

## The Role of Environmental Accounting in Improving Environmental Performance in Algerian Economic Institutions

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**Summary:** This study examines the role of environmental accounting in enhancing the environmental performance of Algerian economic institutions. This study investigates whether financial and managerial environmental accounting, as well as environmental auditing, contribute to improved environmental outcomes. It employs a descriptive analytical approach, utilizing a questionnaire distributed to a sample of board members, accountants, auditors, and employees from selected institutions. Data analysis was conducted using SMART PLS 4 statistical program. The findings indicate that financial environmental accounting and environmental auditing significantly influence environmental performance, whereas managerial environmental accounting does not show a statistically significant impact. This study highlights the importance of integrating environmental considerations into financial decision-making processes and emphasizes the need for transparent reporting of environmental costs. It also underscores the value of environmental auditing in ensuring compliance with environmental regulations. This study contributes to understanding how environmental accounting practices can support sustainable development by reducing negative environmental impacts and improving organizational accountability. This study provides insights into the practical application of environmental accounting tools and their potential to enhance both environmental and economic performance in organizations.

**Keywords:** Keyword; Environmental Financial Accounting; Environmental Management Accounting; Environmental Auditing; Environmental performance.

**Jel Classification Codes :** M41 ; Q56

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### I-Introduction:

In recent decades, there has been a noticeable increase in global awareness of environmental issues, prompting governments and international organizations to implement policies and procedures aimed at protecting the environment. In this context, environmental accounting is a vital tool that helps organizations comply with environmental standards and improve their performance. By documenting and analyzing environmental information, organizations can measure their environmental impact and identify areas that need improvement.

Moreover, the process of enhancing environmental performance requires organizations to adopt a comprehensive approach that goes beyond mere compliance with environmental standards. Organizations should strive to integrate environmental considerations into their overall strategies and objectives. By doing so, they can simultaneously achieve economic and environmental benefits.

The role of environmental accounting in improving economic institutions environmental performance is undeniable. It provides a framework through which the environmental impact of operations can be assessed and opportunities for improvement can be identified. By investing in environmental accounting, organizations can achieve positive outcomes that benefit the environment, society, and the economy.

**Research Problem:** Based on this, the research problem can be formulated as follows:

How does environmental accounting contribute to improving environmental performance in Algerian economic institutions?

**Research Hypotheses:** The following hypotheses have been formulated, in light of the research problem:

- **H<sub>01</sub>:** A statistically significant relationship exists between financial environmental accounting and environmental performance;
- **H<sub>02</sub>:** There is a positive relationship between managerial environmental accounting and environmental performance;
- **H<sub>03</sub>:** There is a statistically significant relationship between environmental auditing and environmental performance.

**Research Objectives:**

- To demonstrate the effectiveness of environmental accounting information in making decisions that contributes to controlling the environmental impacts of economic activities;
- To identify the dimensions of environmental accounting, its methods of application, and its role in improving environmental performance;
- To understand environmental performance and its indicators.

**Importance of the Research:**

- To highlight the importance of both financial and managerial environmental accounting in decision-making, especially regarding environmental matters;
- To emphasize the significance of environmental auditing in ensuring compliance with environmental laws and regulations;
- To showcase the role of ( EA) in improving performance.

**Research Methodology:** To address the research problem and confirm or refute the validity of the hypotheses, a descriptive analytical approach was utilized. For data collection to complete the field study, a statistical method was employed, and the collected questionnaire data were analyzed using the statistical program SMART PLS 4.

**Previous Studies:**

- **Study (Niandari & Handayani, 2023):** This study examines the impact of green accounting practices and environmental performance on the profitability of companies. The research adopted a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression analysis of data from companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange that participated in the PROPER program during the period 2019-2021. The results indicate that green accounting had a positive effect on profitability, while environmental performance did not show a statistically significant impact;
- **Study (Ramadhana & Setiawan, 2024):** This study investigated the effect of environmental cost disclosure on financial performance, with environmental performance serving as a mediating variable. The research sample included 36 industrial and mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2014 to 2024, where the questionnaire was distributed and analyzed using SPSS v.22. The results reveal that environmental cost disclosure positively affects financial performance, while weak environmental performance (according to the PROPER classification) unexpectedly reinforces a negative impact. This is attributed to some companies' non-compliance with the required environmental standards;
- **Study (Sari & Sisdiyanto, 2025):** This research paper aimed to analyze the impact of environmental accounting practices on the financial and environmental performance of companies. It employed a quantitative descriptive approach to analyze data from 10 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange that implement environmental accounting systems, utilizing published financial and environmental reports. The results show that the effective application of environmental accounting enhances financial performance by improving profitability and cost efficiency, as well as improving environmental performance by reducing negative impacts and increasing compliance with regulations.

**The features of this study compared to previous studies:** Our study is distinguished from previous studies in the content of the research and the objectives of the study, in addition to the method of addressing the subject of the study and the sample. We relied on a survey study (in a group of Algerian economic institutions) and analyzed the results using Smart PLS v.4, whereas previous studies relied on data from companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during different periods.

**1.1. Environmental Accounting**

According to (Shakkour & al, 2018, p. 73), Both corporate managers and environmental advocates regard environmental accounting as an essential tool for enhancing environmental decision-making. Whether the focus is on pollution prevention or the broader aim of achieving

corporate sustainability, there is a common belief that effective environmental accounting enables businesses to recognize and adopt environmentally innovative practices that are also financially beneficial (Hieu & Tien, 2023). In addition, environmental regulations are progressively shifting towards public policies that emphasize the gathering and disclosure of environmental data (Boyd, September 1998, p. 1).

### **I.1.1 The concept of environmental accounting**

- It is defined as: "Determining and quantifying the costs associated with environmental activities, and using this information to guide environmental management decisions focused on minimizing or eliminating harmful environmental impacts from activities and systems"; (Zheng & Shi, 2023, p. 9)
- It is also defined as: "A management tool that connects environmental financial applications with corporate financial management systems to enhance decision-making processes, ensuring they support both environmental and economic sustainability"; (Suryaningrum & Ratnawati, 2024, p. 1278)
- Environmental accounting is defined as: "the process of identifying and measuring in monetary terms the value of environmental damages caused by a specific company to its surrounding environment, as a result of its operational or manufacturing activities, or due to the production of a good that harms the environment when consumed, followed by the accounting treatment of the value of those damages and reporting them in the financial statements"; (Ariani & Zulhawati, 2023, p. 31)

From the above, it can be said that environmental accounting is a broad field within accounting sciences, and its external function lies in disclosing environmental information preferred by public and financial communities. It focuses on the production, analysis, and use of information related to financial issues concerning the economic and environmental performance of the institution.

### **I.1.2. Importance and Objectives of Environmental Accounting**

#### **• Importance of Environmental Accounting:**

- Supporting managers in making informed choices that help lower expenses and lessen environmental impact;
- Broadening the evaluation of investments to account for possible environmental consequences;
- Gaining deeper insights into environmental costs and the efficiency of operations and products, allowing for more precise pricing; (K, 2020, p. 196)
- Holding industrial institutions accountable for the costs that can address environmental violations resulting from their industrial operations instead of the community bearing them; (Ariani & Zulhawati, 2023, p. 29)
- Environmental costs have a financial nature in terms of quantity and type, directly affecting the company's assets and liabilities, which makes their disclosure necessary in accounting; (Geng, 2023, p. 56)
- Contributing to the evaluation of methods, techniques, and accounting systems for financial control, information systems, reporting, and achieving environmental sustainability. (Zhang & Zhu, 2022, p. 2).

#### **• Objectives of Environmental Accounting:**

According to Usman and Suleiman, the objective of disclosing environmental accounting is to provide stakeholders, including investors, managers, customers, employees, and the broader public, with a comprehensive understanding of the company's commitments, obligations, and environmental contributions towards sustainable practices. This increased transparency enhances responsible environmental management (Usman & Suleiman, 2023, p. 2) ' by improving environmental performance, monitoring costs, utilizing environment friendly technology, and using and manufacturing eco-friendly products. '

- Green accounting aims to achieve a deeper understanding of the economic and environmental information required by decision-makers in companies and how internal information providers can meet these needs. (Wiredu, Agyemang, & Agbadzidah, 2023, p. 3)

### **I.1.3. Types of environmental accounting.**

- Environmental Financial Accounting (EFA): is one of the sectors of environmental accounting from the perspective of companies, representing the most "neutral" part of environmental

business accounting. Its primary purpose is to support its impact on the decision-making process at the managerial level. It also includes overseeing both environmental and economic outcomes by creating and applying suitable environmental accounting systems and methods. This supports better environmental performance, especially in areas like carbon emissions control and energy use, aiming for more sustainable products. Additionally, it can improve responsibility for environmental effects and often involves methods like life cycle costing, total cost accounting, and assessing the entire product life cycle. (Ariani & Zulhawati, 2023, p. 31)

- Environmental Management Accounting (EMA): is an active and evolving sector of accounting that has grown from the increasing global need for companies to report on, assess, and adjust their operations in response to new environmental requirements set by legislation and consumers (Liu & Zhang, 2022, p. 2). Regarding corporate costs, product design, and investment decision-making, EMA can provide timely information and clear insights, serving as a decision-making and support tool (Tu & Huang, 2015, p. 6266). Thus, EMA can be described as: "A comprehensive range of accounting methods designed to deliver information that aids management in enhancing both the environmental and economic performance of an organization, including its effects beyond legal compliance requirements." (Burritt, Schaltegger, & Christ, 2023, p. 337)
- Environmental Auditing (EA): An administrative tool that involves a reliable, systematic, periodic, and objective assessment of environmental performance, management, and equipment that contribute to environmental protection by: facilitating administrative oversight of environmental practices and evaluating companies' compliance with environmental policies. (Irwansyah, Hakim, & Yunus, 2017, p. 229)

## **I. 2.Environmental performance:**

Environmental performance is an important indicator of countries or institutions' commitment to protecting the environment and achieving sustainable development. This includes efforts to reduce pollution, conserve natural resources, and adapt to climate change. It is used to evaluate environmental policies and their effectiveness in improving the quality of life of the environment and economy.

### **I.2.1. The concept of environmental performance.**

- Environmental performance is defined as: "The use of environmental management systems by the economic unit for the purposes of controlling and monitoring all its activities to achieve its environmental objectives." (Sudimas & al, 2023, p. 53)
- It is also defined as: "The effort exerted by the company in fulfilling its responsibilities to address the environmental impacts it causes." (Ramadhana & Setiawan, 2024, p. 641)

According to Sari and Sisdiyanto, the environmental performance of a company encompasses all efforts made by the company to reduce the negative impacts of its activities on the environment, such as waste management, emissions reduction, and sustainable use of natural resources (Sari & Sisdiyanto, 2025, p. 104). According to Lee et al, a company's environmental performance benefits a variety of stakeholders, including profit growth, increased company value, and enhanced reputation. (Lee & al, 2024, p. 1)

### **I. 2.2.Environmental Performance Measurement Indicators:**

Environmental performance indicators are quantitative measures that assist in evaluating and tracking an organization's environmental performance. These indicators were used to assess the impact of operational activities on the environment as a whole (both on living and non-living natural systems). Furthermore, environmental performance indicators aid in formulating short and long-term environmental objectives (Khaneja & Mishra, 2023, p. 79). Below are some performance indicators: (Li & al, 2024, p. 5)

1. Development or adoption of environmentally friendly products, initiatives, and technologies;
2. Implementation of policies and techniques to reduce waste and emissions;
3. Utilization of renewable energy and adoption of a circular economy;
4. Adoption of policies or techniques for energy conservation;
5. Receiving environmental protection awards or other positive feedback related to the environment; Environmental penalties
6. Polluting emissions.

Generally, a company's environmental performance benefits a variety of stakeholders. These benefits include profit growth, increase in company value, and enhancement in the company's reputation. Furthermore, the increasing pressures from various external organizations

and stakeholders has served as a strong driving force influencing companies' awareness of the need to disclose their environmental practices. (Lee & al, 2024, p. 1).

**II- Methods and Materials:**

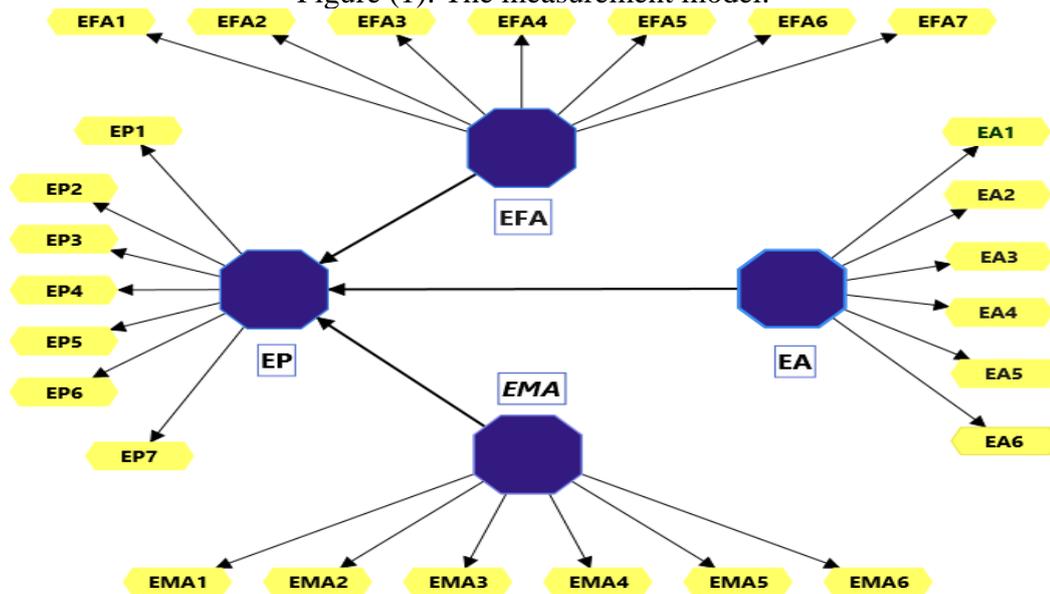
**II.1.Study Population and Sample:**

The study population consisted of a group of Algerian economic institutions classified for the environmental protection (whose activities impact the environment) that were randomly selected. The study sample included members of the board of directors, accountants, auditors, and employees in the safety and environmental department.

**II.2.Research Tool and Hypothetical Model:**

The conceptual framework of this research is based on studying the role of environmental accounting in improving environmental performance in Algerian economic institutions. A questionnaire was used as a data collection tool based on the theoretical framework and previous studies. The questionnaire included the study axes, divided into two main sections: the first section on environmental accounting consists of 21 statements divided into three dimensions: the first dimension is environmental financial accounting, which includes 7 statements; the second dimension is environmental management accounting, which includes 6 statements; and the third dimension is environmental auditing, which consists of 6 statements. The second section focuses on environmental performance, and consists of 7 statements. The response options were based on a five-point Likert scale. A total of 70 questionnaires are distributed, and 59 analyzable questionnaires were retrieved. The Smart PLS 4 statistical program was used to analyze the responses.

Figure (1): The measurement model.



**The source:** SmartPLS 4 Outputs considering the research framework and measurement.

Equation Modeling (SEM-PLS) method, a hypothetical model for the research was drawn. This model consists of two parts: the standard model, which displays the relationship between the variables and a set of statements that measure them, represented in the hexagonal shape of the model. For example, the statements from EFA1 to EFA7 are phrases used in a standard model for the variable of environmental financial accounting. The second part is the structural model, which displays the relationships (paths) between independent and dependent variable. The paths are represented by arrows pointing from the partial independent variables (EFA, EMA, and EA) towards the dependent variable (environmental performance). The goal of testing and evaluating the model using the partial least squares method is to depict the theoretical framework as a comprehensive model in which the research variables operate, and to examine the fabric of the relationships encompassed by the model all at once, as they exist in the field.

### II.3. Model Evaluation:

In this section, we address the stages of the study analysis according to partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) and then analyze and evaluate the model.

- Steps for Model Analysis: To ensure the validity of the study model, two integrated phases are relied upon. First: a standard model was evaluated to confirm its reliability and credibility. Second: we evaluate the structural model to ensure causal relationships among the study variables, which clarifies the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Both phases were conducted according to the specific criteria and procedures, outlined in the following table:

### III- Results and discussion:

#### III.1.Evaluation of the Standard Model:

In this section, we analyze the standard model using a set of tests related to structural equations based on partial least squares using the Smart PLS 4 software.

Table (2): Convergent validity.

Item Indicator	Item Loadings/Weights	Composite Reliability(CR)	Cronbach Alpha	AVE
Environmental Financial Accounting				
EFA1	0.809			
EFA2	0.881			
EFA3	0.735			
EFA4	0.720	0.898	0.884	0.590
EFA5	0.794			
EFA6	0.710			
EFA7	0.713			
Environmental Management Accounting				
EMA1	0.832			
EMA2	0.865			
EMA3	0.826			
EMA4	0.812	0.899	0.897	0.662
EMA5	0.817			
EMA6	0.725			
Environmental Audit				
EA1	0.784			
EA2	0.888			
EA3	0.804			
EA4	0.824	0.899	0.895	0.657
EA5	0.729			
EA6	0.825			
Environmental Performance				
EP1	0.810			
EP2	0.808			
EP3	0.834			
EP4	0.788	0.905	0.900	0.624
EP5	0.760			
EP6	0.806			

EP7

0.718

The source: SmartPLS 4 Outputs.

**III.1.1.Evaluation of Internal Consistency Reliability (Stability):**

It is evident from Table 02 that the dimensions of the study possess the property of reliability and are internally consistent, with values ranging between 0.880 and 0.891 for "Cronbach's alpha," which are considered good and acceptable as they should be greater than 0.7, as previously mentioned. The composite reliability criterion, ranges between 0.882 and 0.939, which are also good and acceptable values, exceeding 70%.

**III.1.2.Evaluation of Convergent Validity:**

To assess the convergent validity of the responses from the sample individuals, two criteria were relied upon: the (AVE), which should be greater than 0.5, and the outer loadings, which should be greater than 0.7. From the results in Table 03, we can observe that the AVE values for the study dimensions are greater than 0.5, indicating a good sign. Additionally, we note that all survey items exceed 0.7, leading us to conclude that all variables possess a high degree of convergent validity, indicating that they are suitable for subsequent analyses.

**III.1.3.Discriminant Validity:**

To verify convergent validity, one of the two criteria, HTMT or Fornell-Larcker, is used.

Table (3) : Discriminant validity.

	EFA	EMA	EA	EP
EFA	-	-	0.740	-
EMA	0.850	-	0.872	-
EA	-	-	-	-
EP	0.860	0.898	0.893	-

The source : Outputs of statistical analysis using Smart PLS software.

From the results in the table above, we can see that all HTMT values for the study variables are below the threshold of 0.9, indicating that the condition for discriminant validity (the discriminant validity of the study instrument is achieved) is fulfilled.

**III.2.Evaluation of the Structural Model:**

After confirming that the measurement models of the research model were validi and reliable, the next step was to evaluate the results of the structural model,

**III.2.1.Including the linear overlap between constructs using the VIF coefficient.**

Table (4) : Collinearity Statistics (VIF).

EA -> EP	EFA -> EP	EMA -> EP
2.715	2.581	3.720

The source : SmartPLS 4 Outputs.

The results of the table above indicate that all VIF values for the model variables are less than 5, which is a condition that must be met as mentioned earlier. Therefore, there is no linear multicollinearity among the constructs of the study model.

**III.2.2.Evaluation of the coefficient of determination R<sup>2</sup>, effect size F<sup>2</sup>, and predictive relevance Q<sup>2</sup>:**

Table (5) : Evaluation of R<sup>2</sup>, F<sup>2</sup>, and Q<sup>2</sup>.

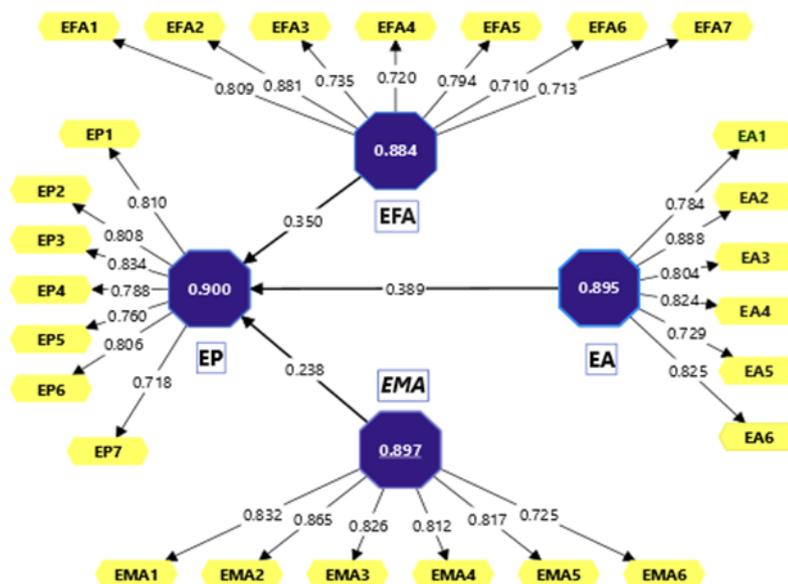
	Adj. R2	F2	Q2
EMA -> EP	0.072	small effect size	Q2>0
EFA -> EP	0.778	0.226	medium effect size
EA -> EP	0.265	medium effect size	Q2>0

The source : SmartPLS 4 Outputs.

- Regarding the R<sup>2</sup> values: The results show that the partial variables of environmental accounting explain 77.8% of the variations in environmental performance, which is a high value as it falls within the R<sup>2</sup> range greater than 0.75.
- Regarding the effect size f<sup>2</sup>: The results indicate that the effect size of environmental financial accounting is weak, falling within the range of 0.15 > f<sup>2</sup> > 0.02, while the effect of both environmental management accounting and environmental auditing is moderate, falling within the range of 0.35 > f<sup>2</sup> > 0.15.
- Regarding the predictive relevance of the model Q<sup>2</sup>: expresses the model's ability to predict the dependent variable. Looking at the results in the table above, we find that all values are greater than 0, indicating that the partial variables (EFA, EMA, and EA) have predictive relevance concerning the dependent variable (environmental performance).

### III.3.Hypothesis Testing:

Figure (2): the Structural Model



The source: SmartPLS 4 Outputs.

The results of the path analysis for the structural model show a positive correlation between environmental financial accounting and environmental performance, with a value of 0.350, which is a positive and moderate value, and the P-value is less than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, we accept hypothesis H01.

The results presented in the table also indicate a positive correlation between environmental management accounting and environmental performance, with a value of 0.238, which is a positive and moderate value; however, the P-value is greater than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, hypothesis H02 was rejected.

As shown, there is also a positive correlation between environmental financial accounting and environmental performance, with a value of 0.389, which is a positive and moderate value. Additionally, the P value is less than the significance level of 0.05, thus we accept the hypothesis H03.

### IV-Conclusion:

This study aim to investigate how environmental accounting contributes to improving environmental performance in Algerian economic institutions, addressing the research problem and hypotheses formulated in the introduction. The findings reveal that environmental financial accounting (EFA) and environmental auditing (EA) significantly contribute to enhancing environmental performance at a statistical significance level of 0.05, as evidenced by the positive correlations and corresponding p-values. However, the relationship between environmental management accounting (EMA) and environmental performance is not statistically significant, suggesting potential gaps or limitations in its application within the studied institutions.

This study offers several key conclusions. First, environmental accounting serves as a crucial tool for integrating financial and environmental considerations into decision-making processes, enabling institutions to better manage their environmental impact. Second, while EFA and EA demonstrate strong predictive relevance and moderate effect sizes, EMA's limited impact suggests the need for improved implementation strategies or further organizational alignment with sustainability goals. Third, this study underscores the importance of regulatory compliance, accountability, and transparency in fostering sustainable practices through environmental accounting.

Based on these findings, the following proposals are recommended for future practice and research:

1. Strengthening the integration of environmental management accounting into institutional frameworks by aligning it more closely with operational objectives and sustainability targets.
2. Encouraging greater adoption of green technologies and circular economy principles to support environmentally friendly practices.
3. Developing standardized guidelines for environmental accounting disclosures tailored to the Algerian context, ensuring consistency and comparability across industries.
4. Conducting further studies to explore the barriers hindering the effectiveness of EMA and identify strategies to enhance its contribution to environmental performance.

From a theoretical standpoint, this research enhances the discussion around environmental accounting by presenting empirical data from Algerian economic institutions, thereby deepening the overall comprehension of its importance in sustainability. On a practical level, it delivers valuable guidance for policymakers, managers, and stakeholders seeking to strengthen environmental performance through effective accounting practices.

Although this study made valuable contributions, it faced several limitations. The sample was relatively small and limited to a few institutions in Algeria, which may restrict the broader applicability of the results. Additionally, the use of self-reported questionnaires could lead to potential biases. Future studies could broaden the research by including cross-national comparisons, conducting longitudinal studies, and exploring variations in environmental accounting practices across different sectors.

In conclusion, This study reinforces the critical role of environmental accounting in driving sustainable development and improving environmental performance. This calls for continued efforts to refine methodologies, bridge existing gaps, and foster collaboration among stakeholders to achieve lasting environmental and economic benefits.

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