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The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility in Mediating Relationships Green Accounting on Financial Performance

Pengaruh Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan dalam Memediasi Hubungan Green Accounting terhadap Kinerja Keuangan

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ABSTRACT
Improving financial performance is the main goal of every company. However, the company's operations are always related to the depletion of natural resources, which causes environmental damage. Green accounting efforts are made to preserve the environment. This study aims to determine the effect of CSR disclosure in mediating green accounting (environmental performance and environmental costs) on financial performance. The research sample consisted of 85 observations of non-financial sector companies listed on the Indonesian stock exchange and participating in the Ministry of Environment's PROPER for the 2019-2021 period by purposive sampling. SEM PLS path regression was used to test the direct and indirect effects of 7 hypotheses using the SmartPLS 4.0 statistical tool. research results show evidence that environmental performance has a significant positive effect on financial performance; Environmental cost has a significant positive effect on company performance; environmental performance has no significant effect on CSR disclosure; Environmental cost has no significant effect on CSR disclosure; Disclosure of CSR has a significant positive effect on financial performance; CSR is not able to mediate green accounting on financial performance. The research findings show that environmental performance, environmental costs, and CSR disclosure on company websites have an effect on improving financial performance. So companies need to consider making decisions about disclosing these items on the company's website in an effort to improve financial performance and a positive image in society..
***Keywords:** environmental performance; environmental cost; CSR; firm performance.*

ABSTRAK
Peningkatan kinerja keuangan merupakan tujuan utama setiap perusahaan. Namun operasional perusahaan selalu berkaitan dengan penghabisan sumber daya alam, yang menyebabkan kerusakan lingkunga. Upaya green accounting dilakukan untuk melestarikan lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pengungkapan CSR dalam memediasi green accounting (environmental performance dan environmental cost) terhadap kinerja keuangan. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari 85 obesrvasi perusahaan sektor nonkeuangan yang terdaftar di bursa efek indonesia dan mengikuti PROPER kementerian lingkungan hidup periode 2019-2021 secara purposive sampling. Regresi jalur SEM PLS digunkan untuk menguji pengarh langsung dan tidak langsung 7 hipotesis menggunakan alat bantu statistik SmartPLS 4.0. hasil penelitian menunjukkan bukti bahwa environmental performance berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap kinerja keuangan; Environmental cost berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap kinerja perusahaan; environmental performance tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pengungkapan CSR; Environmental cost tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pengungkapan CSR; Pengungkapan CSR berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap kinerja keuangan; CSR tidak mampu memediasi green accounting terhadap kinerja keuangan. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa environemntal performance, environmental cost, serta pengungkapan CSR dalam website perusahaan berpengaruh terhadap peningkatan kinerja keuangan. Sehingga perusahaan perlu mempertimbangkan untuk mengambil keputusan pengungkapan item-item tersebut dalam website perusahaan dalam upaya meningkatkan kinerja keuangan dan citra positif di masyarakat.
Kata kunci: kinerja lingkungan; biaya lingkungan; CSR, profitabilitas

1. Introduction

Financial performance describes the merits and demerits of a company's condition as measured through financial analysis and set forth in regular annual financial reports which are used as a benchmark in assessing a company's success from a financial standpoint (Eliana et al., 2022) . The main goal of a company is to maximize profits. The BP Statistical Review of World Energy informs that Indonesia will become the number 3 coal producing country in the world in 2020. In 2019-2020 , the average financial performance has fluctuated due to falling coal prices, and this has had an impact on the decline in net profit figures for stone mining companies coals.

Although coal is a source of energy and foreign exchange, on the other hand coal has an environmental impact due to its high carbon content. The negative impact caused is very large. Coal production by clearing forests and digging mines can cause water, soil and air pollution effects that can disrupt natural stability. This will be an evaluation because the company produces a product based on natural resource management activities in a country.

Meiyana & Aisyah, (2019) explain that in order to seek maximum profits, many profit maximization principles are violated by companies, such principles as low environmental management, environmental performance, and low interest in environmental conservation. Companies should not only focus on financial aspects but also on social and environmental aspects.

There are many factors that can affect financial performance, one of which is green accounting (Mabruroh & Anwar, 2022) . Every industry can apply green accounting as part of the company's responsibility to the environment. The application of green accounting is a method that takes into account environmental resources and services, as well as changes in an effort to increase income and maintain development, sustainable growth taking into account current and future needs (Rout, 2010) .

Green accounting can reveal the extent to which an organization or company contributes positively or negatively to the quality of human life and the environment. (Kusumaningtias, 2013) . The application of green accounting can be done by disclosing environmental performance. Another important aspect of implementing green accounting is environmental costs, which some companies will include in financial reports, especially in sustainability reports.

Accounting for environmental performance and costs can help the company's development and the overall operation of the environmental management system.Such a system will soon become a necessity for companies engaged in international trade. Due to the approval of the entry into force of the international standard ISO 14001. The ISO 14001 standard is a standard that integrates and balances business interests with the environment (Kusumaningtias, 2013) .

In this study, Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility as a mediating variable will affect the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable which is located between the two variables so that an indirect effect will appear. This is due to the environmental performance and environmental costs which are the support for CSR. Corporate Social Responsibility is the company's commitment to support sustainable development. Companies are deemed necessary to carry out CSR disclosures in their annual reports so that stakeholder attractiveness and consumer loyalty will continue to increase (Tunggal & Fachrurrozie, 2014) .

Several studies have been conducted to examine the relationship between green accounting and financial performance mediated by corporate social responsibility, but there are still some research results that are not conclusive. (Habib Siregar & Miraza, 2022) conducted research on the effects of environmental performance, environmental costs, and company size on financial performance, with corporate social responsibility as an intervening variable.. Results of tests conducted by (Habib Siregar & Miraza, 2022) that environmental performance has a significant positive effect on financial performance. Environmental costs have a significant negative effect on financial performance. Firm size has a significant negative effect on financial performance. CSR has a significant negative effect on financial performance. Environmental performance has a significant negative effect on corporate social responsibility. Environmental costs have no significant positive effect on CSR. Company size has no significant negative effect on corporate social responsibility. CSR is unable to mediate the effect of environmental performance, environmental costs and company size on financial performance.

Previously, research conducted by Meiyana & Aisyah (2019) also tested the same thing but with different samples listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2014-2016 period. In contrast to the results of tests conducted (Meiyana & Aisyah, 2019) shows that environmental performance, company size and corporate social responsibility have a positive effect on financial performance. Strengthened by the results that corporate social responsibility is able to mediate the effect of environmental performance as well as company size on financial performance. Furthermore, research conducted (Miladiasari et al., 2021) for the 2017-2019 research period states that environmental performance and environmental costs have no effect on financial performance.

Based on the background of the problem and the inconsistency of the results of previous studies that have been previously described, the researcher is interested in conducting further research on the relationship between green accounting and company financial performance with the disclosure of corporate social responsibility as a mediating variable. This research will also focus on selecting the scope of all non-financial sector companies . It is hoped that this research will provide contributions and benefits to parties related to research that have direct and indirect relationships such as investors in making decisions and also to improve the company's financial performance. As a theoretical benefit in this study , it is hoped that it will be able to strengthen previous research related to the relationship between green accounting and company financial performance.

2. Theoretical Review

Legitimacy Theory

Legitimacy theory is one of the most often recognized ideas in the field of environmental and social accounting. Legitimacy theory provides a strong method for analyzing corporate social and environmental disclosures (Setiawan et al., 2018). According to this idea, companies continually strive to ensure that their operations adhere to the limits and customs of the community around Rawi (2010). Legitimacy theory is very useful in analyzing organizational behavior because legitimacy is important for organizations, boundaries are emphasized by social norms and values, and reactions to these boundaries encourage the importance of analyzing organizational behavior while taking the environment into account (Ghozali and Chariri, 2007).

Stakeholder Theory

According to Freeman (1984), stakeholder theory illustrates that the achievement of the prosperity and success of a company is very dependent on the company's ability to adjust the various interests of the company's stakeholders. Company stakeholders have the right to know developments or information within the company, both obligatory and voluntary by the company. Stakeholder theory states that organizations will voluntarily choose to disclose information about their environmental, social and intellectual performance, in order to meet the actual or recognized expectations of stakeholders. Stakeholder theory is a theory which states that the sustainability of a company is strongly influenced by the role of stakeholders (Melawati & Rahmawati, 2022) .

According to Fahmi (2018: 142), theoretical financial performance is an examination of the degree to which a corporation has followed the laws of financial implementation appropriately and correctly.. And empirically the company's good financial performance is actually the implementation of the rules that apply properly and correctly. In line with research (Lastanti & Salim, 2018) , that the implementation of financial performance is carried out to measure a company in a period, by showing the chances of the company's success in achieving efficient and effective profits in maintaining the company's sustainability in the future.

Green Accounting

Ningsih and Rachmawati (2017), argue that Green Accounting is an accounting role that is used to see the relationship between the company's environmental budget and the funds that companies use to carry out operational activities. Green accounting is a medium of communication with the public to convey if an organization is serious about improving its environmental performance. The application of green accounting by this company is a form of corporate responsibility to stakeholders because what stakeholders want is not only to focus on financial value but also to focus on environmental value, namely whether the company cares about the environmental impact of the company's operations.

Environmental Performance

According to Nababan & Hasyir (2019) environmental performance is the result of measuring environmental management systems related to the control of environmental preservation aspects. Environmental performance measurement in Indonesia uses the Corporate Performance Rating Rating Program (PROPER) made by the Ministry of Environment. This program aims to encourage company awareness to comply with regulations, carry out environmental management arrangements, improve environmental management performance in a sustainable manner, and increase stakeholder commitment in environmental preservation efforts. So that this program is one of the company's efforts to improve environmental performance which will affect the increase in company performance (Hamidi, 2019) . Environmental performance using PROPER produces a rating which is represented by five colors, gold, green, blue, red and black. Companies that receive a gold rating in Environmental Performance are companies that demonstrate environmental excellence. The number of PROPER Program participants in 2022 continues to increase from 2021 with 607 new participating companies, an increase of 23% from 2021 of 2,593 companies to 3,200 companies in 2022.

Environmental Cost

Environmental costs according to Santoso (2018) are costs incurred by companies related to environmental damage caused by operations. Environmental costs are prepared as an effort for the preservation and sustainability of the company. Environmental costs must be managed effectively and efficiently where good cost management is obtained from a systematic and planned process of identifying and measuring environmental costs (Elviani et al., 2022) . The environmental costs that have been disclosed can enhance the company's positive image because it indicates that the company cares about the surrounding environment. So that it will improve the company's performance.

The research model can be seen in the following figure:

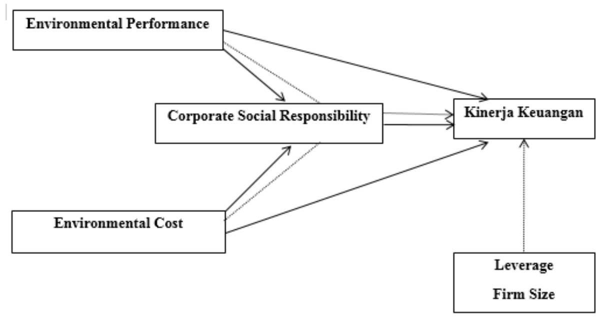

Figure 1. Research Model

Hypothesis development

1. The Effect of Environmental Performance on Financial Performance

Environmental performance is one that influences investors' decisions because it shows the company's seriousness in managing the environment. Viewed from the legitimacy theory , companies must comply with applicable norms or rules in order to be accepted by society in carrying out their special operational activities in protecting the environment inside and outside the company (Ramadhani et al., 2022) . Legitimacy encourages the importance of behavior analysis with respect to the environment. If the level of damage produced is lower, it indicates that the environmental performance of the company is quite good and vice versa. if the company's environmental performance is considered good, it will also increase the integrity and reliability of financial reports along with company value. Because financial reports that are said to be reliable will affect financial performance. If the financial reports are reliable, investors will immediately respond positively to fluctuations in higher stock market prices and vice versa (Habib Siregar & Miraza, 2022). So, the hypothesis can be formulated as

H1: Environmental Performance has a positive effect on Financial Performance

2. The Effect of Environmental Cost on Financial Performance

Companies that have good environmental costs will have a positive impact on stakeholders because if the environmental costs are good, they will reflect the commitment of stakeholders to strive for environmental preservation. According to several studies which state that the environmental costs incurred by the company are able to increase the good name of the company's reputation and affect financial performance, it is carried out by (Buana & Nuzula, 2017) , (Nababan & Hasyir, 2019) , (Pambudi, 2022) , and (Setiawan et al., 2018) so that a hypothesis can be formulated as :

H2: Environmental Cost has a positive effect on Financial Performance

3. The Effect of Environmental Performance on Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility

Garhadi et al., (2018) revealed that CSR is a company's motivation to get the attention of stakeholders or stakeholders which is done with the aim of reducing the impact of company operations on the environment as a form of company appreciation for society and the environment. Companies that have high environmental performance must also provide more environmental quantity and quality data.. When compared with companies with poor environmental performance. Based on research conducted by (Anindito & Didik Ardiyanto, 2012) and (Garhadi et al., 2018) shows that environmental performance has a significant positive effect on Corporate Social Responsibility. So that the hypothesis can be formulated as :

H3: Environmental Performance has a positive effect on Disclosure of Corporate Social Disclosure

4. The effect of environmental cost on Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility

Single & Fachrurrozie (2014) Companies that budget for environmental costs show that they attach great importance to environmental management issues. Whether it's the cost of preventing environmental pollution, as well as the cost of overcoming environmental pollution due to the company's production activities. A positive view of the company's sustainability will convince the public that the environmental costs that support Corporate Social Responsibility activities will give investors a good view of the company's sustainability.

This is in line with legitimacy theory which encourages the importance of analyzing corporate behavior by paying attention to the environment and being able to adapt to policies set by the government and be fully responsible for this. The greater the funds owned, the more options the company has in developing business and production. Business development and production are important in order to increase the company's revenue so that it can also improve the company's financial performance. Based on research conducted by Show (Setiawan et al., 2018) And (Suryani & Jumaida, 2022) there is a positive correlation between environmental cost and Corporate Social Responsibility

H4: Environmental Cost has a positive effect on Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility

5. The effect of Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility on financial performance

Companies that declare their Corporate Societal Responsibility demonstrate that they have fulfilled their social responsibilities. CSR is defined as the availability of financial and non-financial information on an organization's interaction with its physical and social environments, which may be included in the annual report or in separate social reports (Guthrie and Mathews , 1985 in Sembiring, 2005).

By disclosing Corporate Social Responsibility can be good news for investors, the company will further receive a positive response from these investors (Habib Siregar & Miraza, 2022) . According to Angela and Yudianti (2015), adopting CSR improves the company's image, which increases customer and stakeholder loyalty. As customer and stakeholder loyalty grows over time, the company's sales will improve, and it is envisaged that with the adoption of CSR, the company's profitability would rise.. so that the hypothesis can be formulated as :

H5 : Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility positive effect on financial performance.

6. Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility mediates the Effect of Environmental Performance on Financial Performance

Disclosure of environmental performance as corporate social responsibility can affect financial performance. Because companies that have good environmental performance indirectly have good social information as well, so they can increase company value (Bahri and Cahyani, 2016). This shows that companies that implement CSR expect to receive a positive response from market players (Bahri & Cahyani, 2016).

Andayani (2015) who argued that environmental performance as measured by (PROPER) has a significant positive relationship with ROA, when companies pay attention to environmental responsibility, both social and physical where the company is located. based on stakeholder theory states that a company is not an entity that only operates for its own interests, but must also pay attention to the interests of its stakeholders (Bahri & Cahyani, 2016) . Stakeholder theory is deeply embedded in CSR practice since CSR information incorporates corporate social responsibility disclosure required by stakeholders and the surrounding community. Essentially, corporate social responsibility disclosure strives to demonstrate the public the company's social actions and their influence on society (Bahri & Cahyani, 2016). According to Damanik and Yadnyana (2017), Meiyana and Aisyah (2019), and Setiawan et al

(2018), there is a positive association between environmental and financial performance with Corporate Social Responsibility as an intervening variable.

H6: Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility is able to mediate the influence of Environmental Performance on Financial Performance

7. Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility mediates the Effect of Environmental Cost on Financial Performance

In addition to proving the company's seriousness in environmental management, the company's environmental cost is a supporting factor for the realization of Corporate Social Responsibility . The high environmental cost budget is expected to be able to support Corporate Social Responsibility , thereby giving investors a good view of the company's sustainability and also containing information on corporate social responsibility disclosure that is needed by the surrounding community and is useful for stakeholders. Connected in stakeholder theory, Corporate Social Responsibility can mediate the relationship between environmental costs and financial performance.

H7: Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility is able to mediate the effect of Environmental Cost on Financial Performance

3. Research Methods

This research is an associative research with a quantitative approach, because the research conducted aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Data were analyzed using the PLS SEM method. The sampling technique used in this study was a purposive sampling technique, namely a sampling technique with certain considerations. The criteria for determining the sample are as follows:

1. Non-financial sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021.
2. The company participates in PROPER organized by the Ministry of Environment from 2019-2021.
3. The company provides complete information about Corporate Social Responsibility activities on the company's website , environmental costs, ROA, leverage and company size from 2019-2021.

Variable operational

The following are the variables used in the study:

1. Financial performance as the dependent variable. In this study, the ratio proxy used to assess financial performance is ROA t+1. With the formula: ROA t+1 = (net income t+1)/(Total Asset t+1)
2. Environmental performance as the first independent variable. Assessment of environmental performance through PROPER is by giving a score from the rating proxied by the numbers 5 to l. With gold color classification very-very good with number 5. Green is very good with number 4. Blue is good with number 3. Red is bad with number 2. Finally, black is very bad with number 1.
3. Environmental costs as the second independent variable are costs incurred by companies related to environmental damage caused by operations. Environmental costs can be calculated using the natural logarithm of the company's total environmental costs (Nababan & Hasyir, 2019).
4. Disclosure of CSR as a mediating variable. Corporate Social Responsibility is measured using a checklist that refers to (Branco & Rodrigues, 2006) . With reference to four categories, among others, (1) environmental, (2) human resources, (3) products and consumers, (4) community involvement. With a maximum score of 23.

5. Leverage as a control variable is the ratio that shows the company's ability to fulfill its obligations in the short and long term. Leverage is measured by comparing total debt to total assets.
6. Firm size as control variable. The bigger the company, the more it is known by the public. Company size is calculated by log of total assets

4. Results and Discussions

Results :

Outer Model test

The following are the results of the outer model test:

Table 1, Outer Model Test Results

Outer Loading; AVE value; Composite reliability	CSR	environmental performance	environmental cost	leverage	sizes	ROA
m	1					
x1		1				
x2			1			
x3				1		
x4					1	
y						1

Based on the data in table 1, it is known that the outer loading value, AVE value and composite reliability of each variable are 1.0. This value is greater than the outer loading threshold value of 0.70, average variance extracted (AVE) > 0.5, and composite reliability of 0.7. This means that each variable in this study has a strong and constructive relationship with other variables, and the data is considered valid and reliable for research.

Test inner models

The following are the results of the inner model test:

Table 2. Inner Model Test Results

	R-square	R-square adjusted
CSR	0.119	0.085
ROA	0.44	0.413

Based on the data in table 2 above, it is known that the R square iner value of the CSR model in this study is 0.119. This value is lower than 0.7, which indicates that the model is weak in predicting variations in CSR changes. Meanwhile, the R square iner value of the ROA model is 0.44 which is also smaller than 0.7. This indicates that the model has moderate ability to predict variations in ROA changes.

Hypothesis testing

The following are the results of the research hypothesis:

Table 3. Results Of Hypothesis Testing

Path Direct Effects	Standard deviation	T statistics	P values
CSR -> ROA	0.041	0.852	0.394
environmental costs -> CSR	0.132	3,287	0.001
environmental cost -> ROA	0.152	2029	0.043
environmental performance -> CSR	0.103	0.55	0.583
environmental performance -> ROA	0.069	3,405	0.001
leverage -> CSR	0.093	1.115	0.265

leverage -> ROA	0.111	1989	0.047
size -> CSR	0.098	1622	0.105
size -> ROA	0.182	2,786	0.005
Specific Indirect Effects	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics	P values
environmental costs -> CSR -> ROA	0.018	0.829	0.407
size -> CSR -> ROA	0.009	0.602	0.547
environmental performance -> CSR -> ROA	0.006	0.323	0.747
leverage -> CSR -> ROA	0.008	0.444	0.657

Discussion

1. Effect of Environmental Performance on Financial Performance
   The results of this test strengthen empirical evidence that companies that have good environmental performance, which shows that environmental management programs are able to increase the legitimacy and trust of community stakeholders, thus encouraging increased company performance, especially company financial performance.
   This is in accordance with stakeholder theory, that the survival of a company is very dependent on the role of stakeholders (Melawati & Rahmawati, 2022). One of the stakeholders is the consumer. Disclosure of environmental performance or financial performance is used as a company advantage in conducting business competition, because companies can openly inform disclosure of environmental performance. As a result of the disclosure of this PROPER predicate, the company will get a positive image or image of responsibility for the surrounding environment. The impact of this disclosure is that stakeholders will have more confidence in the production results of the company, so stakeholders, especially the public or consumers, will buy these products so that the company's income will increase (Suandi and Ruchjana, 2021) .
2. Effect of Environmental Cost on Financial Performance
   The results of the research give a positive and significant coefficient value. This means that even though the costs incurred by companies to maintain the environment today are a large burden. However, this has a positive impact on the company's financial performance in the future. This supports legitimacy and stakeholder theory. According to stakeholder theory, a company that has good environmental costs will have a positive impact on stakeholders because if the environmental costs are good, it will reflect the commitment of stakeholders to strive for environmental preservation. Satisfaction appears for stakeholders in supporting the company's many activities in order to achieve maximum profits so that it will have an impact on improving the company's financial performance in the future (Sparta and Reska 2022).
3. The Effect of Environmental Performance on Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility
   Environmental performance has no significant effect on CSR web disclosure. The results of this study indicate that environmental performance has no effect on corporate CSR disclosure. This is because the company has a different strategic focus in managing PROPER aspects and CSR aspects. according to Pan, Chen, and Sinha (2023) , reactions to environmental performance disclosures can vary. Negative and positive feedback can trigger stakeholder concerns regarding challenges to company legitimacy and efficiency, respectively. The research results show that environmental performance is not reflected in the company's CSR website. In addition, there is evidence that disclosure of PROPER environmental performance is not widely disclosed in financial reports, because disclosure of environmental performance is not something that companies are required to do.

4. Effect of Environmental Cost on Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility
   Companies that budget for environmental costs show that they attach importance to environmental management issues. Whether it's the cost of preventing environmental pollution, as well as the cost of overcoming environmental pollution due to the company's production activities. The existence of environmental costs supports the legitimacy theory that the environmental costs incurred by the company will provide legitimacy or a good view of investors regarding the company's sustainability (Tunggal and Fachrurrozie 2014) . A good company is not only about profit but also related to environmental and social aspects, so many investors will invest their funds in the company.
5. Effect of Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility on financial performance
   This study shows that CSR disclosure cannot cause a decrease or increase in a company's financial performance. This result also contradicts the theory of legitimacy which requires companies to show a stable activity in maintaining social values in society (Ghozali and Chariri, 2007) . Disclosure of CSR, will improve the company's image. A good corporate image will increase consumer and stakeholder loyalty even higher. As customer and stakeholder loyalty grows over time, the company's sales will rise, and it is believed that with the adoption of CSR, the company's profitability would also increase.However this was not proven in testing. This study confirms that CSR disclosure on the company's website cannot increase or decrease the company's financial performance, because disclosure is only a form of company commitment to social and environmental responsibility.
6. Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility mediates the Effect of Environmental Performance on Financial Performance
   Disclosure of CSR is not able to mediate the effect of environmental performance on financial performance. CSR disclosure is a voluntary disclosure, which does not cause an increase in ROA through direct hypothesis testing. Even the disclosure of CSR which is a symbol that the company has carried out environmental management with a fairly high cost allocation, so that it will reduce the company's profit. Although directly, the company's environment has a significant influence on ROA. A good corporate image by carrying out activities in accordance with the social legitimacy of the community, does not necessarily make the company choose to disclose CSR items on the company's website. This is also a management decision or strategy in anticipating the negative effects of CSR disclosure when CSR results are not as expected (Pan et al. 2023) . there are many different aspects that must be met in PROPER requirements and CSR disclosure. So that CSR disclosure is not able to mediate the relationship between environmental performance and financial performance.
7. Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility mediates the Effect of Environmental Cost on Financial Performance
   The number of CSR activities carried out by the firm is not guaranteed by the quantity of environmental expenses or environmental costs paid by the company. The quantity of environmental expenses spent does not indicate the quality of CSR initiatives. Because there is no substantial influence of environmental costs on CSR, this demonstrates that the indirect effect of environmental costs on financial performance through CSR is weak (Meiyana and Aisyah 2019). This study provides evidence that CSR disclosure on the company's website is not able to describe an increase in company performance when there is an increase in environmental costs.

5. Conclusions

Conclusions

Regress a sample of non-financial sector companies listed on the IDX and PROPER from 2019-2021 shows that three of the seven hypotheses are accepted. environmental performance has a significant positive effect on financial performance. Environmental cost has a significant positive effect on company performance. environmental performance has no significant effect on CSR disclosure. Environmental cost has no significant effect on CSR disclosure. Disclosure of CSR has a significant positive effect on financial performance. CSR is not able to mediate green accounting on financial performance.

Limitations

This study assesses the extent of CSR website disclosure using content analysis which refers to the checklist according to Branco and Rodrigues (2006) so that there is an element of subjectivity. Disclosure of environmental costs is still voluntary so that there are still many companies that do not disclose environmental costs and CSR disclosures on the company's website. So the data is quite limited. So to get a valid research model, researchers use unbalanced data to be able to capture a larger number of observations.

Suggestion

Suggestions for future researchers, in order to be able to consider the size of CSR values in order to avoid subjectivity and more valid data. The use of the GRI as a broad measure of CSR disclosure may be considered in the future. Future researchers can make comparisons between regions or countries to understand how differences in environmental performance and cost practices affect CSR disclosure and company financial performance. Suggestions for the government in the future, in order to be able to consider regulations that contain obligations for items that need to be disclosed by companies in order to improve the company's financial performance in the future.

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