

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran tentang *eco-efficiency*, *carbon emission disclosure*, dan *sales growth* terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan kinerja lingkungan sebagai variabel moderasi pada perusahaan energi yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2020-2024. Serta mengetahui pengaruh *eco-efficiency*, *carbon emission disclosure*, dan *sales growth* terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan kinerja lingkungan sebagai variabel moderasi baik secara parsial maupun simultan.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif dan asosiatif. Populasi dari penelitian ini yaitu 87 perusahaan pertambangan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2020-2024. Teknik pengambilan sampel digunakan dengan metode purposive sampling yang menghasilkan 8 perusahaan yang memenuhi kriteria. Metode analisis data penelitian ini yaitu menggunakan analisis deskriptif, analisis asosiatif, uji asumsi klasik, analisis regresi berganda, *moderated regression analysis* (MRA), analisis koefisien korelasi dan koefisien determinasi. Sedangkan pengujian hipotesis yang digunakan adalah metode statistik uji parsial (uji t) dan uji simultan (uji F) menggunakan IBM statistik SPSS versi 26.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, diketahui bahwa *eco-efficiency* berpengaruh terhadap nilai perusahaan sebesar 11,60%. *Carbon emission disclosure* berpengaruh terhadap nilai perusahaan sebesar 16,64%. *Sales growth* berpengaruh terhadap nilai perusahaan sebesar 13,93%. Kinerja lingkungan tidak memoderasi *eco-efficiency* terhadap nilai perusahaan sebesar 0,04%. Kinerja lingkungan tidak memoderasi *carbon emission disclosure* terhadap nilai perusahaan sebesar 0,15%. Kinerja lingkungan tidak memoderasi *Sales growth* terhadap nilai perusahaan sebesar 0,34%. *Eco-efficiency*, *carbon emission disclosure*, dan *sales growth* terhadap nilai perusahaan berpengaruh secara simultan terhadap nilai perusahaan sebesar 42,7%.

Kata Kunci: *Eco-Efficiency*, *Carbon Emission Disclosure*, *Sales Growth*, Nilai Perusahaan, dan Kinerja Lingkungan

ABSTRACT

This study aims to provide an overview of eco-efficiency, carbon emission disclosure, and sales growth on company value with environmental performance as a moderating variable in energy companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2020-2024. It also aims to determine the effect of eco-efficiency, carbon emission disclosure, and sales growth on company value with environmental performance as a moderating variable, both partially and simultaneously.

The research method used is descriptive and associative. The population of this study consists of 87 mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2020-2024. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, which resulted in 8 companies that met the criteria. The data analysis methods used in this study were descriptive analysis, associative analysis, classical assumption testing, multiple regression analysis, moderated regression analysis (MRA), correlation coefficient analysis, and coefficient of determination analysis. Meanwhile, the hypothesis testing used was the partial test (t-test) and simultaneous test (F-test) statistical methods using IBM SPSS Statistics version 26.

Based on the results of the study, it is known that eco-efficiency affects company value by 11.60%. Carbon emission disclosure affects company value by 16.64%. Sales growth affects company value by 13.93%. Environmental performance does not moderate eco-efficiency on company value by 0.04%. Environmental performance does not moderate carbon emission disclosure on company value by 0.15%. Environmental performance does not moderate sales growth on company value by 0.34%. Eco-efficiency, carbon emission disclosure, and sales growth on company value simultaneously affect company value by 42.7%.

Keywords: *Eco-Efficiency, Carbon Emission Disclosure, Sales Growth, Company Value, and Environmental Performance*