

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh *Environmental Social Governance* (ESG) dan *Intellectual Capital* terhadap Kinerja Perusahaan, dengan fokus pada perusahaan sektor *consumer non-cyclical* yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) Tahun 2020-2024. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh penurunan *Return on Assets* (ROA) pada sejumlah perusahaan sektor *consumer non-cyclical*, serta semakin pentingnya penerapan *Environmental Social Governance* (ESG) dan *Intellectual Capital* dalam mendukung keberlanjutan dan daya saing perusahaan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif dan verifikatif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Sampel penelitian ditentukan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* sehingga diperoleh 80 sampel perusahaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *Environmental Social Governance* (ESG) perusahaan sektor *consumer non-cyclical* berada pada *grade B-* atau kategori *on the path to sustainability*, *Intellectual Capital* berada pada kategori *top performers*, dan Kinerja Perusahaan yang diukur dengan ROA berada pada kategori sedang. Hasil uji hipotesis menunjukkan bahwa *Environmental Social Governance* (ESG) berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap Kinerja Perusahaan, sedangkan *Intellectual Capital* tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Kinerja Perusahaan.

Kata kunci: *Environmental Social Governance* (ESG), *Intellectual Capital*, Kinerja Perusahaan, *Return on Assets*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of Environmental Social Governance (ESG) and Intellectual Capital on Corporate Performance, focusing on companies in the non-cyclical consumer sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2020-2024. This study was motivated by the decline in Return on Assets (ROA) among a number of companies in the non-cyclical consumer sector, as well as the growing importance of implementing Environmental Social Governance (ESG) practices and Intellectual Capital in supporting corporate sustainability and competitiveness. The research method employed was descriptive and verifiable, using a quantitative approach. The research sample was determined using purposive sampling, resulting in a sample of 80 companies. The result show that Environmental Social Governance (ESG) performance in the non-cyclical consumer sector is rated at grade B- or in the on the path to sustainability category, Intellectual Capital in the top performers category, and corporate performance as measured by ROA is in the moderate category. The results of hypothesis testing indicate that Environmental Social Governance (ESG) has a positive and significant effect on corporate performance.

Keywords: Environmental Social Governance (ESG), Intellectual Capital, Corporate Performance, Return on Assets