ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of green accounting and carbon emission disclosure on financial performance, using sales growth as a mediating variable. The green accounting variable is measured using the PROPER rating, while the carbon emission disclosure variable is assessed through content analysis using 18 disclosure items. Financial performance, as the dependent variable, is proxied by Return on Assets, with sales growth included as a mediating variable.

The population in this study consists of companies in the energy and basic materials sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2021–2024 period. A total of 93 companies were included in the sample. In selecting the sample, this study employed a purposive sampling method based on predefined criteria. Data analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression.

The results of the study indicate that carbon emission disclosure and sales growth have a positive effect on financial performance. Green accounting has no effect on financial performance. Green accounting and carbon emission disclosure do not affect sales growth. Sales growth does not mediate the effect of green accounting and carbon emission disclosure on financial performance. However, green accounting and carbon emission disclosure simultaneously affect financial performance.

Keywords: *Green accounting, Carbon emission disclosure, Financial performance.*