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The Impact of Green Accounting, Environmental Performance, and Capital Structure on the Financial Performance of Consumer Goods Companies in Indonesia

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Abstract
Environmental issues and corporate sustainability have become strategic concerns, especially in the manufacturing sector, which is often associated with high environmental risk and resource consumption. However, previous studies have shown inconsistent results regarding the relationship between environmental initiatives and financial outcomes. The uncertainty of the significant relationship between green accounting and environmental performance on financial performance, which in previous studies showed varying research results. This study aims to examine the Effect of Green Accounting Implementation, Environmental Performance, and Capital Structure on Financial Performance in consumer goods manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2019-2023 period. Green accounting is also called a type of accounting that takes into account environmental impacts so that it involves aspects of environmental management costs in a company's financial statements to increase transparency and accountability. In addition, environmental performance is assessed through the Company Performance Rating Program in Environmental Management (PROPER), while the capital structure describes the proportion between the company's debt and equity. This study uses a quantitative method with panel data regression analysis. The results of the study suggest that Green Accounting and Environmental Performance do not have a significant effect on the company's financial performance, while the capital structure has a significant effect. The results of this study explain that companies need to balance environmental availability and financial management to increase competitiveness. This study contributes to the related literature by providing empirical insights from the Indonesian consumer goods sector and emphasizes the need for aligning sustainability strategies with financial planning.

Keywords : Green Accounting, Environmental Performance, Capital Structure

Introduction

Improvement Temperature earth has become Topic warm in world business, improvement at temperature earth considered very influential in various corner view life society, including health, environment and economy. The increase in global temperature causes extreme climate change and other natural disasters, which have a negative impact on productivity. agriculture And resilience food (Tariq et et al., 2023). Sector manufacturing play a role important in growth economy in Indonesia but sector manufacturing Also Which become the largest contributor to environmental pollution in Indonesia. Because the production process can pollute the environment and endanger the general public because the

production process in the manufacturing industry produces hazardous and toxic waste (B3). Data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) states that in 2021, as many as 2,897 manufacturing sector industries produced waste material dangerous Which poisonous. Management waste material dangerous Which poisonous if not in accordance so can cause loss economy as well as health society (Exposto & Sujaya, 2021).

Financial performance is a company not only important for the internal parties involved but also important for external parties. With the assessment of the company's financial performance, it can show investors and the public in general that the company has good credibility because Most investors are more interested in investing in companies with good credibility. Not every company can necessarily maintain good performance in its financial performance. According to the report Body Center Statistics (BPS) year 2021,company Which implement Green Accounting and environmental performance will experience various challenges in maintaining its financial performance. because of the existence of improvement on cost Operational and environmental compliance demands and reports presented by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in the period 2019 to 2023, the financial performance of public companies tends to be irregular due to the COVID-19 pandemic and changes in policy. economy world (Onoda, 2024). Besides That existence mismatch between profitability of companies with sustainability implementation, including *green accounting* . A study by (Ortiz-de Mandojana, N., & Bansal, 2016) shows that companies that implement sustainability practices tend to experience increased operational costs, which in turn Finally reduce profit company That Alone. However, difference results study by (Gomez-Trujillo, AM, Gonzalez-Perez, MA, & Baena-Rojas, 2024) who stated that company with strategy sustainability Which ripe precisely can improve long-term market competitiveness. This indicates the importance of Strategy in maintaining a balance between operational expenses and achieving goals. sustainability implementation .

In previous research related to green accounting by (Worimegbe, 2021) revealed that the existence of environmental costs has a negative impact on the profitability of companies in the manufacturing sector. But on the contrary, another study by (Han, 2024) revealed that the implementation of sustainability such as green accounting can improve operational efficiency, which will ultimately contribute directly to performance finance company. Difference results study the show that the need to conduct in-depth research on the relationship between green accounting and financial performance. In addition, the influence of capital structure on financial performance is still a matter of debate. Research by (Nam, NH, & Tuyen, 2024) that companies will tend to face pressure liquidity If own level debt tall Which will impact negative on financial performance their company. Meanwhile, research by (Ghardallou, 2022) suggests that increasing returns on equity can be driven by an optimal capital structure and an optimal capital structure will certainly drive profit growth company. Difference findings the show that in need understanding in-depth understanding of capital structure which can play an important role as a factor in understanding the dynamics of a company's financial performance in various sectors.

The application of *green accounting* or environmentally friendly accounting has become a hot topic. in world business Also on study finance in Indonesia specifically related with its impact to performance finance company. A number of the company that awake towards the environment competing to minimize the negative impact of operations on the environment. The application of the concept of *green accounting* or environmentally friendly accounting is needed because it aims to ensure that environmental costs are taken

into account in corporate decision making, thus encouraging more sustainable business. There are several statement about a number of company with performance environment Which Good not always followed by positive financial performance. For example, PT. Adaro Energy Tbk experienced a 27% *year-on-year decline in revenue* in 2020 despite implementing *green accounting practices* (Pratiwi, A., 2022). This raises various questions regarding the effectiveness of implementing *green accounting* in improving the company's financial performance. Several studies have shown that implementing *green accounting* can improve the company's financial performance. For example, a study to put forward that implementation *green accounting* influential significant on the financial performance of companies engaged in the energy sector in Indonesia (Agustin & Sari, 2024). However, other studies show different results. A study on companies manufacturing Which move on sector industry base And chemistry that registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2018-2019 period explained that *green accounting* did not have a significant impact on performance (Lubis, RJ, Hutapea, T., Siagian, A., & Purba, 2024). The difference in results indicates a research *gap* that needs to be explored further to understand the factors that influence the relationship between *green accounting* and financial performance. Moreover, the majority of those studies do not specifically focus on the consumer goods manufacturing sector, which faces unique challenges in balancing brand image, environmental responsibility, and profitability. This highlights the importance of conducting research that targets this sector specifically, to provide insights that are contextually relevant and applicable to industry decision-makers.

In addition to green accounting, the company's environmental performance has also become a public spotlight. In an effort to overcome environmental problems that occur in Indonesia, the Indonesian government has implemented various regulations and programs, such as the Corporate Performance Rating Program in Environmental Management (PROPER). With this program, it is hoped that it can encourage companies to improve their environmental performance through assessment and ranking, which can increase awareness and responsibility of companies to the surrounding environment. The relationship between environmental performance and corporate financial performance has become a topic of discussion important on study accountancy And management. On study by (Aini, N., & Faisal, 2021) shows that environmental performance has a significant effect on company value with financial performance as a mediating variable. Meanwhile, research by (IFADA et al., 2021) shows that environmental performance has a positive effect on the company's financial performance. In addition, research by (Wamba, 2022) shows that environmental performance does not have a significant effect on the company's financial performance. And, research by (Lioui, A., & Sharma, 2012) shows that environmental performance does not have a direct effect on financial performance, but has an indirect effect through other variables. The difference in results indicates a research *gap* that can be studied further to can understand the factors that influence the relationship between environmental performance and financial performance in companies in Indonesia. Capital structure is also called the balance of short-term and long-term debt, preferred stock as well as common stock and capital with a long-term funding ratio so that can operate activity company (Anisah, 2024). On Generally, A company can choose several alternative capital structures to determine the sustainability of the company, this can be done by predicting through the capital structure and risk in its business. The financial value of the company can be influenced by both whether or not quality structure capital. Company will Of course more burdened If capital

structure financed by debt Which excessive. So Can concluded that structure capital can reflect a company's funding policy in determining the proportion between debt and equity. And capital Which aiming so that can maximize mark company. Structure the capital Which most influential moment allocation funds appropriate. Role structure capital on profitability and the company's position can be determined by the income structure, then the capital structure is needed for the company to increase the company's financial value (Setyawati, 2019). Measurement of the capital structure on a company's financial performance provides role important to improvement profit for stakeholders interest on the results of the investment made. Several studies related to capital structure show that capital structure can affect a company's financial performance. For example, research by (Anisah, 2024) found that *green accounting* and capital structure have an influence on financial performance, while environmental performance does not own influence to performance finance. In the middle study Which done by (Mansour et al., 2022) explains that *green accounting* and capital structure have a positive effect on financial performance. The difference in results indicates a *gap* in research Which need in learn more carry on For understand role structure capital on company financial performance.

The novelty of this study lies in. Focusing on consumer goods manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), this study provides specific insights into the dynamics of the local industry in the context of sustainability and financial performance. Research This use data latest from period 2019-2023, allow analysis that are relevant to current market conditions and sustainability trends. Based on the phenomena that have been discussed in the paragraph above, the aim of this research problem is to find out whether *green accounting* , environmental performance and capital structure have a significant influence on the financial performance of manufacturing companies in the consumer goods sector listed on the IDX.

Method

This research uses a quantitative research method with an associative approach. According to (Ramadan et et al., 2022). Study with use method analysis quantitative and collection data numeric own objective study For test truth hypothesis, interesting conclusion And learn relatedness between variable study. On study This uses a population consisting of manufacturing companies in the consumer goods sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2019 to 2023 as the research topic and manufacturing companies with the characteristics of manufacturing companies in the consumer goods sector. listing in IDX period 2019-2023, Which has apply *green accounting* And get ranked proper from ministry environment Life Which become sample on study This. The data used in this study, namely secondary data obtained from annual reports company manufacturing sector goods consumption Which listing in IDX And registered ranking PROPER period 2019-2023. The use of PROPER as a measure of environmental performance is justified by its status as a government-authorized environmental rating program that provides standardized, transparent, and periodically updated evaluations, making it a reliable and widely accepted indicator. Likewise, the Sustainability Report is used to operationalize Green Accounting because it discloses environmental cost information, resource use, and emissions data which reflect the company’s accounting practices related to environmental impacts. Source data originate from in website official Exchange Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) idx.co.id For Financial Performance and Capital Structure. *Green Accounting* can be

obtained from Report sustainability company Which available on website official company and Environmental Performance is obtained from the official website of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) https://proper.menlhk.go.id/proper/_. Data analysis processing is carried out using panel data regression analysis techniques in this study assisted by using the help of the EViews application version 12. The analysis steps begin with Descriptive Statistical Test that describes about mean, standard deviation, minimum And maximum. in carry on with Model Feasibility Test consisting of Chow Test, Hausman Test and Lagrange Multiplier Test, and the best model found in this study is *Random effect* , after finding the best model, it is continued with the Classical Assumption Test consisting of Multicollinearity Test, Heteroscedasticity Test. T Test, F Test and finally the Coefficient Test determination (R2). For Testing Hypothesis on study This use analysis regression data panel with *the Random Effect Model approach* as follows:

$ROA_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 GA + \beta_2 KL + \beta_3 DER + u_i + \in_{it}$

ROA_{it} : Is variable dependent, in the form of Performance Finance

β_0 : Intercept or constant.

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$: Coefficient regression For variable independent.

GA : Is an independent variable, *Green Accounting*

KL : Is the independent variable of Environmental Performance

DER : Is independent variables, in the form of capital structure

u_i : that is effect random Which specific for individual on study this time ,

$\in_{it}$: is error term on research data.

Results And Discussion

Descriptive Test

Table 1. Results Test Statistics Descriptive

	Y	X1	X2	X3
Mean	0.096190	1.700000	3.280000	0.289629
Median	0.103450	2,000,000	3.000000	0.236220
Maximum	0.309900	2,000,000	5,000,000	0.672010
Minimum	-0.203200	1,000,000	2,000,000	0.013140
Std. Dev.	0.091893	0.462910	0.671277	0.170283
Skewness	-0.240338	-0.872872	1.659885	0.808080
Kurtosis	4.083315	1.761905	4.925725	2.716340
Jarque- Bera	2.926294	9.542706	30.68603	5.609244
Probability	0.231507	0.008469	0.000000	0.060530
Sum	4.809500	85,00000	164.0000	14.48147
Sum Sq. Dev	0.413775	10.50000	22.08000	1.420822
Observations	50	50	50	50

Descriptive statistical analysis in this study is used to calculate the influence of green accounting variables, environmental performance, and capital structure on financial performance. The results of the descriptive statistical analysis are as follows.

a. Descriptive analysis of data in the study during the period of the lowest value of the Green Accounting variable was 1 and the highest value was 2. The degree of data

spread or standard deviation of the data was 0.462910, the average value is -0.872872 while the kurtosis value is 1.761905 because the mean value of 1.700000> the standard deviation value of 0.462910, so the data distribution value is good.

b. From the descriptive analysis of data for the entire research period, it can be seen that the minimum value of environmental performance is 3 and the maximum value is 5, the degree of data spread or standard deviation is 0.671277. The average or mean value of environmental performance is 3.280000, with a median value of 3. The skewness value of environmental performance is 1.659885 and the kurtosis value is 0.671277. is 4.925725. Because mark mean 3.280000 > mark standard deviation 0.671277, then the data distribution is good.
c. From results analysis descriptive data on all over period study, mark lowest capital structure is 0.013140 And mark highest 0.672010 with degrees distribution the data or standard deviation is 0.170283. The average or mean value of the capital structure is 0.289629 and the median value is 0.236220. The skewness value of the capital structure is 0.808080 and the kurtosis value is 2.716340. Because the mean value of 0.289629> standard deviation value of 0.170283, the distribution of the data is good.
d. Data analysis descriptive during period study This give mark performance lowest financial at -0.203200 and the highest value of 0.309900, data on the level of dispersion or standard deviation is 0.091893. Mark average performance finance or average is 0.096190 and the average value is 0.103450. The skewness value of 0.096190 performance is -0.240338, while the kurtosis is 4.083315. Thus, in data dissemination it is considered good, because the average value bigger or 0.096190 > standard value deviation 0.091893. In this study, descriptive statistical analysis was used to calculate the influence value of the variable Green Accounting And performance environment as well as structure capital to financial performance .

Election Model

Table 2. Model Selection

Testing	Results	Decision
Test Chow	Prob > 0.05	CEM FEM
	Prob < 0.05	
Test Houseman	Prob > 0.05	FEM REM
	Prob < 0.05	
Test Lagrange Multiplier	Prob > 0.05	CEM REM
	Prob < 0.05	

This table presents the decision rules used in determining the most appropriate panel data regression model for this study. The Chow Test compares the Common Effect Model (CEM) with the Fixed Effect Model (FEM); if the probability is less than 0.05, it indicates that FEM is preferred. The Hausman Test compares FEM with the Random Effect Model (REM), where a probability below 0.05 leads to choosing FEM, while a higher value suggests REM is more suitable. Meanwhile, the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) Test compares the Common Effect Model with REM, and a probability below 0.05 suggests REM is more appropriate. These tests are crucial in ensuring that the model selected for analysis provides the most consistent and efficient estimates for the panel data used in this research.

Results test Election model
Chow test

Table 3. Results Chow Test

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests			
Equation: Untitled			
Test cross section fixed effects			
Effect Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross section F	6.628128	(9.37)	0.0000
Cross section Chi- square	48.010544	9	0.0000

Based on table 2, the results of the Chow test show the value of the probability cross-section chi-square. as big as 0.0000 more small than significance t that is 0.05, so selected on test Chow is a Fixed Effect Model (FEM), so the Hausman test is used as the next estimation model.

Hausman test

Table 4. Results Test Houseman

Correlated Random Effects - Houseman Test			
Equation: Untitled			
Test cross section random effects			
Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Cross section random	4.262223	3	0.2345

Based on table 4, the results of the Hausman test show that the random cross-section probability value of 0.2345 is greater than the significance level of 0.05, so that model Which selected on test house This is Random Effect Model (BRAKE). To determine between the Fixed Effect Model and Random Effect Model which model will be the best chosen For study This so done test final as determinant that is test Lagrange multiplier.
Test *Lagrange Multiplier*

Table 5. Results LM Test

Lagrange Multiplier Tests for Random Effects			
Null hypotheses: No effects			
Alternative hypotheses: Two-sided (Breusch Pagan) and one- sided			
(all others) alternatives			
Test Hypothesis			
	Cross section	Time	Both
Breusch Pagan	18.06030	1.268248	19.32855
	(0.0000)	(0.2601)	(0.0000)

The results of the Lagrange multiplier test are in Table 5, showing the probability value in the Breusch-Pagan cross-section of 0.0000, which is smaller than the significance tariff of 0.05. Thus, the model selected in the Lagrange multiplier test is the last and determinant test that has been carried out is the Random Effect Model (REM). Based on Results test election model regression data panel Which has done, test chow, hausman test, and lagrange multiplier test. The results of the model selection test indicate that REM is the best model for this study. The following are the results of the tests carried out using the best model in this study:

Results Test Assumptions Classic

Multicollinearity test

Table 6. Multicollinearity

	X1	X2	X3
X1	1,000,000	-0.38092	0.130363
X2	-0.38092	1,000,000	-0.37874
X3	0.130363	-0.378738	1,000,000

Based on the results in table 6, the correlation coefficient value of variables X1 and X2 is 0.380920 which is smaller than 0.85, between variables X1 and X3 is 0.130363 which is smaller than 0.85 and variables X2 and X3 are 0.378738 which is smaller than 0.85, so it can be concluded that it is free from multicollinearity or passes the multicollinearity test.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.076516	0.065066	-1.175985	0.2457
X1	0.032260	0.017648	1.828012	0.0740
X2	0.020128	0.013652	1.474344	0.1472
X3	0.011269	0.057175	0.197104	0.8446

Based on table 7 , the results of the heteroscedasticity test show that the probability value of variable X1 is 0.0740, which is greater than 0.05, the probability value of variable X2 is 0.1472, which is greater than 0.05. big from 0.05 mark probability variable X3 is 0.8446 more big from 0.05. Because the standard prob value is greater than 0.05, the results of this heteroscedasticity test show that the probability variables X1, X2, X3 are greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the heteroscedasticity test passes.

Equality regression data panel

Y = 0.201795025317 - 0.0244575943263 * X1 + 0.00503353885677 * X2 - 0.278069568947 * X3 + [CX=R]

Information:

a. The regression coefficient of variable X1 is negative (-) with a value of 0.024, so it can be interpreted that if variable X1 decreases, variable Y also decreases by 0.024. Likewise if the opposite occurs.
b. The regression coefficient value of variable X2 is positive (+) at 0.005, which means that if variable X2 increases, variable Y will also increase by 0.005 even if on the

contrary.

c. The regression coefficient value of variable X3 is negative (-) at 0.278, so it can be interpreted that if variable X3 decreases, variable Y will also decrease by 0.278, and vice versa.

Test Partial Hypothesis

Table 8. Partial Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.201795	0.085877	2.349825	0.0231
X1	-0.024458	0.023372	-1.046458	0.3008
X2	0.005034	0.018296	0.275121	0.7845
X3	-0.27807	0.079264	-3.508163	0.001

The impact of independent variables on dependent variables partially is as follows:

a. The results of the t-test on the green accounting variable (X1) obtained the calculated t value is 1.046458 is smaller than the t table of 2.010635 and the sig. value of 0.3008 is greater than 0.05, so Ha is rejected and H0 is accepted, meaning that the green accounting variable does not affect the financial performance variable in manufacturing companies in the consumer goods sector.
b. Results test t on variable performance environment (X2) obtained mark t count as big as 0.275121 is smaller than t table 2.010635 and sig. value 0.7845 is greater than 0.05, then Ha is rejected and H0 is accepted, meaning that the environmental performance variable (X2) does not affect the financial performance variable (Y) in consumer goods manufacturing companies.
c. The results of the t-test on the capital structure variable (X3) are a calculated t value of 3.508163 which is greater than mark t table 2.010635 And mark sig 0.0010 more small from 0.05 so Ha accepted and H0 is rejected. This means that the capital structure variable (X3) has an effect on the financial performance variable (Y) in consumer goods manufacturing companies.

Test (f-Test)

Table 9. F test

Root MSE	0.044659	R-squared	0.214883
Mean dependent var	0.033301	Adjusted R -squared	0.163679
SD dependent var	0.050913	SE of regression	0.046561
Sum squared resid	0.099723	F-statistic	4.196658
Durbin-Watson stats	1.634979	Prob(F-statistic)	0.010468

Based on table 9 seen mark f count as big as 4,196658 > f table 2,806845 And significant value 0.010468 < level significant 0.05. So can taken conclusion from results test f or together in a way hypothesis influential Because H0 rejected And Ha accepted. It means

Overall, the independent variables green accounting (X1), environmental performance (X2) and capital structure (X3) influence financial performance (Y) in manufacturing companies in the consumer goods sector simultaneously or together, answering the fourth hypothesis.

Results Coefficient test determination (R^2)

Table 10. Coefficient of Determination

Root MSE	0.044659	R-squared	0.214883
Mean dependent var	0.033301	Adjusted R -squared	0.163679
SD dependent var	0.050913	SE of regression	0.046561
Sum squared resid	0.099723	F-statistic	4.196658
Durbin-Watson stats	1.634979	Prob(F-statistic)	0.010468

Based on the results of the determination coefficient test in table 13, it can be seen that the adjusted R square value is 0.163679 or 16.3679%. The determination coefficient value shows that the independent variables consisting of green accounting (X1), environmental performance (X2), and capital structure (X3) are able to explain the financial performance variable (Y) of the consumer goods manufacturing company by 16.3679%, while the remaining 83.6321% is explained by other variables not included in this research model.

Discussion

Table 11. Hypothesis Results

Hypothesis	Statement	Results
H1	Allegedly *green accounting* influential to financial performance	Hypothesis rejected
H2	Allegedly performance environment influential to performance finance	Hypothesis rejected
H3	Allegedly structure capital influential to financial performance	Hypothesis accepted

Influence Green Accounting on Environmental performance

The results of the study on Variable X1, namely Green Accounting, obtained a profitability result of 0.3008> 0.05, which indicates that Ha is rejected and Ho is accepted. If H0 is accepted, it means that Green Accounting has no effect on the financial performance of Consumer Goods Sector Manufacturing Companies listed on the IDX for the 2019-2023 period. According to Lubis' research at all 2024, using a sample of basic and chemical industry manufacturing listed in IDX period 2018-2019 as sample his research. Implementation Green accounting in consumer goods companies for the 2019-2023 period has not been able to help improve the company's financial performance. Because consumers who have not paid much attention to the company's concern for the environment, they prefer delicious or good goods rather than paying attention to whether the company has made efforts to minimize its negative impact on the environment. Plus, in the 2019-2023 period,

the company's finances are still fluctuating due to the occurrence of Covid-19, which of course will tend to be pressured to distribute environmental costs with large nominal amounts and in Indonesia Alone Not yet existence rule special related green accounting in standard accounting so that it is still free. This finding is particularly interesting because it suggests that although green accounting is conceptually aligned with long-term sustainability and accountability, in practice its financial impact in the short-term remains minimal—especially in consumer-oriented industries where environmental transparency is not yet a primary concern for consumers or investors. This implies that without sufficient regulatory enforcement and stakeholder demand, companies may lack the incentive to integrate green accounting in ways that contribute tangibly to financial performance.

Influence Performance Environment on performance Environment

The results of the study on Variable X2, namely Environmental Performance, obtained a result of 0.7845 > 0.05, so Ha was rejected and H0 was accepted. H0 was accepted, which means that Environmental Performance does not affect the financial performance of Manufacturing Companies in the Consumer Goods Sector. listed on IDX period 2019-2023. In line with study by Wamba 2021 that environmental performance has no effect on financial performance. Environmental performance has not had an effect on consumer goods companies in the 2019-2023 period because there are still companies that do not care about environmental events, lack of concern for the sustainability of the surrounding environment and operational impacts on the environment. There are still many companies Which Not yet disclose information Which transparent about impact environmental performance so that Stakeholders have not been able to optimally assess environmental performance. The influence of capital structure on environmental performance. This also raises a critical issue: while environmental performance frameworks like PROPER aim to promote accountability, their influence on financial metrics may be limited unless such performance is linked to economic incentives or reputational consequences. The lack of effect reflects the current disconnect between environmental responsibility and financial valuation in the consumer goods sector.

Influence Capital Structure on Environmental performance

The results of the study on Variable X3, namely Capital Structure, obtained a result of 0.0010 < 0.05, so H0 rejected And Ha accepted. If Ha accepted means signifies that Structure capital has an effect on the financial performance of Consumer Goods Sector Manufacturing Companies listed on the IDX for the 2019-2023 period. In line with research by Anisah at all 2024 found that capital structure has an effect on financial performance, while performance environment No own influence to performance finance. Structure capital able to influence the financial performance of Consumer Goods Sector Manufacturing Companies listed on the IDX for the 2019-2023 period. This is because the capital structure can describe the comparison between total debt and capital so that companies can pay attention to the balance between capital and debt.

Conclusion

Based on the data analysis that has been carried out, the author concludes that Green accounting has no effect on financial performance. This can be seen from the calculated t value which is greater than the t table, which is 1.046458 with a significance level of 0.05.

This finding is in line with research conducted by Lubis at all whose research was conducted in 2024, with a sample of manufacturing companies engaged in the basic and chemical industry sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in the period 2018–2019.

In addition, the t-value obtained similar results with a significant level indicating that environmental performance does not affect financial performance. This is in line with with findings Wamba (2021) with results study that performance environment has no impact on financial performance. On the other hand, capital structure is proven to have an effect on financial performance. This is proven by the t-value of 3.508163 which is greater from mark t table that is as big as 2.010635 And mark probability 0.0021 Which more small from the significance level of 0.05. In other words, there is a significant relationship between capital structure and financial performance, where the obtained f value of 2.806845 and the probability value of 0.010468 also show significance because it is smaller than 0.05. And finally, all three influential in a way simultaneous on performance finance. can seen from The calculated F value of 4.196658 is greater than the F table value of 2.806845. with a profitability value of 0.010468 which is smaller than the significant value of 0.05.

Theoretically, these findings contribute to the development of literature on green accounting and sustainability, especially by reinforcing the notion that environmental disclosures and performance metrics may not always correlate with financial outcomes in consumer-focused industries. Practically, the results suggest that companies should not merely rely on environmental strategies to boost financial performance unless supported by market-driven incentives or policy frameworks. Instead, capital structure decisions remain a critical factor in shaping financial health. This study is limited by the relatively short observation period (2019–2023), the focus on a single sector, and reliance on secondary data, which may not fully capture firm-specific strategic practices or qualitative environmental initiatives. Future research is recommended to explore moderating variables such as regulatory pressure, consumer environmental awareness, or ESG ratings, and to employ mixsed-method approaches to gain a more holistic understanding of the dynamics between sustainability practices and financial performance.

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