

The Impact of Environmental Performance, Green Accounting, And Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on Financial Performance

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Abstract

This study aims to test and find empirical evidence on the impact of environmental performance, green accounting, and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on financial performance. The type of data used is secondary data in the form of annual reports of health service companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2023. The dependent variable in this study is financial performance, while the independent variables consist of environmental performance, green accounting, and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The analysis technique used is the classical assumption test consisting of the normality test, multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test heteroscedasticity test, and hypothesis testing including multiple linear regression, individual parameter significance test (t-test), simultaneous significance test (F test) and coefficient of determination. The sampling technique was carried out using a purposive sampling method, obtaining as many as 30 health service companies registered on the IDX in 2018-2023. The results of this study indicate that environmental performance affects financial performance, green accounting affects financial performance, while Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) does not affect financial performance.

Keywords: *Financial Performance; Environmental Performance; Green Accounting; Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)*

INTRODUCTION

Rapid industrial and economic growth in recent years has improved people's welfare but also created environmental challenges. Healthcare companies, as major contributors to the economy, are closely linked to resource use and waste production that damage the environment such as pollution and climate change. The global economic recovery has also increased business competition in Indonesia, encouraging business players to focus on profits and performance improvements.(Marini & Henri, 2020). However, various environmental issues, such as global warming and ecological efficiency, are also increasingly influencing business activities. (Siregar et al., 2019)

Environmentally conscious healthcare companies are now focusing on efficient energy use and environmentally friendly waste management. (Ningsih, 2017). In this era, companies are not only pursuing profits, but also considering social and environmental impacts, and disclosing information related to this to the public. Good disclosure can have a significant impact on the survival of the company and the environment. Environmental performance is a major concern, especially in the healthcare sector which produces significant waste. The implementation of green accounting and environmental performance is a company strategy to minimize negative environmental impacts.(Dwicahyanti & Priono, 2021; Putri & Herawati, 2017).

Green accounting aims to reduce costs arising from environmental damage, help companies maintain a good image in society, and influence stakeholder decisions. Environmental reporting and green accounting are now important in evaluating company performance. In addition, CSR plays an important role in maintaining a balance between profits and the company's socio-environmental impacts. (Putri & Herawati, 2017). CSR is also a tool for companies to maintain community support, increase profits, and maintain business sustainability.

Corporate Social Disclosure (CSD) is needed to ensure transparency of company information, including significant social and environmental impacts for stakeholders. The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) helps assess a company's social responsibility through environmental, social, and economic performance indicators that have an impact (Putri & Herawati, 2017). Corporate attention to environmental sustainability can increase consumer preference and sales, as well as strengthen the business to meet obligations to shareholders and the government through dividends and taxes.

Business people consider legitimacy important because positive public views are a strategic factor for business development. Legitimacy is public support for companies that meet their expectations. (O'Donovan, 2000). According to the legitimacy theory, companies must disclose their social responsibility so that their activities and results are accepted by the community. Positive responses from the community improve the company's image and financial performance, attracting investors to invest capital. (O'Donovan, 2000).

Legitimacy is achieved when a business conforms to social norms, making the company more acceptable. Failure to conform to these norms puts legitimacy at risk. (Deegan, 2002). Companies demonstrate social concern through CSR disclosure, committing to reducing the negative impacts of their operations. (Lindblom, 1994). By adopting CSR, companies hope to gain legitimacy, maintain community support, and create a reputation that supports the company's sustainability and profitability. (Lindblom, 1994).

This theory was introduced by R. Edward Freeman in 1983. In this theory, Freeman describes stakeholders who can be groups or individuals who have a significant influence on the success or failure of an organization. Specifically, stakeholder theory assumes that the values involved in business activities are clear and undeniable. (Ghozali & Chariri, 2007). Freeman argues that stakeholder theory encourages corporate managers to respond appropriately to the demands and expectations of their business environment. By considering the interests of the various parties involved, managers can make wiser and more sustainable decisions. (Ghozali & Chariri, 2007)

Companies need to pay attention to stakeholder demands, especially those who have rights to the company's resources, such as employees, customers, and owners. To achieve sustainability, companies must pay attention to environmental issues and communicate them openly to meet stakeholder expectations. Disclosure of financial, social, and environmental information is an important communication mechanism. (Ghozali & Chariri, 2007), Which influences stakeholders' views of the company. (Adam & Nicholas, 2007).

Stakeholders are divided into two categories: internal (management, employees, owners) and external (community, government, environment). CSR helps strengthen a company's relationship with the community where it operates. Ignoring stakeholder needs can damage a company's reputation and financial performance. (Holder-Webb et al., 2011). Stakeholders have varying expectations that can cause pressure on companies, including demands for information on environmental impacts.

The concept of environmental performance reflects the level of environmental degradation caused by business activities. Good environmental performance is achieved when environmental damage resulting from business activities is minimal. On the other hand, the more significant the negative consequences of environmental damage, the lower the company's performance is considered in terms of the environment. The evaluation program used to measure environmental management capabilities is called the Company Performance Rating Program in Environmental Management (PROPER). This program is used to measure the environmental performance of companies in Indonesia and provides an assessment of the extent to which the company has succeeded in managing its environmental impacts well. Thus, PROPER aims to motivate companies to improve their environmental performance and minimize negative impacts on the environment. (Borghei-Ghomi & Leung, 2013).

Green accounting is the process of identifying, measuring, and allocating costs associated with making business decisions and reporting the results to stakeholders. The term green accounting refers to incorporating environmental costs into the implementation of business accounting. (Lako, 2018)

Green accounting is an effective business concept that uses resources sustainably, with the aim of aligning business development with environmental functions. The application of green accounting aims to help companies manage the environment better by assessing environmental events from a financial perspective (environmental costs) and public benefits (economic benefits), as well as creating an environmental protection impact.(Endiana et al., 2020)

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the company's involvement and responsibility for the consequences resulting from the company's activities, including social and environmental aspects, as well as the company's efforts to adapt to the social environment of society.(Hansen & Mowen, 2013). Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of a company is an effort to act differently from the norms generally accepted in the business world, with the aim of improving the company's economy while improving the quality of life of employees. In addition, the purpose of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of a company also includes efforts to improve the standard of living of the surrounding community and as a whole(WBCSD, 2002).

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a natural mechanism in business to overcome the impact of large profits generated. When companies achieve profits, sometimes it can cause negative impacts on other parties. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is considered a reasonable step, as a result of the detrimental effects on society due to company activities. Thus, companies have a responsibility to restore a better situation for individuals or groups affected by company activities. (WBCSD, 2002).

Financial performance is a factor that is efficient in a company in realizing its goals. The goal is to find out the stability of financial management in the company. Financial performance can provide an explanation and description of the use of funds related to the results of obtaining profits that can be observed after carrying out a comparison of net income after tax. Financial performance is very important to assess because it can motivate employees to achieve organizational goals and comply with established behavioral standards, thus producing the desired steps and achievements. (WBCSD, 2002).

Financial performance is measured through data derived from the company's financial statements. Financial statements are made to describe past financial conditions and are used for future financial estimates. The assessment of a company is seen from the performance produced, especially the financial performance of a company, namely by assessing the level of profit generated. The use of profit as a parameter in measuring financial performance is because profit is an important thing and is very necessary for a company for the survival of its company. (WBCSD, 2002). On the basis of wanting to show maximum profit results, some companies ignore the impact of company activities such as their impact on the environment and surrounding communities.

Companies that maintain positive environmental performance can enhance their reputation among customers and stakeholders. Increasingly environmentally conscious consumers are more likely to support companies that focus on sustainability, increasing loyalty, market share, revenue, and financial performance.(Shofia & Anisah, 2020). Good environmental performance also supports profitability through efficiency, reputation enhancement, and risk reduction. Therefore, many companies integrate environmental aspects into their business strategies to achieve long-term sustainability.(Shofia & Anisah, 2020). Research also shows that good environmental performance has a positive impact on a company's finances and legitimacy in the eyes of the public.(Pestaria et al., 2023). Referring to the previous explanation, the first hypothesis is proposed. H1: environmental performance has a positive influence on financial performance

Green accounting is applied to improve financial performance by focusing on sustainable business practices and operational efficiency. Environmentally friendly solutions, such as more efficient energy use and waste management, help reduce operational costs. Green accounting also encourages the adoption of environmentally friendly technologies, which provide a competitive advantage and increase product demand.(Pestaria et al., 2023)

While it requires an initial investment, long-term benefits include reduced costs, improved image, and access to sustainable funding. Green accounting not only preserves the environment but also has a positive impact on financial performance.(Pestaria et al., 2023). Investment in environmentally friendly products has received a positive response from the public, increasing sales and company performance.(Rahmadhani et al., 2021). Referring to the previous explanation, the following second hypothesis can be proposed: H2: Green accounting has a positive influence on financial performance.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a company's social responsibility towards society and the environment. With increasing awareness of social and environmental issues, many companies are strengthening CSR, which has been shown to have a positive impact on financial performance. Involvement in social activities improves stakeholder perception, trust, and customer loyalty, and opens up new market opportunities, which ultimately increases sales and revenue.(Firantia Dewi & Muslim Imam, 2022). Research shows that CSR has a positive effect on financial performance by increasing trust and acceptance of company products.(Kholmi & Nafiza, 2022). Referring to the previous explanation, the following third hypothesis can be proposed: H3: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has a positive influence on financial performance.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method is a scientific method carried out to obtain data. Researchers conduct research using strategies associative. Researchers chose this strategy because it was in accordance with the objectives associative research, namely describing and testing the hypothesis of a relationship between two variable or more Sugiyono, (2018).

In this research the associative method used to find out about the influence of independent variables (variables that influence) namely Environmental Performance, Green Accounting, And Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) with the dependent variable (variable that is influenced) namely financial performance.

The research method used in this research is quantitative. Quantitative methods are research methods that are based in the philosophy of positivism, it is used to research populations or samples specific, data collection using research instruments, data analysis quantitative statistics in order to describe and test existing hypotheses determined by Sugiyono, (2017).

The data taken in this study are secondary data, namely financial reports and/or annual reports of health service companies listed on the IDX in 2018-2023. To determine the effect of Environmental Performance, Green Accounting, and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on Financial Performance, the author uses the multiple regression analysis method, this analysis method is useful in understanding the extent to which independent variables affect dependent variables. (Ghozali, 2018).

Financial Performance

Financial performance is measured by Return On Asset (ROA). ROA is used to measure financial performance, because it is a comprehensive indicator, easy to understand and calculate, and is a denominator that can be applied to every company.(Angelina & Nursasi, 2021).

$$ROA = X 100\% \frac{Net Profit}{Asset}$$

Environmental Performance

The company's environmental performance is measured through the company's participation in the PROPER program, which is an initiative of the Ministry of Environment (KLH). Environmental performance is measured by scoring according to the PROPER performance ranking. (Angelina & Nursasi, 2021). The highest value is 5 for gold, 4 for green, 3 for blue, 2 for red and the lowest value is 1 for black, where each company has a different environmental performance score according to the ranking set by the Ministry of Environment (KLH).

Green Accounting

The measurement of green accounting in this study uses a dummy method. If a company presents cost components for environmental responsibility, recycling, research, and product development and the environment in the annual report, it will be given a value of 1. However, if these components are not included in the annual report, they will be given a value of 0 (Angelina & Nursasi, 2021).

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

To represent corporate responsibility (CSR) in Indonesia, use the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standard which includes 91 indicators. In the assessment, if a company reports its activities publicly, it is given a value of 1, but if the company does not disclose its performance report, it is given a value of 0. (Angelina & Nursasi, 2021). To obtain the CSRI (Corporate Social Responsibility Index) value, the value of each indicator is added up for each industry based on the calculation formula that has been determined as follows:

$$CSRJj = \frac{\sum X_j}{n}$$

Information

$\sum CSRj$: Corporate Social Responsibility Index

$\sum X_j$: The number of items disclosed, if disclosed is given a value of 1, otherwise it is given a value of 0

n : Number of items the company is expected to disclose, $n_j \leq 91$

Research Sample

The population in this study is healthcare companies listed on the IDX in 2018-2023. The sampling technique used in this study is the purposive sampling technique.

Table 1. Sample Selection Criteria

| No | Information | Total |
|--|---|-----------|
| 1. | Healthcare companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange in 2018-2023 | 33 |
| 2. | Healthcare companies that did not publish complete financial reports during 2018-2023 | (4) |
| 3. | Healthcare companies that experienced losses during 2018-2023 | (18) |
| 4. | Healthcare companies not registered in the 2018-2023 Proper program. | (6) |
| Healthcare companies selected as research samples | | 5 |
| Number of years of observation | | 6 |
| Number of observations during 2018-2023 | | 30 |

Analysis Method

This study uses multiple linear regression. This analysis aims to understand how environmental performance, green accounting, and CSR affect financial performance. The following is the formula used in the multiple linear regression analysis for this model:

$$ROA = \alpha + \beta_1 EP + \beta_2 GA + \beta_3 CSRI + \varepsilon$$

Information:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Return On Asset | : Financial Performance |
| α | : Constant |
| $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ | : Regression Coefficient |
| EP | : Environmental Performance (Environmental Performance) |
| GA | : Green Accounting |
| CSRI | : Corporate Social Responsibility Responsibility Index |
| ε | : Error |

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistical tests are conducted to determine the description of the data used in the study. This test can be reviewed from the minimum, maximum, average (mean), and standard deviation values.

Table 2. Results of Descriptive Statistical Tests

| <i>Descriptive Statistics</i> | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
| Financial performance | 30 | ,0034 | ,3099 | ,119933 | ,0853384 |
| Environmental Performance | 30 | 2 | 5 | 3.63 | ,890 |
| Green Accounting | 30 | 0 | 1 | ,77 | ,430 |
| CSR | 30 | ,0659 | ,8022 | ,264417 | ,1963636 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 30 | | | | |

Source: data processed by SPSS 25, 2024

A normality test is conducted to determine whether the data used in this study is normally distributed or not. A good regression model is data that is normally distributed. The normality test is reviewed based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov table and refers to the significance value of Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed). If the value of Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05 then the data is normally distributed, while if the value of Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) < 0.05 means the data is not normally distributed.

Table 3. Normality Test Results

| <i>One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test</i> | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | <i>Unstandardized Residual</i> | |
| N | 30 | |
| <i>Normal Parameters^b</i> | <i>Mean</i> | ,0000000 |
| | <i>Std. Deviation</i> | ,04867214 |
| <i>Most Extreme Differences</i> | <i>Absolute</i> | ,131 |
| | <i>Positive</i> | ,131 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | <i>Negative</i> | -,058 |
| <i>Test Statistics</i> | | ,131 |
| <i>Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)</i> | | ,199 ^c |

Source: data processed by SPSS 25, 2024

Based on Table 3, the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value is 0.199 > 0.005, which indicates that the data in this study is normally distributed.

In this study, we used variance inflation factor (VIF) and tolerance value to test the possibility of multiple correlations between different variables. There is no multicollinearity in the regression analysis if the tolerance value of the VIF coefficient for each independent variable is more than 0.10 and the VIF value is less than 10.

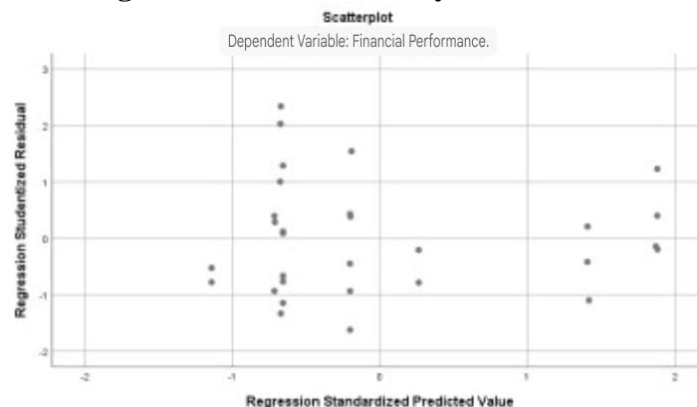
Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

| <i>Model</i> | <i>Tolerance</i> | <i>VIF</i> |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| <i>Environmental Performance</i> | ,650 | 1,539 |
| <i>Green Accounting</i> | ,647 | 1,547 |
| <i>CSR</i> | ,988 | 1,012 |

The test results based on Table 4, show that each independent variable has a tolerance value > 0.10 and a VIF value of less than 10. This means that the data in this study does not show symptoms of multicollinearity.

The heteroscedasticity test is used for the diversity of variants of the data studied. Research using a regression model is declared good if there is no heteroscedasticity.

Figure 1. Multicollinearity Test Results



Source: data processed by SPSS 25, 2024

Based on Figure 1, shows that the points on the scatterplot graph are spread above and below the number 0 and form a regular pattern. So it can be concluded that the data in this study is free from heteroscedasticity problems.

The autocorrelation test is used to see if there is a correlation or interference between the current period and the previous period and refers to the Durbin-Watson's value.

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results

| <i>Model Summary</i> | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Model</i> | <i>R</i> | <i>R Square</i> | <i>Adjusted R Square</i> | <i>Std. Error of the Estimate</i> | <i>Durbin-Watson</i> |
| 1 | ,821 | ,675 | ,637 | ,0514035 | 1.125 |

Source: data processed by SPSS 25, 2024

Based on Table 5, the Durbin-Watson value is 1.125, which shows that the value is close to 2, so it can be concluded that the data in this study does not have autocorrelation symptoms.

Multiple linear regression analysis was conducted to determine how the independent variables, namely environmental performance, green accounting, and corporate social responsibility affect the dependent variable, namely financial performance.

Table 6. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

| Information | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| (Constant) | ,088 | ,065 | | 1,359 | ,816 |
| Environmental Performance | ,033 | ,013 | ,343 | 2,473 | ,020 |
| Green Accounting | -,113 | ,028 | -,569 | -4,089 | ,000 |
| CSR | -,006 | ,049 | -,013 | -,114 | ,910 |

Source: data processed by SPSS 25, 2024

Referring to Table 6, the results of the multiple linear regression equation are interpreted as follows:

$$ROA = 0.088 + 0.033EP - 0.113GA - 0.006CSR + \varepsilon$$

- The constant value of 0.088 indicates that if the independent variable has a value of 0 or constant, then the dependent variable will increase by 0.088.
- The environmental performance variable (Environmental Performance) has a coefficient value of 0.033 and has a positive sign indicating a unidirectional relationship between the environmental performance variable and financial performance (ROA). If the value of the environmental performance variable increases by 1%, financial performance (ROA) will increase by 0.033.
- The green accounting variable has a coefficient value of -0.113 and has a negative sign indicating that there is a unidirectional relationship between the green accounting variable and financial performance (ROA). If the value of the green accounting variable increases by 1%, financial performance (ROA) will decrease by -0.0113.
- The corporate social responsibility (CSR) variable has a coefficient value of -0.006 and has a negative sign indicating that there is a unidirectional relationship between the variable and financial performance (ROA). If the value of the corporate social responsibility (CSR) variable increases by 1%, financial performance (ROA) will decrease by -0.006.

The f test is conducted to see the feasibility of the model as a whole or simultaneously. If the $f_{count} < f_{table}$, then simultaneously the independent variables do not affect the dependent variable, while if $f_{count} > f_{table}$, then simultaneously the independent variables affect the dependent variable. The f_{table} value is obtained from the formula $df1 = k - 1 = 3$, where k is the variable used in this study, then using the formula $df2 = n - k - 1 = 30 - 3 - 1 = 26$, where N is the number of research observations. So the f_{table} value = 2.98.

Table 7. Results of f Test

| Model | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| Regression | ,142 | 3 | ,047 | 17,976 | ,000 ^b |
| Residual | ,069 | 26 | ,003 | | |
| Total | ,211 | 29 | | | |

Source: data processed by SPSS 25, 2024

Based on Table 7, the value is $17.976 > 2.98$, so it can be concluded that the independent variables, namely environmental performance, green accounting, and corporate social responsibility have a simultaneous effect on financial performance. $f\text{-hitung}$

The t-test in this study was conducted to determine the partial effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. This t-test refers to a significance value of 0.05 and a comparison of values with. The value is obtained from the formula $df = n - k - 1$, where n is the number of research observations and k is the number of research variables used. So that it produces $df = 30 - 4 - 1 = 2.05954$. $t_{tabel} t_{hitung} t_{hitung}$

Table 8. t-Test Results

| Information | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| (Constant) | ,088 | ,065 | | 1,359 | ,816 |
| Environmental Performance | ,033 | ,013 | ,343 | 2,473 | ,020 |
| Green Accounting | ,-113 | ,028 | -,569 | 4,089 | ,000 |
| CSR | -,006 | ,049 | -,013 | -,114 | ,910 |

Source: data processed by SPSS 25, 2024

To determine the contribution of independent variables, namely environmental performance, green accounting, and corporate social responsibility (CSR), to financial performance. This test refers to the Adjusted R Square value.

Table 9. Results of the Determination Coefficient Test

| Model Summary | | | | |
|---------------|------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
| 1 | ,821 | ,675 | ,637 | ,0514035 |

Source: data processed by SPSS 25, 2024

Based on Table 9, the Adjusted R Square result is 0.637, which shows that the financial performance variable is influenced by 63.7% by the environmental performance, green accounting, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) variables, while the remaining 37.3% is influenced by other variables outside this study.

Discussion

The results of the hypothesis test show that the first hypothesis (H1) is accepted, meaning that environmental performance has a positive effect on financial performance. Companies with good environmental performance receive a positive response from stakeholders, increasing long-term income. (Suaidah & Kartini Putri, 2020). According to stakeholder theory, environmental performance disclosure strengthens relationships with stakeholders, which contributes to increased loyalty and corporate image. Good environmental performance also attracts investors because the company is seen as having low environmental risk, according to legitimacy theory. (Kristiani & Werastuti, 2020). This research is in line with (Margaret, 2023), which concluded that good environmental performance, reflected by PROPER, increases a company's profits and reputation.

The results of the second hypothesis test (H2) show that green accounting has a positive effect on financial performance. This indicates that companies that implement green accounting are superior in business competition and stable in financial flow ((Arofah et al., 2024). This study supports stakeholder theory, which states that companies operate in the interests of stakeholders, and legitimacy theory, which views green accounting as a company's commitment to social and

environmental values. This study is in line with (Marsono, 2024), which shows that green accounting increases revenue, cost efficiency, and stakeholder trust.

The results of the third hypothesis test (H3) show that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has no effect on financial performance. This shows that both companies and stakeholders still prioritize short-term criteria, and CSR is only used as a marketing gimmick to create a positive image. This study does not support stakeholder theory, which assumes that CSR can increase income. On the contrary, CSR is carried out only because of government regulations, without providing real benefits ((Monalisa & Serly, 2023). This research is in line with (Hidayah & Wijaya, 2022), which states that CSR does not affect financial performance because it is considered a corporate obligation that does not have a significant impact on consumers or the market

CONCLUSION

This research has research limitations. The population used in this research is limited to health sector companies so that the research results do not represent the conditions of companies in other sectors. The sampling technique was carried out using a purposive sampling method, obtaining as many as 30 health service companies registered on the IDX in 2018-2023. This research only uses three independent variables, namely environmental performance, green accounting, and corporate social responsibility (CSR), while there are still other variables that can be factors that influence financial performance. This research only uses the observation period of the last six years, namely 2018-2023. Based on the research limitations that have been mentioned, suggestions for further research are provided. Future researchers can add to the scope of companies that can be used as research samples, so that the research results can represent the conditions of other companies. Future researchers can add other independent variables that can influence financial performance. Then future researchers can also add research observation periods.

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