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Integration of Green Accounting, Sustainability Disclosure, and Stakeholder Engagement on Company Performance

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the effects of green accounting integration, sustainability disclosure, and stakeholder engagement on company performance in the basic and chemical sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2019-2023. Data were collected from 10 companies that consistently published sustainability reports for 5 years, yielding 50 report samples. Data analysis used multiple linear regression to test the effect of each variable. The results showed that green accounting integration had no effect on company performance with a significance value of 0.154 (>0.05). Sustainability disclosure also did not affect company performance, with a significance value of 0.824 (>0.05). Meanwhile, stakeholder engagement had an effect on company performance with a significance value of 0.001 (<0.05). Simultaneously, the three variables had a significant effect on company performance, with a significance value of 0.006 (<0.05) and an F table of 2.806, indicating that F count > F table (4.733 > 2.806), suggesting that the independent variables could explain variations in company performance. This research provides empirical evidence that sustainability practices such as green accounting and sustainability disclosure can improve company performance. However, stakeholder engagement requires a more integrated strategic approach to achieve significant impact. These results can guide company managers in designing effective sustainability policies.

Keywords: Green Accounting, Sustainability, Stakeholders, Company Performance, Indonesia Stock Exchange.

JEL Code: M41, Q56, G32, M14

I. Introduction

Climate change, environmental degradation, and the need for sustainable resources pose serious challenges that require immediate action from all parties (Rahmawaty, 2024). In addressing these issues, both private and public organizations are expected not only to seek financial profit but also to implement environmentally responsible business practices (Dinda, 2024), such as implementing the Triple Bottom Line concept, where Sustainability, in the context of Social and Environmental Responsibility (Triple Bottom Line / TBL), refers to a business approach that considers not only financial aspects (profit), but also social and environmental ones. This principle emphasizes that companies must operate sustainably by balancing economic, social, and environmental interests in the long term (Istiq, 2021). Issues related to environmental



sustainability and natural resource management have become a primary focus for businesses and society in the past 20 years. Various environmental problems, such as air pollution, climate change, ozone layer depletion, water pollution, and the excessive exploitation of natural resources, have attracted global attention. Policy makers and the government have taken various strategic steps to address these problems in order to achieve sustainable development goals (Junaedi, 2024). Environmental damage is often the result of industrial activities, particularly in the chemical industry, and the use of technology and hazardous chemicals generally has negative environmental impacts (Pujoseno & Sunardi, 2023). Facing significant risks related to leakage in waste management, with impacts that can be felt by communities around and far from industrial sites (Istiq, 2021). The rules set by the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) regarding environmental protection include clean water and sanitation management, renewable energy promotion to encourage the use of clean energy sources, sustainable and disaster-resilient urban development, sustainable production and consumption to reduce waste and increase resource efficiency, and the integration of climate policies in development planning through Climate Action (Pratama, 2024).

Company performance is a comprehensive display of the company's condition over a specific period, resulting from and reflecting its operational activities in utilizing the resources it has. Company performance is crucial for its long-term success and sustainability. Performance refers to the extent to which a company achieves its economic goals (Pujoseno & Sunardi, 2023). Corporate performance assessment is crucial to potential investors in the investment process, as they tend to allocate funds only to companies that demonstrate strong performance or have promising future growth prospects. Environmental performance also significantly affects the damage caused by business activities (Suharyono & Arum, 2024). Furthermore, environmental performance significantly impacts the damage caused by business activities. Companies can leverage their environmental performance to demonstrate their environmental concerns during the production process and in interactions with stakeholders as part of their legal responsibilities (Muniroh, 2023). Although company performance is critical, some companies still do not comply with the Triple Bottom Line concept, as evidenced by the environmental damage caused by PT. Kimu Sukses Abadi (KSA) in 2022, PT. Kimu Sukses Abadi (KSA) in West Cikarang committed several environmental pollution violations, including discharging wastewater into rainwater drainage channels and storing B3 waste in open areas (Newsroom_diskominfoantik, 2024). The following case involved pollution and environmental damage caused by PT. AJP Gas, located in Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra, is due to the accumulation of B3 waste carbide residue. This practice causes environmental damage and non-compliance in B3 waste management (Gakkum, 2024). In this context, integrating green accounting is an important principle for assessing business practices that promote sustainability and social responsibility. In an increasingly complex and connected world, companies face the challenge of achieving financial profits while also considering the impact they have on the environment and society (Dinda, 2024). The background to green accounting integration aligns with various developments that encourage paradigm shifts in company operations.

The integration of green accounting also enables companies to identify and manage environmental risks that could impact their business performance. Climate change, natural resource scarcity, and other environmental events can have significant impacts, so companies that can anticipate and respond quickly will gain a competitive advantage. Furthermore, integrating environmental accounting opens opportunities for innovation and operational efficiency (Istiq, 2021). By integrating environmental considerations into business decision-making, companies can find new ways to reduce and prevent waste, optimize resource use, and develop more sustainable products and services. Green accounting, as a communication tool between companies and society, reflects a commitment to improving environmental performance grounded in research. (Nuraini & Andrew, 2023) states that "the application of green accounting is crucial to understanding the changes that occur in environmental accounting through comprehensive reporting of information on financial, social, and environmental aspects. This allows decision makers to obtain comprehensive information about the environment so that they can make better decisions."

Sustainability disclosure is the application of the triple bottom line concept, which includes the environment (planet), social (people), and economy (profit). This means that business results are not measured

solely by financial profits, but must also consider the welfare of society and environmental sustainability. By implementing this concept, companies can increase their value and reputation while also paying attention to both financial and non-financial aspects to maintain business continuity. A company's sustainability report can enhance its reputation, thereby increasing public trust and attracting investor interest (Istiq, 2021). This disclosure is a company's response to stakeholder expectations and explains why accounting reports are viewed as social, political, and economic documents. Disclosure of non-financial information in a sustainability report can be used as a strategic tool to achieve company goals and influence stakeholder attitudes. In this context, stakeholder involvement will assess a company's responsibility for its business activities based on the level of sustainability disclosure, as measured by relevant indices. Stakeholder involvement in corporate management has a positive impact on green competitiveness, and targeted communication and integration of stakeholder input are crucial to enhancing that competitiveness. Fulfilling economic, social, and ecological responsibilities is key to gaining legitimacy and stakeholder support, as well as to assessing risks and opportunities based on social and environmental factors (Judijanto, 2024). Stakeholder involvement is significant to maintain the continuity and sustainability of company operations. Stakeholders, including employees, communities, governments, and customers, play a key role in helping companies identify long-term risks and opportunities across social, environmental, and economic dimensions. By involving them, companies can address existing challenges and plan more sustainable actions (Handini & Martiningtyas, 2023). In the chemical industry, which frequently receives attention for its environmental impact, active stakeholder engagement helps companies maintain a positive image as responsible and transparent entities.

According to research by Suharyono & Arum (2024), the number of studies exploring the relationship between sustainability and corporate performance continues to increase. However, the results obtained varied between these studies. Several previous studies have found a positive correlation between sustainability disclosure and company performance. This research has also assessed the potential for beneficial, negative, or insignificant impacts, as well as exploring other cause-and-effect relationships. Suharyono & Arum (2024) suggest that Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) have the authority to influence the relationship between sustainability and corporate performance. Achieving good performance and implementing effective sustainability policies depends heavily on the company's governance structure, particularly in the context of corporate governance. In addition, it is important to emphasize the need to implement effective governance procedures to maintain stakeholder trust in the organization and improve operational efficiency.

Previous research on green accounting integration by Dinda (2024) shows that this integration is closely related to company performance and positively affects it. This means that if a company can implement and increase transparency in its environmental performance, it can be a step toward green accounting that, in turn, increases the company's value by fostering a positive image. One key relationship established is increased operational efficiency, which can ultimately improve the company's overall performance. By monitoring and analyzing environmental aspects of their operations, companies can identify opportunities to reduce resource consumption, waste, and emissions, thereby achieving cost efficiencies. This reflects the complexity and interconnectedness between business, the environment, and society. The implementation of this approach is not only to comply with regulations, but also to create long-term value and contribute to sustainable development. Previous research by Sa and Hamid (2024) has found that sustainability disclosure positively impacts company performance. This is due to the sustainable economic aspect, which explains an organization's influence on stakeholders' economic conditions and on economic systems at the local, national, and global levels.

According to Anggraini's (2024) research, the global business landscape is shifting towards more sustainable and responsible business practices, with particular attention to the manufacturing sector. This is especially important for developing countries like Indonesia, where the manufacturing sector plays a crucial role in economic growth and development. The application of digital technology can help achieve environmental and social sustainability in manufacturing companies. However, the low level of digital technology adoption in these companies highlights the need for greater investment and attention.

Furthermore, the social dimension of sustainability in the manufacturing sector, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), remains underexplored. Manufacturing companies must focus on environmental cost management and disclose their sustainability efforts, as this can positively impact their performance (Aidah, Erwinda, Terrensia, & Resi, 2024). Reported aspects related to the sustainable economy emphasize the company's contribution to the overall economic system. Beno (2022) revealed that information in sustainability reports on the economic dimension can convince stakeholders of the potential for competitive capital resources with low risk. Increases a company's visibility of its economic impact on stakeholders, thereby boosting stakeholder confidence in its investments. Social disclosure is also crucial because it can create a positive public impression, similar to environmental disclosure. Furthermore, the company's internal stakeholders will be recognized for their caring and empathetic approach to the community, demonstrating their commitment to public welfare. Research by Judijanto (2024) has found that stakeholder involvement in corporate management positively affects a company's green competitiveness by comparing sustainability disclosure and stakeholder engagement with company performance in the basic and chemical sectors of the industry in the context of green accounting. Therefore, the difference between previous research and the current research lies in the researcher's focus on analyzing the influence of green accounting, sustainability disclosure, and stakeholder engagement. on company performance in basic and chemical industrial companies listed on the IDX.

II. Theoretical Review

2.1. Company performance

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), performance is defined as a desired result, an observable achievement, or the capacity to work. Company performance is an activity or job carried out regularly to seek profit by producing, processing, making, or changing goods, trading, or providing services. Company performance is a display of the company's overall condition over a specific period of time; it is the result or achievement influenced by the company's operational activities in utilizing the resources it has. Performance is a general term used to describe an organization's actions or activities over a period, with reference to standards such as past or projected costs, efficiency, management's responsibility or accountability, and the like. Company performance is interrelated with company sustainability, an important factor in sustainable economic growth. Investigating company performance can provide insight into its quality and the level of trust in the company (Istiq, 2021).

2.2. Green Accounting Integration

Etymologically, integration is a loan word from English – integrate, integration, which was then adapted into Indonesian as integration, which means to unite; merging or uniting into a complete whole (Indri Dinda, 2024). Furthermore, integration means perfection or wholeness, namely the process of adjustment between different elements (Handini & Martiningtyas, 2023). Integration can also be understood as a condition in which ethnic and racial groups can live together while maintaining their respective cultures, so that fellow Indonesians can live side by side without eroding each other's cultures. Therefore, awareness is needed among all Indonesians. According to experts, several definitions of integration include Myron Weiner (2020), who defines integration as a process of uniting various cultural and social groups into a single territorial unit to form a national identity. Green accounting (green accounting), also called environmental accounting, is an accounting concept that links or includes environmental costs or budgets in company activities. Green accounting is accounting that identifies, measures, presents, and discloses the indirect costs and benefits of company activities related to the environment and society (Pratama, 2024).

The concept of green accounting, or environmental accounting, has been developing in Europe since the 1970s. This emerged from pressure from non-governmental organizations and increasing public

environmental awareness. Green accounting will urge companies not only to focus on industrial activities for business purposes but also to implement environmental management.

Green accounting is a field of accounting that attempts to link environmental budgeting aspects with business operational costs (Pujoseno & Sunardi, 2023). Green accounting, as a means of communication between companies and society, demonstrates a commitment to improving environmental performance. (Pujoseno & Sunardi, 2023) stated that "the application of green accounting is critical to know the changes that occur in environmental accounting by reporting comprehensive information on financial, social, and environmental aspects, so that decision makers can obtain complete information related to the environment, so that they can make better decisions". Green accounting is also a type of environmental accounting that describes efforts to integrate environmental benefits and costs into economic decision-making or a business's financial results. By applying green accounting, it is hoped that the environment will become more sustainable. The goal is to increase the efficiency of environmental management by assessing environmental activities from the perspectives of costs (environmental costs) and benefits or effects (economic benefits), while also producing environmental protection effects (environmental protection) (Nuraini & Andrew, 2023).

There are several definitions of Green Accounting. According to Usumaningtias, green accounting is accounting that identifies, measures, assesses, and discloses costs associated with a company's environmental activities. Moreover, according to Ikhsan, green accounting refers to the inclusion of environmental costs in the accounting practices of companies or government institutions. Environmental costs are the impacts arising from financial and non-financial factors that must be borne as a result of activities that affect environmental quality. Thus, the meaning of Green Accounting Integration is the integration of conventional accounting principles with stronger sustainability and environmental considerations. It aims to take into account the environmental impact of business activities and measure financial performance more holistically, including in terms of sustainable development and natural resource management (Yohanes & Josua, 2020). This integration enables companies to identify and track environmental costs and benefits in financial reports.

2.3. Sustainability Disclosure

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), disclosure is a method, process, or act of disclosing, relating to the disclosure or explanation of information deemed important and beneficial to users beyond what can be expressed in the main financial statements. Meanwhile, the definition of sustainability according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is continuous and ongoing. Sustainability Disclosure is a report on the economic, environmental, and social impacts resulting from company activities. In addition to presenting standard financial statements, such as profit and loss, balance sheets, and cash flow statements, companies are required to report on social and environmental practices, including carbon emissions. A company that successfully meets the expectations and requirements of its stakeholders is more likely to receive support from the surrounding community (Istiq, 2021). One component of societal needs and expectations is the requirement for companies to demonstrate sensitivity to sustainability issues. This requires companies not only to prioritize their financial interests but also to consider environmental and societal considerations (Maulidina & Wijayanti, 2024).

2.4. Stakeholder Engagement

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), involvement is a state of being involved, namely the participation of an individual or the role of an individual's attitude or emotions in a particular situation. Meanwhile, a stakeholder is a party with an interest (a stake) in the organization or issue being addressed, whether an individual or a community group. Stakeholders themselves include customers, employees, shareholders, suppliers, local communities, government, and others. Effective stakeholder engagement is crucial for companies as it positively impacts financial performance by enabling them to adapt to market changes and reduce risks, leading to better financial results. Stakeholder engagement facilitates long-term

organizational resilience and stakeholder protection during crises, while meeting stakeholders' non-economic value needs. Stakeholder engagement helps align interests and build a network of aligned stakeholders to sustain the implementation of strategic plans and service delivery. Stakeholder engagement is recognized as a key success factor in infrastructure projects and is widely acknowledged (Judijanto et al., 2024). Stakeholder involvement is significant because it can increase trust, foster synergy, and help companies make better decisions. Engaging stakeholders can also identify risks and opportunities and support the organization's long-term sustainability. Stakeholders are individuals or groups with an interest in an organization.

III. Research Method

This research focuses solely on the problems raised by the author: the Influence of Green Accounting Integration, Sustainability Disclosure, and Stakeholder Engagement on Company Performance in the Basic and Chemical Sector Industries Listed on the IDX in 2019-2023. The variables to be studied are Green Accounting Integration, Sustainability Disclosure, Stakeholder Engagement, and Company Performance. Using these research objects, researchers can examine how Green Accounting Integration, Sustainability Disclosure, and Stakeholder Engagement influence Company Performance in the Basic and Chemical Sector Industries. This study uses a quantitative approach to investigate the relationships among green accounting integration, sustainability disclosure, and stakeholder engagement and their effects on company performance. According to Junaedi (2024), quantitative research involves numerical data and statistical analysis. The data used are secondary, namely, quantitative data for numerical calculations. The data sources in this study are secondary data from the sustainability reports of basic and chemical-sector industrial companies listed on the IDX for 2019-2023.

Data collection techniques are used to collect research data. The data for this study were collected from the sustainability reports of basic and chemical sector industrial companies listed on the IDX for 2019-2023, covering the variables of Green Accounting Integrity, Sustainability Disclosure, and Stakeholder Engagement. Data processing was carried out using Microsoft Excel 2021 and SPSS version 25. This study's population comprised 93 companies in the basic and chemical industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) between 2019 and 2023. The sample also included 10 companies in the basic and chemical industry listed on the IDX that published sustainability reports between 2019 and 2023. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. This involves selecting a non-random sample, obtaining information using specific criteria, generally tailored to the research objectives or problem. The sample consisted of 10 basic and chemical industrial companies that consistently prepared sustainability reports for 5 years. Thus, the total company data used in the research over five years amounted to 50 samples. In the research, the data analysis used was the classical assumption test, namely the normality test, the multicollinearity test, the hypothesis test, namely the multiple regression analysis test, the partial test, the simultaneous test, and the coefficient of determination.

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1. Statistical Result

4.1.1 Normality Test

Table 1. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		Unstandardized Residual
N		50
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Standard Deviation	14153.88076101
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.071

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		Unstandardized Residual
	Positive	.064
	Negative	-.071
Test Statistics		.071
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c Lilliefors Significance Correction.		
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

The normality test results in Table 1 obtained a significance value of 0.200. Because the significance level is greater than 0.05 (0.200 > 0.05), the data are typically distributed.

4.1.2 Multicollinearity Test

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variables	Tolerance	VIF	Information
Green Accounting Integration (X1)	0.999	1,001	There is no multicollinearity
Sustainability Disclosure (X2)	0.869	1,151	There is no multicollinearity
Stakeholder Engagement (X3)	0.870	1,150	There is no multicollinearity

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test in Table 2, there is no multicollinearity, as the tolerance values for the variables are > 0.1. Green accounting integration (X1) is 0.999; Sustainability Disclosure (X2) is 0.896; Stakeholder Involvement (X3) is 0.870. The VIF values for the three variables are < 10, so the model does not exhibit multicollinearity.

4.1.3 Multiple Regression Analysis Test

Table 3. Results of Multiple Regression Analysis

Coefficients ^a						
Variables		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	34036.940	6539.284		5.205	.000
	Green Accounting Integration (X1)	-.122	.084	-.187	-1,448	.154
	Sustainability Disclosure (X2)	.000	.002	-.019	-.135	.893
	Stakeholder Engagement (X3)	.552	.168	.455	3,293	.002

a. Dependent Variable: Company Performance (Y)

In Table 3, the value in the Coefficient column is interpreted. The first row shows the constant (a), and the next row shows the independent variable. By looking at the table above, the multiple linear regression equation can be compiled as follows:

$$Y = 34036.940 - 0.122X1 + 0.000 X2 + 0.552X3 + e$$

The interpretation of each variable coefficient is as follows:

1. The value of 34036.940 means that if the independent variable remains constant, the company's performance value (Y) is 34036.940.
2. The regression coefficient for the Green Accounting Integration variable (X1) is -0.122, indicating a negative result. This means that if the green accounting integration variable is increased, company performance will decrease by 0.122.
3. The regression coefficient for the sustainability disclosure variable (X2) is 0.000. This means that an increase in this variable does not affect company performance, as it remains at 0.000.
4. The stakeholder engagement variable (X3) is 0.552. This means that every increase in the stakeholder engagement variable will increase company performance by 0.552.

4.1.4 F-Test

Table 4. Simultaneous Test Results (F Test)

ANOVA ^a						
	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3055494736.377	3	1018498245.459	4,773	.006 ^b
	Residual	9816284689.243	46	213397493.244		
	Total	12871779425.620	49			
a. Dependent Variable: Company Performance						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Green Accounting Integration, Sustainability Disclosure, Stakeholder Engagement						

Based on table 4, it shows that the calculated F is 4.733 with a significance value of 0.006 where the significance value of 0.006 < 0.05 and the F table is 2.806 from df1 – k or df1 = 3 and df2 = n – k – 1 or df2 = 49 – 3 – 1 = 46, then it means that the calculated F > F table (4.733 > 2.806). This shows that all independent variables, namely Green Accounting Integration, Sustainability Disclosure, and Stakeholder Involvement, have a simultaneous effect on Company Performance.

4.1.5 t-Test

Table 5. Partial Test Results (t-Test)

Variables	t-count	t-table	Sig.	Information
Green Accounting Integration (X1)	-1,448	2.012	0.154	No effect
Sustainability Disclosure (X2)	-0.135	2.012	0.893	No effect
Stakeholder Engagement (X3)	3,293	2.012	0.002	Influential

$$T \text{ table} = t(\alpha / 2; nk-1) = (0.05/2; 50-3-1) = t \text{ table } 0.025; 46 = 2.012$$

Information :

α: Significance level

k: Number of independent variables

n: Number of respondents

Based on Table 5, the results of the test of the integration variables of green accounting, sustainability disclosure, and stakeholder involvement on company performance are as follows:

1. The results of the t-test analysis of the green accounting integration variable show a sig value of 0.154, which is greater than 0.05, and t count $-1.488 < t_{table} 2.012$, so H1 is rejected, which means that green accounting integration does not affect company performance.
2. The results of the t-test analysis of the sustainability disclosure variable show a sig value of 0.893, which is greater than 0.05, and the calculated t is $-0.000 < t_{table} 2.012$, so H2 is rejected, which means that sustainability disclosure does not affect company performance.
3. The results of the t-test analysis of the stakeholder involvement variable show a sig value of 0.002, which is smaller than 0.05, and the calculated t is $3.293 > t_{table} 2.012$, so H3 is accepted, which means that stakeholder involvement affects company performance.

4.1.6 Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

Table 6. Results of the Determination Coefficient Test (R^2)

Variables	R Square	Adjusted R Square
Company performance	0.237	0.188

Based on Table 6, the results of the coefficient of determination test show that the R-square (R^2) value is 0.237, or 23.7%. This indicates that the integration of green accounting, sustainability disclosure, and stakeholder engagement influences 23.7

4.2. Discussion

4.2.1. The Impact of Green Accounting Integration on Company Performance

The test results for the green accounting integration variable (X1) have a p-value of 0.154 (>0.05). The results of this study indicate that green accounting integration does not affect company performance. Theoretically, green accounting aims to integrate environmental costs into the business decision-making process to encourage sustainability. (Nuraini & Andrew, 2023). However, many companies still prioritize short-term profitability over investment in environmental policies. This aligns with Faizah's (2020) view, which holds that companies place greater emphasis on immediate profits, while environmental costs are often seen as an additional burden that does not provide immediate benefits to the company. Nevertheless, stakeholder theory suggests that integrating green accounting has significant potential to improve operational efficiency, enhance corporate reputation, ensure regulatory compliance, and foster innovation. Green accounting practices are designed to help companies identify and manage environmental costs, improve the efficiency of natural resource use, and mitigate risks associated with increasingly stringent environmental regulations. (Pratama, 2024). This research aligns with several previous studies that also show that green accounting does not have a significant effect on company performance. Kholmi & Nafiza (2022), Rosaline & Wuryan (2020), and Faizah (2020) found that although green accounting is important in supporting sustainability goals, its impact on financial performance is often indirect or even insignificant. Faizah (2020) stated that this is due to the company's orientation, which places greater emphasis on profit and requires companies to consider every expense, including costs associated with environmentally friendly practices. Furthermore, another contributing factor is the lack of awareness of environmental performance assessment systems, such as the PROPER (Public Disclosure Program for Environmental Compliance) rating administered by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. This rating is still little known to the public and investors, who often seek information about a company's environmental commitments on websites or in the news media. In contrast, information about PROPER is only available on government websites. Thus, although green accounting is expected to support long-term corporate performance through sustainability, challenges in implementation and the perception of high environmental costs remain significant barriers for many companies.

4.2.2. The Impact of Sustainability Disclosure on Company Performance

The results of the sustainability disclosure variable test (X2) have a significance value of 0.824, which is greater than 0.05. The results of this study indicate that sustainability disclosure does not affect company performance. Theoretically, sustainability disclosure aims to provide transparent information about a company's social, environmental, and economic impacts. (Maulidina & Wijayanti, 2024). In this study, the lack of a significant effect may reflect the gap between theoretical expectations and the practical implementation of sustainability reporting in the basic and chemical sectors. In this context, stakeholder theory on sustainability disclosure that does not have a significant impact on company performance can be viewed from several perspectives, such as diverse stakeholder interests, sustainability as communication rather than real action, and so on. This is in line with research. Puji (2024) states that sustainability disclosure has an insignificant effect on a company's short-term financial performance. Researchers suggest that although sustainability disclosure can improve stakeholder perceptions of a company, other factors, such as profitability and internal management, are more important determinants of company performance. The results of this study are also consistent with the research. Iswati (2020) states that company performance, proxied by company value, is not influenced by sustainability reporting because, for investors, financial performance remains the leading indicator. Sari et al (2019) stated that company performance does not affect company performance because publishing sustainability reports requires high costs. (Sabrina & Lukman, 2019) stated that sustainability disclosure does not have a significant impact on company performance because every corporation has an obligation to report its business activities transparently. This research contradicts research conducted by (Wicaksono, 2022) stating that the social dimension of sustainability reporting has a positive effect on the company's financial performance.

4.2.3. The Influence of Stakeholder Involvement on Company Performance

The results of the stakeholder engagement variable test (X3) have a significance value of $0.001 < 0.05$. The results of this study indicate that stakeholder engagement influences company performance. This aligns with stakeholder theory, namely that effective stakeholder engagement enables companies to meet community expectations and respond to their needs in a more relevant and strategic manner. (Az-zahra, 2024) manner. This research aligns with Pratama I.'s (2022) findings, which show that stakeholder involvement affects the company.

4.2.4. The Effect of Green Accounting Integration, Sustainability Disclosure, and Stakeholder Engagement on Company Performance

From the results of simultaneous statistical testing conducted, the calculated F of green accounting integration, sustainability disclosure, and stakeholder engagement is 4.733 with a significance value of 0.006, where the significance value of $0.006 < 0.05$ and the F table is 2.806, meaning that the calculated $F > F$ table ($4.733 > 2.806$). This shows that all independent variables, namely green accounting integration, sustainability disclosure, and stakeholder engagement, have a simultaneous effect on company performance. This aligns with stakeholder theory, which emphasizes collaboration between companies and stakeholders to achieve sustainability goals (Indri Dinda, 2024). Green accounting integration, as explained by Pratama (2024), not only improves operational efficiency and reduces costs but also enables companies to incorporate environmental impacts into strategic decision-making. These adjustments provide companies with opportunities to identify and manage environmental costs effectively, improve resource efficiency, and ensure compliance with increasingly stringent regulations. With this approach, companies can attract investors who care about sustainability issues while strengthening their reputation in a competitive market. Sustainability disclosure plays a vital role in building trust among investors and consumers. Transparency in presenting social, environmental, and economic impacts helps stakeholders gain a clearer picture of corporate social

responsibility. These findings support the theory that sustainability disclosure can strengthen the relationship between companies and stakeholders by fostering innovation and improving risk management, thereby increasing company competitiveness (Pratama, 2024). Stakeholder engagement is a key element that ensures companies can understand and respond to the needs of society, customers, and other stakeholders. Stakeholder input helps companies better adapt products and services to meet market demands. In the basic and chemical sectors, stakeholder engagement also helps companies minimize environmental and social risks, build stronger relationships, and support their reputations and financial performance. This aligns with research by Kristari & Teruna (2023), Stephanie & Murhadi (2023), and Wati (2023), which shows that integrating these three elements can help companies achieve sustainability while still prioritizing profitability.

Overall, these results indicate that an integrated approach between green accounting, sustainability disclosure, and stakeholder engagement has a positive impact on company performance. These three elements complement each other in creating long-term value that is not only financially profitable but also supports social and environmental sustainability. In this case, researchers identify several implications for integrating green accounting, sustainability disclosure, and stakeholder involvement, offering practical insights and suggestions for future researchers and related parties, such as companies, investors, and policymakers. In green accounting integration, companies in the basic and chemical sectors listed on the IDX must integrate green accounting into their financial reports. Green accounting not only serves to record costs and savings related to sustainability, but also as a means to improve transparency and management of natural resources. With this disclosure, companies can demonstrate a genuine commitment to sustainability, which, in turn, can enhance their reputation and market competitiveness. Sustainability disclosures must be transparent and accountable, encompassing environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors. Companies need to ensure that these disclosures are not merely intended to fulfill obligations but truly reflect the steps taken in implementing sustainability that impact long-term performance. Furthermore, in terms of stakeholder engagement, companies need to actively communicate and involve various stakeholders (shareholders, customers, communities, regulators, and others) in decision-making regarding sustainability policies. By building stronger relationships with stakeholders, companies can obtain valuable feedback and create opportunities for collaboration that benefit all parties.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of the testing and discussions that have been carried out regarding this, the influence of green accounting integration, sustainability disclosure, and stakeholder involvement on company performance, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Green accounting integration has no significant impact on company performance. This is evidenced by the fact that the implementation of green accounting within companies has not significantly improved performance. The lower the integration of green accounting, the lower the company's performance.
2. Sustainability disclosure has no significant impact on company performance. While sustainability disclosure is important for corporate image, test results indicate that this information does not directly impact a company's financial or operational performance.
3. Stakeholder engagement significantly impacts company performance. Statistical tests show that companies that involve stakeholders in decision-making and sustainability policies tend to perform better, demonstrating the importance of stakeholders in supporting corporate success.
4. Simultaneously, the integration of green accounting, sustainability disclosure, and stakeholder engagement impacts company performance. Although the individual impact of each variable is limited, these three factors, when applied together, support each other and positively impact company performance.

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