

ABSTRACT

Green banking disclosure refers to the presentation of information by banks regarding policies, programs, and performance related to sustainable finance, particularly in environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects. This disclosure reflects a bank's commitment to sustainable development and transparency toward stakeholders. This study aims to examine the effect of financial slack, human resources slack, non-performing loans, capital adequacy ratio, and foreign ownership on green banking disclosure. The research was conducted on conventional commercial banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2019–2023.

The analytical method used is panel data regression with a fixed effect model approach. The sample consists of 40 banks, yielding 200 annual observations selected using purposive sampling. The results show that human resources slack and capital adequacy ratio have a positive and significant effect on green banking disclosure. Meanwhile, financial slack, non-performing loans, and foreign ownership do not have a statistically significant effect.

These findings suggest that the availability of competent human resources and strong capital positions are key drivers of sustainability disclosure in the banking sector. On the other hand, other financial factors may not directly encourage green transparency. This study provides insight for bank management and regulators in formulating strategies to strengthen the implementation of green banking practices in Indonesia.

Keywords: *green banking, financial slack, human resources slack, non-performing loan, capital adequacy ratio, foreign ownership*