

ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the influence of Green Accounting on Economic Value Added. The dependent variable in this study is Economic Value Added, while the independent variable is Green Accounting, measured based on environmental consumption, which includes water consumption, energy consumption, emission production, and waste production.

This research study uses secondary data obtained from annual reports, financial statements, and sustainability reports listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the Bloomberg database. By using purposive judgment sampling method, 53 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange that participated in the PROPER program during the 2019-2022 period were selected as the final sample for this study. Additionally, logistic regression analysis method was applied in this research.

The results of the study provide evidence that green accounting, as measured by water consumption, negatively affects the creation of Economic Value Added, energy consumption has a positive impact on the creation of Economic Value Added, emission production negatively affects the creation of Economic Value Added, and waste production is not significant in creating or not creating Economic Value Added.

Keywords: Green Accounting, Economic Value Added, Financial Performance