PENGARUH PROFITABILITAS, PAJAK KARBON, DAN *CAPITAL EXPENDITURE* TERHADAP *CLIMATE DISCLOSURE* PADA PERUSAHAAN SEKTOR ENERGI DI INDONESIA TAHUN 2022–2024

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ABSTRAK

Perubahan iklim telah meningkatkan tuntutan terhadap transparansi informasi iklim sebagai bagian dari akuntabilitas perusahaan kepada para pemangku kepentingan. Meskipun perusahaan sektor energi di Indonesia telah mulai mengungkapkan informasi mengenai perubahan iklim dan pajak karbon, kualitas pengungkapan tersebut masih bervariasi serta belum sepenuhnya mencerminkan strategi, pengelolaan risiko, dan implikasi finansial terkait perubahan iklim. Kondisi tersebut mendorong perlunya penelitian mengenai faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi *Climate Disclosure*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh profitabilitas, pajak karbon, dan *Capital Expenditure* terhadap *Climate Disclosure* pada perusahaan sektor energi yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2022–2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan data sekunder yang diperoleh melalui laporan tahunan, laporan keberlanjutan, dan informasi pada situs resmi perusahaan. Sampel dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*, sedangkan analisis data dilakukan menggunakan regresi linear berganda dengan bantuan Microsoft Excel dan SPSS versi 27. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa profitabilitas dan *Capital Expenditure* tidak berpengaruh terhadap *Climate Disclosure*, sedangkan pajak karbon berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap *Climate Disclosure*. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semakin besar eksposur perusahaan terhadap potensi beban pajak karbon, semakin tinggi kualitas *Climate Disclosure* yang diungkapkan. Sebaliknya, kemampuan perusahaan menghasilkan laba maupun intensitas investasi belum mampu menjelaskan variasi *Climate Disclosure* pada perusahaan sektor energi. Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa tekanan regulasi yang tercermin melalui eksposur terhadap pajak karbon memiliki peran yang lebih besar dalam mendorong peningkatan kualitas *Climate Disclosure* dibandingkan faktor internal perusahaan, seperti profitabilitas dan *Capital Expenditure*.

Kata-kata kunci: *climate disclosure*, profitabilitas, pajak karbon, *capital expenditure*, sektor energi.

THE EFFECTS OF PROFITABILITY, CARBON TAX, AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON CLIMATE DISCLOSURE: EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA ENERGY SECTOR COMPANIES (2022-2024)

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ABSTRACT

Climate change has increased demands for greater transparency in climate-related information as part of corporate accountability to stakeholders. Although energy sector companies in Indonesia have begun disclosing information on climate change and carbon taxes, the quality of these disclosures remains inconsistent and does not yet fully reflect their climate-related strategies, risk management, and financial implications. This situation underscores the need for research on the factors influencing climate disclosure. This study aims to analyze the effects of profitability, carbon taxes, and capital expenditure on climate disclosure among energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2022–2024 period. The study employs a quantitative approach using secondary data obtained from annual reports, sustainability reports, and information available on the companies' official websites. The sample was selected using purposive sampling, and the data were analyzed using multiple linear regression with Microsoft Excel and SPSS version 27. The results indicate that profitability and capital expenditure do not significantly affect climate disclosure, whereas the estimated potential carbon tax burden has a significant positive effect on climate disclosure. The findings suggest that greater exposure to potential carbon tax burdens is associated with higher-quality climate disclosure. Conversely, a company's ability to generate profits and its investment intensity do not significantly explain variations in climate disclosure among energy sector companies. These findings indicate that regulatory pressure, as reflected by exposure to potential carbon tax burdens, plays a greater role in improving the quality of climate disclosure than internal company factors, such as profitability and capital expenditure..

Keywords: climate disclosure, profitability, carbon tax, capital expenditure, energy sector.