

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis pengaruh *Green Accounting Disclosure* dan Efisiensi Operasional terhadap Profitabilitas pada perusahaan sektor energi subsektor batu bara yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2020–2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif dan verifikatif. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan purposive sampling dan diperoleh 15 perusahaan sebagai sampel penelitian. Data yang digunakan merupakan data sekunder berupa *Annual Report* dan *Sustainability Report* perusahaan periode 2020–2024. *Green Accounting Disclosure* diukur menggunakan pengungkapan lingkungan berdasarkan 31 indikator *GRI Standards* 2021, Efisiensi Operasional diukur menggunakan rasio *Expense to Sales* (ETS), sedangkan Profitabilitas diukur menggunakan *Return on Equity* (ROE). Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan analisis verifikatif melalui analisis korelasi, regresi linear sederhana, uji t, dan koefisien determinasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *Green Accounting Disclosure* pada perusahaan subsektor batu bara memiliki rata-rata sebesar 57,9785% dan termasuk dalam kategori cukup lengkap. Efisiensi Operasional memiliki rata-rata *Expense to Sales* sebesar 10,2505% dan termasuk dalam kategori sangat efisien, sedangkan Profitabilitas memiliki rata-rata *Return on Equity* sebesar 24,5252% dan termasuk dalam kategori rendah. Secara parsial, *Green Accounting Disclosure* berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap Profitabilitas dengan kontribusi sebesar 11,4%. Sementara itu, Efisiensi Operasional tidak berpengaruh terhadap Profitabilitas dengan kontribusi sebesar 2,0%.

Kata Kunci: *Green Accounting Disclosure*, Efisiensi Operasional, Profitabilitas, *Return on Equity*, Subsektor Batu Bara.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine and analyze the effect of Green Accounting Disclosure and Operational Efficiency on Profitability in energy sector companies, particularly coal subsector companies, listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2020–2024 period. This study uses a quantitative method with descriptive and verificative approaches. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, resulting in 15 companies as the research sample. The data used in this study are secondary data obtained from the companies' Annual Reports and Sustainability Reports for the 2020–2024 period. Green Accounting Disclosure is measured using environmental disclosure based on 31 indicators of the GRI Standards 2021, Operational Efficiency is measured using the Expense to Sales (ETS) ratio, while Profitability is measured using Return on Equity (ROE). Data analysis was conducted using descriptive and verificative analyses through correlation analysis, simple linear regression, t-test, and coefficient of determination. The results show that Green Accounting Disclosure in coal subsector companies has an average disclosure level of 57.9785%, which is categorized as fairly complete. Operational Efficiency has an average Expense to Sales ratio of 10.2505%, which is categorized as highly efficient, while Profitability has an average Return on Equity of 24.5252%, which is categorized as low. Partially, Green Accounting Disclosure has a positive and significant effect on Profitability, with a contribution of 11.4%. Meanwhile, Operational Efficiency has no significant effect on Profitability, with a contribution of 2.0%.

Keywords: *Green Accounting Disclosure, Operational Efficiency, Profitability, Return on Equity, Coal Subsector.*