

The Impacts of Environmental Performance and Propensity Disclosure on Financial Performance: Empirical Evidence from Unbalanced Panel Data of Heavy-pollution Industries in China

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Abstract:

Purpose: Environmental performance and propensity disclosure is important for stakeholders to estimate firms' incentives in environmental management practices. The purpose of this article is to explore the impacts of environmental performance and propensity disclosure on financial performance using unbalanced panel data of eight heavy-pollution industries in China.

Design/methodology/approach: Environmental performance and propensity exhibits mutual causality relationship with Tobin's Q value using unit root and co-integration test of panel data. Using panel data analysis, we take the impacts of environmental performance and propensity disclosure on financial performance from 2008 to 2012.

Findings: Environmental performance has a significantly negative impact on Tobin's Q value at the significance levels of 1%, while environmental propensity has a significantly positive effect on Tobin's Q value at the significance levels of 5%. Firm size, financial leverage and return of assets have significantly positive impacts on financial performance at the significance levels of 1%. Meanwhile the effect of corporate environmental performance and propensity on financial performance has a significantly periodic difference from 2008 to 2012.

Research limitations/implications: Those results are helpful for environmental regulators to evaluate the implementing effect of voluntary environmental policy and for firms' managers to increase market expectation and improve financial performance.

Originality/value: Environmental performance is estimated by 30 environmental indicators in eight heavy-pollution industries in China. Environmental performance and propensity disclosure has a U-typed relationship with financial performance.

Keywords: environmental performance, environmental propensity, unbalanced panel data, Tobin's Q, causality test

1. Introduction

The measure of environmental performance and propensity increasingly emphasizes the awareness and empowerment of stakeholders. The regulation of environmental performance seems to depend crucially on the content and quality of environmental information disclosure. The stakeholders pay much attention to environmental information disclosure and environmental risk measure with an increase of environmental risk and market risk, and they are anxious to capture more environmental information disclosure and improve environmental risk management. Currently it is widely believed that social responsibility reporting, sustainable development reporting and environmental-protection reporting constitute an effective and efficient way to understand environmental performance and environmental risks. Most firms naturally seek the goodwill of neighboring communities, employees, stockholders, investors, financial institutions, local government and citizens. The widely spreading of environmental responsibility and information has a significant impact on stakeholders' interests.

Most empirical evidences exhibit the relationship between environmental and financial performance in order to analyze firm behaviors and social benefit perspective. Many scholars find different results, such as significantly positive correlation, significantly negative correlation and non-significant correlation. Excellent environmental performance can improve corporate organization efficiency and increase stakeholders' market expectations (Russo & Fouts, 1997; Dowell, Hart & Yeung, 2000). Better financial performance improve future environmental performance, firm size, financial leverage, marketization, ownership structure, profitability and Tobin's Q value have significantly positive impacts on environmental performance (Earnhart & Lizal, 2006; Zeng, Xu, Dong & Tam, 2010; Liu & Anbumozhi, 2009; Clarkson, Overell & Chepple, 2011; Zeng, Xu, Yin & Tam, 2012). Environmental responsibility activists argue that greater environmental performance can attract more institutional investors, incline environmental cost and political risk cost etc, and then improve corporate financial performance (Orlitzky, Schmidt & Rynes, 2003; Salama, 2005; Montabon, Sroufe & Narasimhan, 2007; Lucas & Wilson, 2008; Wahba, 2008). Strictly environmental regulation policies compel corporate managers to carry out environmental management practices, to promote green environmental- protection investment and management innovation, those environmental policies effectively improve corporate financial performance and meet

stakeholders environmental interests demand (Nakao, Amano, Matsumura, Genba & Nakano, 2007; Monevan & Ortas, 2010; Sueyoshi & Goto, 2010; Rassier & Earnhart, 2011; Thoumy & Vachon, 2012). Resource and management efficiency theory advocates that environmental pollution denote lower social resource usage, strictly environmental regulation and environmental information mechanism motivate corporate to improve environment-protection technology progress and environmental management innovation, those policies may promote corporate social images, strengthen institutional investors confidence, effectively capture market opportunity and then increase resource usage efficiency.

Traditionally classical theory argues that corporate environmental management practices may increase private production costs and incline market competition. A few empirical evidences exhibit that the correlation between environmental performance and financial performance is non-significant or negatively significant. Information disclosure of waste emissions has a non-significant effect on financial performance, while information disclosure of greenhouse emission have positively significant effect on financial performance (Konar & Cohen, 2001; Iwata & Okada, 2011). Strictly environmental regulation increase corporate environment-related cost and incline shareholders wealth, more information disclosure of environment-related cost has a negative impact on financial performance (Filbeck & Gorman, 2004). Information disclosure of environmental responsibility has a negative effect on Tobin's Q value, return of asset and stock return (Jacobs, Singhal & Subramanian, 2010; Lioui & Sharma, 2012). In brief, several results exhibit that strictly environmental regulation and information disclosure in environmental practices and responsibility has a negative impact on financial performance.

The identification and assessment of environmental propensity has received much attention, particularly in social responsibility reporting and sustainable development reporting. Desgagne and Gozlan (2003) find that environmental information disclosure may be hazier when the stakeholder is confident or native, corporate favor disclose high-quality environmental performance, safe corporate can set themselves apart more easily from dangerous industrial activity. Livermore (2007) notes that traditional environmental regulations can be supplemented through preference-directed regulation (PDR), and PDR can potentially overcome stagnant political regimes and policies by allowing for more frequent regulatory revision. Environmental performance and propensity assessment is important for sell-side bank analysts to recognize environmental filtration of loan decisions in the assessment of bank risk profile and valuation (Campbell & Slack, 2011). Environmental propensity assessments are critical inputs in the process of organizational decision-making, environmentalists advocate that environmental propensity has a significant effect on corporations' perceived environmental risk and actual financial performance using social movement theory (Vasi & King, 2012). Sun and Cui (2014) explore that corporate social responsibility (CSR) help corporations to reduce default risk in the ongoing financial crisis, CSR has a strong effect on default risk reduction in high dynamism environments than in low dynamism environments, thereby corporate has strongly environmental preference. Socially responsible firms commit to a high standard of

transparency and engage in less bad news hoarding, they would have lower crash risk. However, if managers engage in CSR to cover up bad news and divert shareholder scrutiny, CSR would be associated with higher crash risk (Kim, Li & Li, 2014). To the extent, better environmental propensity has a positive impact on financial performance.

This paper has three greater contributions in environmental performance and financial performance. Firstly, corporate environmental performance and propensity is estimated in eight heavy-pollution industries in China from 2008 to 2012. Secondly, environmental performance and propensity is significantly related with financial performance using unbalanced panel data. Thirdly, environmental performance and propensity has a periodic effect on financial performance from 2008 to 2012.

Hypothesis development is discussed in section 2. Section 3 proposes empirical methodology. Section 4 presents statistical results of environmental performance and propensity, and Tobin's Q value. Empirical evidences and discussion are reported in section 5. We conclude in section 6.

2. Hypothesis Development

The effect of corporate environmental performance and propensity on financial performance has two opposite theory. Traditionally environmental theory advocate that greater environmental performance expands environmental management activities and practices, increases environmental equipments investment, promotes emission-reduction ability, and then restricts production capacity. More environmental information disclosure may increase disposal cost of environmental assets, related costs of environmental monitoring, assessment and budget, and environmental administration charges, and then increase firms' operating costs. Environment -supporting theory argues that more environment-protection practices improve energy usage efficiency and effective production process, reduce environment-related costs (e.g., material and energy usage, environment-recovery cost, and waste-recycling returns etc) and then incline corporate operating risk disclosure. Green low-carbon technology attracts customers to consume green products, and then newly business expansion promotes corporate competitive benefits.

Hypothesis 1. Environmental propensity is positively associated with financial performance.

Seriously environmental accidents are usually destroyed ecological environment, damaged resident health, and then accompanied by a serious of lawsuit events of fine compensation, strictly environmental regulation and environment-protection lawsuits etc. Environmental disasters reduce future market value of listed firms, seriously damage firms' image and reputation, and then affect market investors' confidence of future earnings. Many fine compensations and environment-protection lawsuits directly involve cash outflow and profits loss, media exposure.

Greater environmental performance and strong propensity exhibit that corporate strengthen systemically environmental management and prevent the occurrence of seriously environmental accidents or disasters, reduce political risk, market risk and environment risk involved by environmental disasters. Stakeholders' activists advocate that firms' managers with strongly environmental propensity make environmental practices or policies enhance greater potential for an environmental performance, accordingly stakeholders pay much attention to environmental propensity and performance (Vasi & King, 2012). Environmental propensity is positively associated with financial performance, and stronger environmental propensity could potentially put operations at greater environmental performance and financial performance.

Hypothesis 2. Environmental performance and preference are causally related with financial performance.

Discretionary disclosure theory advocate that corporate may voluntarily disclose beneficial information while they may not disclose adverse information (Dye, 1985). Listed firms with an increase of firm size have enough financial ability to develop more efficient environment-protection technology and to carry out environment- protection activities, and then voluntarily disclose more environmental information. Greater environmental performance implies that listed firms voluntarily communicate with stakeholders using proven environmental information. Listed firms in heavy-pollution industries are mainly supervised by government and public media, they may voluntarily communicate with stakeholders through disclosing more environmental information. Stakeholder theory argues that firms need stakeholders' supports and recognitions improving environmental performance, those firms tell their stakeholders their positions, efforts, and achievements in the implementation of environmental responsibility (Elijido-Ten, 2004). Listed firms must strengthen stakeholders' confidence, reduce their misunderstanding in the field of environmental protection, and improve relationship with external stakeholders, and then disclose more environmental information.

Hypothesis 3. Environmental performance is negatively related with financial performance.

Heavy-pollution industries are higher energy-consuming and greater waste-polluting industries. Strictly environment-protection regulation and stakeholders' pressure compel corporate to increase environment-protection investment and implement energy-saving and emission-reduction policies, those policies increase corporate investment cost and financial burdens in environment -protection practices, and then incline financial performance. Firstly, listed firms in heavy-pollution industries increase research-development investment in energy-saving and emission-reduction activities, and purchase many environment-protection assets, thereby listed firms need enhance debts-financing costs, assets depreciation, supervising and budgeting costs related with environmental protection. Secondly, listed firms carry out energy-saving and emission-reduction activities, and then increase waste disposal

costs, disclosing cost of environmental information and excess costs substituting fossil fuels etc. As a result, listed firm in heavy-pollution industries voluntarily disclose more environmental information, greater environmental performance directly lead to an increase of the environment-related costs and a decline of financial performance.

3. Empirical Methodology

3.1. Sample Selection

Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (MEPC) has issued the notice of environment-protection verification on the application for initial public offering and refinancing of listed firms (MEPC [2003],No.101) and the notice of environment- protection verification on further regulation of initial public offering and refinancing of manufacturing firms in heavy-pollution industries (MEPC [2007], No.105). Those documents provide that heavy-pollution industries contain 13 industries, for instance as thermal electric, non-ferrous metals, steel, coal-oil-mining, building materials, chemical, petrochemical, papermaking, brewing, pharmaceutical, textile, leather etc. Initial samples consist of social responsibility reporting and sustainable development reporting issued by listed firms in thermal electric, non-ferrous metals, steel, coal-oil-mining, building-materials, chemical-petrochemical, pharmaceutical and textile-leather industries. Considering the continuity and comparability of initial samples, samples data are sourced from social responsibility reporting and sustainable development reporting issued by listed firms in heavy-pollution industries from 2008 to 2012, including 23 firms in thermal electric industry, 16 firms in steel industry, 19 firms in non-ferrous metal industry, 20 firms in chemical-petrochemical industry, 14 firms in coal-oil-mining industry, 14 firms in building-material industry, 24 firms in pharmaceutical industry, 12 firms in textile-leather industry. Missing data of social responsibility reporting and environmental reporting are eliminated, and then 685 social responsibility reporting and sustainable development reporting are collected. Social responsibility reporting and sustainable development reporting are sourced from syntao-sustainability solutions network and CNINFO network, Tobin's Q value and other financial performance are sourced from CSMAR database, CNINFO database and GENIUS finance database.

Environmental performance is scored by 30 environmental indicators issued by global reporting initiative (GRI) in 2006. Environmental performance is defined by the ratio of actual score sum divided by optimal score sum of environmental information disclosure indicators. Environmental performance is quantified evaluation of environmental information disclosure indicators on the basis of comprehensive consideration of score difference between 17 core indicators and 13 supplementary indicators. Estimated score criteria are as following methodology: Estimated the core indicators, we propose a combination of quantitative and qualitative estimation. Detailed information disclosure is marked 5 score, however inadequate disclosure is marked 3 score in quantitative and qualitative disclosure. Only qualitative

information disclosure is marked 1.5 score, undisclosed environmental information is marked 0 score. Estimated the supplementary indicators, detailed information disclosure is marked 3 score, inadequate information disclosure is marked 1 score and undisclosed environmental information is marked 0 score. Environmental propensity is defined by the square of environmental performance.

3.2. Research Model Design

Konar and Cohen (2001) examine that information disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions may increase firms' market value (e.g., Tobin's Q and Q-1). King and Lenox (2002), Nokao et al. (2007) verify greater environmental performance (e.g., information disclosure of greenhouse gas and waste emissions) may enhance financial performance (e.g., Tobin's Q value and returns of assets), while environmental responsibility is negatively associated with financial performance measured by ROA and Tobin's Q (Lioui & Sharma, 2012). To investigate how environmental performance and propensity are associated with firm-specific financial performance, we estimate the following models:

$$Q_{it} = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 EP_{it} + \gamma_2 PP_{it} + \gamma_3 SIZE_{it} + \gamma_4 LEV_{it} + \gamma_5 ROA_{it} + u_{it} \quad (1)$$

Where

EP_t environmental performance at time t ,

PP_t environmental propensity in information disclosure, defined by the square of environmental performance,

$SIZE_t$ assets size at time t , estimated the natural logarithm of book value of total assets at year-end,

Q_t market value at time t , estimated Tobin's Q value denotes financial performance,

LEV_t assets leverage at time t , estimated total liabilities are divided by total assets value,

ROA_t return of assets.

In regression model 1, control variables include SIZE, LEV, ROA. ROA and LEV controls for the association among financial performance, environmental performance and propensity (Simon, 2010; Iwata & Okada, 2011; Lioui & Sharma, 2012). SIZE controls for firm size, environmental responsibility, pollution propensity and related environmental visibility of listed firms (Walls, Berrone & Phan, 2012; Dobler, Lajili & Zéghal, 2014).

4. Statistical Results of Environmental Variables

4.1. Statistical Results of Environmental Performance

Seen from Figure 1, different firms in heavy-pollution industries have greater divergence in the quality of environmental performance. From Table 1, the means of environmental performance in heavy-pollution industries are 0.1652, 0.1843, 0.1845, 0.2012 and 0.2082 from 2008 to 2012, the actual score of corporate environmental performance in heavy-pollution industries is lower. However the mean of corporate EID exhibit an increasing trend, those signs show that corporate in heavy-pollution industries gradually pay much attention to voluntarily disclosing more environmental information and then actively carry out environment -protection activities. The standard deviations of corporate environmental performance are 0.1162, 0.1293, 0.1307, 0.1406 and 0.1407 from 2008 to 2012, and their standard deviation of environmental performance exhibit an enlarging trend. These signs show that corporate in heavy-pollution industries have greater divergence in voluntarily disclosing environmental information, and their environmental difference exhibits an increasing trend from 2008 to 2012.

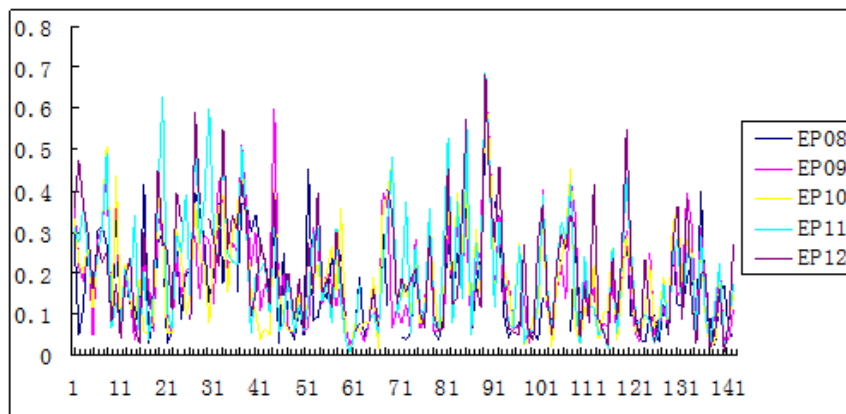


Figure 1. Corporate environmental performance in heavy-pollution industries

EP	Mean	Standard deviation	maximum	minimum	Observation number
2008	0.1652	0.1162	0.5323	0.0081	128
2009	0.1843	0.1293	0.6532	0.0202	139
2010	0.1845	0.1307	0.6532	0.0081	142
2011	0.2012	0.1406	0.6805	0.0081	141
2012	0.2082	0.1407	0.6815	0.0081	135

Table 1. Statistical results of corporate environmental performance in heavy-pollution industries

4.2. Statistical Results of Environmental Propensity

In Table 2, the means of environmental propensity in heavy-pollution industries are 0.0407, 0.0506, 0.0510, 0.0618 and 0.0630 from 2008 to 2012, their means exhibit an enlarging trend, those signs show that corporate pay much attention to voluntarily disclosing more

environmental information, corporate activists advocate greater environmental performance may strengthen better market expectation and improve their stakeholders' propensity in investment decision.

PP	Mean	Standard deviation	maximum	minimum	Observation number
2008	0.0407	0.0504	0.2833	0.0001	128
2009	0.0506	0.0680	0.4267	0.0004	139
2010	0.0510	0.0661	0.4267	0.0001	142
2011	0.0618	0.0847	0.4699	0.0001	141
2012	0.0630	0.0791	0.4644	0.0001	135

Table 2. Statistical results of corporate environmental propensity in heavy-pollution industries

5. Empirical Results and Discussion

5.1. Causality Test of Panel Data

Panel data are pooled by time-series and cross-section data, causality test of panel data considers individual difference and time dynamics. Causality test of panel data may enlarge sample number, improve the freedom of Granger causality test and reduce the co-linearity among the explanatory variable, accordingly Granger causality test of panel data is more strongly accurate than time-series data (Hadri, 2000; Hurlin, 2004). The causal relationship among environmental performance, environmental propensity and financial performance is based on Granger causality methodology of panel data. According to testing step of Granger causality, we examine stationary test of panel data for environmental performance, environmental propensity and financial performance using unit root test.

Popular methodologies of unit root test of panel data have LLC (Levin, Lin & Chu, 2002), IPS (Im, Pesaran & Shin, 2003), Fisher-ADF and Fisher-PP testing methodologies. Unit root test of panel data is examined by LLC, IPS, Fisher-ADF and Fisher-PP methodologies in software Eviews 6.0, and exhibit the empirical results among environmental performance, environmental propensity and financial performance in Table 3. Seen from Table 3, unit root test in environmental performance, environmental propensity and financial performance are significant at the confidence levels of 1% using LLC, IPS and FISHER methodologies, empirical results of LLC, IPS, FISHER test can reject initial hypothesis of unit root test, thereby those variables cannot exhibit unit root. Based on the above empirical results, environmental performance, environmental propensity and financial performance are of stationary variables, panel data of those variables directly analyze their Granger causal relationship.

Variable	EP		PP		Q	
	F-statistic	Probability	F-statistic	Probability	F-statistic	Probability
Methodology						
LLC	-22.2998	0.0000	-19.0505	0.0000	-28.5477	0.0000
IPS	-23.1538	0.0000	-22.8838	0.0000	-23.2156	0.0000
Fisher -ADF	306.533	0.0000	302.779	0.0000	312.754	0.0000
Fisher -PP	313.100	0.0000	309.335	0.0000	336.642	0.0000

Table 3. Empirical results of unit root test of panel data (Q, EP, PP)

Test methodology	Initial hypothesis	lag	Statistical name	t-statistic	Probability
Kao test	$H_0 : \rho = 1$	1	ADF	-3.7428	0.0001
Kao test	$H_0 : \rho = 1$	2	ADF	-1.7924	0.0365
Johansen test	None cointegration	(1 1)	Fisher statistic (from trace test)	162.8	0.0000
Johansen test	None cointegration	(1 1)	Fisher statistic (from λ - max test)	140.9	0.0000
Johansen test	At most 1	(1 1)	Fisher statistic (from trace test)	215.8	0.0000
Johansen test	At most 1	(1 1)	Fisher statistic (from λ - max test)	215.8	0.0000

Table 4. Cointegration estimation of panel data between environmental performance and financial performance

Test methodology	Initial hypothesis	lag	Statistical name	t-statistic	Probability
Kao test	$H_0 : \rho = 1$	1	ADF	-3.6247	0.0001
Kao test	$H_0 : \rho = 1$	2	ADF	-1.6650	0.0480
Johansen test	None cointegration	(1 1)	Fisher statistic (from trace test)	158.8	0.0000
Johansen test	None cointegration	(1 1)	Fisher statistic (from λ - max test)	149.8	0.0000
Johansen test	At most 1	(1 1)	Fisher statistic (from trace test)	226.1	0.0000
Johansen test	At most 1	(1 1)	Fisher statistic (from λ - max test)	226.1	0.0000

Table 5. Cointegration estimation of panel data between environmental propensity and financial performance

Co-integration test among environmental performance, environmental propensity and financial performance is tested by Kao and Johansen test methodologies, and their empirical evidences are shown in Table 4 and 5. Empirical results in Table 4 show that environmental performance and financial performance can reject initial hypothesis at the significance levels of 5%, and they exhibit mutual co-integration and causality relationship. Environmental performance has a significant effect on financial performance, meanwhile financial performance has a significant effect on environmental performance, and they show mutual causality relationship. Similarly, empirical evidence in Table 5 shows that environmental propensity and financial performance has mutual co-integration and causality relationship.

5.2. Regression Results and Discussion

Do environmental performance and propensity have a significant impact on financial performance? Their correlation directly involve stakeholders' interests, such as shareholders' interests, institutional investors' interests and environmental regulatory effect guided by central and local Ministry of Environmental Protection. Using unbalanced panel data in heavy-pollution industries in China, this paper examine the effect of environmental performance and propensity on financial performance, and their empirical evidences are shown in Table 6. For listed firms in heavy-pollution industries, the related coefficient between environmental performance and Tobin's Q value is -2.6166, absolute value of t-statistical value is obviously greater than 1, thereby environmental performance is negatively related with Tobin's Q value at the significance levels of 1%. The related coefficient between environmental propensity and Tobin's Q value is 4.1840, t-statistical value is obviously larger than 1, accordingly environmental preference is positively related with Tobin's Q value at the significance levels of 5%. Meanwhile firm size, financial leverage and return of assets have significantly positive impacts on Tobin's Q value at the significance levels 1%. The fixed effect of panel data shows that environmental performance and propensity on financial performance has an obviously periodic-difference impact on financial performance from 2008 to 2012.

Since a series of environmental regulation policies and laws, for instance the notice of corporate environmental information disclosure in 2003 and the ways of environmental information disclosure in 2007 issued by Ministry of Environmental Protection of China, and the guideline of environmental information disclosure issued by Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchange, it is popular for listed firms to voluntarily disclose greater environmental performance using annually financial reporting, social responsibility reporting and sustainable environment reporting etc. In recent years, Chinese government strengthens environmental regulation and interference, enhance corporate environmental performance through strict environment laws and economic fine and encourage corporate increase environmental propensity in stock market. However the quality of corporate environmental performance is relatively lower in heavy-pollution industries from 2008 to 2012. Market investors argue that listed firms are necessary to increase energy-saving and emission-reduction technology and assets investment in environment-protection practices in order to enhance greater environmental performance. More environmental -protection practices increase depreciating costs of environment-protection assets, waste disposing costs and other environment-related costs. Those factors enlarge financial burdens and greater operating risk, and then greater environmental performance reduces market value of listed firms. Based on stakeholder theory, greater environmental performance show that corporate can hold positions and efforts, achieve higher environmental performance in carrying out environmental and social responsibility. Most of corporations with greater environmental performance may raise their environmental propensity, actively communicate with stakeholders through social responsibility reporting and sustainable environment reporting, and weaken stakeholders' worries in environment-

protection activities. As a result, greater environmental propensity can improve stakeholders' confidence and psychological expectations.

Variables	C	EP	PP
Coefficients	9.6642*** (14.9277)	-2.6166*** (-2.7748)	4.1840** (2.4154)
Variables	SIZE	LEV	ROA
Coefficients	0.3733*** (12.9461)	1.1727*** (7.3716)	4.1197*** (8.6478)
Fixed effect			
C ₂₀₀₈		-0.5330	
C ₂₀₀₉		0.2873	
C ₂₀₁₀		0.3975	
C ₂₀₁₁		-0.0976	
C ₂₀₁₂		-0.1045	
R ²		0.3680	
F-statistic		43.6094	
AIC		2.9218	

Note: ** significance of the estimated coefficients at the significance levels of 5%, *** significance of the estimated coefficients at the significance levels of 1%. The numbers in parentheses are t-statistical value.

Table 6. Empirical results of the effect of environmental performance and propensity on financial performance

6. Conclusions

The mean of corporate environmental performance and propensity in heavy-pollution industries in China exhibit an increasing trend from 2008 to 2012, those signs show that listed firms in heavy-pollution industries pay much attention to environmental information disclosure and gradually strengthen their environmental propensity. Meanwhile standard deviation of environmental performance shows an enlarging trend, those signs show that the quality of corporate environmental performance exhibits greater difference. Based on unbalanced panel data in eight heavy-pollution industries in China, environmental performance, environmental propensity and Tobin's Q value are of stationary variables using unit root and co-integration test of panel data, those variables exhibit mutual co-integration and causality relationship. Environmental performance is negatively related with Tobin's Q value at the significance levels of 1%, while environmental propensity is positively related with Tobin's Q value at the significance levels of 5%. Similarly firm size, financial leverage and return of assets have significantly positive impacts on financial performance at the significance levels of 1%. Meanwhile the effect of corporate environmental performance and propensity on financial performance has a significantly periodic difference from 2008 to 2012. Market investors advocate that corporate with greater environmental performance in heavy-pollution industries strengthen their financial burdens and increase higher operation risk, thereby corporate environmental performance has a significantly negative effect on financial performance.

Stakeholder theory argues that corporate with greater environmental performance may undertake more social responsibility and environmental responsibility, strengthen their communication with stakeholders, weaken their worries in environmental management problems, and then improve corporate image and market competition, accordingly most of corporate have stronger environmental propensity.

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