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Article

The Effect of Green Accounting and Public Stock Ownership on Financial Performance: CSR Disclosure as an Intervening Variable in Basic and Chemical Industry Sector Companies Listed on the IDX 2021-2023

Yesi Pradipta Sitohang[1], Devi Astriani[2], Ade Trisyanto[3]

[1] Universitas Buana Perjuangan Karawang, Indonesia; email : ak21.yesisitohang@mhs.ubpkarawang.ac.id
[2] Universitas Buana Perjuangan Karawang, Indonesia; email : devi.astriani@ubpkarawang.ac.id
[3] Universitas Buana Perjuangan Karawang, Indonesia; email : adetrisyanto@ubpkarawang.ac.id

***** Corresponding Author : Yesi Pradipta Sitohang

Abstract: This study aims to analyze how green accounting and public share ownership affect financial performance through CSR disclosure in basic and chemical industry sector companies listed on the IDX in 2021-2023. The population in this study includes 111 companies. The method used in determining the sample based on the existing population is purposive sampling so that 37 samples are obtained. The analysis in this study was carried out through multiple linear regression through the help of data processing applications. The data analyzed is secondary data obtained from annual reports and sustainability reports of basic and chemical industry sector companies from the IDX and the company's official website. The findings of this study show that "green accounting variables have a significant effect on financial performance". Similarly, "public share ownership is proven to have a significant effect on financial performance". In contrast to the green accounting variable, "public share ownership and financial performance have no significant influence on CSR disclosure". In addition, "green accounting variables and public share ownership also have no influence on financial performance through CSR disclosure as an intervening variable".

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure, Financial Performance, Green Accounting, Public Share Ownership.

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1. Introduction

Financial performance describes how a company carries out its operational activities and the achievements achieved through these business activities. These achievements are measured through the profits obtained by the company. Financial performance is used as the main indicator to assess the success of a company from a financial aspect (Sekar & Puspitasari, 2023). When a company experiences positive growth, this indicates an increase in financial performance. Conversely, negative growth usually indicates a significant decline in financial conditions (Fujianti, 2022).

Green Accounting has a definition of the process of recognizing, recording, measuring, summarizing and reporting information comprehensively covering financial, social and environmental aspects. This process aims to provide a basis for decision making, both economic and non-economic, for interested parties (Saragih & Sembiring, 2019). The implementation of green accounting has a positive impact on the company's financial performance, one of which is by strengthening the company's image in the eyes of the public, which ultimately can encourage increased sales and profits.

Public share ownership refers to the portion of shares that are widely owned by the public without any special relationship between the company and the shareholders (Metri et al., 2021). The financial statements prepared by the company serve as a basis for parties with interests, both internal and external, such as investors, in decision making. Companies that are listed on the IDX are required to offer some of their shares to the public with a certain percentage determined in accordance with management policy.

CSR disclosure aims to support the company's operational activities and fulfill the needs and expectations of the community. In the industrial sector, environmental conservation efforts are very important so that companies have an obligation to be responsible for managing the surrounding environment. Information regarding the implementation of CSR is generally conveyed through sustainability reports. CSR is a company's effort to implement ethical behavior and activities that comply with regulations with the aim of improving the welfare of employees and the community (Nayenggita et al., 2019).

Table 1
Comparison of Green Accounting, Public Share Ownership, Financial Performance, and Corporate CSR Disclosure (2021-2023)

Company Code	Year	*Green Accounting*	Public Share Ownership	Financial performance	CSR Disclosure
IFSH	2021	0%	16%	20%	85%
	2022	100%	18%	22%	89%
	2023	100%	21%	25%	92%
OBMD	2021	0%	4%	25%	55%
	2022	100%	6%	32%	57%
	2023	100%	14%	33%	64%

Source: Annual Report of PT IFSH, PT OBMD (2021-2023)

From table 1, it can be seen that the increase in green accounting value every year reflects the increasing attention of companies to sustainability and environmental management. The main factor driving this is the increasing awareness of the importance of environmentally friendly business practices both from within the company itself and from external parties such as the government and investors. In addition, increasingly stringent regulations related to sustainability also contribute to encouraging companies to be more active in implementing green accounting in their operations. The increase in the percentage of public share ownership reflects the increasing openness of companies to the public and increased transparency in stock management. This can strengthen investor confidence and even encourage improvements in corporate governance and increase opportunities to obtain additional capital from the stock market. The increase in the percentage of public share ownership reflects the increasing openness of the company to the public and the increasing transparency in stock management. This can strengthen investor confidence and even encourage improvements in corporate governance and increase opportunities to obtain additional capital from the stock market. The increase in ROA indicates that the company is increasingly able to manage its assets optimally to increase profits. This efficiency can be achieved through improvements in the production process and the implementation of more appropriate business strategies. In addition, the increase in financial performance also reflects the company's increasingly strong competitiveness in the industry and its ability to adapt to market changes. The increasing percentage of CSR disclosure shows that companies are increasingly active in reporting activities related to social and environmental responsibility. This increase can be influenced by increasingly stringent regulations that require companies to be more transparent in disclosing the impact of their operations on society and the environment.

Several previous studies have discussed the influence between the application of green accounting and public share ownership and CSR disclosure on financial performance. However, the results obtained are still inconsistent so further research is still needed. Such as research conducted by (Anam, 2021) revealed that green accounting does not have a significant influence on CSR disclosure. In contrast to (Korniasari & Waskito Adi, 2021) who concluded that green accounting has a significant influence on CSR disclosure. This study is expected to provide empirical evidence regarding the influence of the application of green accounting and public share ownership in improving the company's financial performance through the role of CSR disclosure.

2. Literature Review

Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder theory states that companies have an obligation to provide value and benefits to all parties involved or affected by their production and operational activities. This means that companies should not only pay attention to internal profits but also need to consider the interests of various parties who contribute or are affected by the existence of the company, such as the general public, government agencies, suppliers, customers and shareholders. Because the sustainability of the company depends on the support of stakeholders, the company must strive to meet the needs and expectations of stakeholders (Rahmadani et al., 2021).

Legitimacy Theory

Legitimacy theory plays an important role for organizations because it relates to norms and boundaries and how to respond to various challenges faced. The theory also emphasizes the need to analyze organizational behavior in relation to its environment. This theory emphasizes that organizations must always ensure that their operations are in line with norms accepted by society so that their activities gain legitimacy from external parties. The essence of this theory is that organizations not only need to show concern for investor rights but also show concern for the rights of society in general (Windyar, 2024).

Green Accounting

Green accounting is a tool to identify and measure costs related to environmental materials and activities that are used as a basis for decision making in environmental management. The main objective is to recognize and prevent negative impacts that may arise from company activities. Green accounting reflects the company's efforts in contributing to environmental conservation (Windyar, 2024). The measurement of green accounting in this study uses a dummy method, namely by giving a score of 1 if the annual report or sustainability report contains one of the environmental costs, environmental operational costs, product recycling costs and environmental development costs. While giving a score of 0 if these items are not disclosed in the annual report or sustainability report.

Public share ownership

Public share ownership refers to the value of shares owned by the general public. These shares can be freely traded or sold by the company to investors. One of the main considerations for investors before buying shares is analyzing the company's reports. Transparent and complete reports are key factors for investors and contribute to increasing the number of investors. This share ownership gives the public a number of rights and obligations (Sekar & Puspitasari, 2023). Public share ownership in this study can be measured using a ratio scale with the following formula**:**

$$\text{Public Share Ownership} = \frac{\text{Number of Public Share Ownership}}{\text{Total Public Shares}} \times 100\%$$

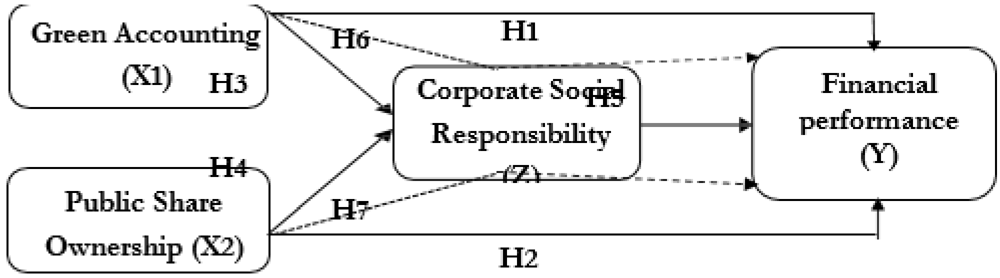
Financial performance

Financial performance is a factor that reflects a company's efficiency in achieving its goals. This is related to an understanding of the stability of the company's financial management. Financial performance can provide an overview and explanation of the use of funds and the results obtained which can be measured by comparing net profit after tax. Financial performance can also identify the extent to which losses and failures occur in achieving the target of managing sources of funds. This information is the basis for evaluation for management in designing planning and improvements in the following period (Ramadhani & Sulistyowati, 2023). In this study, Return on Assets (ROA) is used as a proxy in assessing financial performance. Financial performance measurement uses the formula:

$$\text{ROA} = \text{Net Profit} / \text{Total Assets} \times 100\%$$

Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

CSR reflects the ongoing commitment of a company or organization to act ethically and comply with applicable regulations and contribute to economic growth (Pratiwi et al., 2020). This effort is carried out to improve the welfare of employees and their families as well as improve the conditions of the surrounding environment and society in general. The measurement of CSR disclosure in this study uses indicators in accordance with the GRI standard or the abbreviation for "Global Reporting Initiative" which includes 77 disclosure criteria. Each disclosure item submitted by the company gets a score of 1 while items that are not disclosed get a score of 0. The total value of all items is then added up and divided by a



Green accounting contributes to improving company performance by focusing on efforts to preserve nature through an accounting approach. Its application includes the transfer of the company's economic resources to support funding for CSR activities. Legitimacy theory suggests that companies must find the right strategy to ensure the sustainability of operations and production processes carried out. In research (Salsabila & Widiatmoko, 2022) shows that green accounting has a significant positive effect on the company's financial performance. This research was also strengthened by (Pribowo, 2024) who found that green accounting can affect financial performance, thus the application of green accounting can make investors interested in making investments.

H1: Green Accounting has a significant effect on financial performance

Public share ownership is the portion of a company's shares that the general public owns according to the proportion set by management. The higher the proportion of public ownership, the company's reputation tends to increase. Based on stakeholder theory, the increasing number of public shareholders will encourage greater demands for transparency and accountability as well as compliance with sustainable business principles. This condition can have a positive impact on the company's financial performance because it encourages decision-making that accommodates the interests of stakeholders and is oriented towards creating long-term value. The results of Sekar & Puspitasari's (2023) study show that public share ownership has a significant positive effect on financial performance.

H2: Public share ownership has a significant effect on financial performance

Companies are required to submit reports on activities carried out that include information related to environmental policies and objectives as well as programs that have been designed and implemented including costs arising from disclosure of environmental problems. Legitimacy Theory explains that companies strive to align their activities and operations with community norms, values and expectations in order to gain acceptance and legitimacy from stakeholders. One way to achieve and maintain this legitimacy is to increase transparency through disclosure of information on sustainability practices such as green accounting and CSR. The results of Mustofa et al.'s (2020) research prove that green accounting has a significant positive effect on CSR disclosure.

H3: Green accounting has a significant effect on CSR disclosure

Financial reports are designed by management to provide information that can facilitate investors in assessing the company's performance and condition both for the present and the future. In accordance with the legitimacy theory, companies must manage their operational activities in line with social norms and expectations in order to gain support and acceptance from stakeholders. In this context, companies whose shares are owned by the public tend to be more motivated to disclose information related to CSR as a form of responsibility and an effort to maintain the trust of investors and the wider community. Research by Korniasari & Adi (2021) shows that public share ownership has a negative and significant effect on CSR disclosure. This negative relationship is possible because the company has not paid optimal attention to public shareholders.

H4: Public share ownership has a significant effect on CSR disclosure

To improve a good image in the public eye and get a positive response from the market, it is very important for companies to disclose CSR. This reflects the legitimacy theory where optimal CSR disclosure can make investors interested in investing their capital in the company which ultimately has a positive impact on improving financial performance. Research by Mustofa et al. (2020) shows results that reveal CSR disclosure has a significant positive effect on financial performance. Good financial performance can motivate companies to be more transparent in disclosing CSR activities because it can strengthen the company's image and attract the attention of stakeholders which ultimately contributes to improving financial performance.

H5: CSR disclosure has a significant effect on financial performance

The implementation of green accounting in companies can support increased spending related to social and environmental responsibility activities. This expenditure can attract the attention of investors where stakeholders examine the report and then see the company fulfilling its social responsibility and will make stakeholders interested in supporting the company which has an impact on improving financial performance. This is related to stakeholder theory where by meeting stakeholder expectations in terms of sustainability, companies can strengthen consumer trust and then attract more investment and reduce operational costs and overall improve their financial performance. The results of the study by Refalina et al. (2024) revealed that green accounting has a significant negative effect on financial performance through CSR disclosure. Spending on environmental costs is not always directly related to the level of implementation of CSR activities carried out by the company.

H6: Green accounting has a significant effect on financial performance through CSR disclosure

Public share ownership refers to shares circulating among the wider community which reflects the company's efforts to increase transparency and gain investor trust. If the company can maintain this trust, the stock price can rise and support the company's stability. In the theory of legitimacy, companies with a high proportion of public share ownership show a relatively greater level of transparency in CSR disclosure in order to meet the expectations of the community, investors and regulators. Good CSR disclosure can increase the trust of interested parties and the company's financial performance. However, the research findings of Rahmadani et al. (2021) revealed that public share ownership can have a significant negative impact on financial performance through CSR disclosure. These results show that if CSR disclosure is considered a burden, investors may see it as an expense that reduces profits and not as a profitable strategy.

H7: Public share ownership has a significant effect on financial performance through CSR disclosure

3. Research Method

This study applies a quantitative approach. The population in the study includes 111 companies and the determination of samples is done through the purposive sampling method. Based on the criteria that have been prepared, a number of 37 companies were obtained to be research samples**.**

Table 2

Results of Research Sample Selection

No	Criteria	Amount
1.	"Basic industry and chemical sector companies listed on the IDX"	111
2.	"Companies that are not listed consecutively for the period 2021-2023"	(18)
3.	"Companies that do not publish annual reports or sustainability reports during the 2021-2023 period"	(30)
4.	"Companies that do not disclose CSR in their annual reports or sustainability in the 2021-2023 period"	0
5.	"Companies that do not use the rupiah currency for reporting"	(26)
	Number of samples that meet the criteria	37
	Number of observations (37 x 3)	111

Source: BEI (Data Processed by Researchers 2025)

This study applies documentation techniques as a method of data collection. The data analyzed are secondary data obtained from the annual report and sustainability report of basic and chemical industry sector companies listed on the IDX and from the official website of each company. In order to examine the correlation between variables, the path analysis technique is used which aims to identify the direct or indirect influence of the independent variable (exogenous) on the dependent variable (endogenous). There is a regression model used which can be formulated below:

CSRDi = α + β1GA + β2 KSP + e1 (1)

ROA = α + β1CSRDi + β2GA + β3KSP + e2 (2)

Description:

ROA : Financial performance
CSRDi : CSR disclosure
GA : Green accounting
KSP : Public share ownership
Β : unstandardized regression coefficient
Ε : Error of term or confounding variable

4. Result And Analysis

Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistical tests are conducted to provide a general overview of the characteristics of the variables studied. Descriptive data processing presents information related to the sample size studied such as mean, standard deviation, max and min of each variable. The results of this analysis are displayed in table 3:

Table 3

Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Green Accounting	**111**	**0,00**	**1,00**	**0,7838**	**0,41353**
Public Share Ownership	**111**	**0,02**	**0,47**	**0,2473**	**0,10898**
Financial Performance	**111**	**-0,11**	**0,48**	**0,1708**	**0,15213**
CSR	**111**	**0,46**	**0,98**	**0,7595**	**0,12318**
Valid N (listwise)	**111**				

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

Normality test

The normality test is conducted to see whether the residuals in the regression model have a normal distribution or not. This test uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistical method.

Table 4

Results of Normality Test 1

	Unstandardized Residual	Information
N	**111**	
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	**0,179**	**Data is normally distributed**

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

In table 4, it can be seen that the test of unstandardized residuals produces an asymp sig of 0.179 > 0.05. These results show that the residual data has a normal distribution, thus the regression model is in accordance with the normality test.

Table 5

Results of Normality Test 2

	Unstandardized Residual	Information
N	**111**	
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	**0,200**	**Data is normally distributed**

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

In table 5, it can be seen that the test of unstandardized residuals produces an asymp sig of 0.200 > 0.05. These results show that the residual data has a normal distribution, thus the regression model is in accordance with the normality test.

Multicollinearity test

Multicollinearity testing is carried out to check whether there is a correlation between independent variables in the regression model. If no relationship is found between the independent variables, the regression model is considered feasible. A model is said to be free from multicollinearity symptoms if it has a tolerance value ≥ 0.10 and a VIF value ≤ 10. The results of the multicollinearity test are shown in table 6:

Table 6

Multicollinearity Test Results 1

	Collinearity Statistics	
Variable	Tolerance	VIF
Green Accounting	**0,985**	**1,015**
Public Share Ownership	**0,985**	**1,015**

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

In table 6, it can be seen that the tolerance results for each independent variable show a tolerance value of ≥ 0.10 and a VIF value of ≤ 10. From these results, a conclusion can be drawn that there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables in the regression model

Table 7

Multicollinearity Test Results 2

	Collinearity Statistics	
Variable	**Tolerance**	**VIF**
Green Accounting	0,977	1,024
Public Share Ownership	0,983	1,017
CSR	0,988	1,012

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

In table 7, it can be seen that the tolerance results for each independent variable show a tolerance value of ≥ 0.10 and a VIF value of ≤ 10. From these results, a conclusion can be drawn that no multicolinearity was found between the independent variables in the regression model.

Autocorrelation test

Autocorrelation testing is carried out to identify whether there is a relationship between the residuals (errors) of one observation with the residuals in the previous observation in a regression model.

Table 8

Autocorrelation Test Results 1

	Unstandardized Residual
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	**0,775**

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

In table 8 it can be seen that the value of Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) = 0.775 > 0.05. From these results, a conclusion can be drawn that there are no symptoms in the proposed regression model.

Table 9

Autocorrelation Test Results 2

	Unstandardized Residual
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	**0,505**

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

In table 9 it can be seen that the value of Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) = 0.505 > 0.05. From the results above, a conclusion can be drawn that there are no symptoms in the proposed regression model.

Heteroscedasticity test

Heteroscedasticity testing is carried out to determine whether the residual variance in the regression model is different between observations. If the residual variance is consistent between observations, this condition is called homoscedasticity. Conversely, if the variance is inconsistent, it is called heteroscedasticity. An ideal regression model should show homoscedasticity characteristics, namely no signs of heteroscedasticity.

Table 10

Results of Heteroscedasticity Test 1

	t	Sig.
(Constant)	**4,462**	**0,000**
Green Accounting	**0,974**	**0,332**
Public Share Ownership	**-1,398**	**0,165**

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

Table 11

Results of Heteroscedasticity Test 2

	t	Sig.
(Constant)	**1,231**	**0,221**
Green Accounting	**-0,259**	**0,796**
Public Share Ownership	**0,847**	**0,399**
CSR	**0,870**	**0,386**

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

In table 10 and table 11, it can be seen that each variable has a sig value > 0.05. So the test results do not show any indication of heteroscedasticity.

Coefficient of determination

The coefficient of determination is carried out to assess the extent to which the model can describe the variations in the dependent variable. This value describes how much influence the independent variable has on the dependent variable stated in percentage form.

Table 12

Results of the Determination Coefficient Test 1

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	**0,289**	**0,084**	**0,067**	**0,14696**

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

In table 12, the coefficient of determination r2 is 0.084. This value indicates that the financial performance variable is influenced by 8.4% of the green accounting variable and public share ownership and 91.6% is influenced by other factors not included in this study.

Table 13

Results of the Determination Coefficient Test 2

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	**0.151**	**0,023**	**-0,004**	**0,12346**

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

In table 13, the coefficient of determination r2 is 0.023. This value indicates that the financial performance variable is influenced by 2.3% of the green accounting variable and public share ownership and 97.7% is influenced by other factors not in this study.

Statistical test f

The statistical test f is used to check whether all independent variables simultaneously have a significant influence on the dependent variable.

Table 14

Results of the F1 Statistical Test

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	**Regression**	**0,213**	**2**	**0,107**	**4,939**	**0,009**
	Residual	**2,333**	**108**	**0,022**		
	Total	**2,546**	**110**			

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

In Table 14, it can be seen that the calculated F value is 4.939 while the F table value is at a sig value of 0.05 with degrees of freedom (df1 = 2 and df2 = 108) of 3.08. Because the calculated F exceeds the F table (4.939 > 3.08) and the probability significance value is 0.009 which is less than 0.05, thus a conclusion can be drawn that there is a significant simultaneous influence between the variables of green accounting and public share ownership on financial performance.

Table 15

Results of the F2 Statistical Test

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	**Regression**	**0,038**	**3**	**0,013**	**0,836**	**0.477**
	Residual	**1,631**	**107**	**0,015**		
	Total	**1,669**	**110**			

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

In Table 15, it can be seen that the calculated F value is 0.836 while the F table value is at a sig value of 0.05 with degrees of freedom (df1 = 3 and df2 = 107) of 2.69. Because the calculated F exceeds the F table (0.836 > 2.69) and the probability significance value is 0.477 which exceeds 0.05, thus it can be concluded that there is no significant influence of green accounting and public share ownership and financial performance on CSR disclosure.

Path analysis test

Path analysis is used in conducting tests on intervening variables with analysis or in other words using regression and correlation and the quality of previous implementation of its position. If the probability of significance is >0.05, then a conclusion can be drawn that the regression model has no heteroscedasticity and vice versa if <0.05 thus indicating the presence of heteroscedasticity in the model.

First regression equation

The first equation is used to analyze the extent of the influence of public share ownership and green accounting on ROA.

Table 16 Path Analysis Test Results 1

Coefficient		Std. Error	t	Sig.
C	**0,032**	**0,046**	**0,699**	**0,486**
Green Accounting	**0,069**	**0,034**	**2,018**	**0,046**
Public Share Ownership	**0,341**	**0,130**	**2,635**	**0,010**
R Square	**0,084**	**Durbin-Watson**		**1,725**
Adjusted R Square	**0,067**			

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

According to the regression results displayed in Table 16, the R^2 value is 0.084. This value is then used to calculate the value of e1 with the formula: $e1 = \sqrt{(1 - R^2)} = \sqrt{(1 - 0.084)} = \sqrt{0.916} = 0.957$. Thus, the regression equation formed next is:

ROA= 0.032+0.069GA+0.341KSP

The regression equation is described below:

1. The constant value of 0.032 indicates a positive influence or unidirectional relationship. This means that if all independent variables, namely green accounting and public share ownership, are in a fixed condition or have a value of 0, then the ROA value is 0.032.
2. The regression coefficient value for the green accounting variable is 0.069 with a sig value of 0.046 <0.05. This shows that green accounting has a positive and significant influence on ROA. This means that every one unit increase in green accounting can increase ROA by 0.069. Based on these results, H1 is accepted.
3. The regression coefficient value for the public share ownership variable is 0.341 with a sig value of 0.010 <0.05. This shows that public share ownership has a positive and significant influence on ROA. This means that every one unit increase in public share ownership can increase ROA by 0.341. Based on these results, H2 is accepted.

Second regression equation

The second equation is used to analyze the extent to which public share ownership and green accounting and ROA influence CSR.

Table 17Path Analysis Test Results 2

	Coefficient	*Std. Error*	t	Sig.
C	**0,766**	**0,039**	**19,649**	**0,000**
Green Accounting	**-0,034**	**0,029**	**-1,170**	**0,245**
Public Share Ownership	**0,021**	**0,112**	**0,190**	**0,850**
Financial performance	**0,088**	**0,081**	**1,093**	**0,277**
R Square	**0,023**	**Durbin-Watson**		**2,195**
Adjusted R Square	**-0,004**			

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

According to the regression results presented in table 17, the R2 value is 0.023. This value is then used to calculate the value of e1 with the formula: e1 = √1-R2 = √1-0.023 = √0.977 = 0.988. Thus, the regression equation formed next is:

CSR = 0.766 – 0.034GA + 0.021KSP + 0.088ROA

The regression equation is described below:

1. The constant value of 0.766 indicates a positive influence or unidirectional relationship. This means that if all independent variables, namely green accounting and public share ownership, are in a fixed condition or have a value of zero, then the ROA value is 0.766.
2. The regression results show that green accounting has a coefficient of -0.034 with a significance level of 0.245> 0.05. This shows that the green accounting variable does not have a significant effect on CSR disclosure. Although a one-unit increase in green accounting is associated with a decrease in CSR value of 0.034, the relationship is not statistically significant. Based on these results, H3 is rejected.
3. The regression results show that public share ownership has a coefficient of 0.021 with a significance level of 0.850> 0.05. This shows that the public share ownership variable does not have a significant effect on CSR disclosure. Although a one-unit increase in public share ownership is associated with an increase in CSR value of 0.021, the relationship is not statistically significant. Based on these results, H4 is rejected.
4. The regression results show that ROA has a coefficient of 0.088 with a significance value of 0.277 > 0.05. This shows that the ROA variable does not have a significant effect on CSR disclosure. Although a one-unit increase in ROA is associated with an increase in CSR value of 0.088, the relationship is not statistically significant. Based on these results, H5 is rejected.

Sobel test

The Sobel test is used to test whether CSR disclosure can act as a mediating variable in the correlation between green accounting and public share ownership on ROA:

$$Sab = \sqrt{b^2Sa^2 + a^2Sb^2 + Sa^2Sb^2}$$

a : "independent variable coefficient (without mediator variable)"
b : "independent variable coefficient (with mediator variable)"
Sa : "standard error of independent variable (without mediator variable)"
Sb : "standard error of independent variable (with mediator variable)"

1. "The effect of green accounting (X1) on financial performance (Y) with CSR disclosure (Z) as an intervening variable".

   a. Calculating direct and indirect effects

      Direct effect = p1 = 0.069

      Indirect effect = p4 x p5 = -0.034 x 0.088 = -0.003

      Total effect = p1 + (p3 x p5) = 0.069 + (-0.034 x 0.088) = 0.066

   b. Calculating with the Sobel test = √-0.0342 . 0.0342 + 0.0692 . 0.0292 + 0.0342. 0.0292

= 0.003

c. Calculating the t statistic of the intervening effect

$$t = \frac{\textbf{Indirect effect}}{\textbf{Standard error of indirect effect}} \times \frac{-0{,}003}{0{,}003} = -1{,}20$$

Based on the results of partial t-test on the influence of green accounting on financial performance with CSR disclosure as an intervening variable statistically shows negative results that the value is -1.2 <1.982. This means that CSR disclosure cannot be a mediation between green accounting variables on financial performance.

2. The effect of public share ownership (X2) on financial performance (Y) with CSR disclosure (Z) as an intervening variable".

a. Calculating direct and indirect effects

Direct effect = p2 = 0.341

Indirect effect = p4 x p5 = 0.021 x 0.088 = 0.002

Total effect = p2 + (p5 x p5) = 0.341 + (0.021 x 0.088) = 0.343

b. Calculating with sobel = √ 0.0212 . 0.1302 + 0.3412 . 0.0812 + 0.1302 . 0.0812 = 0.029

c. Calculating the t statistic of the intervening effect

$$t = \frac{\textbf{Indirect effect}}{\textbf{Standard error of indirect effect}} \times \frac{0{,}002}{0{,}029} = 0{,}07$$

In accordance with the results of partial t-test on the influence of public share ownership on financial performance with CSR disclosure as an intervening variable statistically shows the results that the value of 0.07 <1.982. This means that CSR disclosure cannot mediate between public share ownership variables on financial performance.

Discussion

Green accounting affects financial performance

Financial performance is an indicator that shows the extent to which a company prepares financial reports correctly and reflects a healthy financial condition. If the company is able to control its operational activities optimally, the financial performance obtained will also be optimal. This study indicates that green accounting has a positive and significant effect on financial performance. This is because the company shows a commitment to managing environmental impacts. Based on the legitimacy theory, companies that implement green accounting try to meet the expectations and standards that apply in society. That way, public trust and the company's image will increase, which ultimately contributes to improving financial performance. These results are in accordance with research by Salsabila1 & Widiatmoko (2022) which indicates that green accounting has a positive and significant effect on financial performance.

Public share ownership affects financial performance

Shareholders play a role in overseeing the company's performance, thus supporting the company to continuously improve its effectiveness and performance. This study indicates that public share ownership has a positive and significant effect on financial performance. This is because the more public investors involved, the tighter the supervision given. This pressure encourages companies to maintain transparency and accountability. Referring to the stakeholder theory where companies are obliged to meet the expectations and interests of stakeholders including public shareholders. With increasing openness and investor trust, companies are more motivated to manage their operations and resources effectively, thus having a positive impact on financial performance. This finding is in line with the study of Sekar & Puspitasari (2023) which indicates that public share ownership has a positive and significant influence on financial performance.

Green accounting has an effect on CSR disclosure

To build a positive image in front of the public, companies need to disclose information and policies related to CSR. This study indicates that green accounting does not have a significant effect on CSR disclosure. This is because not all companies consider environmental costs as a major element in their social responsibility reporting. In many cases, CSR disclosure is still carried out as a form of administrative compliance without truly reflecting the implementation of green accounting in the company's operational activities. Legitimacy theory states that companies disclose CSR to gain acceptance from the public, but often this is only an effort to meet public expectations and not as real evidence of the environmental policies implemented. This finding is in accordance with Anam's research (2021) which indicates that green accounting does not have a significant effect on CSR disclosure.

Public share ownership has an effect on CSR disclosure

The annual report and sustainability report prepared by company management serve as a reference for investors to assess the company's performance and condition in the short or long term. This study indicates that public share ownership does not have a significant effect on CSR disclosure. This is because even though the number of public shareholders is quite large, not all investors demand transparency regarding CSR activities. Most shareholders focus more on financial gain than attention to CSR activities. The legitimacy theory explains that companies disclose CSR in order to gain recognition and trust from the public. However, if the encouragement from shareholders regarding sustainability issues is low, companies tend to be less motivated to actively disclose their CSR activities. These results are in line with research by Rahmadani et al. (2021) which indicates that public share ownership does not have a significant effect on CSR disclosure.

CSR disclosure affects financial performance

CSR disclosure is carried out by companies as an effort to build a good image in the public eye and obtain a positive response from the market. This study indicates that CSR disclosure does not have a significant effect on financial performance. Legitimacy theory explains that companies try to gain recognition and acceptance from the community by adjusting their activities and reporting according to public norms, values, and expectations. However, in reality, many companies disclose CSR only as a formality to maintain a good image without really showing a real commitment to CSR. As a result, even though CSR is disclosed, if it is not accompanied by real actions that have a positive impact, it is less able to increase investor confidence or affect the company's financial performance. This finding is in accordance with research by Huda et al. (2024) which indicates that CSR disclosure does not have a significant effect on financial performance.

Green accounting affects financial performance through CSR disclosure

Green accounting is a method used by companies to demonstrate their commitment to improving environmental performance. The information provided includes aspects of social and environmental accounting and finance. This study indicates that CSR disclosure cannot be a mediator between green accounting variables and financial performance. This is because the implementation of green accounting is often not well reflected in the CSR activities reported by the company. Many companies disclose CSR only as a form of fulfilling formal obligations and not as a real result of the implementation of environmental accounting. Referring to the stakeholder theory where companies should pay attention to the interests of all parties involved including society and the environment. However, when CSR disclosure does not really show the company's commitment to environmental conservation efforts, its impact on financial performance becomes less significant. This finding is in line with the research of Rahmadani et al. (2021) which indicates that green accounting does not have a significant impact on financial performance through CSR disclosure.

Public share ownership affects financial performance through CSR disclosure

This study indicates that CSR disclosure cannot mediate between public share ownership variables and financial performance. This is because high public share ownership is not always accompanied by a strong drive to disclose CSR information in depth. Legitimacy theory explains that companies carry out CSR disclosures in order to gain recognition and acceptance from the public by adjusting their activities and reporting to public norms and expectations. However, when public shareholders prioritize financial gain over social responsibility, companies become less motivated to present quality CSR information. As a result, the CSR disclosures made do not have a significant effect on financial performance. The findings of this study are in accordance with research conducted by Rahmadani et al. (2021) which indicates that public share ownership does not have a significant effect on financial performance through CSR disclosure.

5. Conclusion

The green accounting variable is proven to have a significant influence on financial performance. Companies that implement green accounting will have a positive impact on public trust and the company's image will increase, which ultimately contributes to improving financial performance.

The public share ownership variable is proven to have a significant influence on financial performance. Shareholders play a role in overseeing the company's performance, thus encouraging the company to continue to maintain transparency and accountability. With increasing openness and investor trust, companies are more motivated to manage their operations and resources effectively, which will have an impact on financial performance.

The green accounting variable is proven not to have a significant influence on CSR disclosure. CSR disclosure is still carried out as a form of administrative compliance without truly reflecting the implementation of green accounting in the company's operational activities.

The public share ownership variable is proven not to have a significant influence on CSR disclosure. Most shareholders focus more on financial gain than attention to CSR activities.

The CSR disclosure variable is proven not to have a significant influence on financial performance. Many companies disclose CSR only as a formality to maintain a good image without showing real commitment. As a result, even though CSR is disclosed but is not accompanied by real actions that have a positive impact, it does not affect the company's financial performance.

The green accounting variable is proven to have no significant effect on financial performance through CSR disclosure as an intervening variable. The implementation of green accounting in companies does not always produce direct financial benefits. Therefore, reporting environmental costs as part of CSR activities in financial statements is generally done voluntarily and not as a binding obligation.

The public shareholding variable is proven to have no significant effect on financial performance through CSR disclosure as an intervening variable. Public shareholders prioritize financial gain over social responsibility. As a result, companies are less motivated to present quality CSR information.

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