A Review of Green Accounting, Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure, Financial Performance and Firm Value Literature

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Abstract

Environmental accounting is a combination of all environmental costs into the company's financial statements and its important to carry out sustainable development because it must commit to carrying out its social and environmental responsibilities. The company's current success is measured based on its financial performance and the social and environmental aspects, and one of the indicators is social responsibility performance. The relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure is measured by the profitability ratio, namely Return On Asset and Return On Equity, while CSR is a strategy to increase firm value. It is very interesting to discuss the relationship between green accounting, Corporate Social Responsibility, Return On Asset, Return On Equity and firm value. Thus, this study aims to comprehend the relationship between green accounting, Corporate Social Responsibility, Return On Asset, Return On Equity, and firm value. A total of 30 peer-reviewed articles have been reviewed and analysed, resulting in a finding in the previous article's literature. This study's finding is green accounting and CSR significantly affects financial performance, impacting firm value. In conclusion, the application of green accounting affects increasing profits. Another advantage of reducing insurance costs and capital costs can reduce total production costs, potentially increasing profits. A company with a good CSRD will certainly create a positive image and reputation among investors. It makes investors focus on the company's financial performance in considering investment decisions and corporate social activities. So that many investors interested in investing their capital to increase the company's profitability. High profitability reflects the company's ability to get high profits for shareholders. The greater the profit obtained, the greater its ability to pay its dividends, which impacts firm value.

Keyword:
Environmental accounting, Corporate Social Responsibility, Return On Asset, Return On Equity and Firm Value

1. Introduction

The application of environmental accounting by companies is expected to increase the efficiency of using costs related to environmental management by assessing the point of view of costs (environmental costs) and the resulting benefits.
related to environmental management. According to IFAC (The International Federation of Accountants), environmental accounting is a development of environmental management. In the mid-1990s IASC (The International Accounting Standards Committee) developed the concept of international accounting principles in which there is a development of environmental accounting. Apart from being an economic institution, the company is also a social institution. Thus it is hoped that the company can progress and develop with the community around the company. A company's existence is not limited to the environment because the company is in an existing environment.

In order to ensure the company's existence, the company must build a relationship with the environment by preserving the environment. Responsibility for addressing corporate environmental problems includes a comprehensive approach to the company's products and facilities. All of which is a form of corporate responsibility to the environment (CSR). The social responsibility of the business sector, known as Corporate Social Responsibility, is a form of corporate awareness to improve its relationship with the community and its environment. Corporate responsibility to the environment can cause costs that are often known as environmental costs, including prevention costs, detection costs, internal failure costs, and external failure costs. All costs incurred by the company are called the Corporate Social Responsibility Fund and record CSR funds using environmental accounting.

The implementation of green accounting in the company can improve its environmental performance, which increases its financial performance. In financial performance, it will be seen whether the company's financial condition is good or bad. Measurement of the company's financial performance is to use financial ratios consisting of ROA and ROE. Financial ratios show changes in the company's financial condition and the company's potential in managing company assets in increasing firm value. The company's value indicates the investors' view of the company's performance in managing its resources. The more investors who buy the company's shares, the stock price will increase, and the company's value will increase. The rise and fall of a company's stock price determine the company's value in investors' eyes.

2. Materials and Methods
The mini-review on green accounting, corporate social responsibility disclosure, financial performance and firm value were conducted by reading through and analysing 31 peer-reviewed journal articles. These articles are summarised in the tables below. The first table presents the journal article's information regarding the title, authors, publishers, and publication year. The second table represents the journal articles' contents, including the study's objectives, the findings, and the recommendations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Article Name</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Tahun</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Environmental disclosure effects on return and market value (Pedron et al., 2020)</td>
<td>Angela Patrícia Bovolini Pedron, Clea Beatriz Macagnan, Davi Souza Simon, Daniel Francisco Vancin</td>
<td>Environment, Development and Sustainability</td>
<td>Springer</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>A study of environmental disclosures practices in Chinese energy industry</td>
<td>Candy Lim Chiu, Jingxin Zhang, Mingrui Li, Siyu Wei, Shengnan Xu and Xiaotong Chai</td>
<td>Asian Journal of Sustainability and Social Responsibility</td>
<td>Springer</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>The influence of corporate social responsibility disclosure on share prices: Evidence from the United Kingdom</td>
<td>De Klerk, Marna de Villiers, Charl van Staden, Chris</td>
<td>Pacific Accounting Review</td>
<td>Emerald insight</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Corporate social responsibility, country-level predispositions, and the consequences of choosing a level of disclosure</td>
<td>De Villiers, Charl Marques, Ana</td>
<td>Accounting and Business Research</td>
<td>Taylor &amp; Francis</td>
<td>2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Disclosure for whom? Government involvement, CSR disclosure and firm value (Xu et al., 2020)</td>
<td>Shen Xu, Xia Chen, Antai Li, Xinping Xi</td>
<td>Emerging Markets Review</td>
<td>Elsevier</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>The effect of enterprise risk management on firm value: Evidence from Vietnam industry listed Enterprises (Phan et al., 2020)</td>
<td>Thuy Duong Phana*, Thu Hang Danga, Thi Dieu Thu Nguyeana, Thi Thanh Nga Ngoa and Thi Hong Le Hoanga</td>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>Growing Science Canada</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>How does CSR enhance the financial performance of SMEs? The</td>
<td>Dawit Bahta, Jiang Yun, Md Rashidul Islam &amp; Kuyon Joseph Bikanyi</td>
<td>Economic Research-Ekonomska Istrazivanja</td>
<td>Taylor &amp; Francis</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Environmental disclosure effects on returns and market Value</td>
<td>Angela Patricia Bovolini Pedron · Clea Beatriz Macagnan · Davi Souza Simon, Daniel Francisco Vancin</td>
<td>Environment, Development and Sustainability</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Effect of Environmental Accounting on Financial Performance and Firm Value of Listed Mining and Oil Companies in the Philippines</td>
<td>Jamil C. Carandang1 and Rodiel C. Ferrer</td>
<td>Asia-Pacific Social Science Review</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Impact of Sustainability on Firm Value and Financial Performance in the Air Transport Industry</td>
<td>Yaghoub Abdi, Xiaoni Li and Xavier Câmara-Turull</td>
<td>Sustainability 2020</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>A new approach for addressing endogeneity issues in the relationship between corporate social responsibility and corporate financial performance</td>
<td>Wei Liu , Xuefeng Shaob , Marco De Sistoc , Wen Helena Li</td>
<td>Finance Research Letters</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>CSR disclosure and firm performance: The mediating role of corporate reputation and moderating role of CEO integrity (Pham &amp; Tran, 2020)</td>
<td>Hanh Song Thi Phama, Hien Thi Tran</td>
<td>Journal of Business Research</td>
<td>Elsevier</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Economic analysis of using green accounting and environmental accounting to identify environmental costs and sustainability indicators (Salehi et al., 2020)</td>
<td>Mohammad Mahdi Rounaghi</td>
<td>International Journal of Ethics and Systems</td>
<td>Emerald Publishing Limited</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Corporate social responsibility disclosures in Malaysia: evidence from large companies (Sadou et al., 2017)</td>
<td>Abdelkader Sadou Fardous Alom Hayatullah Laluddin</td>
<td>Social Responsibility Journal</td>
<td>Emeraldinsight</td>
<td>2017</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>The potential impact of managerial entrenchment on firms' corporate social responsibility activities and financial performance: evidence from Iran</td>
<td>Mahdi Salehi, Mahbubeh Mahmoudabadi and Mohammad Sadegh Adibian, Hossein Rezaei Ranjbar</td>
<td>International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>CEO power and corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure: does stakeholder influence matter?</td>
<td>Afzalur Rashid, Syed Shams, Sudipta Bose, Habib Khan</td>
<td>Managerial Auditing Journal</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Disclosure of corporate social responsibility information and explanatory factors</td>
<td>Isabel Gallego-Alvarez Ivo Alexandre Quina-Custodio</td>
<td>Online Information Review</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>CSR and appropriation potential of firm innovative knowledge</td>
<td>Xiaohong Mei, Yang Ge, Jiashun Huang, Yu Chen</td>
<td>European Journal of Innovation Management</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>The information content of corporate social responsibility disclosure in Europe: an institutional perspective</td>
<td>Stéphanie Mittelbach-Hörmanseder, Katrin Hummel &amp; Margarethe Rammerstorfer</td>
<td>European Accounting Review</td>
<td>2020</td>
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Table 1 summarises the article name, author(s), journal, publisher, and year collected from various sources focusing on green accounting, corporate social responsibility disclosure, financial performance and firm value.

**Table 2. Articles Category Based on the Subject**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Article Name</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Findings</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Environmental disclosure effects on return and market value</td>
<td>This paper analyses whether the environmental information disclosure level practised by firms listed on the Brazilian Stock Market affects their profitability and value</td>
<td>Companies that disclose environmental information are, on average, larger in terms of total assets and income, owe more and provide a higher return on investment. Environmental disclosure is a determinant of the company's profitability or value.</td>
<td>Further research can evaluate the economic consequences of disclosure through differences in the quality of disclosure. It considers various environmental disclosure dimensions, such as governance structures, environmental policies and environmental expenditures and revenues.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Corporate Social Responsibility and Its Overall Effects on Financial Performance: Empirical Evidence from Indian Companies</td>
<td>To understand and present the current scenario of CSR activities in the Indian corporate sector; To inquire and establish the relationship</td>
<td>There is a positive relationship between CSR and CSP</td>
<td>Future studies can consider the secondary effects of the sector of activity in which the firm operates on the relationships between its CSR and CFP</td>
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<td>between CSR and CFP of some Indian companies; and To provide some strategic tips and useful recommendations to the companies undertaking CSR activities in India</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>A study of environmental disclosures practices in Chinese energy industry</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To examine the influence of financial performance on ED reporting of China's energy industry, including companies producing primary and secondary energy listed in the Shenzhen and Shanghai stock exchange</td>
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<td>if the company had a better ROA, firm size, leverage and environmental accreditation certificate, they would like to publish more relevant environmental information</td>
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<td>Further analysis can consider the other factors in reporting environmental disclosures</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Institutional Ownership and Value Relevance of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure: Empirical Evidence from China</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To examine the relationship between CSR disclosure and firm value</td>
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<td>CSR disclosure has a significant relationship with firm value</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>The influence of corporate social responsibility disclosure on share prices: Evidence from the United Kingdom</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To examine the association between share prices and the level of corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure of large UK companies, using CSR data from an independent firm and a period and setting (the UK) that coincides with increased legislation and increased public awareness of corporate social and environmental issues</td>
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<td>The higher levels of CSR disclosure are associated with higher share prices</td>
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<td>Future research could examine a larger sample and evaluate whether CSR disclosure provides additional information beyond public perceptions about the CSR performance of a company</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Corporate social responsibility, country-level predispositions, and the consequences of choosing a level of disclosure</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To study the different levels of corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure of the largest European companies</td>
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<td>Findings' that firms are more predisposed to disclose more CSR information in countries with better investor protection, higher levels of democracy, more effective government services, higher quality regulations, more press freedom, and a lower commitment to environmental policies</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Disclosure for whom? Government involvement, CSR disclosure and firm value</td>
<td>To investigate the roles of market and government in an emerging economy</td>
<td>CSR disclosure adds incremental value-relevant information to firms, thereby increasing firm value. CSR disclosure provides additional non-financial information to investors and adds incremental value to firms. We also find the effect of disclosure is pronounced for firms with higher CSR score, environmental protection capital expenditure, and donation value.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>The effect of enterprise risk management on firm value: Evidence from Vietnam industry listed enterprises</td>
<td>To evaluate the relationship between corporate risk management (ERM) and company value among industrial enterprises in Vietnam</td>
<td>When ROA increases by 1 unit, the company value increases 1.42 times. Further studies can compare leverage of our industry firms and global peers.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>The Intervening Effect of the Dividend Policy on Financial Performance and Firm Value in Large Indonesian Firms</td>
<td>To examine the relationship between financial performance with firm value with dividend policy as an intervening variable in an emerging market, Indonesia. The samples in this study are large firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX)</td>
<td>Financial performance indicates an influence on firm value and less effect on dividend policy. As an intervening variable, dividend policy weakens the effect of financial performance on firm value.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>How does CSR enhance the financial performance of SMEs? The mediating role of firm reputation</td>
<td>To analyse the association between CSR practice and SME performance in Eritrea, emphasising firm reputation as a mediating factor using structural equation modelling</td>
<td>The findings of this study also show a definite significant connection between SMEs' reputation and performance. Future studies can focus on other African nations by examining the model to enhance the generalisability of the outcomes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Determinants of Firm Value in Vietnam: A Research Framework</td>
<td>To propose a study on the determinants of the firm value of industrial sector companies registered in HOSE</td>
<td>Profitability has a positive effect on firm value. Further studies can investigate other variables that affect company value in the financial sector.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Environmental disclosure effects on returns and market value</td>
<td>To analyse whether the environmental information disclosure level practised by firms listed on the Brazilian Stock Market affects their profitability and value</td>
<td>The results showed that some disclosure by most of the sample firms, and significant differences in characteristics between firms that disclose and those that do not disclose environmental information</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Effect of Environmental Accounting on Company Financial Performance in Kisii County</td>
<td>To Aim the impact of environmental accounting on the financial performance of corporate organisations in Kisii County</td>
<td>There is a positive and significant relationship between the variables of the study. Environmental information, environmental cost savings, tracking of environmental cost savings and compliance of environmental laws are significantly and positively related to perceived financial performance of corporate organisations in Kisii County. The researcher suggests that the study should be replicated to private institutions; this will enhance a comparative study between the institutions and ascertain whether they are practising environmental accounting</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Effect of Environmental Accounting on Financial Performance and Firm Value of Listed Mining and Oil Companies in the Philippines</td>
<td>To identify the effect of environmental accounting on the firm's profitability and value and the effects of the moderating variables used as listed all Philippine mining and oil PLCs have environmental accounting disclosures and costs reporting at varying levels, so the difference cannot be determined.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Impact of Sustainability on Firm Value and Financial Performance in the Air Transport Industry</td>
<td>To examine the extent to which the implementation of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) disclosures influence the firm value and financial performance of airlines</td>
<td>the positive relationship between the environmental pillar score (Env) and governance pillar score (Gov), with market-to-book ratio and Tobin's Q as proxies for firm value and financial performance, respectively. Future studies can expand the firm's value analysis to a larger sample to investigate the reflection of an airline's value as a result of the promotion of sustainability records. Therefore, it could be interesting to make the financial distress factor available in this context, especially about the recent unexpected COVID-19 pandemic</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>A new approach for addressing endogeneity issues in the relationship between corporate social responsibility and</td>
<td>This paper aims to re-examine the relationship between corporate social responsibility (CSR) and corporate financial performance</td>
<td>This paper aims to re-examine the relationship between corporate social responsibility (CSR) and corporate financial performance</td>
<td>Future research may develop a more appropriate measurement with more comprehensive CSR dimensions and re-</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>CSR disclosure and firm performance: The mediating role of corporate reputation and moderating role of CEO integrity</td>
<td>To investigate the roles which corporate reputation and CEO integrity play in the relationship between CSR disclosure and firm performance</td>
<td>CEO integrity is a crucial factor moderating the effectiveness of CSR disclosure to building corporate reputation. Our finding adds insight into the role of CEO integrity in driving the credibility of CSR disclosure</td>
<td>to consider the moderating role of CEO integrity when examining the effects of strategies and decisions made by a firm's top management on the firm's performance</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Determinants and consequences of voluntary corporate social responsibility disclosure: Evidence from private firms</td>
<td>To examine whether and how private firms differ from public firms in determining corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure policies</td>
<td>The average demand for CSR is not significantly lower for private firms. Conditional on the undifferentiated level of demand, private firms are less willing to supply CSR disclosure than public firms</td>
<td>Future studies can examine the different CSR disclosure policies of private and public firms in other regions. Second, we focus on CSR disclosure policies rather than CSR performance due to data constraints</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Does CSR reporting matter to foreign institutional investors in China?</td>
<td>To examine how the mandatory reporting of corporate social responsibility (CSR) affects the investment behaviour of foreign institutional investors as measured by Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (QFIIs) in China</td>
<td>The CSR reports can help firms to attract foreign institutional investors after the mandatory CSR report regulation. The results support the argument that CSR reports can be used to help firms to attract foreign institutional investors, which may be a channel for value creation and capital cost reduction</td>
<td>Future studies can use a more comprehensive measure of CSR report quality to show the relationship between CSR disclosures and the quality of CSR reports</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Economic analysis of using green accounting and environmental accounting to identify environmental costs and sustainability indicators</td>
<td>Manufacturing and service companies are likely to make a variety of costs possible. Environmental costs are one of those costs. Environmental performance is one of the essential factors in assessing a company's success. For environmental accounting, companies need to work together as teams</td>
<td>Green accounting is a type of accounting that attempts to factor environmental costs into the financial results of operations. Apart from answering whether the economy has performed sustainably during one or more accounting periods, green accounting indicators [green gross domestic product (GDP)] can be used in policy</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Green accounting practices: lesson from an emerging economy</td>
<td>To examine the extend of voluntary green accounting practice of companies listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE).</td>
<td>The mining, oil and gas sector has integrated environmental sustainability information in their accounting system. Regarding the nature of green disclosure, the content analysis depicts that only positive qualitative disclosures were provided in the annual reports. Again, almost all the companies increased the quality and quantity of environmental disclosures over the years.</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Corporate social responsibility disclosures in Malaysia: evidence from large companies</td>
<td>To examine the extent and quality of CSR disclosure between 2011 and 2014 when several incidents like policy changes and the introduction of some awards related to best practices on social and environmental activities</td>
<td>The results show that there is an improvement in the extent and quality of disclosing CSR, but through the examining of some annual reports of some companies, there are some companies that still disclose only some lines about CSR. Therefore, policy makers should know the causes behind this low disclosing and try either to motivate or to force them to disclose social activities.</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Corporate social responsibility practice and corporate financial performance: evidence from Nigeria companies</td>
<td>To describe the nature and trend of corporate social responsibility (CSR) practices and examine the relationship between the dimensions of CSR disclosures and community involvement</td>
<td>The descriptive statistics show that the listed companies used CSR initiatives to communicate social performance to their stakeholders. Future studies can investigate the new trend in terms of quality and quantity of environmental disclosure in the annual reports concerning the adoption of the</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>The potential impact of managerial entrenchment on firms' social responsibility activities and financial performance: evidence from Iran</td>
<td>To assess the effect of managerial entrenchment on firms' corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities and financial performance in Iran</td>
<td>Future studies can evaluate the potential role of auditors and internal control functions on the association between management entrenchment and firms' performance</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>CEO power and corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure: does stakeholder influence matter?</td>
<td>To examine the association between Chief Executive Officer (CEO) power and the level of corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure, as well as the moderating role of stakeholder influence on this association</td>
<td>Future research should explore the quality of CSR disclosure and the relevant initiatives for quality improvement and focus on cross-country analysis covering both developed and emerging economies</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Disclosure of corporate social responsibility information and explanatory factors</td>
<td>To analyse the voluntary disclosure of corporate social</td>
<td>The results showed that company SIZE, LEVERAGE, DJSI and CIVILLAW were</td>
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<td>Table</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Research Question</td>
<td>Findings/Implications</td>
<td>Future Research</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>CSR and appropriation potential of firm innovative knowledge</td>
<td>To study the moderating role of corporate social responsibility (CSR) in the knowledge asset–firm financial performance relationship</td>
<td>The CSR positively moderates the relationship between research and development (R&amp;D) investments and the firm's financial performance, and the moderating effect declines when firms mistreat their employees.</td>
<td>Future studies could select a setting that makes it possible to identify any causal effect. The tone of the information companies disclose on CSR may prove an interesting subject to future research.</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>The information content of corporate social responsibility disclosure in Europe: an institutional perspective</td>
<td>To examine how firm value (measured via stock prices) is related to corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure and how the institutional environment influences this relationship</td>
<td>Findings that the CSR awareness and employee protection have a negative effect on the explanatory power of disclosed information on corruption and respect for human rights as well as on environmental, social and employee matters.</td>
<td>Future research could select a setting that makes it possible to identify any causal effect. The tone of the information companies disclose on CSR may prove an interesting subject to future research.</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Can corporate social responsibility protect firm value during the COVID-19 pandemic?</td>
<td>To study the engaging in CSR activities can increase the stock returns and stakeholder attention of hospitality firms during the pandemic</td>
<td>This study found that investors positively react to pandemic-related CSR activities, which help protect communities, employees, and customers from the virus. In general, the positive effect of CSR on stock returns takes place in five days and can last as long as 50 days.</td>
<td>Future research can examine the effect of CSR activities during the COVID-19 pandemic on corporate financial performance in the following years.</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>The relationship between corporate social responsibility expenditures and firm value: The moderating role of integrated reporting</td>
<td>To provide a piece of evidence that environmental expenditures follow a U-shaped relationship and that social expenditures follow an inverted U-shaped relationship with firm value</td>
<td>The IR positively moderates the association between environmental expenditures and firm value for firms with either a low or a high level of environmental expenditures.</td>
<td>Future studies can investigate the contents of the integrated reports through a manual or automatic content analysis.</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>How does corporate social responsibility affect financial performance, financial</td>
<td>To examine the impact of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on the financial</td>
<td>CSR, as well as age and size, has a positive impact on all three factors. Findings</td>
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stability, and financial inclusion in the banking sector? Evidence from Pakistan

performance, financial inclusion, and financial stability of the banking sector, focusing on annual data for 20 Pakistani commercial banks for the period 2008–2017

suggest a significant positive relationship between the CSR and FP of banks, which indicates that CSR activities create a positive perception in the minds of potential customers, which helps to attract them, ultimately leading to an increase in the banks' FP

Table 2 above displays the summary of article names, objectives, findings, and recommendations collected from various sources related to green accounting, corporate social responsibility disclosure, financial performance and firm value.

### 3. Results and Discussion

Green accounting measures the impact of human activity on the earth's ecological systems and resources and not just the financial effects of such activity. It includes costs for environmental conservation. The goal of green accounting is to reduce the cost of environmental impact. Faizah, 2020) states there are several types of activities that reflect green accounting practices within the company, namely: (1) The use of raw materials environmentally friendly, (2) The existence of waste management that does not cause pollution or damage to the surrounding environment, (3) The presence of Corporate Social Responsibility, which is evidence of the company's concern for the surrounding environment, and here Green accounting is proxied by environmental activities, environmentally friendly products, and environmental performance does not affect financial performance.

In the current era, companies need to develop a green accounting concept in which accounting is prepared to internalise various externalities due to industrial processes. The research contributes to a guideline for investors to invest by considering the company's business's sustainability. A good company is a company that discloses all financial, social and environmental information in subsequent company reports. According to (Galant & Cadez, 2017) in (Chiu et al., 2020), the common cause of diversity and conflicting results from the relationship between CSR and financial performance is a measurement problem in CSR reporting and CSR disclosure. The study results (Chiu et al., 2020)show a significant positive relationship between ROA and environmental disclosure for companies. It shows that companies with better financial performance prove environmental disclosure in their annual reports or CSR. In (Ur Rehman et al., 2020), Several studies have shown that CSR disclosure can reveal a company's current strategy and readiness and, therefore, help institutional investors make better cash flow projections and future income (De Klerk et al., 2015). A study found inconsistent results regarding the value relevance of disclosure of CSR disclosure. For details, see (Cho et al., 2015); (Cahan et al., 2016); (De Klerk et al., 2015); (Plumlee, 2016). The results of this study argue that there is a relationship between CSR disclosure and firm value. (De Klerk et al., 2015)found that CSR disclosure and corporate value relations are stronger in developed economies. (Cahan et al., 2016)found that unanticipated CSR disclosure is positively related to firm value in the context of weaker national institutions. (Ur Rehman et al., 2020), argue that CSR disclosure is positively related to firm value.

Profitability is an important factor that positively affects firm value (Phan et al., 2020). There is no indirect effect of firm size on the value of industrial firms. Large assets The value of a company does not guarantee that investors' impression of the company will increase. Investors do not think about company size as a basis for investment decisions. Research conducted by (Nwamaka & Ezeebasili, 2017) shows that companies with large assets do not always share profits with shareholders. Companies that hold profits rather than share them do not always share profits with shareholders. Companies that hold profits instead of distributing them as dividends can affect their shares' price and value. This study's results are in line with the findings of (S & Machali, 2017). (Santosa et al., 2020) explained that ROA and ROE's profitability has a significant effect on firm value; however, liquidity does not affect firm value. Based on some scholars' results, they found that liquidity, leverage, and profitability do not affect firm value. Dividend policy cannot moderate the financial performance of the firm's value (Ha & Minh, 2020)) explain that ROE is used as a measure of profitability because this ratio is very close to the capital structure used by companies, both influenced by the proportion of long-term debt and capital. According to Ha & Minh (2020), there is a positive relationship
between ROE and firm value, which is defined as the stock price; companies with high profitability ratios will attract a lot of investor attention and succeed in attracting investment to the company because high returns will be generated.

Pedron et al., 2020, there is a relationship between the level of disclosure of environmental information and the firm's return on assets. We use two performance measures, ROE and ROA, because ROE represents the company's profitability concerning its shareholders' equity, while ROA represents the profitability, before taxes, of the firm's assets. The use of ROA considers all the invested capital, while ROE, on the other hand, indicates profitability just concerning equity. In (Carandang & Ferrer, 2020), the research (Y. Qiu et al., 2016) found no link between environmental disclosures and firm value. They attributed this unexpected result to differences in disclosure indexing, limits in the importance of environmental accounting to the sectors involved, and investors' perception of its environmental activities.

4. Conclusion
In conclusion, the application of green accounting affects increasing profits. Another advantage of reducing insurance costs and capital costs can reduce total production costs, potentially increasing profits. A company with a good CSR will certainly create a positive image and reputation among investors. It makes investors focus on the company's financial performance in considering investment decisions and corporate social activities. So that many investors interested in investing their capital to increase the company's profitability. High profitability reflects the company's ability to get high profits for shareholders. The greater the profit obtained, the greater its ability to pay its dividends, which impacts firm value.

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