

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of Green Accounting on a company's economic value added (EVA). Green accounting in this study is proxied through energy consumption, water consumption, emissions, waste and effluent generation. This study is based on legitimacy theory, which explains that companies are motivated to implement environmental practices in response to social and regulatory pressures. This type of research is quantitative research with a causal approach. The study population is manufacturing sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2021-2024 period. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. The data used are secondary data obtained from annual reports and company sustainability reports, as well as financial data obtained from Bloomberg. The analytical method used is multiple linear regression with the assistance of SPSS software. The results show that energy consumption, water consumption, and emissions have a significant negative effect, while waste and effluent generation has a positive and significant effect on a company's economic value added. This indicates that waste in certain contexts can represent increased production activities and potential economic uses, such as conversion into energy or value-added products. The control variable COVID-19 has a negative but insignificant effect on EVA. This research provides implications that environmental aspect management needs to be integrated with value-based financial strategies so that environmental responsibility is not only a cost burden, but also becomes a source of sustainable economic value creation.

Keywords: *Green Accounting, energy, water, emissions, waste, economic value added, manufacturing companies, IDX*

