

## THE INFLUENCE OF GREEN ACCOUNTING AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON THE PROFITABILITY OF MINING COMPANIES

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### ABSTRAK

Profitabilitas merupakan aspek penting yang mencerminkan sejauh mana perusahaan berhasil menghasilkan keuntungan dari aktivitas bisnisnya. Profitabilitas merupakan fondasi utama yang menentukan keberlangsungan dan daya saing sebuah perusahaan dalam jangka panjang. Profitabilitas tidak hanya mencerminkan kemampuan perusahaan dalam menghasilkan pendapatan yang lebih besar dari biayanya, tetapi juga menjadi indikator kunci efektivitas manajerial dalam mengelola sumber daya secara efisien. Dalam praktiknya, tingkat profitabilitas perusahaan dapat mengalami kenaikan atau penurunan yang dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, baik dari sisi internal seperti efisiensi biaya maupun eksternal seperti kondisi pasar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh Penerapan *Green Accounting* (X1) dan *Corporate Social Responsibility* (X2) terhadap Profitabilitas (Y). Populasi yang digunakan yaitu pada seluruh perusahaan pertambangan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2020 – 2024. Berdasarkan pemilihan sampel dengan metode *purposive sampling* diperoleh 20 sampel perusahaan 5 periode penelitian sehingga total sampel sebanyak 100. Dari penelitian yang dilakukan diperoleh hasil analisis uji t (parsial) menunjukkan bahwa *green accounting* tidak berpengaruh terhadap profitabilitas, dan *corporate social responsibility* berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap profitabilitas. Sedangkan hasil analisis uji F (simultan) menunjukkan bahwa *green accounting* dan *corporate social responsibility* secara bersama – sama berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap profitabilitas pada perusahaan pertambangan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2020 – 2024.

**Kata kunci:** CSR, Green Accounting dan Profitabilitas

### ABSTRACT

Profitability is a crucial aspect that reflects the extent to which a company generates profits from its business activities. Profitability is the primary foundation that determines a company's long-term sustainability and competitiveness. Profitability not only reflects a company's ability to generate revenues greater than its costs but also serves as a key indicator of managerial effectiveness in efficiently managing resources. In practice, a company's profitability can increase or decrease, influenced by various factors, both internal, such as cost efficiency, and external, such as market conditions. This study aims to determine the effect of the implementation of Green Accounting (X1) and Corporate Social Responsibility (X2) on profitability (Y). The population used was all mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2020 to 2024. Based on the purposive sampling method, 20 companies were selected for the five research periods, resulting in a total sample of 100. The results of the partial t-test analysis showed that green accounting had no effect on profitability, and corporate social responsibility had a positive and significant effect on profitability. Meanwhile, the results of the F-test analysis (simultaneous) show that green accounting and corporate social responsibility together have a positive and significant effect on profitability in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2020-2024 period.

**Keywords:** CSR, Green Accounting, Profitability

## INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of establishing a company is to achieve optimal profit (profit-oriented). The increasing rate of business growth in Indonesia has intensified competition. Companies are required to continuously improve their competitiveness to survive. Estefani & Estina (2021) state that profitability is a crucial part of a company's primary goal. Increasing profitability is an achievement that aligns with the desires of its owners, as it improves their well-being.

Profitability is the primary foundation that determines a company's long-term sustainability and competitiveness. Profitability not only reflects a company's ability to generate revenues greater than its costs but also serves as a key indicator of managerial effectiveness in efficiently managing resources. Companies that are able to maintain high profitability tend to be more attractive to investors and stakeholders, as well as more resilient to market pressures. In the context of corporate sustainability, profitability serves as the economic foundation to support the implementation of long-term strategies, including social responsibility and environmental sustainability (Zopounidis & Lemonakis, 2024).

The mining sector is a key sector and a crucial pillar in Indonesia, serving as a major contributor to state revenue, thus significantly encouraging investors to invest to maximize profits (Helmisar & Wiyono, 2023). Regarding profitability, several companies have experienced increases or decreases in profitability due to various factors. Profitability is a crucial aspect that reflects the extent to which a company generates profits from its business activities. In practice, a company's profitability can increase or decrease, influenced by various factors, both internal, such as cost efficiency, and external, such as market conditions.

As the industrial world continues to advance and develop, its continued growth also requires attention to the importance of its environmental impact. Corporate activities such as hazardous waste disposal, air and water pollution, deforestation, mining, large-scale plantations, and indiscriminate waste disposal can cause environmental damage. This requires special attention from business actors to implement sustainable and environmentally friendly business practices. Reducing environmental impact in business activities involves implementing practices that prioritize resource efficiency, waste reduction, and the use of renewable, more environmentally friendly energy sources. By integrating environmentally friendly business practices into their business management, companies can not only reduce their environmental impact but also achieve cost savings and increase profitability through a positive corporate image through environmental stewardship.

The development of the mining industry in Indonesia through the first half of 2025 has achieved positive targets based on the 2025 State Budget (APBN), particularly in the oil, gas, and coal sectors. This has also increased investor demand for capital in the mining sector. The mineral and coal sector experienced growth, with investment realization increasing from US\$2.4 million in the first half of 2024 to US\$3.1 million in the first half of 2025. Over the past five years, investment growth in the first half of 2025 in the coal sector was the highest (Prasetyo, 2025).

The mining industry is directly related to the exploitation of natural resources and often requires large-scale land clearing. Mining activities include the process of extracting minerals from the earth, such as coal, gold, nickel, and other metals. This process generally uses hazardous chemicals that can pollute the environment. As a result, this industry is often associated with significant environmental degradation, especially if waste and chemical management are not carried out sustainably. The impact is not only felt in the form of ecosystem damage but also affects the health of communities living around mining areas (Mabruri, 2024).

To prevent further environmental damage, the negative impacts of mining activities must be managed effectively and responsibly. Poor management can cause ecosystem damage and endanger lives around operational areas. As noted by Nugroho and Fauziah (2023), several energy companies in Indonesia still face challenges in implementing environmental sustainability principles.

One case demonstrating the serious environmental impacts occurred at PT. Medco Energi Internasional Tbk, which experienced an oil pipeline leak that caused an oil spill in Talang Akar Village, PALI Regency. The spill flowed 8 kilometers along the II River, causing environmental pollution and health problems for the surrounding community (Medco E&P Indonesia 2022).

The affected community experienced difficulties accessing clean water and health problems. The incident was criticized for its slow response, despite the company's mitigation and environmental recovery efforts (Kompas, 2022). This incident raised concerns about the poor waste management system and the lack of transparency in environmental reporting within the national oil and gas industry. This situation further emphasizes the importance of implementing green accounting and corporate social responsibility (CSR) to prevent environmental damage and increase corporate accountability.

Green accounting serves not only as a reporting mechanism but also as a proactive strategy for companies to gain social legitimacy from the public. According to legitimacy theory, companies need to align their operations with societal expectations to maintain stakeholder support (Khan et al., 2024). By integrating environmental issues into their financial reporting systems, companies can enhance their reputation and trust, ultimately positively impacting long-term financial performance. Research by Omran & Yaaqbeh (2023) even shows that a robust environmental strategy and comprehensive environmental accounting significantly impact business accountability and profitability. In modern financial reporting practices, companies no longer focus solely on presenting economic information but are also required to integrate environmental and social aspects into their reports.

One form of this integration is manifested in the implementation and reporting of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). CSR reflects a company's responsibility for the social and environmental impacts arising from its operational activities and is part of a strategy to gain legitimacy from society and stakeholders (Nguyen & Duong, 2025). CSR initially emerged as a response to the old business paradigm, which focused on maximizing profits without regard for the welfare of workers, communities, or environmental sustainability. Currently, increasing public awareness of social and ecological issues has encouraged companies to demonstrate a real commitment to sustainability (Indriastuti & Chariri, 2021). Implementing CSR not only improves a company's image and reputation but can also influence investor decisions, strengthen customer loyalty, and ultimately drive long-term profitability (Jermias et al., 2021). According to Kholmi & Aziz (2024), Green Accounting has a significant positive effect on profitability, while Lusiana (2025) found no significant effect. Kholmi & Nafiza's (2022) study found that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has a significant positive effect on profitability, while Lusiana (2025) found no significant effect on profitability. Based on this research gap, the authors were motivated to conduct a study entitled "The Effect of Green Accounting and Corporate Social Responsibility Implementation on Profitability in Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2020-2024."

## RESEARCH METHODS

### A) Activity plan

This research was conducted from October 2024 to July 2025.

### B) Scope

This study employed a quantitative approach to examine the relationships between variables through numerical data and statistical techniques. The population comprised all financial reports, annual reports, and sustainability reports from 49 listed mining companies. The data was obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2020-2024 period. Purposive sampling was used to determine the sample.

### C) Data collection technique

This study uses a quantitative approach with documentary data collection techniques, aimed at collecting secondary data from publicly published annual reports, sustainability reports, and company financial reports. This method was chosen because "secondary quantitative data allows researchers to access actual and objective information without direct involvement with respondents" (Aryani, Hizazi, & Herawaty, 2023). This type of research is *ex post facto*, where variables are not directly manipulated by the researcher but are instead analyzed based on available historical data. All information is taken from official company documents that can be downloaded from the company website or from the official Indonesia Stock Exchange website ([www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id)).

### D) Operational definition of research variables

Variabel	Definisi Operasional	Indikator	Skala
Profitability (Y)	<i>Gross Profit Margin is the ratio of gross profit to revenue, which reflects the efficiency of production costs in generating profit (Wildan &amp; Latifah, 2022).</i>	$GPM = \frac{\text{Gross Margin}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100\%$ (Darmawan,2020)	Rasio
Green Accounting (X1)	Green Accounting is accounting that identifies, measures, assesses, and discloses costs related to environmental aspects within a company (Purwanti et al., 2024).	Dummy = 1 if the company discloses environmental policies in the annual report; 0 otherwise This measurement method is based on measurements conducted by (Nisa et al., 2020).	Nominal
Corporate Social Responsibility (X2)	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a company's commitment to social and environmental responsibility through reporting based on the GRI-G4 standard, which includes 91 indicators (Komara et al., 2020).	$CSRI = \frac{\sum X_{ij}}{n_j}$ (Putra dkk,2015)	Rasio

#### E) Analysis Techniques

The data analysis techniques used in this study are as follows:

- Descriptive Statistics
- Normality Test
- Multicollinearity Test
- Heteroscedasticity Test
- Autocorrelation Test
- Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test
- Partial Hypothesis Test (t-Test)
- Simultaneous Hypothesis Test (f-Test)
- Coefficient of Determination Test (R<sup>2</sup>)

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Tabel 1.1 Descriptive Statistics**

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Green Accounting	100	,00	1,00	,9700	,17145
Corporate Social Responsibility	100	,12	,67	,3560	,12161
Profitabilitas	100	-5,60	71,92	28,2971	16,31333
Valid N (listwise)	100				

source : Output SPSS 29, processed (2025)

Based on table 1.1 the results of descriptive statistical analysis processed using SPSS version 29 with data obtained as many as 100 research observation data with a sample of 20 companies with a summary of the mean value of the Y variable, namely profitability, is greater than the standard deviation value, which means the distribution of data values is even. The mean value of the X1 variable, namely green accounting, is greater than the standard deviation value, which means the distribution of data values is even. The mean value of the X2 variable, namely corporate social responsibility, is greater than the standard deviation value, which means the distribution of data values is even.

**Tabel 1.2 Normality Test**

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test			
			Unstandardized Residual
N			98
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean		,0000000
	Std. Deviation		14,98241963
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		,087
	Positive		,087
	Negative		-,061
Test Statistic			,087
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) <sup>c</sup>			,064
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed) <sup>d</sup>	Sig.		,064
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	,058
		Upper Bound	,071
a. Test distribution is Normal.			
b. Calculated from data.			
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.			
d. Lilliefors' method based on 10000 Monte Carlo samples with starting seed 2000000.			

Source : Output SPSS 29, processed (2025)

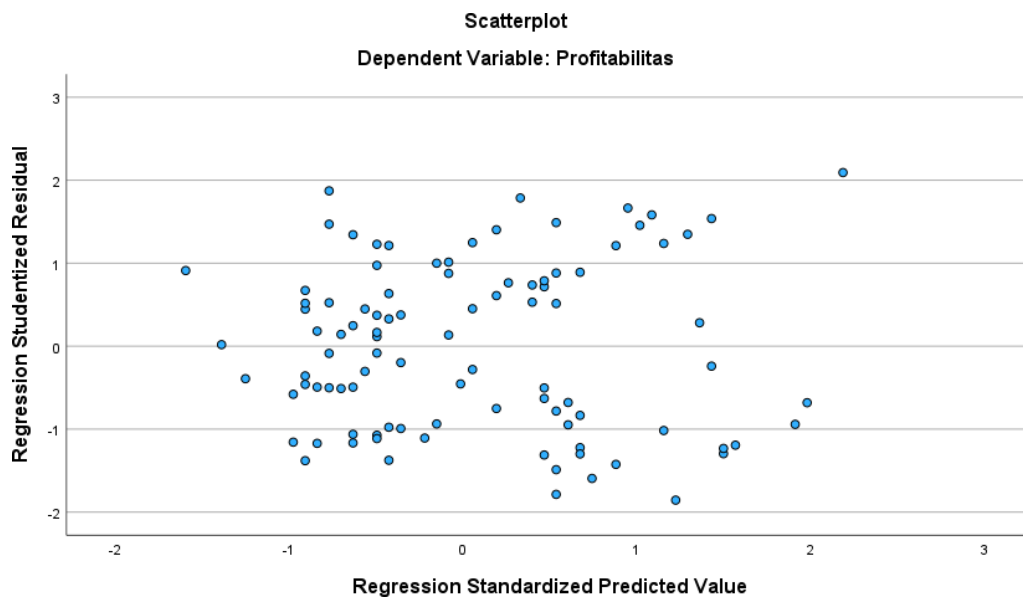
Based on the results of the normality test, a significance value of 0.05 was obtained, which means that the data is normally distributed.

**Tabel 1.3 Multicollinearity Test**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>	
Model	Collinearity Statistics

		Tolerance	VIF
1	Green Accounting	,968	1,033
	Corporate Social Responsibility	,968	1,033
a. Dependent Variable: Profitabilitas			
source: Output SPSS 29, processed (2025)			

Based on the multicollinearity test results data above, it can be concluded as follows: 1) Based on the results of variable X1, namely the green accounting variable, the tolerance result is 0.968 and the VIF result is 1.033. So it can be concluded that the green accounting variable does not experience multicollinearity problems because the tolerance value is higher than 0.10 and the VIF value is smaller than 10. 2) Based on the results of variable X2, namely the corporate social responsibility variable, the tolerance value is 0.968 and the VIF value is 1.033. So it can be concluded that the corporate social responsibility variable does not experience multicollinearity problems because the tolerance value is higher than 0.10 and the VIF value is smaller than 10.



Picture 1.1 Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on the test results above, it is known that all independent variables, namely green accounting and corporate social responsibility, have a dispersed distribution pattern. Based on the test criteria used, it can be concluded that all research data do not exhibit heteroscedasticity.

Tabel 1.4 Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary <sup>b</sup>					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,557 <sup>a</sup>	,311	,289	13,57977	1,679
a. Predictors: (Constant), GA, CSR					
b. Dependent Variable: Profitabilitas					

source: Output SPSS 29, processed (2025)

Based on the table, it can be seen that the Durbin Watson value is 1.679. For dU of 1.7152 and dL of 1.6337 obtained through the Durbin Watson table with the number of n (research samples) of 100 data and k (independent variables) amounting to 2 minus 1 (dependent variables). Thus, the Durbin Watson value lies between -2 to 2 (-2 < 1.679 < 2), so it can be ascertained that the regression model does not have symptoms of autocorrelation and can be continued to carry out further tests.

**Tabel 1.5 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-14,195	15,496		-,916	,362		
	Green Accounting	28,506	15,270	,179	1,867	,065	,993	1,007
	Corporate Social Responsibility	40,598	12,721	,306	3,191	,002	,993	1,007

a. Dependent Variable: Profitabilitas

source : Output SPSS 29, processed (2025)

Berdasarkan hasil data di atas, maka dapat diperoleh persamaan sebagai berikut:

$$Y = -14,195 + 28,506X_1 + 40,598X_2 + e$$

**Tabel 1.6 Partial Hypothesis Test (t-Test)**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-14,195	15,496		-,916	,362
	Green Accounting	28,506	15,270	,179	1,867	,065
	Corporate Social Responsibility	40,598	12,721	,306	3,191	,002

a. Dependent Variable: Profitabilitas

source : Output SPSS 29, processed 2025

Based on the table above, the results of the partial t-test can be concluded as follows:

1. The Effect of Green Accounting Implementation on Profitability

Based on the t-test results, the calculated t-value is <t-table, i.e., 0.966 < 1.984, and the significance value is 0.065 > 0.05. This means that green accounting does not affect profitability. Therefore, it can be concluded that the results of the first hypothesis (H1), which states that green accounting does not have a positive and significant effect on profitability, are supported. These results align with research conducted by Kholmi & Nafiza (2022), which states that many companies still do not disclose environmental costs because they do not want to incur losses. Companies must consider their ability to cover environmental costs, environmental prevention costs, and other costs to avoid a negative impact on the company's efforts to achieve maximum profitability.

2. The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Profitability

Based on the results of the t-test that has been conducted, it is known that the calculated t value < t table is 4.691 > 1.984 and a significant value of 0.002 < 0.05. This means that corporate social responsibility has an effect on profitability, so it can be concluded that the results of the second hypothesis (H2) which states that corporate social responsibility has a positive and significant

effect on profitability are supported. These results indicate that the disclosure of social responsibility carried out well by the company, as measured by the GRI G4 proxy, has a sustainable impact on the level of company profitability calculated by GPM. This shows in this context, corporate social responsibility actions are directly related to the financial performance or profitability of the company. The better the CSR disclosure carried out by the company, the more it will increase the profitability of the company. Good CSR disclosure can strengthen the reputation and improve the company's good image in the eyes of the public and investors. If referring to stakeholder theory which states that all stakeholders have the right to information about the company's operational activities which is used as a basis for decision making. If the company carries out good CSR disclosure, this will increase public purchasing power and attract investors to invest their shares in the company. This can certainly increase the company's profitability. The results align with research (Heryanto & Juliarto, 2017), which found that corporate social responsibility has a positive impact on profitability. Legitimacy theory suggests that mining companies that effectively implement corporate social responsibility (CSR) will be better accepted by the public and government. This helps improve reputation, attract investors, reduce legal risk, and make operations more efficient. All of these factors can drive increased profitability, making CSR not only a social responsibility but also a profitable business strategy. Gista & Prastiwi (2022) state that the better a company implements CSR, the greater its impact on long-term sustainability.

**Tabel 1.7 Simultaneous Hypothesis Test (f-Test)**

ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3383,690	2	1691,845	7,382	,001 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	21773,871	95	229,199		
	Total	25157,561	97			
a. Dependent Variable: Profitabilitas						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Corporate Social Responsibility, Green Accounting						

Sumber : Output SPSS 29, processed 2025

Based on the table, the calculated f-value is 13.555, while the table f-value is 3.09, with a significance level of  $0.001 < 0.05$ . Therefore, it can be concluded that the research model has a significant simultaneous influence between the independent variables, namely Green Accounting and Corporate Social Responsibility, on profitability. This demonstrates the importance of environmental and social aspects in company operations and their impact on profitability. Companies that implement sustainability practices such as green accounting and CSR simultaneously have the potential to increase their profitability. This may occur because these practices can create added value for the company, improve the company's image among consumers and investors, and reduce environmental and social risks that can impact company performance. However, it is important to remember that these results are based on the data and analytical methods used in this study. There are other factors that may influence the relationship between these variables and may require further research (Singh et al. 2023).

However, these findings are limited by the data and analytical approach applied in this study. Various other external factors may contribute to the interaction between these variables, necessitating further exploration through further research. Furthermore, the dynamics of these relationships may differ across industry sectors or business types. Therefore, corporate leaders are advised to carefully evaluate the adoption of sustainable practices to support increased profitability, taking into account the unique context and operational characteristics of each business entity, as recommended by Elkington (1997) in the Triple Bottom Line concept, which emphasizes the balance between economic, social, and environmental aspects.

**Tabel 1.8 Coefficient of Determination Test (R<sup>2</sup>)**

Model Summary <sup>b</sup>					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,557 <sup>a</sup>	,311	,289	13,57977	1,679
a. Predictors: (Constant), GA, CSR					
b. Dependent Variable: Profitabilitas					

source : Output SPSS 29, processed 2025

Based on the research results presented in Table 4.8, the adjusted R-square is 0.280, or 28%. This means that profitability (Y) in mining companies is influenced by the independent variables, namely green accounting and corporate social responsibility, by 28%, while the remaining 72% is influenced by other variables outside this study.

## Discussion

### 1. The Influence of Green Accounting on Profitability in Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020 – 2024.

Based on the results of the t-test that has been conducted, it is known that the calculated t value is 0.966 while the t-table value is 1.984 with a significance level of  $0.065 > 0.05$ . Therefore, it can be concluded that Green Accounting has no significant effect on Profitability as measured by Gross Profit Margin (GPM) in Mining Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020 - 2024. Therefore, it can be said that hypothesis 1 is rejected. These results agree with research conducted by Kholmi & Nafiza, (2022) which states that there are still many companies that do not disclose environmental

costs because the company does not want to experience losses. Where companies must pay attention to the ability to incur environmental costs, environmental prevention costs, and other costs so as not to negatively impact the company's efforts to achieve maximum profitability.

## **2. The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Profitability in Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020 – 2024**

Based on the results of the t-test that has been conducted, it is known that the calculated t value is 4.691 while the t-table value is 1.984 with a significance level of  $0.002 < 0.05$ . Therefore, it can be concluded that corporate social responsibility has a positive and significant effect on the profitability of mining companies in the 2020-2024 period as measured by GPM. These results indicate that the disclosure of social responsibility carried out well by the company, as measured by the GRI G4 proxy, has a sustainable impact on the level of company profitability calculated by GPM. This shows in this context, corporate social responsibility actions are directly related to the financial performance or profitability of the company. The better the CSR disclosure carried out by the company, the more it will increase the profitability of the company. Good CSR disclosure can strengthen a company's reputation and enhance its image in the eyes of the public and investors. Stakeholder theory states that all stakeholders have the right to information about a company's operational activities, which is used as a basis for decision-making. A company's effective CSR disclosure will increase public purchasing power and attract investors to invest in the company. This, in turn, can increase profitability. The company itself. The results align with research (Heryanto & Juliarto, 2017), which found that corporate social responsibility has a positive impact on profitability. Referring to legitimacy theory, mining companies that implement corporate social responsibility effectively will be more accepted by the public and government. This helps improve reputation, attract investors, reduce legal risk, and make operations more efficient. All of these factors can drive increased profitability, making CSR not only a social responsibility but also a profitable business strategy. Gista & Prastiwi (2022) stated that the better a company implements CSR, the greater its impact on long-term sustainability.

## **3. The Influence of Green Accounting and Corporate Social Responsibility on Profitability in Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2020 – 2024**

Based on the results of the f-test, the calculated f-value is 13.555, while the table f-value is 3.09, with a significance level of  $0.001 < 0.05$ . Therefore, it can be concluded that green accounting and corporate social responsibility simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on profitability in mining companies. This demonstrates the importance of environmental and social aspects in company operations and their impact on profitability. Companies that implement sustainability practices such as green accounting and CSR simultaneously have the potential to increase their profitability. This may occur because these practices can create added value for the company, enhance the company's image among consumers and investors, and mitigate environmental and social risks that can impact company performance. However, it is important to note that these results are based on the data and analytical methods used in this study. Other factors may influence the relationship between these variables and

may require further research (Singh et al. 2023). However, these findings are limited by the data and analytical approach employed in this study. Various other external factors may also shape the interactions between these variables, necessitating further exploration through further research. Furthermore, the dynamics of these relationships may differ across industry sectors or business types. Therefore, company leaders are advised to carefully evaluate the adoption of these sustainable practices to support increased profitability, taking into account the unique context and operational characteristics of each business entity, as recommended by Elkington (1997) in the Triple Bottom Line concept, which emphasizes the balance between economic, social, and environmental aspects.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the analysis and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Green Accounting, proxied using a dummy, has no significant effect on profitability in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2020 to 2024.
2. Corporate Social Responsibility, as measured by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), has a positive and significant effect on profitability in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2020 to 2024.
3. The simultaneous implementation of green accounting and corporate social responsibility has an impact on profitability in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2020 to 2024.

## **SUGGESTIONS**

Based on the results of this study, the following recommendations can be made:

1. Future researchers should expand their research on profitability by including other variables such as environmental audits, taxation, and so on. Furthermore, future researchers could increase the number of observation periods to obtain a larger sample size and improve the accuracy of their research.
2. Companies should maximize the implementation of Green Accounting as a standard for assessing profitability. It is hoped that more basic and chemical industry companies will register and participate in PROPER activities and incur environmental costs to encourage the development of environmental awareness programs around their companies in accordance with applicable regulations, thereby increasing profitability and enabling them to compete and gain investor trust. This demonstrates that the combination of environmental accounting practices and corporate social responsibility can positively impact the profitability performance of companies in this sector. This study has several limitations.
3. Investors (shareholders), who play a crucial role in companies, are expected to pay greater attention to corporate awareness regarding the impact of their operational activities on the environment. Investors should conduct a review of the company's environmental performance when making funding decisions. Investors should avoid companies with low levels of environmental awareness as issues related to environmentally friendly industries are currently in the public eye.

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