

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh *Good Corporate Governance* yang diproksikan melalui kepemilikan institusional dan komisaris independen, *Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure*, dan Kinerja Lingkungan terhadap Kinerja Keuangan dengan Ukuran Perusahaan sebagai Variabel Moderasi pada Perusahaan Sektor Energi yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2022-2024.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif dan verifikatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* dalam menentukan sampel penelitian yang digunakan, dimana teknik penelitian ini berdasarkan kriteria yang telah ditentukan. Sampel penelitian ini sebanyak 11 perusahaan. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder. Pengujian analisis data menggunakan regresi data panel dengan bantuan perangkat lunak *Eviews 12*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial GCG yang diproksikan melalui komisaris independen yang berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kinerja keuangan. Sedangkan GCG yang diproksikan melalui kepemilikan institusional, CSRD, dan Kinerja Lingkungan tidak berpengaruh terhadap kinerja keuangan. Hasil analisis moderasi menunjukkan bahwa ukuran perusahaan mampu memperkuat pengaruh GCG yang diproksikan kepemilikan institusional terhadap kinerja keuangan secara signifikan dan memperlemah pengaruh kinerja lingkungan terhadap kinerja keuangan. Sementara, ukuran perusahaan tidak mampu memoderasi CSRD dan GCG yang diproksikan komisaris independen terhadap kinerja keuangan.

Kata Kunci: *Good Corporate Governance*, *Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure*, Kinerja Lingkungan, Kinerja Keuangan, dan Ukuran Perusahaan.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyse the influence of Good Corporate Governance (proxied by institutional and ownership independent commissioners), Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure, and Environmental Performance on Financial Performance with Firm Size acting as a moderating variable, among energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2022-2024 period.

A quantitative research method with descriptive and verificative approaches was employed. Purposive sampling was used to select the study sample based on predetermined criteria, resulting in a sample of 11 companies. Secondary data were utilized for the study. Data analysis was conducted using panel data regression with the aid of Eviews 12 software.

The results indicate that, when analyzed individually, Good Corporate Governance proxied by independent commissioners has a positive and significant effect on financial performance. Conversely, Good Corporate Governance proxied by institutional ownership, CSR, and Environmental Performance do not significantly affect financial performance. Moderated analysis reveals that firm size significantly strengthens the influence of GCG proxied institutional ownership on financial performance, while it weakens the relationship between environmental performance and financial performance. However, firm size does not moderate the relationship involving CSR or GCG proxied by independent commissioners on financial performance.

Keywords: *Good Corporate Governance, Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure, Environmental Performance, Financial Performance, and Firm Size*