# Implementation of Green Accounting: An Analysis of the Islamic Perspective and Its Environmental; Social and Economic Implications

Ramadhani Irma Tripalupi[1], Lina Yulianti [2], Ridwan Effendi [3], Ii Ruhimat [4], Rika Afrianti Putri[5]

[1,2,3,4,5] UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia

Email corespondent: ramadhaniirmatripalupi@uinsgd.ac.id,lina.yulianti@uisgd.ac.id, ridwan.effendi34@gmail.com, ii.ruhimat@uinsgd.ac.id,rikaaputri01@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT**: *The aim of this study is to explore how green accounting influences financial performance, company value, and sustainable development, while also examining its implications from an Islamic viewpoint regarding environmental, social, and economic factors. Utilizing a qualitative approach based on secondary data from relevant literature, the research reviews various sources including books and academic articles. Findings indicate that implementing green accounting positively affects financial performance and company value while contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The analysis shows that green accounting benefits both shareholders and stakeholders by addressing economic, social, and environmental concerns. From an Islamic perspective, this practice aligns with principles of justice, transparency, and accountability, rooted in tawhid, emphasizing adherence to the Quran and hadith. This integrated approach fosters pious actions that benefit the environment, society, and economy, demonstrating the alignment of Islamic green accounting with the SDGs. Although the research offers valuable insights, it lacks current case study analysis. Future studies could expand by gathering primary data through qualitative or quantitative methods.*

***Keywords****: green accounting, economic profit, community welfare, sustainable development, Islamic perspective.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the past two decades, environmental issues have gained significant attention. Various developments in technology and the economy impact the environment (Fitriana & Susilowati, 2021). The government has responded by enacting strict regulations for environmental sustainability, particularly through the Law of the Republic of Indonesia (UURI) Number 32 of 2009 (Paru, 2018). This is a global concern, with international standards like ISO 14001 guiding companies in environmental management systems, reflecting their environmental performance (Hansen and Mowen, 2007 in Paru, 2018). Implementing such systems requires companies to consider environmental maintenance in their cost allocations (Fitriana & Susilowati, 2021). Integrating environmental aspects into corporate accounting—termed environmental cost accounting or green accounting—allows businesses to incorporate these costs into decision-making processes. This approach aligns shareholder interests with stakeholder responsibilities, promoting economic benefits alongside environmental stewardship.

Research by Salavia & Rahmatika (2024), using a Systematic Literature Review, indicates that environmental accounting positively impacts various aspects of business sustainability. Bagraff & Ahsan (2024) found that environmental accounting influences financial performance and firm value, potentially enhancing sustainable development. Rahim and Mus (2020) emphasize the Islamic perspective on corporate environmental responsibility, advocating for green accounting to maintain nature's balance. Helfaya et al. (2018) suggest expanding environmental analyses to include social and governance themes, considering the influence of Islamic teachings on organizational behavior.

Thus, studies confirm that green accounting affects financial performance, company value, and sustainability, while reinforcing corporate social responsibility based on Islamic values (Rahim & Mus, 2020). However, many companies prioritize profits over environmental concerns, often neglecting stakeholder interests (Latif, 2023). Preliminary research by Zulhaimi (2015) showed limited adoption of green accounting. This study aims to fill this gap by analyzing green accounting through an Islamic economic lens (Helfaya et al., 2018). This paper raises the application of green accounting that has an impact on financial performance, company value, and sustainability based on Islamic values, which is expected to be the right step to help create prosperity for all parties (Erianto, et al., 2023).

Based on the background and title mentioned, this research was carried out with the aim of achieving specific objectives. These objectives include examining how green accounting affects financial performance, company value, and sustainable development. Additionally, the research evaluates green accounting from an Islamic perspective and its implications for environmental, social, and economic aspects. The significance of this study lies in its exploration of green accounting's impact on both internal and external stakeholders from an Islamic perspective, enhancing understanding and reinforcing accountability to stockholders and stakeholders in accordance with Islamic values, thereby promoting benefits and minimizing damage.

## 2. METHOD

This research adopts a qualitative approach utilizing an analytical descriptive method. The qualitative approach emphasizes in-depth observation, while the analytical descriptive method involves collecting and critically analyzing data to address identified issues (Sugiyono, 2015). The data used is qualitative, derived from secondary sources, including various relevant studies in the literature. An extensive review is conducted, examining books, scientific journal articles, and online publications related to green accounting for data analysis. The analysis specifically targets the effects of green accounting on financial performance, company value, and sustainable development, along with its implications from an Islamic perspective in environmental, social, and economic contexts. The data collection and analysis process begins with gathering pertinent literature, followed by thorough examinations to present and interpret the findings. A total of 42 sources were used, with the key literature detailed below:

Table 1. Main Research Literature Sources

| No | Title | Author | Year | Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The Effect of Green Accounting Implementation on Company Performance | Zulhaimi, H | 2015 | Journal |
| 2 | Islamic Green Accounting Concepts for Safeguarding Sustainable Growth in The Islamic Management Institutions | Aziz, N. M. A., & Ahmad, F. A | 2018 | Journal |
| 3 | Qur'anic Ethics for Environmental Responsibility: Implications for Business Practice | Helfaya, A., Kotb, A., & Hanafi, R | 2018 | Journal |
| 4 | Various Issues and Concepts of Environmental Accounting from an Islamic Perspective | Abdullah, M. W | 2020 | Book |
| 5 | Actualisation of Islamic Teachings in the Application of Environmental Accounting. | Rahim, S. & Mus, S, F | 2020 | Journal |
| 6 | Environmental Accounting in Islamic View | Fitriana, D., & Susilowati, L | 2021 | Book |
| 7 | Green Accounting: Concepts and Perspectives of Maqashid Sharia. | Erianto, R., Hasibuan, I. M., & Nurlaila, N | 2023 | Journal |
| 8 | The Effect of Green Accounting Implementation on Islamic University Social Responsibility | Haryati, T., Kirana, N. W. I., Wilasittha, A. A., & Putri, S. Y | 2023 | Journal |
| 9 | Green Accounting in Islamic Perspective | Yusup, M, dkk | 2023 | Book |
| 10 | Green Accounting, Financial Performance, and Company Value: A Bibliometric Study | Bagraff, H. A., & Ahsan, M | 2024 | Journal |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | The Effect of Environmental Accounting Implementation on Company Performance: A Systematic Literature Review | Salavia, T, Fitri, P, S & Rahmatika, D, N. | 2024 | Journal |

*Source: Self-developed by the researchers*

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1.1 Implementation of Green Accounting that Impacts Financial Performance, Firm Value and Development Sustainability

Green accounting has gained popularity in industries due to its significant role in reducing environmental damage and maintaining ecosystem balance. According to Ulupui et al. (2020), green accounting is a subset of environmental accounting that outlines how companies integrate environmental benefits and costs into their decision-making processes and financial reporting. It involves recognizing, measuring, summarizing, and reporting financial data related to social and environmental issues to aid users in making informed economic and non-economic decisions (Lako, 2018).

Fleischman et al. (2006) define green accounting as the awareness of environmental issues among businesses and the transparent disclosure of this awareness in annual and separate performance reports. The goal of green accounting is to produce relevant reports that help minimize the impacts and costs associated with environmental degradation (Cohen & Robbins, 2012).

Green accounting management utilizes data on environmental costs and performance to inform business decisions by tracking production costs, inventory, waste management, and overall environmental performance. This integrated approach transitions data from financial and cost accounting to enhance material efficiency, reduce environmental risks, and lower protection costs (Le & Nguyen, 2019). Consequently, the practice of green accounting heavily emphasizes resource conservation, including material, land, and energy savings.

### 3.1.1 Implementation of Green Accounting that Impacts Financial Performance

Every corporate activity reflects economic phenomena arising from financial transactions, forming the components of financial statements (Rumambi et al., 2019). These phenomena can represent either economic costs (liabilities) or benefits (income). To include environmental costs in financial statements, companies must identify the economic impact of their waste management efforts (Rumambi et al., 2023). Financial statements serve as measures of a company's financial performance, which indicates its success in generating value efficiently for capital owners (Rahayu, 2020), typically assessed through profitability ratios.

Bagraff & Ahsan (2024) highlight that green accounting is crucial for enhancing financial performance, company value, and overall business sustainability (Pertiwi et al., 2023). Zulhaimi (2015) suggests that businesses should embrace green accounting, as it leads to increased earnings and stock prices. Additionally, by identifying and mitigating environmental costs, companies can enhance profitability and adopt more proactive environmental strategies (Tu & Huang, 2015).

Salsabila and Widiatmoko (2022) note that green accounting influences firm value primarily through financial performance rather than directly affecting it. This aligns with Dianty (2022), which found that while green accounting positively impacts financial performance, it does not mediate the relationship between the two. Financial performance is measured by Return on Assets (ROA), while firm value is assessed through Price to Book Value (PBV).

Additionally, Salavia and Rahmatika (2024) reviewed 52 relevant articles, finding that 14 of them indicated that environmental accounting has a positive effect on financial performance. Their analysis highlights that environmental accounting enhances overall financial performance by increasing efficiency, mitigating risks, and creating new market opportunities, while also addressing sustainability concerns in both business and development contexts.

### 3.1.2 Green Accounting Practices that Impact Firm Value

Environmental awareness stemming from climate change and global warming has prompted companies to adapt various aspects to enhance their value. These include economic factors related to profit, social factors concerning community welfare, and environmental factors aimed at sustainability. Such changes not only seek to maximize profits but also prioritize societal well-being and environmental conservation (Alexander, 2023). Thus, implementing a green accounting system enables companies to align the interests of stockholders—focused on economic gains—with those of stakeholders—centered on social and environmental responsibilities.

Company value serves as an indicator of performance in addressing environmental issues (Fitriana & Susilowati, 2021). It reflects the company's condition, growth, and public trust (Suaidah, 2018, in Bagraff & Ahsan, 2024). A high company value attracts more investors, enhancing the company’s reputation (Hartono, 2011, in Salsabila & Widiatmoko, 2022). Research by Yuliani & Prijanto (2022) confirms that green accounting positively impacts firm value, measured through the Price Earnings Ratio (PER), which assesses stock price relative to earnings to gauge income potential.

Alexander's findings (2023) support this by indicating that effective green accounting demonstrates a company's commitment to environmental preservation, shifting stockholder priorities and enhancing overall company value. In line with stakeholder theory and legitimacy, companies practicing green accounting yield benefits for stakeholders and facilitate comprehensive decision-making.

According to Salavia & Rahmatika (2024), a review of 52 articles revealed 18 that affirmed the positive impact of environmental accounting on firm value. By applying environmental accounting effectively and transparently, companies not only aid environmental protection but also bolster their competitive position in a sustainable global market.

### 3.1.3 Application of Green Accounting to Sustainable Development

According to Effendi (2018), a company deemed to be growing and sustainable is evaluated not just on its profit generation capabilities but also on its commitment to the environment and local communities. This approach aligns with the concept of sustainable development, akin to the triple bottom line proposed by Elkington (1997). For ongoing current and future life, all social and economic actions must factor in environmental considerations.

Presently, most production processes for goods and services inevitably generate waste and pollution that harm the environment. Such waste can lead to health issues, subsequently impacting the economy and diminishing community welfare (Erdani, 2019). Stopping production is not feasible due to its role in fulfilling community needs and contributing to national income (Swastyakso, 2016) and job creation (Dewi, 2017). The focus should instead be on managing environmental impacts effectively. Business leaders should prioritize not only economic gains but also their social and environmental responsibilities (Swastyakso, 2016; Shrivastava, 1995 in Burhany, 2013).

Sustainable development, or the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is a forward-thinking strategy that employs a multi-sectoral, rights-based, and people-centered approach to integrate global efforts for reshaping development by 2030 (Sidibe, 2016 in Firdaus, 2022). Pezzey and Toman (2017) in Sari et al. (2023) note that implementing green accounting may increase operational costs related to environmental factors. However, when examined closely, green accounting can offer long-term benefits for businesses, the environment, and society.

Research by Sari et al. (2023) highlights that applying green accounting is vital for advancing sustainable development programs or SDGs. This aligns with findings from Somantri and Sudrajat (2023), which indicate that green accounting positively influences sustainable development, and that environmental performance is also a crucial factor. This research suggests that companies adopting green accounting and demonstrating strong environmental performance can contribute to achieving the SDGs, which aim to mitigate pollution-related environmental issues.

Salavia and Rahmatika (2024) reviewed 52 articles related to green accounting and sustainable development, concluding that environmental accounting positively affects various factors essential for the sustainability of business entities. Hence, it is evident that green accounting significantly contributes to sustainable development (Dhar et al., 2020; Andi et al., 2020).

### 3.2 Implementation of Green Accounting from an Islamic Perspective

The implementation of green accounting enables companies to align the interests of stockholders with those of stakeholders. This environmentally conscious accounting approach allows organizations to achieve profits while also addressing social and environmental responsibilities (Swastyakso, 2016; Shrivastava, 1995 in Burhany, 2013). Research by Erianto & Nurlaila (2023) supports this view, indicating that green accounting aligns with Islamic principles. This paper will analyze economic, social, and environmental aspects from an Islamic perspective, emphasizing justice, transparency, and accountability—core principles of Islamic accounting (Fitriana & Susilowati, 2021).

Green accounting represents a paradigm that incorporates environmental costs into financial statements, reflecting corporate responsibility towards sustainable development (Erianto & Nurlaila, 2023). From an Islamic standpoint, green accounting integrates Islamic values in managing environmental impacts within business activities. In Islam, humans are seen as stewards of the earth, tasked with caring for the environment (Rahim & Mus, 2020). The concept of tawhid mandates that humans preserve the environment as part of their duties, as highlighted in QS Al-Baqarah verse 30. Therefore, environmental accounting in Islam prioritizes not only economic profit but also environmental welfare and sustainability.

Companies utilize green accounting to highlight economic benefits, particularly through their performance as reflected in environmental costs, which demonstrate the company's commitment to its environmental responsibilities (Rahim & Mus, 2020). Economically, green accounting supports business sustainability, evidenced by improved financial metrics like reduced costs, increased profits, and enhanced reputation (LPC, 2023).

In Islam, business activities are considered obligations, guiding individuals to act responsibly towards environmental management. Islam encourages the careful use of natural resources while prohibiting actions that harm the environment. Thus, business practices must adhere to ethical norms derived from the Quran (Yusup, 2023), as stated in Surah Ar-Rum verse 41. Islam mandates that all activities, whether business or otherwise, promote environmental sustainability and prevent harm to the earth, as expressed in QS Al-Baqarah verse 205.

The principle of fairness can be understood through Sharia enterprise theory, which emphasizes accountability not only to business owners but also to all stakeholders (Pramiana and Anisah, 2018 in Abdullah, 2020). This aligns with Sumadi (2022) in

Erianto & Nurlaila (2023), who argue that Sharia enterprise theory emphasizes spiritual values in business, focusing on stakeholder welfare alongside profit. This theory asserts that natural resources are a trust from Allah SWT, which must be managed responsibly. The principle of justice is highlighted in QS An-Nahl verse 90, which stresses fairness in all actions (Rahim & Mus, 2020).

According to Rahim & Mus (2020), fairness extends to how we treat nature and living beings. Natural resources exist for human benefit, and their use must align with the Creator's guidelines. Green accounting, informed by Quranic and Hadith principles, recognizes the supremacy of Allah and designates Him as the foremost stakeholder.

The principle of truth is illustrated by the concept of tabligh in QS Al-Baqarah verse 282, which emphasizes accurate documentation of transactions for truthful financial reporting. By internalizing this concept, environmental cost reporting can be transparent and effectively support business sustainability. Identifying and disclosing these environmental costs encourages companies to seek opportunities to minimize their environmental impact (Abdullah, 2020).

The principle of responsibility is articulated by Idris (2012) in Abdullah (2020), emphasizing the necessity of a green accounting system to manage the negative impacts of corporate operations. Effective waste management requires measuring, disclosing, and reporting associated costs. According to Susilo and Astuti (2014) in Abdullah (2020), companies must consider environmental factors in decision-making to achieve their objectives. Ignoring the environment can lead to negative stakeholder perceptions and diminish the company's legitimacy. Islam clearly instructs humans, as Khalifah on earth, to worship and do good while avoiding harm, as stated in QS Al-Qashas verse 77 (Abdullah, 2020).

### 3.3 Implications of Islamic Green Accounting on Environmental, Social and Economic Aspects

Addressing environmental issues requires substantial financial investment. In the context of green accounting, this investment is viewed as a proactive step toward a sustainable future rather than a burden. Key indicators of green accounting include environmental awareness, engagement, reporting, and auditing. A greater focus on green accounting correlates with enhanced benefits, such as improved reputation and business sustainability (Masyhuri, 2021).

In financial statement preparation, green accounting involves integrating environmental costs into the accounting process. This integration aims to ensure fairness and transparency for all stakeholders, both internal and external. It reflects a commitment to responsible transactions, minimizing harm to any party involved (Fitriana & Susilowati, 2021).

The implementation of green accounting serves as an environmental accounting system that holds organizations accountable to humans, the environment, and stakeholders. Masyhuri (2021) emphasizes this dual responsibility: vertically to Allah SWT and horizontally to fellow humans, embodying the Islamic principles of *hablumminallah* and *habluminannas*. Kotb (1970) in Azis (2018) asserts that Islam provides comprehensive guidance on the relationships among creation, humanity, society, and the universe, framing all life activities as acts of worship aligned with Islamic principles.

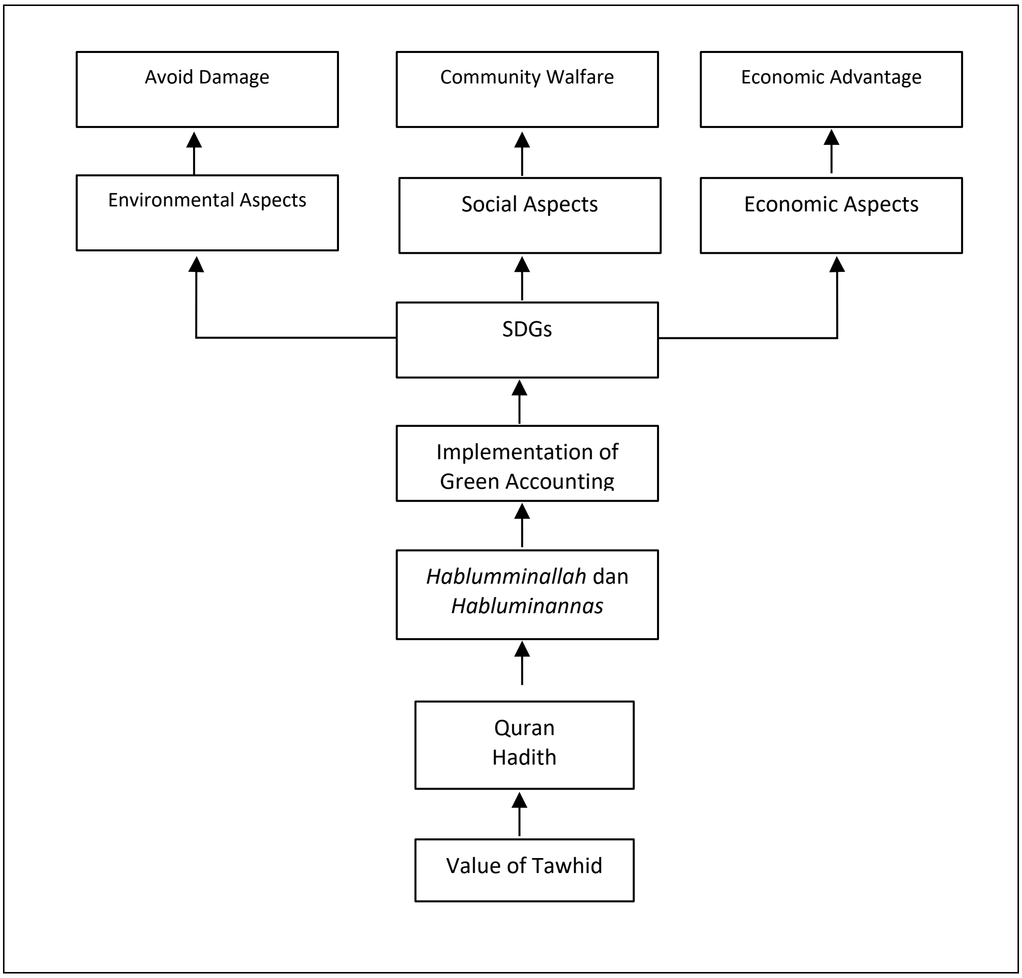
Green accounting plays a vital role in business operations. Fitriana & Susilowati (2021) outline its internal and external functions. Internally, it provides an information system for managing and analyzing environmental costs, which fosters conservation efforts and informed decision-making. Externally, it requires companies to disclose performance information to stakeholders, enhancing accountability and transparency regarding environmental initiatives.

Research by Haryati et al. (2023) identifies four key indicators for implementing green accounting: (1) **environmental awareness**, engaging all human resources in preservation efforts aligned with Islamic teachings; (2) **environmental involvement**, which includes responsible management practices and technology use; (3) **environmental reporting**, detailing all operational and maintenance costs related to environmental activities; and (4) **environmental audits** to ensure accountability for environmental impacts.

Companies committed to green accounting will reap long-term benefits, aligning with corporate sustainability theory, which advocates for integrating business and social goals to ensure continuity and enhance goodwill (Masyhuri, 2021). Yusup (2023) supports this notion, asserting that sustainable accounting benefits both the environment and business profitability. The green economy concept focuses on responsible use of natural resources, pollution reduction, and overall social welfare, contributing to sustainable development goals.

According to Aziz & Ahmad (2018), Islamic green accounting is based on tawhid, manifested through ethical and moral practices rooted in Quranic and Hadith teachings. This application positively impacts the economy, society, and environment, enhancing community welfare and mitigating difficulties. This illustrates how Islamic green accounting supports the SDGs, as noted by Sari et al. (2023), who highlight its role in realizing sustainable development objectives.

The insights provided above regarding green accounting from an Islamic perspective and its implications can be summarized in the following diagram:




Picture 1. *Application and Implication of Green Accounting in Islamic Perspective*

Source: Self-developed by the researchers

## 4. CONCLUSION

The discussion above concludes that implementing green accounting positively influences financial performance, company value, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Various research findings indicate that green accounting benefits both stockholders and stakeholders by enhancing economic aspects like financial performance and company value, while also addressing social aspects such as community welfare and environmental goals associated with the SDGs.

From an Islamic perspective, the application of green accounting encompasses economic, social, and environmental dimensions, guided by the principles of justice, truth (transparency), and accountability rooted in the value of tawhid. Islamic teachings emphasize that green accounting should be aligned with the Quran and Hadith, integrating the concepts of *hablumminallah* and *habluminannas*.

Integrating Islamic green accounting with these principles and guided by religious texts fosters virtuous actions that benefit the environment (by preventing damage), society (through community welfare), and the economy (by generating economic gains). This highlights how Islamic green accounting supports the SDGs.

This research provides an in-depth review of relevant literature and aims to serve as a reference for scientific papers. However, it acknowledges a limitation in not addressing the need for current case studies. Future research could enhance understanding by collecting primary data using either qualitative or quantitative methods.

## 5. REFERENCES

Abdullah, M. W. (2020). Various Issues and Concepts of Environmental Accounting from an Islamic Perspective. Makassar: Alauddin University Press.

Alexander, N. (2023). Green Accounting and Firm Value. Accounting & Finance Review (AFR), 7(4), 12-18.

Andi, K. P. L., A., Alimuddin, H. H., Mediaty, & Andi, M. K. (2020). Green accounting and its implementation in Indonesia. Efektor, 7(1), 59-72.

Angelina, M., & Nursasi, E. (2021). The Effect of Green Accounting Implementation and Environmental Performance on Corporate Financial Performance. Journal of Aerospace Management, 14(2), 211-224.

Aziz, N. M. A., & Ahmad, F. A. (2018). Islamic Green Accounting Concepts for Safeguarding Sustainable Growth in Islamic Management Institutions. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 8(5), 830-847.

Bagraff, H. A., & Ahsan, M. (2024). Green Accounting, Financial Performance, and Company Value: A Bibliometric Study. International Journal of Current Science Research and Review, 7(), 4124-4135.

Burhany, D. I., & Nurniah, N. (2013). Environmental Management Accounting, a Tool to Improve Environmental Performance in Sustainable Development. EKUITAS (Journal of Economics and Finance), 17(3), 279-298.

Cohen, N., & Robbins, P. (Eds.). (2012). Green business: An A-to-Z guide. SAGE

Publications, Inc.

Dewi, K., Nurleli, N., & Lestari, R. (2017). The Effect of Environmental Management Accounting Implementation on Environmental Performance (Survey on Textile Companies that have participated in PROPER in Bandung Regency in 2015-2016). Accounting Studies, 18(2), 97-106.

Dhar, B. K., Sarkar, S. M., & Ayittey, F. K. (2020). Impact of Social Responsibility Disclosure Between Implementation of Green Accounting and Sustainable Development: A Study on Heavily Polluting Companies in Bangladesh. Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management, 29(1), 71-78.

Effendi, M. (2018). The Power of Good Corporate Governance: Theory and Implementation (2nd edition). Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Erdani, Yuntina. (2019). Medical Waste Management Policy in Health Care Facilities. West Java Provincial Health Office.

Elkington, J. (1997). Cannibals with Forks: The Triple Bottom Line of 21stst-century business. United Kingdom: Capstone.

Erianto, R., Hasibuan, I. M., & Nurlaila, N. (2023). Green Accounting: Concepts and Perspectives of Maqashid Syariah. Journal of Accounting and Finance, 11(2), 135-147.

Firdaus, Slamet. (2022). The Qur'an and Sustainable Environmental Development in Indonesia: Maqashid Sharia Analysis for the Achievement of SDGs.

Fitriana, D., & Susilowati, L. (2021). Environmental Accounting in Islamic View. Jakarta: Alim's Publishing.

Fleischman, R.K., Schuele. K., (2006). Green Accounting: A Primer. Ed. 24 (35-66).

Haryati, T., Kirana, N. W. I., Wilasittha, A. A., & Putri, S. Y. (2023). The Effect of Green Accounting Implementation on Islamic University Social Responsibility. Journal of Accounting Science, 7(1), 1-16.

Helfaya, A., Kotb, A., & Hanafi, R. (2018). Qur'anic Ethics for Environmental Responsibility: Implications for Business Practice. Journal of Business Ethics, 150, 1105-1128.

Latif, Abdul. (2023). Green Accounting: Is it a Solution for 'Metropolutant' Cities? Available at https://kumparan.com/.

Lako, A. (2018). Green accounting: Issues, theories and applications. Jakarta: SalembaEmpat.

Le, T., & Nguyen, T. (2019). Environmental Cost Management Accounting Practice: The Case of Vietnamese Brick Production Companies. Management Science Letters, 9(1), 105-120.

LPC. (2023). Green Accounting: Integrating Sustainability into Financial Reporting. Available at https://www.lpcentre.com/articles/.

Masyhuri, M. (2022). Maslahah-Based Green Accounting in an Effort to Support the Sustainability of Business Entities. Islamic Economic and Business Journal, 3(1), 15-35.

Paru, S. M. (2018). Environmental Management Accounting: Environmental Accounting Methods to Improve Business Eco-efficiency and Overcome the Ecological Crisis Study at CV. Andi Offset (Doctoral Dissertation, Gadjah Mada University).

Pertiwi, D. M., Handajani, L., & Astuti, W. (2023). The Influence of Green Accounting on Company Sustainability Through Environmental Performance in the Consumer Goods Sector. Journal of Accounting and Taxation, 9(2), 324-340.

Rahayu. (2020). Company Financial Performance. Jakarta: Prof. Moestopo University Postgraduate Programme (Religious).

Rahim, S. & Mus, S, F. (2020). Actualization of Islamic Teachings in the Application of Environmental Accounting. Journal of Multiparadigm Accounting, 11(3), 683-700.

Rumambi, H., Kaparang, R., Lintong, J., & Tangon, J. (2019). The building blocks to construct financial statements of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) of Rice Farmers Groups. International Journal of Academic Research in Accounting, Finance and Management Sciences, 9(4), 1-9.

Rumambi, H.D., Willar, D., Ramschie, Ali., Senduk.N,. Tulung, F.J (2023). Construction Waste Management in the Green Accounting Perspective: A Study on Construction Companies in Indonesia. Management And Accounting Review, 22(3).

Salavia, T, Fitri, P, S & Rahmatika, D, N. (2024). The Effect of Environmental Accounting Implementation on Company Performance: Systematic Literature Review.

AEPPG: Accounting and Tax Economics: Global Perspective, 1(3), 108-122.

Salsabila, A., & Widiatmoko, J. (2022). The Effect of Green Accounting on Firm Value with Financial Performance as a Mediating Variable in Manufacturing Companies Listed on the IDX in 2018-2021. Journal of Mirai Management, 7(1), 410-424.

Sari, D., Alfrianti, D., Ediraras, D. T., & Andriyani, D. (2023). Research Trends in Green Accounting and Sustainable Development Goals: Bibliometric Study on Google Scholar Indexed Scientific Articles. In Proceedings of SeNTIK Seminar, 7(1), 239-245.

Somantri, A. J., & Sudrajat, A. M. (2023). The Effect of Green Accounting Implementation and Environmental Performance on Sustainable Development (In Manufacturing Companies in the Basic and Chemical Industry Sectors 2020-2022). Tambusai Education Journal, 7(3), 21397-21401.

Şimşek, H., & .ztürk, G. (2021). Evaluation of The Relationship Between Environmental Accounting and Business Performance: The Case of Istanbul Province. Green Finance.

Sugiyono. (2015). Statistics for Research. Bandung: CV Alfabeta.

Sukirman-Suciati, A. S. (2019). Application of Environmental Accounting to the Management of Hazardous Toxic Waste (B3) at Dr Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital Makassar. Journal of Applied Accounting Research, 3(2), 89-105.

Swastyakso, B. G. (2016). Implementation of Environmental Management Accounting in Hospitals in Yogyakarta (Doctoral Dissertation, UAJY).

Wulandari, A. L., Divara, S. A., & Pandin, M. Y. R. (2024). The Effect of Green Accounting Implementation on Financial Performance at PT Semen Indonesia TBK. Indonesian Research Journal on Education, 4(2), 68-75.

Yuliani, E., & Prijanto, B. (2022). The Effect of Green Accounting Implementation on Firm Value with Profitability as a Moderating Variable in Coal Mining Sub-Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2021 period. Fair Value: Scientific Journal of Accounting and Finance, 5(5), 2275-2284.

Yusup, M,. (2023). Green Accounting in Islamic Perspective. Deli Serdang: Zahra Media Society.

Zulhaimi, H. (2015). The Effect of Green Accounting Implementation on Company Performance. Journal of Accounting and Finance Research, UPI, 3 (1), 603-616.