

ABSTRAK

Theodorus Idola Harita, Akuntansi Perpajakan, PENGARUH ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING DAN ECO-EFFICIENCY TERHADAP KINERJA PERUSAHAAN PADA PERUSAHAAN KELAPA SAWIT

Bukti empiris mengenai pengaruh pengungkapan akuntansi lingkungan dan efisiensi ekologis dengan profitabilitas masih tidak konsisten, sementara perusahaan kelapa sawit dituntut menjaga laba sekaligus mempertanggungjawabkan dampak lingkungannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan menguji pengaruh pengungkapan *Environmental Management Accounting* (EMA) dan *Eco-Efficiency*, secara parsial dan simultan, terhadap Return on Assets (ROA) pada perusahaan kelapa sawit anggota GAPKI. Penelitian kuantitatif asosiatif kausal ini menganalisis 104 observasi dari 26 perusahaan periode 2022–2025 dengan regresi linear berganda; EMA diukur melalui indeks pengungkapan *Physical* EMA berbasis 31 indikator GRI, *Eco-Efficiency* melalui intensitas emisi (tCO₂e per penjualan bersih), dan kinerja melalui ROA. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa meskipun rata-rata perusahaan telah mengungkapkan 70,35% indikator lingkungan fisik, pengungkapan EMA ($B = 8,101$; $p = 0,077$) dan Eco-Efficiency ($B = -0,014$; $p = 0,761$) tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap ROA, demikian pula secara simultan ($F = 1,749$; $p = 0,179$), dengan Adjusted R² sebesar 1,4%. Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa, pada periode pengamatan, keterbukaan informasi lingkungan fisik dan efisiensi emisi tidak dapat dijadikan penjelas profitabilitas, sehingga manfaatnya perlu dinilai pada dimensi akuntabilitas dan legitimasi, bukan semata laba.

Kata Kunci: Pengungkapan Akuntansi Manajemen Lingkungan; Efisiensi Ekologis, Kinerja Perusahaan

ABSTRACT

Theodorus Idola Harita, Akuntansi Perpajakan, THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING AND ECO-EFFICIENCY ON CORPORATE PERFORMANCE IN PALM OIL COMPANIES

Empirical evidence regarding the impact of environmental accounting disclosures and Eco-efficiency on profitability remains inconsistent, while palm oil companies are required to maintain profits while also being accountable for their environmental impacts. This study aims to examine the effects of Environmental Management Accounting (EMA) disclosure and Eco-efficiency both individually and simultaneously on Return on Assets (ROA) among palm oil companies that are members of GAPKI. This quantitative, associative - causal study analyzes 104 observations from 26 companies over the 2022 - 2025 period using multiple linear regression; EMA is measured via a Physical EMA disclosure index based on 31 GRI indicators, eco-efficiency via emissions intensity (tCO₂e per net sales), and performance via ROA. The results show that although companies have, on average, disclosed 70.35% of physical environmental indicators, EMA disclosure ($B = 8.101$; $p = 0.077$) and Eco-efficiency ($B = -0.014$; $p = 0.761$) did not have a significant effect on ROA, nor did they when considered simultaneously ($F = 1.749$; $p = 0.179$), with an Adjusted R^2 of 1.4%. These findings indicate that, during the observation period, physical environmental disclosure and emission efficiency cannot be used to explain profitability; therefore, their benefits need to be assessed in terms of accountability and legitimacy, rather than solely in terms of profit.

Keywords: EMA Dislousure; Eco-Efficiecny ; Corporate Performance.