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The Effect of Green Accounting, Environmental Performance, and Corporate Social Responsibility on Profitability in Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020–2023

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A B S T R A C T

This study aims to examine the influence of Green Accounting, Environmental Performance, and Corporate Social Responsibility on Profitability in Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020-2023.

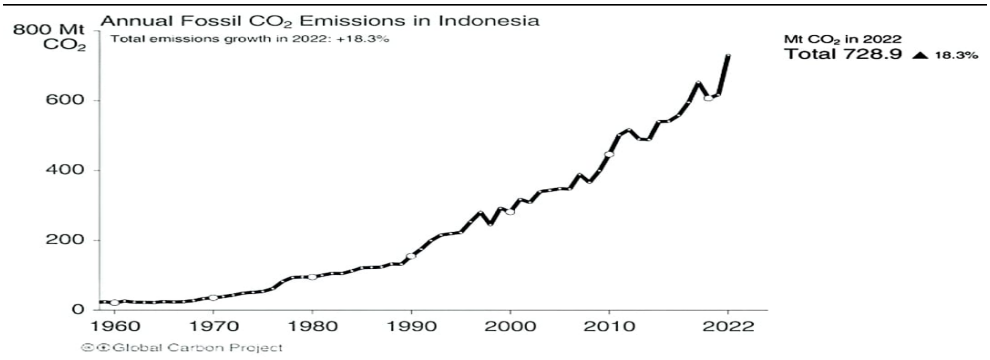
The population in this study were all mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) totaling 83 companies. The sample collection technique used was Purposive sampling, so the total sample of this study was 22 companies. The data obtained were then processed using SPSS version 30 analysis tools.

The analysis techniques used were classical assumption tests, multiple regression analysis tests, descriptive statistical tests, and hypothesis tests. The results of the study showed that Green Accounting had a positive and significant effect on Profitability, Environmental Performance did not affect profitability, Corporate Social Responsibility did not affect profitability.

1. Introduction

In recent years, ecological problems, both global and national, arising from environmental damage caused by the irresponsible exploitation of natural resources have become increasingly serious and a major concern. This problem has led to various dangerous environmental disasters that threaten the balance of the earth and human life. Climate change, global warming, and environmental degradation have led to a number of significant natural, social, and economic disasters (Lako and Sumaryati, 2021:4).

The Global Carbon Project (GCP) reports that carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from fossil fuel combustion and industrial activities reached 18.3% in 2022. These CO2 emissions can cause an increase in the earth's temperature which has an impact on climate change. It is estimated that carbon dioxide emissions in 2022 will continue to increase until 2023. These environmental issues affect changes in the global climate system. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) noted that temperatures will increase between 0.5-1.5 degrees Celsius by 2023 (www.kompas.id). The following is carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions data from *the Global Carbon Project* (GCP) in 2022:



According to Kasmir (2018:196), profitability is defined as the efficiency achieved from a company's activities, reflected in its success in generating profits. Thian (2022:110) states that a company's profitability is evaluated by comparing various elements in the income statement and/or balance sheet. This measurement can be conducted over multiple periods. The goal is to monitor and assess the development of a company's profitability over time.

Profitability, as an indicator for measuring profit, is crucial for assessing whether a company is managing its business efficiently. A business's efficiency can be determined by comparing its profits to the assets or capital that generate them. The primary goal a company hopes to achieve is maximum profit. Profitability ratios are used to assess how effectively a company generates profits by utilizing all available resources to achieve optimal profit (Prayanda et al. 2022:38).

At PT Ades Tbk, between 2020 and 2023, the company experienced a decline in profitability, from 21.97% in 2020 to 7.06% in 2023. Meanwhile, PT Soho Tbk in 2020 had a profitability of 80.16% which decreased to 24.29% in 2023. Meanwhile, PT Aisa in 2020 recorded a profitability of 1.67%, increasing to 14.72% in 2021, then decreasing again to 1.67% in 2023.

According to Almunawwaroh (2020:2), Green Accounting refers to a concept where accounting goes beyond the traditional focus on financial transactions. It discusses how accounting can better support a more sustainable economic system, business, society, and the environment. According to Cohen and Robbins (2011) in (Almunawwaroh, 2020:3), Green Accounting is a type of accounting that considers the indirect costs and benefits of economic activities, including the environmental impacts and health consequences of business planning and decisions.

Another factor that plays a role in company profitability is environmental performance. Environmental performance includes an organization's efforts and results in reducing negative environmental impacts, using resources effectively, and improving environmental quality (Febrianty et al., 2023:9). According to Chaklader and Gulati (2015) in (Febrianty et al., 2023:19), many stakeholders assume that consumers and capital markets tend to value environmentally friendly organizations, so environmental performance is expected to contribute to improved business performance. Environmental performance provides various benefits, including more structured business practices, reduced operational costs, improved image, regulatory compliance, and increased competitiveness (Kang et al., 2010) in (Febrianty et al., 2023:20).

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) also plays a role in influencing profitability. Azheri (2011:5) states that Corporate Social Responsibility reflects a company's concern for the interests of various parties beyond its own business interests. CSR encompasses all interactions between a company and its customers, employees, communities, investors, governments, suppliers, and

competitors. Implementing and communicating CSR activities serves as a way for a company to strengthen its image in this area. This is done as part of the organization's plan to manage relationships with stakeholders.

Research purposes

Based on the problem formulation above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To determine the effect of *Green Accounting* on Profitability in Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020-2023.
2. To determine the influence of *Environmental Performance* on Profitability in Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020-2023.
3. To determine the effect of *Corporate Social Responsibility* on Profitability in Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020-2023.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Legitimacy Theory

According to Titisari (2020:56), Legitimacy Theory focuses on the relationship between companies and society. This theory states that organizations are part of society and must adhere to existing social norms. Conformity to these norms can enhance a company's legitimacy. Companies depend on stakeholders to obtain the resources necessary for their survival and development.

2.2 *Agency* Theory

Subroto and Endaryati (2023:2) state that Agency Theory explains the relationship between management as agents and stakeholders as principals. Essentially, this theory also provides an overview, records, structure, and responsibilities within a company. Harmonious relationships within a company will positively impact business growth, such as the delivery of relevant and transparent information to stakeholders and shareholders

2.3 Profitability (Y)

A company's operational success is crucial to ensuring its future viability. A company's ability to compete in the market is a key indicator of its success. According to Kasmir (2018:196), profitability reflects the efficiency of a company's activities, which is reflected in its capacity to generate profits. Thian (2022:109) explains that profitability ratios are used to measure a company's ability to generate profits from its normal business activities.

Researchers will estimate the profitability ratio using Return on Assets (ROA), which serves as a primary indicator for describing profitability levels. ROA reflects the percentage of net profit earned from a company's total assets (Ezra Pasaribu, 2022).

2.4 Green Accounting (X1)

Lako and Sumaryati (2021:37) explain that green accounting is the process of recognizing, measuring, recording, summarizing, reporting, and disclosing information related to objects, transactions, events, or the impacts of economic, social, and environmental activities on society and

the environment. This is integrated into a single accounting report package to assist users in making economic and non-economic decisions.

2.5 Environmental Performance (X2)

Environmental performance encompasses the efforts and results achieved by an organization in reducing negative impacts on the environment, utilizing resources efficiently, and improving environmental quality (Febrianty et al., 2023:9). According to Ikhsan (2009:308), environmental performance is the measurable results of an environmental management system related to controlling environmental aspects. Environmental performance analysis is based on environmental policies, goals, and targets.

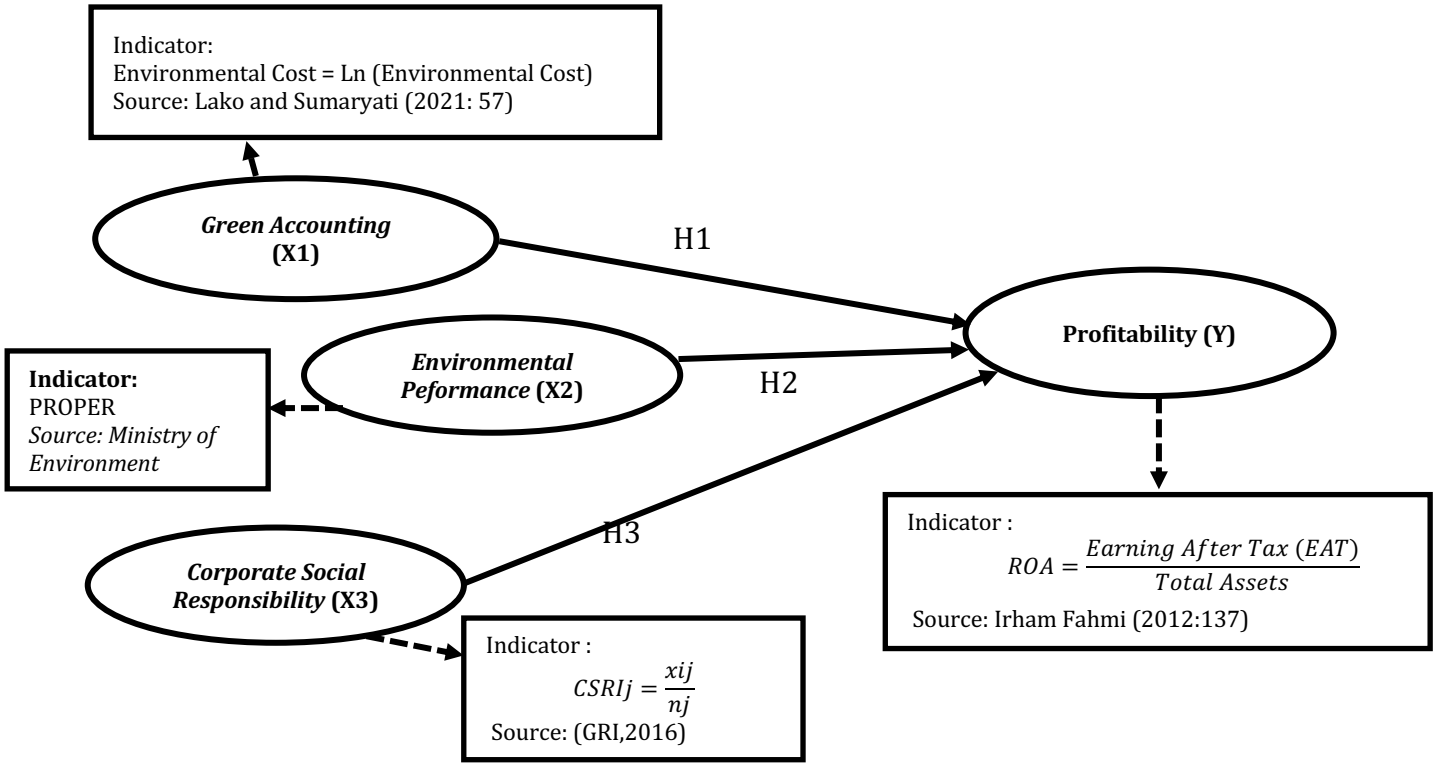
2.6 Corporate Social Responsibility (X3)

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) according to Yuliana (2019:7) is a way for organizations to voluntarily incorporate environmental and social concerns into their operations and interactions with stakeholders. The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD, 2004:27) defines CSR as a company's commitment to contribute to sustainable economic development through collaboration with employees, their representatives, families, local communities, and the general public to improve the quality of life, which is beneficial both for the business itself and for development.

Conceptual Framework & Hypothesis

1. Conceptual Framework

This study measures the influence of *green accounting variables, environmental performance,* and *Corporate social responsibility* (CSR) on profitability. Based on the theoretical foundation and previous research outlined in the previous subchapter, the purpose of this study is to examine the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. The following is the conceptual framework.



2. Hypothesis

H1: *Green Accounting* has a significant impact on profitability in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020-2023.
H2: *Environmental Performance* has a significant impact on profitability in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020-2023 .
H3: *Corporate Social Responsibility* has a significant impact on profitability in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020-2023.

3. Research methods

Place and Time of Research

This research was conducted at Mining Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020-2023 where data was obtained through the Stiem Bongaya Investment Gallery. To obtain maximum results, the research will take 2 (two) months, namely February – March 2025.

Population

The population in this study is all Mining Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) with financial report data for 2020-2023, namely 83 companies .

Sample

Based on the established criteria, the number of mining companies Twenty-two companies met the criteria with four years of observation data, resulting in a total of 88 observation data points. The following is a list of companies that met the criteria:

Data collection technique

Data collection in this study was conducted using the documentation method of financial reports and sustainability reports of mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2020-2023 and meeting the sampling criteria. The data source for this study is secondary data. The data is the annual reports of each mining company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2020-2023 . The data collection method used in this study is *time series* , a type of data collected from different elements or variables at specific points in time or at specific time intervals.

Definition of Operational Measurement

a. Profitability (Y)

Profitability is a company's ability to generate profits by managing all of its operating capital. Profitability is measured in this study using *Return on Assets* (ROA) with the following formula :

$$ROA = \frac{Earning\ After\ Tax\ (EAT)}{Total\ Assets}$$

b. *Green Accounting* (X1)

Green accounting is a process that involves recognizing, assessing, recording, summarizing, reporting, and disclosing information about costs related to business and environmental interactions. *Green Accounting* measures environmental costs, including environmental prevention costs, environmental detection costs, internal failure costs, and external environmental failure costs. Therefore, researchers use the following proxies:

$$\text{Environtmental cost} = Ln\ (\text{Environmental cost})$$

c. *Environmental Performance* (X2)

Environmental Performance is an assessment of a company's ability to manage, maintain, and improve the environment. *Environmental Performance measurement* in this study uses PROPER. The PROPER program is an activity that aims to monitor and provide incentives or disincentives to parties responsible for the company and/or certain activities. The incentive referred to in Article (1) is the PROPER award. The PROPER assessment is carried out by giving a score of 1 for the black PROPER rating, a score of 2 for the red rating, a score of 3 for the blue rating, a score of 4 for the green rating, and a score of 5 for the gold rating.

d. *Corporate Social Responsibility* (X3)

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a company's commitment to be responsible for the social and environmental impacts resulting from its business activities. The *Corporate Social Responsibility Index (CSRI) is based* on the *Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)* sustainability reporting guidelines, with the following proxies:

$$CSRIj = \frac{xij}{nj}$$

Classical Assumption Test

There are 3 classical assumption tests used in this study:

1. Normality Test
2. Multicollinearity Test
3. Heteroscedasticity Test

Analysis Method

The analysis methods used in this research are:

1. Multiple Linear Analysis

Hypothesis Testing

1. t-test (Partial)
2. Coefficient of Determination Test (R2)

4. Research Results & Interpretation

1. Classical Assumption Test

Normality Test Results

This test was performed using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) statistical test. The results of the normality test can be seen in the following table:

Table 5.5
Normality Test Results
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Predicted Value
N		88
Normal Parameters [a,b]	Mean	.0720455
	Standard Deviation	.05577858
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.086
	Positive	.068
	Negative	-.086
Test Statistics		.086
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.140 [c]

Source: Data Processed by SPSS 25, 2025

Based on the table above, it shows that the Kolmogorov-Smirnov with an Asymp.sig (2-tailed) value of 0.140 is greater than 0.05, which means the data is normally distributed.

b. Multicollinearity Test Results

The multicollinearity test aims to determine whether there is a relationship between independent variables in the regression model. An optimal regression model should not have a relationship between independent variables. If there is a strong correlation between the independent variables, the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable may be disrupted. The method used to detect the presence or absence of multicollinearity in a regression model is to examine the tolerance value and variance inflation factor (VIF). If the tolerance value is greater than 0.1 and the VIF value is below 10, this indicates that there is no multicollinearity. (Herman et al., 2024:53). The results of the multicollinearity test can be seen in the following table:

Table 5.6
Multicollinearity Test Results
Coefficients [a]

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1(Constant)	-.314	.112		-2,811	.006		

Green Accounting	.018	.007	.382	2,654	.010	.470	2.126
Environmental Performance	-.010	.021	-.067	-.497	.621	.542	1,846
CSR	.090	.092	.126	.978	.331	.590	1,695

a. Dependent Variable: Profitability

Source: Data Processed by SPSS 25, 2025

Based on the table above, it shows that the Tolerance value of the *Green Accounting variable* (X1) is 0.470, *Environmental Performance* (X2) is 0.542, and CSR (X3) is 0.590. Meanwhile, the VIF value of the *Green Accounting variable* (X1) is 2.126, *Environmental Performance* (X2) is 1.846, and CSR (X3) is 1.695.

Overall, the tolerance value obtained shows that there are no independent variables whose value is below 0.1, which indicates that there is no relationship between the independent variables. The results of the overall VIF value also show that no variable has a VIF value exceeding 10. Thus, it can be concluded that the data does not face multicollinearity issues .

c. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

The heteroscedasticity test aims to evaluate whether there is a difference in the variance of the residuals between one observation and another in the regression model. If the variance and residuals between observations are consistent, it is called Homoscedasticity, whereas if they are different, it is called Heteroscedasticity. A good regression model should be free from heteroscedasticity. The basis for decision-making in heteroscedasticity testing is that if the significance value is greater than 0.5, then there is no heteroscedasticity; if the significance value is less than 0.5, then there is heteroscedasticity. (Herman et al., 2024:57). The results of the heteroscedasticity test can be seen in the following table:

Table 5.7
Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Coefficients [a]

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1(Constant)	-.057	.075		-.756	.452
Green Accounting	.006	.004	.193	1,249	.215
Environmental Performance	.005	.014	.052	.359	.721
CSR	.003	.061	.008	.056	.955

a. Dependent Variable: RES2

Based on the table above, it shows that the significance value of the *Green Accounting* (X1) variable is 0.215, which is greater than 0.05, *Environmental* (X2) is 0.721, which is greater than 0.05, and CSR (X3) is 0.955, which is greater than 0.05. Based on the criteria, it can be concluded that the independent variable does not experience heteroscedasticity in this study, so the assumption test for heteroscedasticity is met.

Analysis Results

a. Descriptive Statistical Analysis Results

Descriptive statistical analysis in this study used the minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation analysis of the answers given by respondents (Herman et al., 2024:21). The descriptive statistics for each variable studied are as follows:

Table 5.8
Descriptive Statistical Analysis Test Results

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Green Accounting	88	16.81	27.84	22.0864	2.82062
Environmental Performance	88	2.00	5.00	3.4659	.82975
CSR	88	.03	.94	.3652	.18302
Profitability	88	-.30	.59	.0720	.13048
Valid N (listwise)	88				

Source: Data Processed by SPSS 25, 2025

Based on table 5.8 above, it shows that the *Green Accounting variable* (X1) has a minimum value of 16.81, a maximum value of 27.84, and an average value of 22.0864 with a standard deviation of 2.82062. This shows that the distribution of all *Green Accounting variable data* can be said to be good because the average value is greater than the standard deviation.

Furthermore, the *Environmental Performance variable* (X2) has a minimum value of 2.00, a maximum value of 5.00, and an average value of 3.4659 with a standard deviation of 0.82975. This indicates that the distribution of all *Environmental Performance variable data* can be said to be good because the average value is greater than the standard deviation.

Furthermore, the *Corporate Social Responsibility variable* (X3) has a minimum value of 0.03, a maximum value of 0.94, and an average value of 0.3652 with a standard deviation of 0.18302. This shows that the distribution of all *Corporate Social Responsibility variable data* can be said to be good because the average value is greater than the standard deviation.

Next is the Profitability variable (Y) has a minimum value of -0.30, a maximum value of 0.59, and an average value of 0.0720 with a standard deviation of 0.13048. This shows that the distribution of all Profitability variable data is it can be said to be less good because the average value is smaller than the standard deviation.

b. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

This analysis is used to determine the direction of the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable, whether each variable is positively or negatively related, and to predict increases or decreases. The multiple linear regression analysis of each of the variables studied is as follows:

Table 5.9
Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test Results
Coefficients [a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1(Constant)	-.314	.112		-2,811	.006		
Green Accounting	.018	.007	.382	2,654	.010	.470	2.126
Environmental Performance	-.010	.021	-.067	-.497	.621	.542	1,846
CSR	.090	.092	.126	.978	.331	.590	1,695

Source: Data Processed by SPSS 25, 2025

Based on the table above, it shows that the multiple linear regression equation model for estimating profitability is influenced by *Green Accounting* (X1), *Environmental Performance* (X2), and CSR (X3). The linear regression form is as follows:

Profitability = (-0.314) + 0.018 *Green Accounting* - 0.10 *Environmental Performance* + 0.90 CSR

From the Multiple Linear Regression equation above, it can be explained as follows:

1. The constant value is -0.314, meaning that if all independent variables including *Green Accounting* (X1), *Environmental Performance* (X2), and CSR (X3) do not change, then the profitability value (Y) is -0.314.
2. The regression coefficient value for the *Green Accounting variable* (X1) is 0.018, which means that every 1% increase *in Green Accounting* will increase profitability by 0.018.
3. The regression coefficient value for the *Environmental Performance variable* (X2) is -0.10, which means that every 1% increase *in Environmental Performance* will decrease profitability by -0.10.
4. The regression coefficient value on the CSR variable (X3) is 0.90, which means that every 1% increase in CSR will increase profitability by 0.90.

Hypothesis Test Results

a. Results of the Coefficient of Determination (R Square) Test

The coefficient of determination (R2) test is a test that assesses the extent to which a model can explain variations in the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination ranges between zero and one. A low R2 value indicates that the independent variable's ability to explain the dependent variable is very limited. Conversely, an R2 value approaching one indicates that the independent variable provides nearly all the information needed to predict the dependent variable. (Herman et al., 2024:85) . The results of the R2 test [can] be seen in the following table:

Table 5.10
Determination Coefficient Test Results (R2)
Model Summary [b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	.427 [a]	.383	.354	.12005

Source: Data Processed by SPSS 25, 2025

Based on table 5.10, it can be seen that the coefficient of determination (R) which can be seen in the Adjusted R Square with a value of 0.383 means that only 38.3% of the Profitability variable (Y) can be explained by the *Green Accounting* (X1), *Environmental Performance* (X2), and *Corporate Social Responsibility* (X3) variables. While the rest (100% - 38.3% = 61.7%) is explained by other variables not included in this regression model .

b. T-Test Results

The t-test is used to determine how much influence one independent variable individually has in explaining the dependent variable (Herman et al., 2024:85). This test is conducted at an α level of 5%. The results of the t-test can be seen in the following table:

Table 5.11
Partial Test Results (t)
Coefficients [a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1(Constant)	-.314	.112		-2,811	.006
Green Accounting	.018	.007	.382	2,654	.010
Environmental Performance	-.010	.021	-.067	-.497	.621
CSR	.090	.092	.126	.978	.331

a. Dependent Variable: Profitability

Source: Data Processed by SPSS 25, 2025

Based on the data table, it can be explained as follows:

1. *Green Accounting / Environmental Cost* variable (X1) has a calculated T value of 2.654 > 1.988 with a significance of 0.010 < 0.05, so H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. This means that with a 95% confidence level, the *Green Accounting variable* partially influences profitability in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020-2023.
2. *Environmental Performance / PROPER (X2)* variable has a calculated T value of -0.497 < 1.988 with a significance of 0.621 > 0.05, so H0 is accepted and H2 is rejected. This means that with a 95% confidence level, the *Green Accounting variable* partially has no effect on profitability in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020-2023.

3. *Corporate Social Responsibility / CSR* variable (X3) has a calculated T value of 0.978 < 1.988 with a significance of 0.331 > 0.05, so H0 is accepted and H3 is rejected. This means that with a 95% confidence level, the *Green Accounting variable* partially has no effect on profitability in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020-2023 .

Interpretation

a. The Impact of Green Accounting on Profitability

Based on the hypothesis test in this study, the test results for the *Green Accounting variable* have a calculated T value of 2.654, which is greater than the T table of 1.988 , with a significance value of 0.010 , which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that *Green Accounting* has a positive and significant effect on profitability, and hypothesis 1 is accepted.

This means that the implementation of *Green Accounting* can drive increased company profitability. Through more efficient and transparent environmental cost management, companies can reduce operational costs and improve their image among stakeholders, ultimately resulting in increased profitability. These findings support the view that sustainability practices can align with achieving a company's economic goals.

The results of this study support previous research conducted by Budiono and Dura (2021) which stated that *Green Accounting* has a significant effect on profitability, and the same results as research conducted by Gow and Gunawan (2024).

b. The Influence of Environmental Performance on Profitability

Based on the hypothesis test in this study, the test results for the *Environmental Performance variable* have a calculated T value of -0.497, which is smaller than the T table of 1.988 , with a significance value of 0.621, which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that *Environmental Performance* does not have a significant effect on Profitability, and Hypothesis 2 is rejected.

This indicates that the PROPER rating obtained by mining companies from the Ministry of Environment's activities does not guarantee increased profitability. In their annual reports, the average mining company shows a blue PROPER rating, indicating that their environmental management is adequate and in accordance with applicable regulations. Therefore, this status cannot be considered good or excellent, which could impact profitability.

The results of this study support previous research conducted by Airin Nuraini and Thomas Andrew. (2023) stated that *Environmental Performance* has no effect on profitability, and the results are the same as the research conducted by Nailil and Dianita (2024).

c. The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Profitability

Based on the hypothesis test in this study, it states that the test results for *the Corporate Social Responsibility variable* have a calculated T value of 0.978 . smaller than the T table of 1.988 with a significance of 0.331 greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that *Corporate Social Responsibility* does not have a significant effect on Profitability and hypothesis 3 is rejected.

This indicates that companies' disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) does not contribute to increased profitability. Furthermore, implementing CSR activities is a cost burden for companies that can reduce or even have no significant impact on profitability.

The results of this study support previous research conducted by Irene Stephanie Gow and Juniati Gunawan (2024). stated that *Corporate Social Responsibility* does not affect profitability.

5. Conclusion & Suggestions

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion previously presented, the following conclusions can be drawn from this research:

1. *Green Accounting* (X1) had a positive and significant impact on profitability (Y) in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020-2023. This indicates that the implementation of *Green Accounting* can drive increased company profitability. Through more efficient and transparent environmental cost management, companies can reduce operational costs and improve their image among stakeholders, ultimately resulting in increased profitability.
2. *Environmental Performance* (X2) has no effect and is not significant on Profitability (Y) in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020-2023. This indicates that the PROPER rating received by mining companies from the Ministry of Environment does not guarantee increased profitability. Annual reports show that, on average, mining companies receive a blue PROPER rating, indicating adequate environmental management and compliance with existing laws. Therefore, this rating cannot be considered good or excellent, which could impact company profitability.
3. *Corporate Social Responsibility* (X3) had no significant effect on profitability (Y) in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020-2023. This indicates that *corporate social responsibility disclosures* do not significantly impact profitability. Furthermore, CSR activities impose costs on companies, potentially reducing or preventing significant increases in profitability.

5.2 Suggestion

Through the results of the research and data analysis carried out, the following can be suggested:

1. Theoretical Suggestions
   a. For future researchers, it would be advisable to expand the sample size to include companies in other sectors, extend the research period, and add several other independent variables. This could improve the coefficient of determination of other studies and produce a robust research model.
   b. For academics, it is hoped that this research can broaden knowledge and insight into the influence of *Green Accounting, Environmental Performance,* and *Corporate Social Responsibility* on Profitability in Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020-2023.
2. Practical Advice
   5.3 For readers, it is hoped that this research can increase knowledge regarding the influence of *Green Accounting, Environmental Performance,* and *Corporate Social Responsibility* on Profitability in Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020-2023.

5.4 For the Company, it is better to increase disclosure related to *Green Accounting,* because this variable has positive results, which means that disclosure of environmental costs can increase the Company's profitability.

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