inflation. (Dimi and Firmansyah, 2022)

In the current era of globalization, the performance of a company in the eyes of investors is not based solely on the ratio of financial statements in making business decisions, however, the ratio of financial statements provides important information related to the performance of the company's development. In the past, investors in determining investments based on financial performance were reflected in the company's financial position, cash flow, and other information related to factors that affect stock returns as an illustration of the profits investors get from their investment activities. (Ayu, Nurmalasari and Yulianto, 2015)

Utami Dwi Okty, Siti Hamidah Rustiana, and Muh Andi Alfian Parewangi in their research show that ROA is asset turnover obtained from net income divided by total assets or average equity, This variable shows the level of profit that can be generated by a company in one year. while Earning Per Share (EPS) is the profit earned by shareholders from each share. (Okty, Rustiana and Parewangi, 2016) Three financial performance indicators can be used to measure the company's financial performance in this study. Namely: (Sitanggang and Ratmono, 2019)

(1) Return on Assets (ROA) The ROA variable represents the profitability ratio of a company. ROA is formulated from a comparison between net income divided by total assets

(2) Earning Per Shares (EPS) EPS is the ratio between net income in one year divided by the number of ordinary shares outstanding or it can be interpreted that in each share how many investors get profits.

(3) Tobin's Q Tobin's Q shows the market value of a company. Simply put, Tobin's Q can be formulated mathematically as follows: Equity Market Value represented by the share price multiplied by the number of outstanding shares added with DEBT is the total debt or liability of the company to third parties divided by Total Assets.

Disclosure of CSR or Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) is a corporate responsibility towards the surrounding social environment to improve social welfare and increase shareholder value in the long term. ESG is a buffer for long-term economic benefits and a consideration for financial institutions in disbursing credit and can attract and also maintain investor loyalty and increase resilience to self-image and profit movements while preventing investment risk is maintained - because ESG is an indicator of investors in making decisions rapidly. (Parikh *et al.*, 2023)

The variables PS_EARNING, S_ENV, SPS, and SR_CORP together have an effect of 65.06% on ROA while the remaining 34.96% is determined by other variables not included in this research model. Based on the significance test (sig) where S_ENV, PS_earning, SR_Corp, and SPS simultaneously influence ROA where the sig value is < 0.05 where the sig. 0.0000 < 0.05 and based on the F value-count test11.635 where, F-Table = (k;n-k)

Where k = number of independent variables; n = amount of data, then (4;5-4) = 7, 71 then the number of F count > F-Table so that the hypothesis is accepted, that simultaneously there is influence from the Variable PS_EARNING, S_ENV, SPS and SR_CORP on ROA

Based on the coefficient table, the regression equation obtained from the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable is as follows:

Y = 0,503 – 0,05SRCorpX1+0,02SPSX2 +3,302PS_Earning – H0,04S_ENVX4 +e

Based on the significance of only PS_Earning which is < 0.05, there is a significant effect of PS_Earning on ROA while the other independent variables have a significance value greater than 0.05, so partially it has no effect on ROA. The formula for finding T-table:

a/2; n-k-1 or residual df, so 0.05/2 = 0.025; 4, Then T-table 2.77645

T-count PS_Earning 6.197> 2.77645, so the hypothesis is accepted that partially the PS_Earning variable has a significant effect on ROA, while the other variables (SR_Corp, SPS, S_ENV) have a smaller value than the T-table.

Based on the classical test, it can be seen that the skewness ratio is 0.756/0.427 = 1.77046 and the kurtosis ratio is 0.107/0.833 = 0.12845 based on the skewness and kurtosis ratios, the value is between -2 and not more than +2: the data is normally distributed. 1.77046;0.12845To test for the existence of multi-collinearity, it can be seen from the VIF test and correlation test where the VIF value is > 10, the model has multi-collinearity, where in the table it looks smaller than 10, so there is no multi-collinearity in the model.

Conclusion

The variables PS_EARNING, S_ENV, SPS and SR_CORP together have an effect of 65.06% on ROA while the remaining 34.96% is determined by other variables not included in this research model. But partially, only Earning Per Share has a significant effect on ROA. Even though environmental performance does not partially affect financial performance improvement, every corporation is required to implement and report ESG activities in an accountable and transparent manner as a form of ethical action on society and the environment and supports sustainable economic growth while enhancing the company's image in the eyes of investors.

Reference

[1] Albuquerque, R., Koskinen, Y. and Zhang, C. (2019) 'Corporate social responsibility and firm risk: Theory and empirical evidence', *Management Science*, 65(10), pp. 4451–4469. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1287/mnsc.2018.3043.

[2] Almeyda, R. and Darmansya, A. (2019) 'The Influence of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Disclosure on Firm Financial Performance', *IPTEK Journal of Proceedings Series*, 0(5), p. 278. Available at: https://doi.org/10.12962/j23546026.y2019i5.6340.

[3] Anatan, L. (2010) 'Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Tinjauan Teoritis dan Praktik di Indonesia', *Jurnal Manajemen Maranatha*, 8, pp. 1–11.

[4] Ayu, S., Nurmalasari, D. and Yulianto, A. (2015) 'Analisis Pengaruh Perubahan Arus Kas terhadap Return Saham', *Management Analysis Journal*, 4(4), pp. 289–300. Available at: https://doi.org/10.15294/maj.v4i4.8881.

[5] Bandawaty, E. and Nurfitria, I.P. (2022) 'Pengaruh Profitabilitas Terhadap Harga Saham (Studi Empiris: Perusahaan Sub-Sektor Perdagangan Ritel Barang Primer yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2016-2021)', *KINERJA Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, 5(1), pp. 174–188.

[6] Daniswara, H.P. and Daryanto, W.M. (2019) 'Earning Per Share (EPS), Price Book Value (PBV), Return on Asset (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan (IHSG) Effect on Stock Return', *South East Asia Journal of Contemporary Business, Economics and Law*, 20(1), pp. 11–27.

[7] Dimi, F.M. and Firmansyah, A. (2022) 'Kinerja Keuangan PT Hutama Karya (Persero): Dampak Kebijakan Program Percepatan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Jalan Tol Trans Sumatra', *STATERA: Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan*, 4(1), pp. 17–36. Available at: https://doi.org/10.33510/statera.2022.4.1.17-36.

[8] Fatoki, O.I. and Olweny, T. (2017) 'Effect of Earnings Per Shares on Capital Structure Choice of Listed Non-Financial Firms in Nigeria', *European Scientific Journal, ESJ*, 13(34), p. 230. Available at: https://doi.org/10.19044/esj.2017.v13n34p230.

[9] Feronika, E.S. *et al.* (2020) 'Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan Bidang Lingkungan', *Prosiding Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat*, 7(1), p. 1. Available at: https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v7i1.28557.

[10] Hilman, C. and Laturette, K. (2021) 'Analisis Perbedaan Kinerja Perusahaan Sebelum Dan Saat Pandemi Covid-19', *BALANCE: Jurnal Akuntansi, Auditing dan Keuangan*, 18(1), pp. 91–109. Available at: https://doi.org/10.25170/balance.v18i1.2659.

[11] Ihsani, A.N., Nidar, S.R. and Kurniawan, M. (2023) 'Does ESG Performance Affect Financial Performance? Evidence from Indonesia', *Wiga : Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Ekonomi*, 13(1), pp. 46–61. Available at: https://doi.org/10.30741/wiga.v13i1.968.

[12] Juwari, N. (2019) 'Pengaruh Return on Asset, Return on Equity, Earning Per Share dan Current Ratio Terhadap Harga Saham pada Perusahaan Sub Seketor Otomotif dan Komponen yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia', *Jurnal GeoEkonomi*, 10(1), pp. 57–73. Available at: https://doi.org/10.36277/geoekonomi.v10i1.50.

[13] *Kementrian Lingkungan Hidup Dan Kehutanan* (2021) 'PPID | Kementrian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan | Sinergi Energi dan Perubahan Iklim', 1 July, p. Accessed August 27, 2023. Available at: http://ppid.menlhk.go.id/berita/siaran-pers/6033/sinergi-energi-dan-perubahan-iklim.

[14] Maulina, F. *et al.* (2023) 'The Effect of Earnings Per Share (EPS) and Company Size on Company Value with Return on Assets as Moderating Variables (Case Study of Companies Registered on JII-70 during the Covid-19 Period in 2020-2021)', *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Digital*, 2(1), pp. 175–190. Available at: https://doi.org/10.55927/ministal.v2i1.2376.

[15] Novrizal, M.F. and Fitri, M. (2016) 'Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responbility (CSR) pada Perusahaan yang Terdaftar di Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) tahun 2012- 2015 dengan Menggunakan Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) Index sebagai Tolok Ukur', *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Ekonomi Akuntansi (JIMEKA)*, 1(2), pp. 177–189.

[16] Okty, U.D., Rustiana, S.H. and Parewangi, M.A.A. (2016) 'Effect Of Financial Performance Company The Company On Share Price In Indonesia Stock Exchange Listing', *The 2nd International Multidisciplinary*

Conference 2016, (1(1)), pp. 36–45. Available at: https://jurnal.umj.ac.id/index.php/IMC/article/view/1164.

[17] Otgontsetseg Erhemjamts, Keshen Huang, Ha.T. (2023) 'Climate Risk, ESG Performance, and ESG Sentiment for U.S. Commercial Banks', *SSRN Journal* [Preprint].

[18] Pagano, M.S., Sinclair, G. and Yang, T. (2018) 'Understanding ESG ratings and ESG indexes', *Research Handbook of Finance and Sustainability* [Preprint]. Available at: https://doi.org/10.4337/9781786432636.00027.

[19] Parikh, A. *et al.* (2023) 'The impact of environmental, social and governance score on shareholder wealth: A new dimension in investment philosophy', *Cleaner and Responsible Consumption*, 8(December 2022). Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clrc.2023.100101.

[20] Rifani, M., Arifin, M.H. and Irwansyah, I. (2022) 'PENGARUH EARNING PER SHARE (EPS), DEVIDEND PER SHARE (DPS) DAN PRICE EARNING RATIO (PER) TERHADAP HARGA SAHAM PT. BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA, TBK PERIODE 2015-2019', *Smart Business Journal*, 1(2), p. 7. Available at: https://doi.org/10.20527/sbj.v1i2.12792.

[21] Rizky, F., Annisyah, L. and Budi, L. (2023) 'Analysis of Financial Statements to Assess the Company ' s Financial Performance at PT . Midi Utama Indonesia Tbk Analisis Laporan Keuangan Untuk Menilai Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Pada PT . Midi Utama Indonesia Tbk', *Jurnal Ekonomi Manajemen Akuntansi dan Keuangan*, 4(1), pp. 29–38.

[22] Sitanggang, R.P. and Ratmono, D. (2019) 'Pengaruh Tata Kelola Perusahaan Dan Pengungkapan Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Dengan Manajemen Laba Sebagai Variabel Mediasi', *Diponegoro Journal of Accounting*, 8(2013), pp. 1–15.

[23] Suttipun, D.M., Khunkaew, D.R. and Wichianrak, D.J. (2023) 'The Impact Of Environmental, Social And Governance Factors (ESG) On Firms' Financial Performance: Evidence From Pakistan', *Journal of Positive …*, 7(2), pp. 89–111. Available at: https://journalppw.com/index.php/jpsp/article/view/15178%0Ahttps://journalppw.com/index.php/jpsp/article/download/15178/9805.

[24] Tantra, A.R., Ani, D.A. and Jayanti, F.D. (2021) 'The effect of ROA, ROE, and ROI on company value', *The Accounting Journal of BINANIAGA*, 06(02), pp. 137–152. Available at: www.idx.co.id.

[25] Thomson Reuters (2022) 'ESG scores methodology', *Environmental, social, and governance scores from REFINITIV*, (May), pp. 1–28. Available at: https://www.refinitiv.com/en/sustainable-finance/esg-scores#methodology.

[26] *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 25 Tahun 2007 tentang Penanaman Modal, Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2007 Nomor 67, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 4724* (2007).

[27] *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup* (2009).

[28] *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 40 Tahun 2007 Tentang Perseroan Terbatas, Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2007 Nomor 106, Tambahan Lembaran Negara RI Nomor 4756* (2007) *Hukumonline.com*. Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia RI.

[29] *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 Tentang Kehutanan* (1999).

Appendix

Dependent Variable: ROA
Method: Least Squares
Date: 08/15/23 Time: 09:15
Sample: 1 30
Included observations: 30

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.503357	0.519074	0.969720	0.3415
PS_EARNING	3.30E-05	5.33E-06	6.197039	0.0000
S_ENV	-0.003647	0.001797	-2.029399	0.0532
SPS	0.002152	0.001280	1.681925	0.1050
SR_CORP	-0.004582	0.005914	-0.774890	0.4457

R-squared	0.650550	Mean dependent var	0.114522
Adjusted R-squared	0.594638	S.D. dependent var	0.134179
S.E. of regression	0.085429	Akaike info criterion	-1.931251
Sum squared resid	0.182453	Schwarz criterion	-1.697718
Log likelihood	33.96876	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.856541
F-statistic	11.63525	Durbin-Watson stat	1.321622
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000018		

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.807[a]	.651	.595	.085428998636283

a. Predictors: (Constant), S_ENV, PS_earning , SR_Corp, SPS

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.340	4	.085	11.635	.000[b]
	Residual	.182	25	.007		
	Total	.522	29			

a. Dependent Variable: ROA
b. Predictors: (Constant), S_ENV, PS_earning , SR_Corp, SPS

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.503	.519		.970	.341
	SR_Corp	-.005	.006	-.111	-.775	.446
	SPS	.002	.001	.261	1.682	.105

	PS_earning	3.302E-5	.000	.798	6.197	.000
	S_ENV	-.004	.002	-.350	-2.029	.053

a. Dependent Variable: ROA

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Unstandardized Residual	30	-.09976	.20796	.0000000	.07931883	.756	.427	.107	.833
Valid N (listwise)	30								

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.503	.519		.970	.341		
	SR_Corp	-.005	.006	-.111	-.775	.446	.684	1.462
	SPS	.002	.001	.261	1.682	.105	.581	1.721
	PS_earning	3.302E-5	.000	.798	6.197	.000	.843	1.186
	S_ENV	-.004	.002	-.350	-2.029	.053	.471	2.125

a. Dependent Variable: ROA