

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan memberikan gambaran mengenai *Environmental Disclosure*, *Social Disclosure*, dan *Governance Disclosure* serta pengaruhnya secara parsial maupun simultan Profitabilitas pada perusahaan sektor energi yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2020–2024. Penelitian ini dilandasi oleh Teori Legitimasi dan Teori *Stakeholder*, yang menjelaskan pentingnya pengungkapan ESG dalam membangun kepercayaan pemangku kepentingan dan keberlanjutan perusahaan.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan analisis deskriptif dan verifikatif. Populasi penelitian mencakup 91 perusahaan sektor energi yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia, dan sampel penelitian berjumlah 11 perusahaan yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* dengan kriteria perusahaan yang menerbitkan laporan keberlanjutan (*sustainability report*) selama periode 2020–2024, sehingga diperoleh total 55 unit observasi. Data yang digunakan merupakan data sekunder berupa laporan tahunan dan laporan keberlanjutan perusahaan. Pengukuran variabel *Environmental Disclosure*, *Social Disclosure*, dan *Governance Disclosure* menggunakan metode *scoring* berbasis indeks pengungkapan GRI Standards 2021 (GRI 2021 untuk *Environmental*, GRI 2021 untuk *Social*, dan GRI 2 General Disclosure untuk *Governance*), sedangkan profitabilitas diukur menggunakan *Return on Assets* (ROA). Teknik analisis data yang digunakan meliputi uji asumsi klasik, analisis regresi linier berganda, uji hipotesis simultan (uji-F), uji hipotesis parsial (uji-t), dan koefisien determinasi dengan bantuan program IBM SPSS Statistics 27.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) *Environmental Disclosure* berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap Profitabilitas; (2) *Social Disclosure* berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap Profitabilitas; (3) *Governance Disclosure* berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap Profitabilitas; serta (4) *Environmental Disclosure*, *Social Disclosure*, and *Governance Disclosure* secara simultan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Profitabilitas pada perusahaan sektor energi yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2020–2024.

Kata Kunci: *Environmental Disclosure*, *Social Disclosure*, *Governance Disclosure*, Profitabilitas, *Return on Assets* (ROA), Sektor Energi, Bursa Efek Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze and provide an overview of Environmental Disclosure, Social Disclosure, and Governance Disclosure and their effects, both partially and simultaneously, on the profitability of energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2020–2024. This research is grounded in Legitimacy Theory and Stakeholder Theory, which explain the importance of ESG disclosure in building stakeholder trust and ensuring corporate sustainability.

The research method employed is a quantitative approach using descriptive and verificative analysis. The research population consists of 91 energy sector companies listed on the IDX, with a sample of 11 companies selected through purposive sampling specifically companies that published sustainability reports throughout the 2020–2024 period resulting in a total of 55 observation units. The data used are secondary data in the form of annual reports and sustainability reports. The measurement of Environmental Disclosure, Social Disclosure, and Governance Disclosure variables employs a scoring method based on the GRI Standards 2021 disclosure index (GRI 2021 for Environmental Disclosure, GRI 2021 for Social Disclosure, and GRI 2 General Disclosure for Governance), while profitability is measured using Return on Assets (ROA). The data analysis techniques include classical assumption tests, multiple linear regression analysis, simultaneous hypothesis testing (F-test), partial hypothesis testing (t-test), and the coefficient of determination, using IBM SPSS Statistics 27.

The results of this study indicate that: (1) Environmental Disclosure has a positive and significant effect on profitability; (2) Social Disclosure has a positive and significant effect on profitability; (3) Governance Disclosure has a positive and significant effect on profitability; and (4) Environmental Disclosure, Social Disclosure, and Governance Disclosure simultaneously have a significant effect on profitability in energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2020–2024.

Keywords: *Environmental Disclosure, Social Disclosure, Governance Disclosure, profitability, Return on Assets (ROA), Energy Sector, Indonesia Stock Exchange.*