IRJEMS International Research Journal of Economics and Management Studies
Published by Eternal Scientific Publications
ISSN: 2583 – 5238 / Volume 2 Issue 4 October 2023 / Pg. No: 216-224
Paper Id: IRJEMS-V2I4P125, Doi: 10.56472/25835238/IRJEMS-V2I4P125

Original Article

Application of Green Accounting, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Profitability of Agricultural Companies with Firm Size as an Intervening Variable

[1]Felicia Clarissa, [2]Helisa Noviarty
[1,2]Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Tanjungpura, Pontianak, Indonesia.

Received Date: 14 October 2023 Revised Date: 24 October 2023 Accepted Date: 26 October 2023 Published Date: 30 October 2023

Abstract: *This study's objective is to look into how corporate social responsibility (CSR), green accounting, and firm size affect profitability. Companies in the agriculture sector listed between 2019 and 2021 on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) were the topic of this investigation. Based on a number of preset criteria, the research sample was chosen, with a total of 90 final observations chosen. The path analysis method was used to test the study hypothesis. The analysis's findings demonstrate that company size has no bearing on profitability when it comes to corporate social responsibility (CSR) and CSR through company size. Profitability is impacted by green accounting, though, and by the size of the organization. This shows the organization's size cannot control the variables relating to corporate social responsibility and profitability. Green accounting affects profitability through the extent of the business.*

Keywords: *Green Accounting, Corporate Social Responsibility, Firm Size, Profitability, Intervening.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Companies today must be able to maintain their competitiveness and carry out established strategies in order for their operational activities to be sustainable. The company looks at the financial fluctuations of each period as one of its methods. When examining the company's finances, the profitability ratio is crucial. The profitability ratio is a comparison used to ascertain, based on specific metrics, whether a company can discover profit from income connected to sales, assets, and equity. All businesses, across a range of industries and business sectors, including agricultural businesses, adhere to profitability.

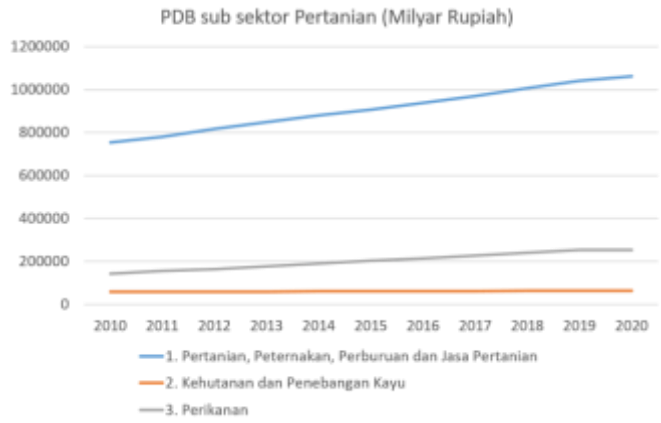

Figure 1: Graph of Gross Domestic Product of agricultural sub-sector in 2010-2020

Data from Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) demonstrate that the contribution of agriculture to the economy increased in 2020 by 15.46% from the previous year, which only grew by 13.57%. In addition, BPS data also shows that among a handful of sectors that were able to achieve positive growth in 2020, agriculture was one of the sectors that was able to grow by 2.19%. The sectors other than agriculture that also grew positively in 2020 were information and communication by 3.44% and water supply by 1.28%.

Beginning in 2020, plantation commodities dominated the expansion of the agricultural sector, and by the year's conclusion, the food crops sector was providing assistance. Plantation commodities that support income in the agricultural sector are cocoa, rubber, cloves, tobacco, and palm oil. Among these commodities, palm oil is the top. On its website, the

This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/2.0/)

Indonesian Palm Oil Association, or Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia (GAPKI), a group of businesspeople, asserts that the palm oil sector is resilient despite adversity.

Profitability is the capacity of an organization to generate revenue through sales and investment income (Novika et al., 2022). Profitability is the capacity of a business to make earnings from its efforts (Amran, 2018). Based on the Graph of the Gross Domestic Product of the agricultural sub-sector in 2010-2020, data can be observed agricultural sector companies in Indonesia have recently experienced rapid economic development and become a big supporter of the Indonesian economy and the disclosure of profitability that has been described, companies can make efforts to improve the Indonesian economy in the agricultural sector.

Pratiwi (2020) claims that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has left a small effect on profitability. Kholmi (2022) claims that while corporate social responsibility (CSR) has a beneficial impact on profitability, green accounting does not affect it. Nainggolan (2022) claims that the company's size has no positive influence significant to profitability. Dewi (2020) claims that Green Accounting has a positive impact on the size of the company. And then Ludfi (2018) states that CSR has no impact on the company's size. Research (by Unal et al., 2017) says that the firm's size has a favourable effect on profitability, and the result is also supported by the results of (Setiawan and Pereira, 2021), which state similar results. While research (Sukmayanti & Triaryati, 2019) states, firm size hurts profitability.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) and green accounting are the study's independent variables, while profitability is the dependent variable, and firm size serves as an intermediate. The adoption of green accounting and corporate social responsibility (CSR) through intermediaries would either positively or negatively affect the profitability of Indonesian agricultural companies listed on the IDX in 2019–2021, depending on the size of the company.

The three separate sorts of variables in this research article—independent variables, bound variables, and intervening variables (mediation)—distinguish it from other research studies. Due to the intervening variables in this study and its increased focus on Indonesian agricultural businesses featured on the IDX in 2019–2021, in addition to other differences, there is a route analysis technique. Therefore, the subject matter is "The application of green accounting, corporate social responsibility (CSR), and company size to the profitability of agricultural companies listed on the IDX".

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A) Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholders are crucial to the future sustainability of the company. This is so because stakeholders have the power to manage the resources necessary for the business to survive. The essential tenet of the stakeholder theory is that a firm is a legal entity that must not only act in its own best interests but also assist its stakeholders. Creditors, suppliers, shareholders, consumers, the community, the government, and other interested parties are stakeholders in this situation. The stakeholder hypothesis states that companies should aim to maximize profits for society, the environment, and the government, in addition to their owners and investors, or shareholders, who are referred to as stakeholders. Sari (2018) claims that because the existence of a corporation depends on stakeholder support, firm operations also take the stakeholders' approval into account. The corporation must adapt to stakeholders more as their numbers increase. Freeman (1984) says that a stakeholder is a person or a group of individuals who have the power to affect how a company operates in order to accomplish a goal.

B) Profitability Disclosure

Novika (2022) states that a company's ability to pursue profit in a certain time frame is assessed using the profitability ratio. The management's effectiveness, as determined by sales profit or investment income, is also shown by this ratio. While Hery (2018) states the profitability ratio, according to the statement, denotes the capacity of a company to make money with all of its resources and skills, including those obtained from capital, asset, and sales activities. Among the profitability ratios this study will look at is net profit margin. The percentage of net profit earned after taxes to sales revenue is measured by a profitability ratio linked to the net profit margin (Maulida, 2023).

C) Green Accounting

According to Lako's book Green Accounting, in order to generate financial, social, and environmental accounting information that is comprehensive, pertinent and beneficial to users in managing and making economic as well as non-economic decisions, financial, social, and environmental objects, transactions, or events must be recognized, valued, measured, recorded, summarized, reported, and disclosed in an integrated manner throughout the accounting process. The interaction between various facets of green accounting is also highlighted, with the goal of adding value for stakeholders in exchange for their support of the business, by stakeholder theory. (Hadriyaniet al., 2022). The ability of the business to control environmental costs in order to transition to an environmentally friendly industry determines the relationship between green accounting and profitability. Consequently, using green accounting techniques has an effect on the business's profitability to

increase company profits. Implementing good green accounting also helps the business maintain a strong reputation internally and externally for fulfilling its commitments to shareholders and stakeholders (Pasaribu, 2022).

Meiriani (2022) stated that the variables of green accounting positively affect against profitability. the study's outcome Chasbiandani (2019) also stated that the variables of green accounting positively affect against profitability too. While Kholmi (2022) claims that while corporate social responsibility (CSR) positively affects profitability, green accounting has no impact. According to research from Dewi (2020), the more the disclosure of green accounting, the larger the firm size that results from investors' investments in the company; hence, the Green Accounting variable has a positive impact on the size of the company. This is backed up by the company's strategy, which successfully employs green accounting to give the outside world a favourable view of the company and entice people to use its products.

D) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

CSR endeavours to assist bank managers in maximizing the value of the impact of their initiatives while minimizing losses to stakeholders. Najeminur (2021) revealed that the concept of CSR is a requirement law for companies that include ongoing commitments. An organization's or company's primary objective is to raise efficiency and productivity, and its operations are to maximize the benefits of stakeholders. But all this should be implemented by integrating ethical, environmental, and societal expectations into the economic processes of the enterprise. Corporate social responsibility (CSR), on the other hand, is a notion where firms actively integrate social and environmental issues into company operations and relationships with stakeholders in order to achieve sustainable business success. Elkington (1997), With his explanation of the triple bottom line, suggested that CSR policies and initiatives are ideally a type of participatory learning that may be used to empower communities.

Pratiwi (2020) claims that there is no discernible relationship between profitability and corporate social responsibility (CSR). According to Hadiyati (2018), regression analysis results demonstrate a substantial relationship between profitability and corporate social responsibility (CSR).

E) Firm Size

The size of a company will additionally include an impact on the fund's structure; the larger a company is, the more profitably it can be anticipated to grow. Larger businesses will be more stable and capable of turning a profit. Sales growth and leverage (debt ratio), in addition to firm size, are other elements that determine a company's profitability (Astriah et al., 2021). A firm's size will impact its profitability; the larger the company, the more profit it will earn. The management's decision-making on the company's usage of capital will be influenced by the size of the business in order to maximize profitability. If the calculation value rises, it indicates that overall assets will be properly utilized to enhance sales activities to generate profit. This condition can be stated as the positive influence of the total assets of business entities on profitability (Kamini et al., 2020).

Nainggolan (2022) demonstrates that the company's profitability is not much impacted by its size. Sukadana (2018) also states. The study found that the partial favorable impact of a company's size on profitability is not statistically significant. While previous research conducted by Jastine (2020) states that a company's size does not significantly impact profitability.

From the preceding explanation, the hypotheses that can be formulated are:

H1: Green Accounting affects profitability.
H2: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) affects profitability.
H3: Company size affects profitability.
H4: Green accounting affects the company's size as an intervening variable to profitability.
H5: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) affects the company's size as an intervening variable to profitability.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A) Sample and Population

Companies operating in the agricultural industry and the study's samples are stocks listed between 2019 and 2021 on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Simple random sampling, which is the random selection of a few groups of individuals or entities from the overall population, is the technique used to pick the sample. It ensures that each person or population member has a reasonable and equal chance of getting chosen. Agriculture, in its broadest sense, is an effort to produce food, fiber, and other items in agriculture that need human labor, including including various local animals and specific types of crops. For the purpose of making the best possible use of biological resources, agriculture is likewise a field of biology. Plant cultivation, animal husbandry, the use of microbes and other bio enzymes to transform them into other goods, and the breeding of animals are a few of the actions done to exploit these biological resources. As one of the agrarian nations, Indonesia can produce agricultural products worth up to 14.43% to 15% of the total gross domestic product, or PDM. As a result, one of Indonesia's cornerstones of economic strength is the agriculture sector (Universitas Medan Area, 2022).

Researchers chose to examine the agricultural sector because the contribution of the agricultural sector contributed to the Indonesian economy is increasing every year, especially in the agricultural sub-sector and also in the sub-sector of oil palm and rubber plantations. Especially during the COVID-19 pandemic when other sectors were experiencing a decline, but the agricultural sector experienced a drastic increase. Beginning in 2020, plantation commodities dominated the expansion of the agricultural sector, and by the year's conclusion, the food crops sector was providing assistance. Plantation commodities that support income in the agricultural sector are cocoa, rubber, cloves, tobacco, and palm oil. Among these commodities, palm oil is the top. A group of entrepreneurs belonging to the Indonesian Palm Oil Association or Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia (GAPKI) claims on its website that the palm oil industry remains strong in its challenges.

The research methodology utilized in this investigation was quantitative in nature. A type of teaching called quantitative research uses numerical data to examine facts about a particular subject. Quantitative research needs numerical data that is studied and researched utilizing descriptive statistical data analysis techniques in order to evaluate a variety of hypotheses. The traditional hypothesis tests used in quantitative research include normality tests, multicollinearity tests, heteroscedasticity tests, autocorrelation tests, and multiple regression analysis data, including determination coefficient test, F test, and T-test calculated using SPSS software.

Researchers have looked over the financial records reports from the agricultural sector on sustainably and annual businesses featured in the IDX listing for the 2019–2021 period to gather information. The www.idx.co.id website, or the official website of the farm sector firms in Indonesia, serves as the study's analytical unit. Because they significantly contribute to the community's basic needs and way of life and have a close relationship with the environment, businesses in the agriculture sector were picked.

Table 1: Sample Selection

No	Description	Sample Selection
1	Companies in the agricultural sector that are listed on IDX for the years 2019 through 2021	39
2	A Company Performance Rating Assessment Program in Environmental Management or *Penilaian peringkat Kinerja Perusahaan dalam Pengelolaan Lingkungan* (PROPER) and the 2019–2021 term are not available to businesses that do not present sustainability reports.	(9)
	Number of companies selected as sample	30
	Number of research observation data (30x3)	90

B) Variable Measurement

a. Profitability

a profitability ratio associated with the ratio of sales revenue to net profit after taxes is known as the net profit margin (Maulida, 2023). The term "profit margin ratio" also applies to this net profit margin. Using the formula below, this ratio evaluates net profit after tax against sales.

$$\text{Net profit ratio} = \frac{\text{net income}}{\text{revenue}}$$

b. Green Accounting

In this study, an assessment of green accounting will be used using the Program for Company Performance Rating and Assessment (PROPER). One compliance metric used by Indonesian enterprises that prioritize the environment is environmental performance. The environmental sustainability of a business can be evaluated using the Company Performance Rating Assessment Program in the Environment (PROPER) (Lako, 2018). Environmental performance can be used with benchmarks using color levels, such as gold with a score of 5, green with a score of 4, blue with a score of 3, red with a score of 2, and black with a score of 1.

c. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The metrics employed to assess the increase in CSR disclosure focus on indicators found in the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). In this study, researchers will use GRI G4, a systematic reference that is a guideline for companies in writing sustainability reports where there are 91 indicators that must be met by each company. The use of this quantification technique results in a score of one if the indicator statement has been performed and will be given a zero score if the indicator statement is not published within the yearly report of the business. Based on GRI G4, 91 statements of Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure indicators could be obtained using the following formula.

$$\text{CSRDI} = \frac{\Sigma \text{Xi}}{\text{n}}$$

d. Firm Size

When companies try to get access to funding from investors and creditors, the size of the company becomes a thing that deserves attention. This is because the company's size plays a significant part in applied microeconomics and industrial organization. Company size also exerts an important influence on various studies, such as economies of scale on production, capital markets, profitability, diversification, regulation, corporate balance sheets, research and development (R&D), and technological innovation (Aghnitama et al., 2021).

The management's decision-making on the company's usage of capital will be influenced by the size of the business in order to maximize profitability. If the calculation value rises, it indicates that overall assets will be properly utilized to enhance sales activities to generate profit. This condition can be stated as the positive influence of the total assets of business entities on profitability (Kamini et al., 2020). The size of the company can be ascertained using the following formula.

$$\text{Size} = \text{Ln}(\text{total asset})$$

C) Research Model

a. Path Analysis

Land (1969) states that when an independent variable influences the dependent variable directly and indirectly, path analysis can be used to examine the resulting causal linkages through multiple regression. Path analysis is frequently employed in the social sciences, economics, and human behavior-related fields of study. In order to make path analysis easier to interpret, causal relationships between variables are presented as images.

The use of regression analysis to evaluate the causal linkages involving variables (causal models) that have already been established based on theoretical foundations is known as path analysis. Multiple linear regression analysis gave rise to path analysis. If a model is created utilizing the results of the analysis of Green Accounting and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on profitability using business size as an influencing factor, then the stages in line with Ghozali (2018) following this formula :

1. The first substructure equation:

$$SZE = \beta 1\text{GRE} + \beta 2\text{CSR} + \varepsilon 1$$

2. The second substructure equation :

$$\text{PRF} = \beta 3\text{GRE} + \beta 4\text{CSR} + \beta 5\text{SZE} + \varepsilon 2$$

3. The third substructure equation :

$$\text{PRF} = \beta 3\text{GRE} + \beta 4\text{CSR} + \beta 5\text{SZE} + \varepsilon 2$$

Information:
GRE = Green Accounting CSR = Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
SZE=Company size PRF = Profitability
ZGRE= Green Accounting through Company Size
ZCSR = Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) through Company Size
ε = Error

D) Results

a. Descriptive Analysis Test

Depending on the outcome of descriptive static analysis in Table 2, it can be obtained that Green Accounting results have 10.00 as the lowest value and 50.00 as the highest. This variable has a mean value of 30.00 and a standard deviation of 15.14. The lowest score is 13.00 for corporate social responsibility, while the highest score is 91.00. This variable has a mean value of 52.59 and a standard deviation of 26.92. The company's size has a maximum value of 99.00 and a lowest value of 15.00. This variable has a mean value of 46.10 and a standard deviation of 26.06. The lowest value of profitability is 0.80, while the greatest number is 94.00. This variable has a mean value of 46.74 and a standard deviation of 27.90. It is clear from the numerous assertions that have been discussed that due to fluctuations in the range of all the variables, the standard deviation is less than the average value.

Table 2: Descriptive Analysis Test

Variable	n	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. deviation
Green Accounting (X1)	90	10,00	50,00	30,00	15,14
Corporate Social responsibility (X2)	90	13,00	91,00	52,59	26,92
Firm Size (Z)	90	15,00	99,00	46,10	26,06
Profitability (Y)	90	08,00	94,00	46,74	27,90
Valid N (listwise)	90				

b. Classic Assumption Test

One Example, Smirnov-Komogorov, in Table 2 shows the value at Asymp. sig (2-tailed) is 0.076, which is greater than 0.05. The significance value of the Green Accounting variable (X1) is 0.896, contingent upon the results of the multicollinearity test in Table 3. The Corporate Social Responsibility (X2) variable has a significance value of 0.948. The Firm Size (Z) variable has a significance value of 0.932. Based on these findings, it can be said that the regression model does not contain heteroscedasticity because all significant values are greater than 0.05 and the VIF independent variable is less than 10; therefore, there is homoscedasticity.

Table 3: One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		90
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	0,0000000
	Std. Deviation	25,60233873
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0,089
	Positive	0,089
	Negative	-0,060
Test Statistic		0,089
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.076[c]
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

The results of the heteroscedasticity test show that the green accounting variable (X1) has a significant value of 0.098. Corporate Social Responsibility (X2) is a variable whose significance value is 0.099. The Firm Size (Z) variable yielded a significance value of 0.770 for the variable. These results show that the regression model exhibits homoscedasticity and lacks heteroscedasticity, with a total significance value greater than 0.05.

Table 4: Multicollinearity and Heterokedasticity test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
	(Constant)	-0,089	6,870		-0,013	0,990		
	X1	0,942	0,180	0,496	5,239	0,000	0,896	1,117
	X2	0,070	0,098	0,066	0,713	0,478	0,948	1,055
	Z	0,163	0,127	0,119	1,288	0,201	0,932	1,073
Dependent Variable: Y								

Table 4's Durbin-Watson test findings are evident from the autocorrelation test results 1.634, between 1.588 (dL) and 1.649 (dU). Consequently, it can be said that in this regression equation, there is no autocorrelation.

Table 5: Durbin – Watson Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.557[a]	0,311	0,287	27,766	1,6346
a. Predictors: (Constant), Z, X2, X1					
b. Dependent Variable: Y					

c. Hypothesis Test

Table 6 is a list of the hypothesis test outcomes. In this experiment, the significance threshold was fixed at 5%, or 0.05. The H1 hypothesis, according to which Green Accounting influences Profitability, is accepted since the significant value of the Green Accounting (X1) → Profitability (Y) variable hypothesis test is 0.000 less than 0.05, which is smaller than 0.05. With a significance score of 0.478, greater than 0.05, the Corporate Social Responsibility (X2) → Profitability (Y) variable hypothesis test rejects the H2 hypothesis and demonstrates that CSR has no impact on profitability. The significant value of the test for the hypothesis, which holds that business size has no effect on profitability, allows one to conclude that the H3 hypothesis is not supported, is higher than 0.05 by 0.201. Because the H4 hypothesis is accepted and Green Accounting (X1) has an impact on Firm Size, the significant value of the Firm Size (Z) hypothesis test for Green Accounting (X1) is 0.024 less than 0.05. The H5 hypothesis—which holds that Corporate Social Responsibility (X2) has no effect on Firm Size—is rejected since the significance value of the Firm Size (Z) Profitability (Y) hypothesis test is 0.641 higher than 0.05.

Table 6: Hypothesis Test

Variable		Koefisien	t	Sig.
Green Accounting (X1) → Profitability (Y)	-	0,496	5,239	0,000
Corporate Social responsibility (X2) → Profitability (Y)	-	0,066	0,713	0,478
Firm Size (Z) → Profitability (Y)	-	0,119	1,288	0,201
Green Accounting (X1) → Firm Size (Z)	-	0,148	2,305	0,024
Corporate Social responsibility (X2) → Firm Size (Z)	-	0,050	0,468	0,641
F	12,916			0,000
F (Intervening)	3,165			0,000
Adj R2	0,770			
Adj R2 (Intervening)	0,552			

E) Discussion

a. Green Accounting affects profitability.

Profitability is impacted by green accounting variables, according to the analysis's findings. If a corporation has adopted environmental accounting and revealed environmental costs in its financial statements, green accounting will be evaluated. Companies will incur more taxes to be paid by increasing environmental costs (Kholmi et al., 2022). The study's findings are consistent with earlier, independently carried out research (Kholmi, 2022), which claims that corporate social responsibility (CSR) has a beneficial impact on profitability, while green accounting has no impact on it.

b. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) affects profitability.

Profitability is doesn't impacted by Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) factors, according to the analysis's discoveries. Companies that pay attention to stakeholders may be one way to boost public trust and there is a chance that sales or income of business entities will also rise. Companies that pay attention to stakeholders may be able to obtain capital that can be used to implement beneficial social and environmental activities and as a special concern of what the company does. The findings of this research aren't consistent with Sundari (2022), which states that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has a significant positive impact on profitability.

c. Company size affects profitability.

The investigation's findings show that a company's profitability is unaffected by its fluctuating size. This indicates that the acquisition of assets exceeds the capacity of the business to manage resources to boost business profitability. It is, therefore, expected that the company will be able to retain its assets and make better use of them in the hopes that the profitability realised later on will either increase or stay stable. While Pradnyaniti (2018) states that a company's scale significantly reduces its profitability, and the claim contradicts the study's conclusions.

d. Green accounting affects the company's size as an intervening variable to profitability.

The analysis's findings indicate that the green accounting variable impacts the business size as an intermediary factor in profitability. The study's findings align with existing research carried out by Dewi (2020), which claims that green accounting has a favorable impact on a company's size. In line with Dewi, the firm size will expand as a result of investors' investments in the company and the greater the disclosure of green accounting. This is supported by the business's Green Accounting strategy, which gives the organization a positive public image and encourages customers to buy its products.

e. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) affects the company's size as an intervening variable to profitability.

The analysis's findings show that, as an intermediary component in profitability, the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) variable does not affect the business size. The interpretation of the breadth of corporate social responsibility disclosure to large and small pharmaceutical companies' positive investor perception is not the primary consideration in business valuation, so it has little bearing on the company's value. Corporate social responsibility measurement indicators using GRI 4 do not have limitations seen from the size of the company, both large and small. The study's conclusions align with earlier investigations by Rahmantari (2021), which state that Company size cannot moderate the relationship of CSR and Corporate Value.

IV. CONCLUSION

The impact of green accounting, firm size, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) as potential complicating factors on profitability were examined in this study. For the purposes of this study, a total of 20 companies in the agriculture sector that met the sample requirements were listed in consecutive order from 2019 to 2021 on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The conclusion that green accounting affects profitability results from factual analysis and ongoing dialogue. Company size is an intervening element that influences both corporate social responsibility (CSR) and green accounting, but it does not affect profitability. The decision of disclosure points for the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) variable is a study restriction.

Because the GRI G4 standard is the most recent version of the GRI standard and earlier researchers employed the earlier GRI standard, the determination of carbon emission disclosure points varies from one researcher to another. Because the points of CSR disclosure have not been updated in-depth by each company in the sustainability report, this CSR measurement does not employ any reference researchers.

Future study submissions are anticipated to make use of profitability metrics outside net profit margin, like return on equity or return on assets. The objective is to be able to more clearly understand test results that are more diverse when using various sorts of profitability. Additionally, since there are still few papers that test green accounting and CSR variables, research can be done utilizing diverse industries like banking or technology using these two variables. It is hoped that future research will produce significant findings using these two variables.

V. REFERENCES

[1] Aghnitama, R. D., Aufa, A. R., & Hersugondo, H. (2021). Market Capitalization dan Profitabilitas Perusahaan dengan FAR, AGE, EPS, dan PBV sebagai Variabel Kontrol. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Manajemen*, *18*(02), 01–11. https://doi.org/10.36406/jam.v18i02.392

[2] Amran, A. (2018). Pengaruh Sanksi Perpajakan, Tingkat Pendapatan Dan Kesadaran Wajib Pajak Terhadap Kepatuhan Wajib Pajak Orang Pribadi. *Atestasi : Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi*, *1*(1), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.57178/atestasi.v1i1.53

[3] Astriah, S. W., Akhbar, R. T., Apriyanti, E., & Tullah, D. S. (2021). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas Dan Leverage Terhadap Manajemen Laba. *Jurnal Akuntansi*, *10*(2), 387–401. https://doi.org/10.37932/ja.v10i2.437

[4] Chasbiandani, T., Rizal, N., & Indra Satria, I. (2019). Penerapan Green Accounting Terhadap Profitabitas Perusahaan Di Indonesia. *AFRE (Accounting and Financial Review)*, *2*(2), 126–132. https://doi.org/10.26905/afr.v2i2.3722

[5] Dewi, M. A. (2020). Pengaruh Green Accounting Dan Dividend Payout Ratio Terhadap Firm Size Melalui Csr Sebagai Variabel Intervening. *BISMA: Jurnal Bisnis Dan Manajemen*, *14*(1), 34. https://doi.org/10.19184/bisma.v14i1.16827

[6] Elkington, J. (1997). *Cannibals with Forks: The Triple Bottom Line of 21st Century Business*. New Society.

[7] Freeman, R. E., Harrison, J. S., Wicks, A. C., Parmar, B. L., & Colle, S. de. (1984). *Stakeholder Theory: The State of the Art* (1st ed.). Cambridge University.

[8] Ghozali, I. (2018). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate Dengan Program IBM SPSS 21 Update PLS Regresi* (9th ed.). Universitas Diponegoro.

[9] Hadiyati, R. (2018). *Pengaruh Program Corporate Social Responsibility (Csr) Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Muamalat Indonesia*. http://repository.iainbengkulu.ac.id/id/eprint/3191

[10] Hery. (2018). *Analisis Laporan Keuangan : Integrated and Comprehensive Edition.* (3rd ed.). PT. Gramedia.

[11] Jastine, V., & Susanto, L. (2020). Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Profitability Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bei. *Jurnal Paradigma Akuntansi*, *4*(4), 1643–1652. https://doi.org/10.24912/jpa.v4i4.21397

[12] Kamini, N. P. A. D., Novitasari, N. L. G., & Saitri, P. W. (2020). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Struktur Aktiva, dan Size terhadap Struktur Modal pada Perusahaan Barang Konsumsi di Bei Periode Tahun 2017-2019. *Jurnal Kharisma*, *2*(3), 253–271.

[13] Kholmi, M., & Nafiza, S. A. (2022). Pengaruh Penerapan Green Accounting dan Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Profitabilitas (Studi Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar di BEI Tahun 2018-2019). *Reviu Akuntansi Dan Bisnis Indonesia*, *6*(1), 143–155. https://doi.org/10.18196/rabin.v6i1.12998

[14] Lako, A. (2018). *Green Economy: Menghijaukan Ekonomi, Bisnis & Akuntansi* (Suryadi Saat (ed.)). Erlangga.

[15] Land, K. C. (1969). *Principle of Path Analysis* (1st ed.). American Sociological Association. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.2307/270879

[16] Ludfi, R., & Firdaus, I. (2018). Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan. *Wiga : Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Ekonomi*, *7*(1), 39–47. https://doi.org/10.30741/wiga.v7i1.332

[17] Maulida, R. (2023). *Rasio Profitabilitas: Pengertian, Jenis, dan Contohnya*. https://www.online-pajak.com/seputar-pajak/rasio-profitabilitas#:~:text=Rasio profitabilitas merupakan perbandingan untuk,untuk melakukan pencatatan transaksi keuangan

[18] Meiriani, I. R., Dunakhir, S., & Samsinar, S. (2022). Pengaruh Penerapan Green Accounting Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Perusahaan Sektor Pertambangan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa …. *Artikel Mahasiswa*, *Idx*. http://eprints.unm.ac.id/24272/%0Ahttp://eprints.unm.ac.id/24272/1/Artikel_1892141005 Ince Reski Meiriani.pdf

[19] Nainggolan, M. N., Sirait, A., Nasution, O. N., & Astuty, F. (2022). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Pertumbuhan penjualan,dan leverage terhadap profitabilitas melalui rasio Roa pada sektor Food & Beverage dalam BEI periode 2015-2019. *Owner*, *6*(1), 948–963. https://doi.org/10.33395/owner.v6i1.440

[20] Najeminur, Supriadi, A., & Syam, H. (2021). *Efektivitas Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Energy Equity Epic Sengkang Pty . Ltd 1 Fakultas Ilmu Administrasi Universitas Puangrimaggalatung*. *14*(2), 106–116.

[21] Novika, W., & Siswanti, T. (2022). Pengaruh Perputaran Kas, Perputaran Piutang dan Perputaran Persediaan Terhadap Profitabilitas (Studi Empiris Perusahaan Manufaktur – Subsektor Makanan dan Minuman Yang Terdaftar di BEI Periode Tahun 2017-2019). *JIMAT (Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Akuntansi) Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha*, *7*(2), 127. https://doi.org/10.58487/akrabjuara.v7i2.1798

[22] Pradnyanita Sukmayanti, N. W., & Triaryati, N. (2018). Pengaruh Struktur Modal, Likuiditas Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Perusahaan Property Dan Real Estate. *E-Jurnal Manajemen Universitas Udayana*, *8*(1), 172. https://doi.org/10.24843/ejmunud.2019.v08.i01.p07

[23] Pratiwi, A., Nurulrahmatia, N., & Muniarty, P. (2020). Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Perusahaan Perbankan Yang Terdaftar di BEI. *Owner*, *4*(1), 95. https://doi.org/10.33395/owner.v4i1.201

[24] Rahmantari, N. L. L. (2021). Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Ukuran Perusahaan Dan Profitabilitas Sebagai Variabel Moderasi Pada Perusahaan Farmasi Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Ganec Swara*, *15*(1), 813. https://doi.org/10.35327/gara.v15i1.179

[25] Sari, I. P. (2018). Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan (Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Industri Barang Konsumsi Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2012-2016). *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, *53*(9), 1689–1699.

[26] Setiawan, C., & Pereira, N. F. de J. (2021). Capital structure, liquidity, and firm size impact the profitability of mining industry in Indonesia. *Proceeding of the International Conference on Family Business and Entrepreneurship*, *2*(1), 361–368. https://doi.org/10.33021/icfbe.v2i1.3569

[27] Sukadana, I. K. A., & Triaryati, N. (2018). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Penjualan, Ukuran Perusahaan, Dan Leverage Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Perusahaan Food and Beverage Bei. *E-Jurnal Manajemen Universitas Udayana*, *7*(11), 6239. https://doi.org/10.24843/ejmunud.2018.v07.i11.p16

[28] Sukmayanti, N. W. P., & Triaryati, N. (2019). *Pengaruh Struktur Modal Likuiditas Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Perusahaan Property dan real Estate*. *8*(1), 7132–7162.

[29] Sundari, T. M., & Sulfitri, V. (2022). Penerapan Green Accounting, Corporate Social Responsibility, Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Profitabilitas. In *Postgraduate Management Journal* (Vol. 2, Issue 1, pp. 64–76).

[30] Unal, E. A., Unal, Y., & Isık, O. (2017). the Effect of Firm Size on Profitability: Evidence From Turkish Manufacturing Sector. *Pressacademia*, *6*(4), 301–308. https://doi.org/10.17261/pressacademia.2017.762

[31] Universitas Medan Area, F. P. (2022). *Pengertian Agrikultur Sektor dan Jenis Agrikultur di Indonesia*. https://pertanian.uma.ac.id/pengertian-agrikultur-sektor-dan-jenis-agrikultur-di-indonesia/