

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh *sustainability reporting* dan profitabilitas terhadap nilai perusahaan pada sektor pertambangan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) periode 2020–2024. Nilai perusahaan diproksikan dengan Price to Book Value (PBV), profitabilitas diproksikan dengan Return on Assets (ROA), sedangkan *sustainability reporting* diukur menggunakan indikator Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan asosiatif. Teknik penentuan sampel dilakukan dengan purposive sampling, sehingga diperoleh 10 perusahaan sektor pertambangan yang memenuhi kriteria penelitian dengan total 50 data observasi selama periode 5 tahun. Data sekunder diperoleh melalui laporan tahunan, laporan keberlanjutan, serta data harga saham yang dipublikasikan di BEI. Analisis data menggunakan regresi linier berganda dengan uji asumsi klasik, uji t, uji F, dan koefisien determinasi (R^2). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *sustainability reporting* berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap nilai perusahaan, profitabilitas (ROA) berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap nilai perusahaan, dan *sustainability reporting* dan profitabilitas secara simultan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap nilai perusahaan. Temuan ini memperkuat teori stakeholder dan teori legitimasi, di mana praktik pelaporan keberlanjutan dan kinerja keuangan yang baik mampu meningkatkan kepercayaan investor serta memperkuat legitimasi sosial perusahaan. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi praktis bagi manajemen perusahaan dalam meningkatkan nilai perusahaan melalui penerapan strategi keberlanjutan dan efisiensi keuangan, serta menjadi bahan pertimbangan bagi investor dan regulator dalam pengambilan keputusan.

Kata Kunci: Sustainability Reporting, Profitabilitas, Nilai Perusahaan, Price to Book Value (PBV), Return on Assets (ROA)

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of sustainability reporting and profitability on firm value in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period 2020–2024. Firm value is proxied by the Price to Book Value (PBV), profitability is measured by Return on Assets (ROA), while sustainability reporting is assessed using the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) indicators. This research employs a quantitative associative approach. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling, resulting in 10 mining companies that meet the research criteria with a total of 50 observations over 5 years. Secondary data were obtained from annual reports, sustainability reports, and stock price data published by the IDX. Data were analyzed using multiple linear regression with classical assumption tests, t-test, F-test, and coefficient of determination (R^2). The results show that: Sustainability reporting has a positive and significant effect on firm value, Profitability (ROA) has a positive and significant effect on firm value, and Sustainability reporting and profitability simultaneously have a significant effect on firm value. These findings reinforce stakeholder theory and legitimacy theory, indicating that sustainability disclosure practices and strong financial performance can enhance investor confidence and strengthen corporate legitimacy. This research is expected to provide practical contributions for company management in improving firm value through sustainability strategies and financial efficiency, as well as serve as valuable insights for investors and regulators in decision-making.

Keywords: Sustainability Reporting, Profitability, Firm Value, Price to Book Value (PBV), Return on Assets (ROA)