

ABSTRACT

Dinda Vega Yulanda. *The Effect of Green Accounting and ESG Disclosure on the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with Nilai Perusahaan as a Mediating Variable (A Study of Basic Materials Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2021–2024 Period)*. Supervised by Dr. Sultan Syah, S.E., Ak., M.M., M.Ak., CA.

This study aims to examine the effect of Green Accounting and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Disclosure on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with Nilai Perusahaan serving as a mediating variable. The study is motivated by the increasing demand for companies to adopt sustainable business practices in supporting the achievement of the SDGs. The population consists of basic materials sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2021–2024 period. The sample was selected using a purposive sampling technique, resulting in 17 companies with a total of 68 observations. This study employs secondary data obtained from annual reports, sustainability reports, the Bloomberg Terminal, and the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Green Accounting is measured using the PROPER rating, ESG Disclosure is measured using the Bloomberg ESG Disclosure Score, Nilai Perusahaan is proxied by Tobin's Q, while the achievement of the SDGs is measured through content analysis based on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Data were analyzed using panel data regression and mediation analysis with the assistance of IBM SPSS Statistics 25.

The results indicate that Green Accounting and ESG Disclosure have a positive effect on the achievement of the SDGs. Furthermore, Nilai Perusahaan is found to mediate the effect of ESG Disclosure on the achievement of the SDGs but does not mediate the effect of Green Accounting on the achievement of the SDGs. These findings suggest that Green Accounting contributes directly to the achievement of the SDGs, whereas ESG Disclosure contributes both directly and indirectly through the enhancement of Nilai Perusahaan. This study is expected to serve as a reference for companies in improving their sustainability practices and for investors in considering ESG aspects as part of their investment decision-making process.

Keywords: *Green Accounting, ESG Disclosure, Nilai Perusahaan, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).*

ABSTRAK

Dinda Vega Yulanda, Pengaruh *Green Accounting* dan *ESG Disclosure* terhadap Pencapaian SDGs dengan Nilai Perusahaan sebagai Variabel Mediasi (Studi pada Perusahaan Sektor Bahan Baku di BEI Periode 2021-2024). Dibawah bimbingan Dr. Sultan Syah, S.E., Ak., M.M., M.Ak., CA

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh *Green Accounting* dan Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) *Disclosure* terhadap pencapaian Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) dengan Nilai Perusahaan sebagai variabel mediasi. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh meningkatnya tuntutan terhadap perusahaan untuk menerapkan praktik bisnis yang berkelanjutan sebagai upaya mendukung pencapaian SDGs. Populasi penelitian adalah perusahaan sektor bahan baku yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) periode 2021-2024. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan purposive sampling, sehingga diperoleh sebanyak 17 perusahaan dengan total 68 observasi. Data yang digunakan merupakan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari laporan tahunan, laporan keberlanjutan, Bloomberg Terminal, dan situs resmi Bursa Efek Indonesia. Pengukuran *Green Accounting* menggunakan indikator PROPER, *ESG Disclosure* menggunakan Bloomberg ESG *Disclosure Score*, nilai perusahaan diproksikan dengan Tobin's Q, sedangkan pencapaian SDGs diukur menggunakan content analysis berdasarkan 17 tujuan SDGs. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan regresi data panel dan analisis mediasi dengan bantuan perangkat lunak IBM SPSS Statistics 25.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *Green Accounting* dan *ESG Disclosure* berpengaruh positif terhadap pencapaian SDGs. Selain itu, Nilai Perusahaan terbukti mampu memediasi pengaruh *ESG Disclosure* terhadap pencapaian SDGs, namun tidak mampu memediasi pengaruh *Green Accounting* terhadap pencapaian SDGs. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa penerapan *Green Accounting* memberikan kontribusi secara langsung terhadap pencapaian SDGs, sedangkan *ESG Disclosure* memberikan kontribusi baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung melalui peningkatan nilai perusahaan. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi referensi bagi perusahaan dalam meningkatkan praktik keberlanjutan serta bagi investor dalam mempertimbangkan aspek ESG sebagai bagian dari pengambilan keputusan investasi.

Kata Kunci: *Green Accounting*, *ESG Disclosure*, Nilai Perusahaan, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)