

ABSTRACT

The energy sector on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) is a capital intensive industry with relatively high exposure to environmental and governance risks. Therefore, market assessment of companies is based not only on financial indicators but also on the quality of sustainability disclosures (Environmental, Social, and Governance/ESG). As demands for transparency and investor attention to sustainable business practices increase, empirical evidence on the relationship between ESG disclosure and company characteristics and company value still shows mixed results. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the influence of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) disclosure, leverage, company size, profitability, and ownership structure on company value in energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in the 2020-2024 period.

This study uses a quantitative approach with secondary data obtained from Bloomberg, company reports, and relevant databases. The sample was determined through purposive sampling, resulting in 324 observations (firm-year). Company value is measured using Tobin's Q, ESG disclosure using Bloomberg ESG score (lag), leverage is proxied by Debt to Assets Ratio (DAR), profitability by Return on Assets (ROA), company size using Ln(total assets), and ownership structure is proxied by institutional ownership (INST). The analysis method used is multiple linear regression with the help of SPSS, accompanied by classical assumption testing: normality test, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation.

The results of study show that simultaneously ESG, leverage, company size, profitability, and ownership structure have a significant effect on company value. Partially, profitability and leverage have been shown to have a positive effect on firm value. Conversely, ESG disclosure, firm size, and institutional ownership structure have no effect on firm value, with a negative trend in the coefficients for ESG and institutional ownership. These findings indicate that in the Indonesian energy sector during the observation period, the increase in company value was more co-efficiently related to fundamental factors of company performance and scale than ESG disclosure factors or funding and ownership structures.

Keywords: ESG Disclosure, Leverage, Company Size, Profitability, Ownership Structure, Company Value