The effect of adding corporate environmental reports in the annual financial reports on corporate governance and sustainable development of companies in Jordan

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Abstract

During the last two decades of the last century, the pressures demanding companies to take responsibility for all stakeholders increased, and they demanded to disclose the effects of operations they carry out on the environment, employees, and society, and these pressures were in two directions, first being internal to adopt technologies aimed at reducing waste costs which improving the image of the company locally and globally, that will classify it as a (green company), and on the other hand pressures it was external by increasing the environmental audit process, this led companies to think seriously about improving their environmental and economic performance to preserve the environment, and then support sustainable development.

The definition of sustainability has become widespread and can be applied locally and globally level, and over different periods and this requires a massive team effort. Also, sustainable development takes multiple patterns, starting with reorganization of living conditions (such as environmental villages, environmental towns, and sustainable cities), reassessment of *economic sectors (perennial agriculture, green buildings, and sustainable agriculture), or business practices (sustainable architecture), and that Using of science to develop new technology (environmental technology, renewable energy), with modifications to individual lifestyles that conserve natural resources. Achieving sustainable development requires reconciling social, environmental, and economic demands, which are the "three pillars" of sustainability (Social, environmental, and economic demands).*

This paper aims to review the impact of adding environmental Corporate Reports with the Annual Financial Reports on Corporate Governance and Sustainable Development in Jordanian companies and a reflection of this on the obligations of companies to achieve sustainable development and its corporate governance.

We expected that we would find weak interest from various companies in environmental reports which effect on achieving sustainable development, with greater attention to the economic aspects because they are reflected in the financial capacity of companies, and increase their revenues and continuity, but the Jordanian government continues to pressure companies by adopting many laws to include environmental reports of companies as an appendix with annual financial reports of Jordanian companies.

Keywords: *corporate culture, environmental accounts and accounting, auditing, government policy.*

Jel: *M14, Q56, M42, Q58*

1. Introduction

The issues of the sustainable environment became prominent and important around the world due to its close relationship to the welfare and development of society, which led to an increase in the need to provide environmental information in a financial way through the accounting branches like environment accounting and national income Sustainable. Therefore, it is necessary to have a conceptual accounting framework in line with the requirements of preserving the environment and supporting sustainable development.

The term sustainability has become widespread from the local level to the global level, because of globalization and increase in the population of the earth, and the increasing demand for natural resources, which has negatively affected both humans and other living systems, and there is much evidence that humanity lives in an unsustainable manner, and this requires reuse Natural resources to maintain sustainability through collective local and international efforts that take many forms starting with the reorganization of living conditions (such as, environmental villages, environmental towns, and sustainable cities), reassessment of economic sectors (perennial agriculture, green buildings, and sustainable agriculture), or business practices (Sustainable architecture), using science to develop new technologies (environmental technology, renewable energy), adjusting individual lifestyles and preserving natural resources. For many environmentalists, the idea of sustainable development is an appropriate way to stop environmental degradation. Different systems are linked together with the ecosystem, so any gain in one sector is a loss from another sector.

Industrial companies are the largest contributor to pollution and the elimination of many natural resources. Therefore, calls for attention to environmental issues increased, and pressures demanding companies to take responsibility for all of them increased. These pressures were in two directions. The first is internal to adopt technologies aimed at reducing waste costs and waste and improving the corporate image. Locally and internationally, and classifying them as a (green company). As for the other direction of pressure, it was external through increasing the environmental audit process, which led companies to think seriously about improving their environmental and economic performance to preserve the environment and then support sustainable development.

Because of the importance of the environment and development, the United Nations held its conference on development and the environment in 1992 [1]. Following this conference, most countries adopted sustainable development as a national goal, and companies attempted to achieve this goal by adopting several principles such as sustainable business or institutional responsibility, sustainable accounting, and that is why companies, first companies have the attention to the environmental issue was Canadian companies, began to disclose an annual report on sustainable development, convinced that this would increase the value of their shares. In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a new sustainable development agenda [2]. The agenda includes 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets, which most UN member states have committed to implement by 2030. An important feature of the agenda is the clear recognition that social and economic development does depend on the sustainable management of the natural environment and its resources.

In Jordan, the inclusion of sustainable development elements in the financial reports began in 2010. Some institutions, such as the Arab Bank, Jordan Kuwait Bank, and Nuqul Group, were the first to include these elements in their financial reports. In (2010) the Arab Bank issued the first annual sustainability report as a summary of the performance and activities of the bank in the social, environmental and economic fields, making it the first bank in Jordan to issue a report within the Global Reporting Principles (GRI) (Arab Bank Sustainability Report, 2011).

As sustainable development emerged as the solution to the complex social and environmental issues that must be addressed through accounting practices as sound environmental accounting practices are an important issue for sustainable development with a focus on environmental taxes, environmental costs, assessment of ecosystem services, the cost of carbon dioxide, and the cost of water pollution Ensuring sustainable income for green products as a path to sustainable development.

First: The research problem

The current information that accounting provides to society in its annual financial statements is no longer sufficient for disclosure and support for sustainable development. This requires accountants to build a comprehensive accounting framework that is reflected through the application of financial standards to prepare auditor's disclosure of what is achieved through the results achieved by Environmental accounting which help the management of the company rationalizing decisions that affect the economy and society.

The research problem will be done through the following questions:

1. What is the relationship between sustainable development and different accounting branches like environmental accounting and how do companies disclose this in their financial statements?

2. How do companies measure their success in environmental issues by applying financial standards and the impact of disclosing their contributions to the environment to achieving sustainable development?

3. Is there a role for disclosing environmental reports and the application of financial standards in achieving sustainable development for companies, the economy, and society?

Second: Research objective

The research aims to answer previous questions in addition to the role-played by the application of international financial standards and their impact on disclosure through changes in accounting branches such as cost accounting and administrative accounting, natural resource accounting, financial accounting, national income accounting and its role in the disclosure of financial statements, then in the and environmental reports.

The current research attempts to define the role of the implementation of the IFRS for financial reports and disclosure of environmental reports on supporting sustainable development in Jordan.

Third: The importance of research

The importance of research can be determined as follows:

1. The research deals with the topic of sustainable development as a contemporary concept that affects companies with a focus on the benefit of the environmental reports on sustainable development of companies to reach their goals.

2. Expanding the field of use of environmental accounting to include all economic sectors which help companies to improve and develop.

3. The importance of the role the environmental reports play in support sustainable development.

Fourth: Research Methodology

To achieve the research objectives, we followed the descriptive approach based on books, magazines, letters, Arab and foreign research, and the Internet.

Previous studies:

1. Matar and Al-Suwaiti study, 2012 [3]

The study confirmed that sustainable accounting linked to imposing the continuity of companies being calls to meet the needs of interested parties or so expanding responsibilities companies to include attention to all these parties and focused on the three theories of accounting sustainability (economic, social and environmental) it proposed a conceptual framework for sustainable accounting includes the issue of reports on economic performance, social and environmental indicators from which manpower and human rights emerge so that the concept of societal unity is replaced instead of the concept of accounting unit.

2. Al-Shaabani and Nasser study, 2012 [4]

The study aimed to research the sustainability of the development process from its absence, and that there are detailed accounts with appropriate environmental information that are disclosed to create a strategic vision for the sustainable development process, while there are no sustainable reported in the annual financial statements.

3. [5] Mehenna & Vernon study, 2002

The study reviewed the stages of establishing environmental accounting, the statement of environmental costs, environmental management accounting, and environmental policies and their role in standardizing work plans, and recommended developing and encouraging environmental ethics, and developing a sense of self-responsibility while using the environment.

4. Ginoglou & Tahinakis study, 2003 [6]

The study aimed to expand the field of financial accounting to include elements of natural resources with a study of the interactions between economic and environmental sectors to provide a better measure of performance, economic growth, and more comprehensive evaluation.

5. Laurinkeviciute et al. study, 2007 [7]

The study aimed to identify the main problems of the performance of environmental management accounting, it was found that the amount of environmental costs is increasing by (850%) per year due to the use of traditional cost accounting, especially the cost of capital.

6. [8] Deegan claims in 2002, that institutions should provide accounts not only for their financial performance but also for their social and environmental performance. It also highlights the apparent absurdity in using market-based mechanisms, such as cap and trade systems for pollutants, to effectively solve social and environmental problems caused by the market. He questions the role of accounting and business teachers in instilling a form of personal social responsibility in the minds of students.

In 2013, Deegan [9] [10] struggled to improve the concept of traditional cash reporting frameworks and tried to effectively solve social and environmental problems caused by markets. And the role of the accounting profession in contributing to accountability companies on a large scale.

7. Kuasirikun study, 2005 [11], revealed through his research:

Accountants are interested in maximizing profit, welfare, and societal economics, as the traditional economic aspect of the business remains the main goal, then moving to the foundations of preparing accounting information reports, the result of which appears to be provided for financial purposes, with the transition to that the accounting information has been prepared for oversight Administrative and decision-making.

So the expansion around accounting importance is the first step towards a broader vision of business responsibility and accounting and disclosure and an exploration of how companies perceive broader social responsibility in the future along the lines of their traditional financial vision, As a result, companies are responsible for the non-financial performance, so companies must be responsible for societal problems and for the negative consequences they generate for society, such as consumers, workers, and the physical environment, some see accounting have a relationship with corporate social responsibility and environment , and companies responsible towards society in general, so accounting reports which supports company's commercial activities the extent of their interest in society, so some of them suggested that the company must have other non financial reports contribute of determining the degree of its contribution to society.

8. In 2010 Jones [12] developed a theoretical, multi-layered model to support and report environmental accounting that was a severe environmental risk. So determining the implications of accepting this theoretical model for organizations and accountants which contains:

First, on a public level, given the seriousness of environmental problems, it may seem wise for managers and accountants to take immediate action to address these threats.

Second, the traditional accounting model, with its narrow focus on accounting numbers, does not reflect the environmental consequences of organizational activity.

Third, as part of innovation and experimentation, there is an ongoing need to explore potential alternative monetary and non-monetary systems.

Finally, the theoretical framework indicates that as part of the discharge of its supervisory function, organizations must disclose their environmental performance to stakeholders.

9. Khaled and other's study, 2012 [13], studied the level of application of Environmental Management Accounting (EMA) in companies within environmentally sensitive industries and found that elements of environmental management accounting in some organizations in which the interviews were conducted were driven by cost-saving rather than environmental protection. Without consideration that the companies 'actions towards environmental issues stem from pressures from customers who request procedures and processes that not harm the environment where companies work.

10. [14] Al-Hayali study, 2009: The study attempted to determine the mechanism for calculating the penalties paid by companies as a result of not using the pollution reduction equipment and trying to evolve the disclosure of environmental effects and their impact on the financial statements prepared by those companies, and the recommended information on environmental damage and costs, reduce pollution.

11. Agha study, 2011 [15]: The study highlighted the complementary between the requirements of environmental comprehensive quality management and the requirements of the management of pollution types as a tool to reduce all green supply chain to enhance the sustainable development resulting from production processes, with identifying the strengths of these experiences to developing realistic proposals for how to adapt and benefit from them.

12. In 1992 Bartelmus [16] analyzed accountability for social and economic policies for environmental impacts at sustainable development. Integrated economic and environmental accounting evaluates certain aspects of the sustainability of economic growth in terms of preserving and maintaining productive capital, so the comprehensive development analysis includes more non-economic goals that are not suitable for critical evaluation in addition to social evaluation of these goals through the rules, standards, and objectives required for integrated development as he again in 2013 [17], described the concepts and methods of environmental accounting at the national level and the role of Energy in Accounting and Sustainability Analysis.

13. Dietz and Neumayer study (2007) [18], explained the latest International Environmental Accounting Manual, Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting System or SEEA (United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the World Bank) National Accounting Manual can be used to measure weak sustainability And strong, with the importance of understanding the conceptual differences between weak and strong sustainability, then outline that it is current best practice in measurement, as it is reported by the Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting system.

14. In 1997 El Serafy [19] tried to record all environmental changes and national accounts that are more environmentally beneficial. He argued that green accounting can only guarantee income sustainability and should be considered a step that ultimately leads to ecological sustainability.

Through a review of previous studies, it is shown that:

1. All previous studies are consistent with the current study in that it all researches the relationship between environmental accounting, disclosures, and sustainable development, although each study examined this relationship from a particular aspect.

2. This study is an extension of the previous studies, but what distinguishes it:

A. The study reviewed two important concepts, the role of disclosure in the financial statements when applying IFRS and The role of disclosure of non-financial reports like environmental reports support the sustainable development of the company to reach their goals.

B. It addressed the topic of the role of accounting branches in achieving sustainable development such as cost accounting and administrative accounting, natural resource accounting, environmental accounting, and disclosure, on support companies financial and non-financial reports.

The Sustainable development

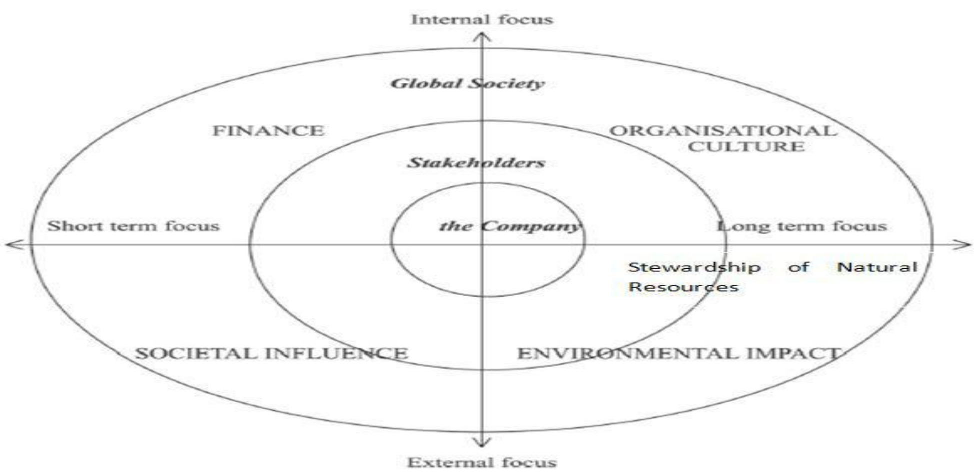
Sustainable development aims to control the use of available resources for the growing needs of the human factor, and thus preserve the opportunity to use these resources for the next generation [20]. To achieve this goal, environmental issues must be integrated into institutions in the manner that obligates them to consider issues Environmental level at the accounting, legal, financial, and technical levels [21]. As the funds allocated to production are specified and linked with environmental control through environmental laws and violating them have high costs at the production level and companies can't afford this increase in costs that mean reduce its usual production and thus reduce the consumption of natural resources due to the cost of implementing environmental laws. The Accounting Department determines that costs and reveals it separately in the non-financial reports.

Corporate finance depends on its financial statements, and environmental and social reports are not one of these rules. Therefore, sustainable development of business will remain marginal if not attention there is of increasing environmental and social responsibility, but political decisions still maintain old models of corporate governance that are not based on the basic principles of corporate social responsibility and accountability [22].

The definitions and applications of sustainable development differ according to the type of company and the field in which works [23], and these areas are the state, market, and civil society [24], but a new change has occurred in the contemporary role of business in society (and in the environment) so research has emerged related to corporate social responsibility that has become a "potential catalyst for the results of changes in governance arrangements" [25].

Corporate sustainability reporting needs to be further compared to non-financial disclosure by firms and society as a whole. If sustainability reports increased disclosure; the accountability and transparency for companies are growing rapidly and taking more and more acceptance of traditional practices [26]. The relationship between transparent corporate governance and sustainability by companies is traditionally known as corporate social and environmental responsibility reports, and it linked with the success of the financial performance for companies.

The preparing of sustainability reporting framework need cooperation with business, investors, civil society, business, NGOs, accountants, and other parties to make non-financial reports routine and comparable to the financial reports of all organizations [27] so many large and multinationals have begun move seriously to do this point.



A model of sustainable development, polarizing internal versus external focus and short term versus long term focus of the firm

Definition of sustainable development

Sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without affecting the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. So the idea of sustainability calls for improving the quality of life for all people in the world without increasing the use of our natural resources. So sustainable development combines environmental, social, and economic concerns, and provides business opportunities for companies to improve the lives of people in the world.

The issue of sustainable development has increased since its submission in the Brundtland Report in 1987 as sustainability was defined for the first time as development that meets the needs of the present without including the ability of future generations to meet their own needs [28] and the Rio Conference defined sustainable development as "the right to development" To achieve an equal balance between the development and environmental needs of current and future generations" [1]. The World Commission on Environment and Development also identified sustainable development as "development that allows meeting the needs and requirements of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs [29]. As the United Nations Environment and Development Commission defined on 20 March 1987: "Sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." [28]. Under IFAC, sustainable development is defined as the management of environmental and economic performance by creating and developing systems of sustainable accounting. Having one universally accepted definition of sustainability is difficult because of the many things expected of it, so there is a simple definition of sustainability, as "improving the quality of human life when we live within the absorptive capacity of the supporting ecosystems"

Corporate governance for sustainability

The interest in environmental performance started since the seventies by the American Accounting Association (AAA), where a special committee was formed to study the environmental performance and study all the obstacles that are being applied with setting policies and environmental goals in the light of the laws and regulations and the legislation, so accountants to adopt the principle of prevention of pollution and reduce sources, and in the nineties, held many of the Conference Art and seminars such as the Washington Conference in 1992 and the Geneva Conference in 1991, as many have from professional associations and organizations put a lot of international standards that address issues related to accounting of environmental, such as the international standard (FAS -S) Issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Committee (FASB) cooperation with a Special Committee (AICPA) and SOP-96-1 on Environmental Obligations and Disclosure.

Table 1. Contributions of accounting societies and institutes to care for the environment:

No.	The association or institute		Contribution or recommendation
1	Canadian Institute For Certified Public Accountants	CICPA	Increasing disclosure of environmental issues empowers users and the public. The shareholders will assess the environmental performance of the company.
2	Association of English Certified Accountants	AECA	The environmental reporting framework was provided to disclose the accounting methods used in the assessment of contingent liabilities and the assessment of environmental assets and their disposal methods as well as the expected future costs.
3	Financial Accounting Standards Board	FASB	Issuing the principle of accounting for contingent possibilities to arrive at an estimate reasonable amount of the environmental loss and the disclosure of contingent liabilities.
4	American Institute For Certified Public Accountants	AICPA	Issuing an accounting guide related to the accompanying environmental liabilities Environmental pollution and corruption.
5	Securities Exchange Commission	SEC	Issued guidelines related to disclosure and measurement of environmental liabilities with a view to Providing information that helps users of financial statements in making decisions.
6	Environmental Protection Agency	EPA	The agency undertook monitoring of hazardous waste when it moved from the cradle to the grave, as well as issuing various reports on pollution and corruption Environmental.

The Rio + 20 Institutional Sustainability Forums in June 2012 (Earth Summit) was promoted as the first global UN conference on sustainable development as world leaders agreed to develop a plan of action for achieving that development in the third millennium, including a programmatic integrated approach at the global, country and local levels, where the green industry platform was fully endorsed: as an "initiative to mainstream environmental and social considerations into corporate operations" [30].

Accordingly, the accounting professional groups began, since the 1990s, to take an interest in sustainability accounting, and the British Society of Certified Public Accountants (ACCA) was the first to issue much information about the data in the other reports, noting that the information in the financial report is not the same as the information published on other reports which called the Sustainability Report, the Environmental Social Report, or the Social Responsibility Report.

At the beginning of the third millennium, there was greater interest in developing comprehensive strategies to protect human health, avoid the occurrence of waste and rationalize the exploitation of natural resources with the conclusion of international or regional agreements to protect the environment, such as the United Nations Convention on Climate Change which linked with the concept of sustainable development and sustainable accounting.

Accountants play a major role in environmental issues, "through their traditional roles in recording and reporting financial details and through their roles as business managers". But how will the accountant's jobs change as a result of environmental management issues that they will have to participate in. [31].

The role of the accountant depends on his responsibilities to determine the extent of adherence to the environmental standards of the organization and its interest in environmental issues and achieving sustainable development through:

1. Participate in environmental audits through the internal audit program,
2. Evaluating the investment proposals, taking into consideration the environmental benefits.
3. Analyzing waste and energy costs to encourage their reduction
4. Providing information to support environmental management [31].

The management accountants play an important role in contributes directly to planning and controlling organizational processes [32], and they play an important role in organizational decision-making processes [33]. Because the relationship between environmental and economic performance has increased, so the new roles for management accountants emerged as coordinators for decision-making, with new performance measures and analysis tools, and finally issued the environmental reports.

Wilmshurst and Frost (2001) [34] note that "sustainability accounting can include accounting mechanisms that deal with environmental impact assessment, environmental performance assessment, financial information flow, and monitoring the success of the implementation of environment-related measures". And that the role of the accountant can be considered as two-dimensional:

1. Participate in the company's internal operations, focusing on performance and compliance concerns, and
2. In the external dimension related to the disclosure of economic information to users of external reports.

Accountants and those responsible for the environment work together to encourage sustainable development initiatives within companies, so accountants must use sustainable development accounting or green accounting, which deals with the problem of environmental pollution and provide managers with full information related to this problem is to guide them in determining what needs to be done to preserve the environment, as well as for creation and development of systems of accounting appropriate concerning the environment and applications, and the availability of information that helps companies In preparing strategic plans [35].

If the organization is unable to justify the continuation of its work, the society will cancel its contract with the organization, so it can't continue its operations so that consumers reduce or cancel demand of products, cancel the supply of labor and financial capital for companies or press the government to increase fines, taxes or laws to prohibit those actions are not in line with societal expectations [36].

Deegan (2002) [8] says: "Organizations depend on community resources to produce goods, services, and then produce waste which affects on the environment. And to allow the organization to exist, society expects the benefits of a company to outweigh its disadvantages and legitimacy is a resource for the organization's survival” [37].

We must focus on the need to link three main elements of sustainable development (economic growth, environmental quality, social justice) [38]. Also, sustainable development has three dimensions: 1- economic viability, 2- social responsibility, and 3- environmental responsibility [39].

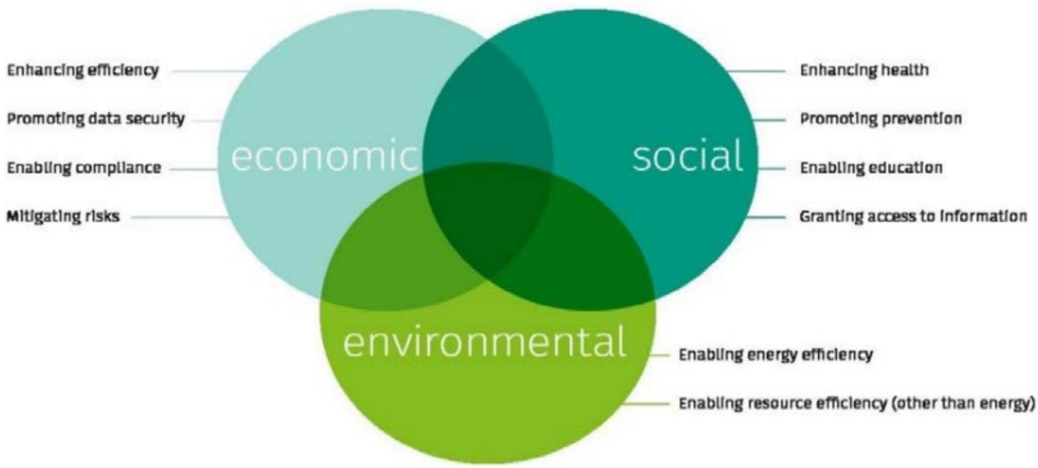


Fig. 2. The sustainable community (Elgizawy, 2014)

So sustainable development is the development of a three-dimensional interconnected, integrated and overlapping focuses on the side of economic as well as its focus on environmental and social aspects and requires the need to make changes boss in society and sustainable development based on the reality of money which includes all data and reflect all contents of these components.

The concept of capital is divided into five types:

1. Financial capital: It refers to money, stocks, and bonds.
2. Human Capital: It refers to the health and educational capabilities of the workforce.
3. Social Capital: Includes the prevailing social culture with all its values and customs.
4. Natural Capital: It means natural resources and ecosystems (water, air, and soil).
5. Productive capital: Includes physical assets capable of producing goods and services [40] and that reflects on Requirements, importance, and dimensions of sustainable development

Achieving sustainable development requires a set of systems that must be embodied in the realities of human life, which can be identified as follows:

1. An economic system through which it can create productive surpluses based on self-reliance and sustainability.
2. A productive, administrative, and international system in which sustainable trade and financing patterns are taken into account.
3. A social system that provides solutions for development and makes possible proposals for the sustainability and increase of gender participation activities.
4. A political system that ensures the active participation of citizens in the decision-making process and various levels of life and administrative and social activities. [35].

Became the companies to bear additional costs by the policy of polluter pays for legal responsibility, social, and environmental, and that this policy will result in short-term increases the cost of production and makes the process of producing harmful products to the environment difficult and possible impact on product prices and competitive strength and market share of the company and then influence the growth and profitability of companies.

But as Elkington (2004) [39] points out, even the greenest companies begin to change as success progresses and they are forced to face market realities to coordinate the company's aspirations and the multiple prescriptions for the inputs that make up the production system.

For organizations operating in several countries, the environmental, social, and environmental impacts do not recognize borders, and limits of impacts may be local, regional, or global. International companies try to meet the consumer's needs for goods and services and thus the consumer is primarily responsible for all effects of the economic system in the sense of meeting the needs of the end-user, which is the driving force and responsible of most economic, social and environmental impacts [41].

The Sustainable development and accounting:

Sustainability accounting plays a key role in developing and reporting, so sustainability accounting and reporting of corporate contributions to sustainable development are emerging issues in corporate accounting, and it has important tasks of sustainability accounting is to integrate all dimensions of sustainability: economic, environmental, and social.

Accounting for sustainable development is an approach to organizational accounts that include social and environmental issues. Therefore, multiple accounts of sustainable development emerged and part of them is environmental accounting which was itself an extension of work in social accounting. [42](

In Jordan, there is a positive relationship between sustainable accounting and support for sustainable development in the Jordanian industrial sector, with a consensus that implementing sustainable development allows developers to meet the needs and desires of current and future generations, but the relevant legislation is not sufficient to enable the preservation of the environment, and there is little environmental information disclosed in the financial statements, because the environmental response by companies is limited only to the legislation enacted by government agencies to avoid any expected sanctions.

Definition of sustainable accounting:

Sustainability accounting is the generation, analysis, and use of environmental and socially relevant information to improve the environmental, social, and economic performance of companies, it includes linking sustainability initiatives to entity strategy, assessing risks and opportunities, and providing measurement, accounting, and performance management skills to ensure that sustainability is incorporated into the day-to-day operations of the facility.

The goal of sustainable accounting:

Sustainability accounting aims is to assess the environmental and social performance and corporate governance by calculating its management of various forms of non-financial capital related to environmental, human, and social sustainability issues and corporate governance issues, on which companies rely for their long-term sustainability and value creation.

On other words disclosure and develops an integrated business strategy for corporate governance and to assess sustainability risks and opportunities inherent in investment decisions. So it's a supplement to financial accounting so that financial information and sustainability information can be evaluated side by side and provides an integrated vision of the company's performance and the creation of financial and non-financial value across all forms of capital.

History of sustainable accounting:

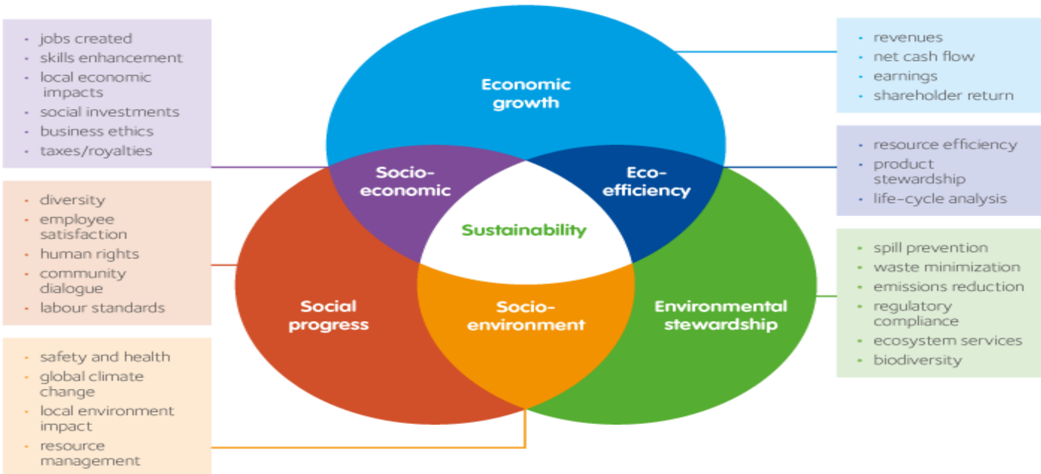
The first appearance of sustainable development was during a conference organized by the United Nations in Stockholm in 1972 to discuss the human environment, where it was discussed and directed to cover environmental issues and their relationship to poverty and the absence of development that is considered the largest enemy of the environment, PF Shell Duch (Royal) was the first company It issued its sustainability report in 1997 so that the first page of the sustainability report issued in 2009 began with the phrase "How do we fulfill our obligations towards sustainable development?"

Table 2. History of sustainable accounting

Period	Action and Procedures
1971-1980	Many papers were published indicating the construction of models that enhance social accounting disclosures but have suffered from problems in analysis as well as Social and Environmental Accounting Literature (SEAL)
1981-1990	The period witnessed an increasing complexity within the field of social accounting with a clear shift in interest in environmental accounting. The concerns of social disclosure were replaced by a focus on environmental disclosure and regulation as an alternative way to reduce environmental damage
1991-1995	This period was marked by almost complete control, with the transition from environmental disclosures to environmental audits, along with the development of a framework to guide environmental auditing applications, especially the development of environmental management systems.
1995 - Present	The convergence of global capital markets and the emergence of global and regional quality control issues, the accounting literature showed a significant increase in interest in sustainable development and accounting issues, In addition to a growing set of metrics on accounting for sustainable development in many international and national contexts plus international policy bodies.

The areas and functions of sustainability accounting are:

1. Economic growth
2. Environmental efficiency
3. Socioeconomic
4. Social progress
5. The social environment
6. Environmental supervision



Benefits of sustainable accounting:

Sustainable accounting provides useful data to reach the goals of reducing the negative impact on the environment and providing information about the prices necessary to estimate the monetary impact of initiatives such as:

1. Prevent pollution;
2. Designing preparation and improving inexperienced accounting;
3. Projection, costs, and life cycle estimation within the environment.
4. Managing product circulation from an environmental perspective.
5. Method of supply from an environmental perspective.
6. The responsibility of the product or product;
7. Enhance the company's image, reputation, and customer loyalty to achieve a competitive advantage.

Disadvantages of sustainable accounting:

The application of sustainable accounting is not a guarantee of obtaining cash or environmental performance. There are also some obstacles to sustainable accounting, namely:

1. The comparability challenge involves how to properly assess and measure the value of the environmental and social activities of the company.
2. High costs for staff training costs and it can’t be done by financial accountants.
3. It is not possible to compare two companies or two countries if the accounting method different.

4. Increase the cost and time for gathering information, organizing, and developing the report.
5. Discomfort with increased transparency.
6. It focused on the internal cost for the company and excludes the cost to society.

How is environmental management accounting estimated? :

1. Determine the effects to be included
2. Environmental Impact Assessment
3. Estimate the cost of environmental sustainability
4. Environmentally sustainable profit

Environmental management accounting is used mainly to confirm the costs of environmental protection and its other indicators such as raw materials, waste generation and storage, and pollution, but it does not show the value borne by society.

Environmental costs include the internal and external costs associated with the environment and protecting it, include the costs required to prevent, store, plan, monitor and bear activities to repair the damages that may be incurred by the industrial company for the government, local public administration or society as a whole.

Environmental protection expenditures include all expenditures required to cover environmental protection measures taken by the economic entity relating to the environment, impact, and risks, and their production, control, registration, and cases of environmental storage, treatment, or reconstruction.

To determine costs in environmental accounting as follows:

1. direct material and labor,
2. indirect production expenses,
3. distribution costs,
4. general costs for management,
5. research and development costs,
6. environmental accounting to identify hidden costs, or improperly allocate them due to traditional methods, to evaluate them, and report them.

Accounting branches and related to environmental management accounting:

The most important branches of accounting affected by environmental management accounting**:**

First: National Income Accounting: Criticism of the macroeconomic indicators used in the national account's system has increased, and several weaknesses have emerged, including:

1. It cannot show the level of well-being by GDP without there is being a real improvement in well-being.
2. It ignores the regression of environmental assets.

Second: Cost Accounting: The neglect of conventional accounts of the costs of ecosystems has resulted in the profits realized will appear more than their real value. But depletion and the waste generated by the production process require high costs to reduce or stop emissions of harmful substances that companies incur for the compliance of, and standards governing environmental laws, including costs of controlling.

We summarize that cost accounting contributes to supporting the environmental management accounting through:

1. The cost of maintaining and protecting the environment is included in the cost of production.
2. Developing the cost system to include the financial and economic aspects of the performance of environmental costs, and a statement of its impact on production costs and selling prices.
3. The company carries the costs of preventing or avoiding environmental damages at present or in the future.

The contemporary cost techniques have contributed including the comprehensive quality management and continuous improvement techniques of production produce good quality products to achieve customer satisfaction through obtaining goods or services of high quality at an affordable price**.**

Third: Natural Resource Accounting: it contributed by continuous reductions of waste of energy and natural resources by improving efficiency and changing depletion patterns that threaten biological diversity through the consumption of non-renewable natural resources in the amount that achieves development goals without prejudice to the needs of future generations**.**

Fourth: Management Accounting: Strategic management accounting techniques use to raise the efficiency of the company’s use of different production factors through the ongoing use of monetary or physical units of measurement, and this model aims to achieve the monitoring and evaluation of performance. So Environmental management accounting contributes to supporting environmental protection through:-

1. Incorporating the environment into current and capital investment decisions.
2. The use of monetary and in-kind units in preparing environmental reports.
3. Rationalizing economic decisions related to assessing the company's fulfillment of its responsibility to protect the environment from pollution.

Fifth: Financial Accounting: The inclusion of the accounting system for environmental impacts and disclosure begins with an understanding of these effects and interaction between the environment and the activities of the organization, as the model of accounting for environmental performance requires an expansion in the accounting side of the accounting in terms of the accounting for companies:

1. The annual report is provided by the company's management to its shareholders.
2. Produce Environmental performance report in separate reports on the annual report.
3. The disclosure of environmental performance in an official record named the sustainable development records.
4. Disclosure of environmental performance through the Company's website [14].

Table 3.The application guidelines developed in the conceptual framework, consistent with the sustainability accounting

	Applied instructions	The development required to align with Sustainability Accounting
1	Accounting Entity	Substituting the concept of a community unit rather than an accounting unit, so the target user of the sustainability report will be represented by all groups in society rather than only in the category of owners.
2	Recognition and Measurement	Developing the concept of expenses to include the social and environmental impacts of corporate activity.
3	Principle Matching	Social and environmental expenditures and benefits must be taken into account in determining accounting profit.
4	Materiality	The development of this constraint and in a way that exceeds the quantitative measurement of the conventional indicators applied in assessing the relative importance, guided by the concept of risks associated with social and environmental impacts.

(Lehmon [43] , 2009 : 522-534*)*

Sixth: Environmental Management Accounting:

Environmental management accounting is the most advanced of sustainability accounting and has been increasingly addressed in the academic framework starting with Robert Gray's work in the early 1990s, by issuing guidelines for sustainability accounting in 2002. In recent years, there has been an increasing acceptance of new approaches to reporting; also experiences by organizations have also demonstrated a long-term view of sustainability aspects of accounting and reporting.

The Institutions are now required to calculate environmental costs and obligations and to disclose information about their environmental policies, environmental goals, and programs implemented in conjunction with associated costs incurred.

The elements of sustainable development are associated with a long strategy include the environmental dimensions in terms of costs and benefits, and this is in line with the "polluter pays" principle, which aims to include the environmental costs when calculating the cost of the product [44] and the adoption a polluter pays causes companies to bear additional costs arising from companies' non-compliance with environmental regulations issued; thus increasing costs, that pushing companies to reduce produce harmful to the environment, by produce competitive products to meet the desires and needs of the consumer without harm the environment .

Environmental management accounting can be defined as "the generation, analysis, and use of financial and non-financial information to improve the environmental and economic performance of companies" [45].

All environmental costs incurred arising cause for companies 'interaction with their internal and external environments. So we can be divided into two major categories

A) Internal Environmental Costs: the company bears these costs, such as repair and recovery costs, waste management costs, by companies 'compliance with environmental legislation. The internal environmental cost is divided into:

- Direct costs; Linked to a specific product, and pollution program, incurred by installing preventive technologies to reduce environmental damage.
- Indirect costs; can be assigned to cost centers such as environmental training costs and research and development costs.
- Emergency costs; it includes costs that may occur in the future; and their occurrence may affect corporate operations such as repair and cleaning costs

B) External Environmental Costs: These costs are passed on the community, such as environmental and health costs, and the cost of external environmental damage to the company; These costs can be estimated using economical methods to determine the maximum amount that community members want to pay to avoid damage [46].

Table 4. Environmental costs

External Environmental Cost	Direct or Indirect Environmental Costs	Contingent or Intangible Environmental Costs
Depletion of natural resources	Waste management	Uncertain future remediation or compensation costs
Noise and aesthetic impacts	Remediation costs or obligations	Risk posed by future regulatory changes
Residual air and water emissions	Compliance costs	Product quality
Long-term waste disposal	Permit fees	Employee health and satisfaction
Uncompensated health effects	Environmental training	Environmental knowledge assets
Change in local quality of life	Waste management	Uncertain future remediation or compensation costs
	Environmentally R&D, Maintenance	Sustainability of raw material inputs
	Legal costs and fines	Risk of impaired assets
	Environmental certification/labeling	Public/customer perception
	Natural resource inputs	
	Record keeping and reporting	

The internal environmental costs are more important to the company's management than the external environmental costs; and this indicates the possibility of recognizing the future responsibility of the company.

Environmental management is producing useful data for decision-making as a primary objective, and environmental management accounting is responsible of provides successful information to managers, investors and other internal and external users, used to determining whether environmental goals have been achieved, and what changes must happen to the environmental protection plan.

There are positive indicators of environmental accounting practices in companies and business organizations in developing countries, but the practice of environmental accounting is not enough, Accounting technology is expected to keep pace with societal demands and solutions for social, economic, and environmental challenges, so environmental accounting is the solution to achieve sustainable development.

Also, awareness of environmental safety is necessary to achieve environmental balance, because it determines environmental corporate policy; by controlling pollution; Compliance with relevant rules and regulations; and allocate part of its money to protect the environment, while calculating the number of materials used and may harm the environment.

Environmental accounting is an area that determines resource use, measures, and reports the costs of a company's environmental or environmental impact. Costs include cleaning or remediation costs for contaminated sites, environmental fines, penalties, and taxes, purchasing pollution prevention technologies, and waste management costs [10].

Investors are increasingly demanding companies to adopt environmental accounting strategies that reduce the damage to the environment and do not reduce the value of shareholders. because environmental accounting strategies aim to produce an environmental report which will increase the value of the project [47].

According to Yakhou and Dorweiler (2003) [48], companies are expected to participate in environmental accounting to:

- Reassuring consumers that they take their responsibilities seriously
- Comply with national guidelines
- Compliance with financial reporting requirements
- Express the company's environmental concerns and communicate it to a group of stakeholders.

Environmental accounting used to predict the impact of environmental issues on future financial performance to create an area for making informed investment decisions, which greatly affects free cash flow in the future, and thus contributes positively to shareholder value.

The problem with creating environmental accounting indicators is that there are no agreed rules or standards for recognizing the measurement, and disclosure of environmental information, either within the same industry or across industries.

Accounting issues and environmental reporting

Environmental accounting seeks to achieve a set of objectives at the national, corporate, and social levels and can be defined in the following:

1. Measuring the net contribution of companies and this is done by matching the environmental costs of environmental activities with the benefits accruing to society.
2. Assist in achieving effective control of activities and providing the environmental performance of the project by providing information with the environmental impact on the project objectives, plans, policies, and contributions in the field of environmental protection for the community parties.
3. Prepare environmental pollution reports at the national level to obtain the indicators that help in monitoring and following up the pollution resulting from the various activities, and work on the necessary studies to reduce it and provide financial credits.
4. Planners assist the country by providing accounting reports with information that shows the available balances of natural resources from a specific date, enabling the devices to allocate these resources among the various uses of the various costs.

5. Contribute to achieving sustainable development that has emerged as a response to the fear of pollution.

The accounting profession worked on a new strategy aimed at preparing more information-rich financial statements that include information on environmental issues because the disclosure of the environmental efficiency of the company plays a real role during the assessment of the company's success, with more disclosures that meet global concern for the environment at the same time increase the accountability of organizations that go beyond the traditional role of providing information to the owner's interest, and consequently, an international accounting standard should be established to regulate these disclosures [49].

The extent of the countries progress in achieving sustainable development, we can dimension of sustainable development are divided into four dimensions:

1. Economic dimensions: It includes several dimensions, including:
   A. Ensure the right of the individual to natural resources. B. Stop wasting resources.
   B. The extent of the responsibility of developed countries for environmental pollution and its treatment.
2. Social dimensions: It includes the following dimensions:
   A. Stabilization of demographic growth.
   B. The importance of population distribution.
   C. Full use of human resources.
3. Environmental dimensions: It includes the following dimensions:
   A. Protect natural resources.
   B. Water maintenance.
   C. Soil protection and use of pesticides.
   D. Climate protection.
4. Technological dimensions: It includes the following dimensions:
   A. Use clean technology in industrial companies.
   B. Reducing emissions of gases.
   C. Preventing the degradation of the ozone layer.
   D. Adoption of improved technology [50].

Finally, by examining the annual reports of different companies, it was found that the companies do not disclose any financial information about environmental issues, but most organizations try to be environmentally friendly not only to avoid the penalties and other costs associated with the environment, and to take advantage of the greater benefits that they may obtain.

Environmental Industries:

Based on the need to preserve the environment and achieve sustainable development, new industries have emerged that work to reduce pollution and are generating significant revenues and profits named environmental industries. The definition of "environmental industries": According to [51]."The environmental goods and services industry consists of activities that produce goods and services to measure environmental damage to water, air, and soil, or to prevent, limit, reduce or correct it, In addition to problems related to waste, noise and environmental regulations, this includes cleaner technologies and products and services that reduce environmental risks, reduce pollution and reuse sources."

The environment industry is divided into three main categories:

1. Pollution Management Group: It consists of goods and services that are provided for an environmental purpose only.
2. A group of "cleaner technologies and products": consists of goods and services that continuously reduce or eliminate environmental impacts and are often supplied for purposes other than environmental purposes.
3. The "Resource Management" group: It consists of goods and services that may be linked to environmental protection, but the primary purpose of it is not to protect the environment.

Reporting forms for the company's sustainable development:

Information on sustainable development is communicated through certain forms in the form of a set of reports attached to the published financial statements to report on sustainable development, and these models are:

First: List the adjusted profit with the burdens of fulfilling the responsibility for sustainable development: It aims to show the impact of the company's contributions in the field of sustainable development on the net profit, and clarifies the impact of environmental, social and economic contributions on this profit, whether voluntary or compulsory.

Second: A list of the modified financial position to fulfill the responsibility for sustainable development: It aims to provide information on the resources available for use in the areas of environmental, social and economic performance and the corresponding rights of others.

Third: The financial list of the effects of failure to fulfill responsibility for sustainable development: It aims to provide information that reflects the results of a critical measurement of environmental and social processes that lead to inappropriate deviations in environmental and social performance.

Fourth: Multidimensional Environmental and Social Performance Report: It aims to provide information that reflects the results of measuring the overall environmental and social impacts that lead to the sustainability of development.

Based on The results of the study by Noor et al. In 2015 indicated that the Jordanian public shareholding industrial companies registered in the Amman Stock Exchange applies (include) the elements of sustainable development in their financial reports, as the general average of the elements of sustainable development is 77.2%. The study also indicated that the environmental elements were included in the financial reports in the Jordanian public joint-stock industrial companies at a high level, as the general arithmetic average of the environmental components reached 77.4%. And the inclusion of social elements in the financial reports in the Jordanian public joint-stock industrial companies at a high level, where the general arithmetic average of the social elements reached 78% and finally, she indicated that the economic elements were included in the financial reports in the Jordanian public joint-stock industrial companies at a high level, where the general arithmetic average of the economic elements 76.2%.

Table 5. The results of the study by Noor et al. In 2015

Elements of sustainable development	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Degree of significance
Environmental elements	76.8	0.696	high
Social elements	78	0.659	high
Economic elements	76.2	0.733	high
All Elements of sustainable development	**77.2**	**0.584**	high

Finally, the results indicated that the inclusion of sustainable development elements in the financial reports provides information that helps in decision-making in the Jordanian public shareholding industrial companies at a high level, and this study makes the following recommendations for companies:

First: Giving environmental factors the importance they deserve, as they affect the financial reports of the Jordanian public shareholding industrial companies and affect their reputation.

Second: Emphasizing the need for Jordanian public shareholding industrial companies to adhere to aspects related to social

And environmental responsibility, due to their clear impact on financial reports.

Third: The need to take into account the extent of adherence and commitment to the economic elements, as they affect the financial reports in the Jordanian public shareholding industrial companies.

Fourth: Work to find appropriate mechanisms and solutions to deal with the problems or obstacles facing the Jordanian public shareholding industrial companies in implementing the elements of sustainable development.

Based on the study of Dr. Mossa Saleh in 2015, the results of the study on identifying the role of environmental awareness in the application of environmental accounting disclosure and its importance for investors in industrial public joint-stock companies, the most important results that the researcher reached through the study are:

Table 6. The results of Study of Dr. Mossa Saleh in 2015

No.		T- test
1	The company's management level of awareness of environmental matters and disclosure of environmental accounting information.	61.12
2	The existence of legal legislations related to environmental accounting disclosure and disclosure of environmental accounting information	52.9
3	Disclosure of environmental accounting information and financial performance of companies	65.10
4	Disclosure of environmental accounting information and the company's ability to obtain loans	66.84
5	Disclosure of environmental accounting information and the competitiveness of the company	25.85
6	Disclosure of environmental accounting information and pricing of the products produced by the company	88.53
7	The company's management level of awareness of environmental matters and Jordanian legislation, improving financial performance, and imparting the legal character of the facility	0.05

1. The companies have sufficient awareness of the importance of environmental accounting disclosure and the application of environmental accounting they have, but they lack experience and the appropriate qualification to apply environmental accounting and the appropriate environmental accounting disclosure.
2. That the Jordanian legislation contributes to the application of environmental accounting disclosure, and there is a noticeable development in these legislations that cover many environmental aspects, but these legislations deal (shyly) very much, as the legislation exists but is not activated.
3. That the establishment's application of disclosure of environmental accounting information will improve the financial performance of the facility, as the optimal use of energy leads to a reduction in production costs and thus increased profits and the environmental revenue that results from the proper disposal of waste and industrial companies 'waste.
4. There is a relationship between the environmental accounting disclosure at the industrial companies and their access to credit facilities by the banks. The Jordanian banks take into consideration the industrial companies 'disclosure of the environmental situation in them when granting the required credit.
5. Disclosure of environmental accounting information in industrial companies leads to giving them a competitive advantage, leading to improvement in their performance, especially in the long term, by increasing their ability to market their products and reducing marketing costs for their products.
6. Disclosure of environmental accounting information in industrial companies enables them to obtain governmental and international support through government agencies and international organizations, and helps these companies obtain consumer satisfaction and increasing its profitability in the long term.
7. Disclosure of environmental accounting information in industrial companies contributes to raising the efficiency of the cost system followed in those companies.
8. The level of the company's management's awareness of environmental matters and Jordanian legislation, improving the financial performance and imparting the legal character of the facility, is very low among the responses of investors and financial managers in each of the areas.

We noticed through the two previous studies that the researchers reached exciting results about the disclosure scores in the Jordanian companies about the environmental reports were not high but medium, where the degree of disclosure ranged between 60-75% and these rates are not high and this left an impact on the progress of the companies as the effect of disclosure Environmental accounting information on several important points such as the financial performance of companies, the ability of the company to obtain loans, the competitiveness of the company, and the pricing of the products produced by the company. Therefore, more attention should be paid to adding non-financial reports such as environmental reports because they clearly affect the progress and continuity of the company, and its sustainability.

And based on the previous studies on Jordan, it was found that the most prominent results are the following

1. The issue of environmental awareness in Jordan needs to be activated and developed, by directing the media towards the environment.
2. Activating the role of environmental control directorates in monitoring installations polluting the environment and training employees and granting them the status of a judicial officer.
3. Jordanian legislation related to the environment is in place and its legal texts are good, but it needs to be implemented seriously.
4. The bodies regulating the accounting profession in Jordan are failing in issuing and reviewing the disclosure instructions issued by the Securities Commission especially disclose related to environmental protection.
5. The international accounting standards have not yet issued any special standards in the environmental accounting system that contributes to the application of this system.
6. The Jordanian investor's lack of experience and know-how in the issue of environmental accounting and environmental accounting disclosure, and the importance of containing the financial statements on environmental accounting data.

2. Conclusions & Recommendations

2.1. Conclusions

Sustainable accounting is a tool for achieving sustainable development because there is a growing need for companies to understand global environmental, social, and economic consequences. So the company must demonstrate its social responsibility, but traditional accounting based on historical financial data not covers this point, and it now starts increasingly dependent on non-financial data to sustainable development. Since sustainable accounting is a new branch of accounting, some companies are still concerned about their application, and stakeholders emphasized that sustainable accounting and reporting are positively linked to sustainable development and there are consequences for non-compliance which will reflect on companies, so they need to reduce the risk and other activities regulatory.

Sustainable accounting report enhances decision-making quality because this accounting information is necessary for accountability and comparison, and this information can be invalid or opaque, which poses a risk to the company when reviewing it from consumers, suppliers, investors, and surrounding communities and identifying potential sanctions from the government that has become aware of the organization's contribution to sustainable development.

There is a positive relationship between implementing sustainable accounting and supporting sustainable development in Jordan. Because there is a possibility to implement sustainable development to meet the needs and desires of current and future generations with the awareness that the impact of Jordanian industrial activities will affect all society.

There is a negative relationship between environmental financial accounting and supporting sustainable development in Jordan because there is a small amount of environmental information that was disclosed in the financial statements, although the policies and procedures that enable officials and accountants take a growing trend to promote sustainable development but environmental information is still disclosed descriptively in the financial statements, although Jordanian companies are moderately interested in environmental aspects compared to social and economic aspects, all companies focus on economic performance while enhancing their social image through following the policies of contributing to projects that serve society.

Accountants play an important role in accounting for sustainable development through a change in their roles when applying sustainable development accounting. The main role of accountants was using management accounting tools in the calculations through environmental management accounting systems to achieve the sustainable development goals of their organizations.

We noticed through the two previous studies that the researchers reached exciting results about the disclosure scores in the Jordanian companies about the environmental reports were not high but medium, where the degree of disclosure ranged between 60-75% and these rates are not high and this left an impact on the progress of the companies as the effect of disclosure Environmental accounting information on several important points such as the financial performance of companies, the ability of the company to obtain loans, the competitiveness of the company, and the pricing of the products produced by the company. Therefore, more attention should be paid to adding non-financial reports such as environmental reports because they clearly affect the progress and continuity of the company, and its sustainability.

Accordingly, we conclude the following:

1. The concept of sustainable development is a modern concept as a result of concern for environmental issues and natural resources in order not to harm and preserve future generations and to perpetuate the bid for those resources.
2. The concept of sustainable development achieves three dimensions is the economic dimension of the social dimension and the dimension of the environmental, and economic dimension means to increase production capacity of the economy through available resources to achieve prosperity for society, also environmental dimension of linked with preserving natural resources and protecting them from depletion and degradation.
3. Social development can be achieved in society when producing good quality products at reasonable prices that meet their desires and ambitions, with companies focusing on modern technologies such as continuous improvement techniques and comprehensive quality management.

4. Sustainability accounting is related to a continued assumption, which means the company continues to meet the needs of interested parties, with extensive management responsibilities.
5. New accounting standards must be developed to provide accounting data that can be used for comparative, and linked with the environment and social dimensions.
6. There are limitations in the conceptual framework of financial accounting at some levels and maybe not in conformity with the requirements of achieving Sustainable development.

2.2. Recommendations

1. Granting companies that maintain the environment privileges by the government by granting them tax exemptions or incentives to reduce taxes imposed on them to encourage them in the case of using devices that work to protect the environment, or working to produce electric energy by solar cells.
2. We must work to create a cadre interested in sustainable development in various disciplines such as accounting, economics, management and laws, engineering that can deal with sustainable development, and developing programs and training courses to inform them of other countries' experiences
3. Companies must adopt the environmental dimension in assessing annual performance through annual reports due to the interest of stakeholders.
4. The necessity of teaching subjects related to environmental issues such as environmental accounting and sustainable development in preliminary studies or higher studies of the accounting and management departments in the faculties of administration and economics
5. The necessity of the institutions, organizations, and professional societies concerned with accounting to develop a general framework consistent with the areas of environmental performance that include all environmental activities that companies perform or are likely to perform in the future.
6. There are major changes that occur in administrative management accounting processes, but they are necessary that contribute to sustainable community development. Therefore, more studies related to sustainable development and accounting must be submitted.

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