ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh *Green Innovation*, *Green Accounting*, dan *Good Corporate Governance* terhadap Kinerja Keuangan pada perusahaan LQ45 yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2023–2025. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode analisis data panel. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 35 perusahaan atas perusahaan yang tergabung dalam indeks LQ45 selama periode penelitian. Berdasarkan teknik purposive sampling, diperoleh sebanyak 31 perusahaan sebagai sampel dengan total 93 observasi. Variabel dependen dalam penelitian ini adalah Kinerja Keuangan yang diukur menggunakan Return on Assets (ROA). Variabel independen meliputi *Green Innovation* yang diukur menggunakan *Green Innovation* Disclosure Index (GIDI), *Green Accounting* yang diukur menggunakan *Green Accounting* Disclosure Index, serta *Good Corporate Governance* yang diproksikan dengan proporsi komisaris independen. Pengujian hipotesis dilakukan menggunakan analisis regresi data panel, dengan model yang terpilih adalah *Random Effect Model*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *Green Innovation* dan *Green Accounting* tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Kinerja Keuangan. Sementara itu, *Good Corporate Governance* berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap Kinerja Keuangan. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa penerapan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik melalui keberadaan komisaris independen mampu meningkatkan kinerja keuangan perusahaan, sedangkan tingkat pengungkapan *Green Innovation* dan *Green Accounting* belum mampu memberikan dampak yang signifikan terhadap peningkatan kinerja keuangan perusahaan.

Kata Kunci : *Green Innovation, Green Accounting, Good Corporate Governance, Kinerja Keuangan, Return on Assets (ROA)*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the influence of Green Innovation, Green Accounting, and Good Corporate Governance on Financial Performance in LQ45 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2023–2025. This study uses a quantitative approach with a panel data analysis method. The study population consisted of 35 companies included in the LQ45 index during the study period. Based on a purposive sampling technique, 31 companies were obtained as samples with a total of 93 observations. The dependent variable in this study is Financial Performance measured using Return on Assets (ROA). The independent variables include Green Innovation measured using the Green Innovation Disclosure Index (GIDI), Green Accounting measured using the Green Accounting Disclosure Index, and Good Corporate Governance proxied by the proportion of independent commissioners. Hypothesis testing was conducted using panel data regression analysis, with the selected model being the Random Effect Model. The results showed that Green Innovation and Green Accounting had no significant effect on Financial Performance. Meanwhile, Good Corporate Governance had a positive and significant effect on Financial Performance. These findings indicate that the implementation of good corporate governance through the presence of independent commissioners is able to improve the company's financial performance, while the level of disclosure of Green Innovation and Green Accounting has not been able to provide a significant impact on improving the company's financial performance.

Keywords : *Green Innovation, Green Accounting, Good Corporate Governance, Kinerja Keuangan, Return on Assets (ROA)*