

THE IMPACT OF GREEN ACCOUNTING ON ENHANCING TRANSPARENCY AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE IN CEMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT

In this study examine the impact of green accounting (environmental management accounting and environmental financial accounting) on financial transparency and disclosure was investigated in the General Company for Cement Industry. The study was carried out at the company's cement plants in Babil, Karbala and Najaf governorates and the cement industry and the importance of transparent environmental and financial reporting were taken into consideration with a descriptive-analytical approach with a questionnaire administered through purposive sampling to 108 accountants, auditors, and financial management workers working at these cement plants and data collected through the company. The data were analyzed using (SPSS) with reliability testing to determine the internal consistency of the study instrument, descriptive analysis to assess the perceptions of the respondents towards the study variables, and simple linear regression to test the hypotheses. Green accounting has been shown to improve financial transparency and disclosure in the plants under study and environmental management accounting is a better mechanism for transparency than environmental financial accounting. This is reflective of the literature in green accounting and environmental disclosure, which finds that green accounting and environmental disclosure practices are associated with greater transparency and reporting quality and supports the notion that embedding environmental issues in management and control systems strengthens the credibility of disclosed financial information. Based on these findings, the study recommends strengthening the managerial dimension of environmental accounting within the organizational structure of the cement plants as this may further improve the quality of disclosed financial information and support more transparent reporting practices across the cement industry.

Keywords: green accounting; environmental management accounting; environmental financial accounting; financial transparency and disclosure

INTRODUCTION

Over the past few decades, the growth in global economic activity has resulted in increased environmental degradation with governments and companies now beginning to reconsider accounting systems that have centered their focus on financial performance and also business

performance and social responsibility on it (Bisa & Supranata, 2026) and are no longer in alignment with the environmental and social aspects of the business (Bisa & Supranata, 2026). Green Accounting has become a paradigm shift toward a more holistic accounting system, one that is sustainable and not only financial accounting integrated with

environmental costs and benefits in financial reporting but also transparent to organizations so they can measure and report their ecological costs and benefits. Green accounting is also beneficial for companies as it increases transparent disclosure and strengthens the confidence of people and companies to a point of sustainability (Bisa & Supranata, 2026) and in the long run profitability in relation to the environment but it is still not widely adopted and not well-developed in many sectors because there is no standard reporting and managers lack knowledge and enforcement of environmental governance standards and rules and regulations in many sectors.

The cement industry is a particularly relevant sector as it consumes a great deal of natural resources and is heavily carbon-polluting which has prompted a growing debate from regulators, investors and local communities about its transparency and environmental disclosure. But despite the theoretical importance of green accounting there is a gap between what is disclosed and what is actually disclosed in practice. (Firdaus et al., 2024) examined environmental disclosure in local government financial statements finding that whilst voluntary inconsistent and lacking measurable performance indicators such disclosure is not a good

thing because there are no binding regulations or very few human resource skills and information technology utilized. If this is true even in sectors where there is institutional oversight it is more concerning for a sector that is very much carbon-intensive (e.g., cement production) in that environmental accounting has not yet been studied at all in this level of scale as a matter of ecological footprint. We observe that most previous works have examined the relationship between green accounting and transparency across a general multi-sector sample (Bisa & Supranata, 2026) or within the local government environment (Firdaus et al., 2024) or mixed samples of listed companies in energy manufacturing and service sectors (Caronge et al., 2025) in the context of cement manufacturing even though the cement manufacturing industry is very different from other industries with distinct environmental and operational characteristics that warrant their own research. This is especially evident in the present study since all three studies agree on the fact that both regulatory strength and availability of technical and human resources are key to good disclosure quality but have not been empirically tested in the context of a high emission industry such as cement manufacturing.

Through this background the present study aims to understand green accounting and its impacts on transparency and financial disclosure in cement manufacturing companies on this field and how well these companies adopt green accounting and what factors affect their environmental and financial disclosure. This study seeks to fill the research gap identified in this research and provide a practical framework of value on which policymakers regulators and investors can evaluate the environmental performance of this essential industry.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Green Accounting: Concept and Dimensions

Green accounting was developed in response to the fact that global economic growth has been accompanied by rapid degradation of the environment in terms of industrial expansion, deforestation, and the overuse of natural resources, which have all magnified the challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss, and ecological imbalance (Bisa & Supranata, 2026). These challenges have forced governments and corporations to reconsider the foundations of accounting systems that have long focused on financial performance and neglected the

environmental and social aspects of business. Green accounting, also referred to as environmental accounting, is the accounting function of companies to record evaluation and disclose environmental factors throughout their operations (Kolawole et al., 2023). It is the process to identify, measure, assess, and allocate environmental costs and benefits in a firm's accounting system to communicate this information to investors and non-financial report users (Hansen & Mowen, 2007; Lako, 2018). It is also the process of identifying, allocating, and analyzing material streams and their related monetary flows through environmental accounting systems that seek to understand the environmental impacts of a firm's activity and the financial implications (Steele & Powell, 2002). The idea of the concept isn't changing (despite the variation in terminology) to move away from the traditional accounting system that considered the environment an external component to be measured and accounted for (De Beer & Friend, 2006) and toward an accounting system that can measure the firm and its environment as something that is measurable, traceable, and accountable (De Beer & Friend, 2006)

This orientation has a dual value: it is not only a good way to increase

transparency but also contributes to the achievement of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Kolawole et al., 2023). Green accounting also contributes to a firm's corporate social legitimacy, and Legitimacy Theory points to the fact that an organization must comply with social norms, values, and expectations in society; being socially responsible and transparent in environmental disclosure serves as an example of a commitment to society (Suchman, 1995; Cho & Patten, 2007). So environmental disclosure is not merely a legal duty but also a reputational risk-mitigation strategy and a way to build public trust in the company (Gunawan, 2015) At the strategic level green accounting is no longer simply a regulatory obligation or a compliance tool but rather a strategic tool that can make businesses more transparent gain stakeholder trust and ultimately make businesses more profitable in the long run by aligning their economic objectives with environmental responsibility (Bisa & Supranata, 2026) It enables companies to trace and internalize previously hidden environmental costs making the company's relationship with the environment measurable traceable and accountable (De Beer & Friend, 2006) as well as identifying cost-reduction

opportunities through waste minimization and improved energy efficiency (Purnamawati et al., 2018)

Dimensions Of Green Accounting

Green accounting can be seen in the environmental accounting literature as a combination of two core dimensions that reflect the duality of the function of internal use and external disclosure (de Beer & Friend, 2006). Environmental Management Accounting. This dimension is related to management's internal needs and focuses on environmental costs such as resource-use efficiency, waste treatment, regulatory fines and penalties for environmental violations, and the adoption of environmentally friendly technologies. This dimension is primarily about internal performance evaluation, pricing and management decision-making regarding operational efficiency and environmental risk and is aimed at senior management and internal decision-makers only (International Federation of Accountants, 2005). Environmental Financial Accounting - The second dimension is related to external reporting. It is about external reporting in terms of environmental costs, liabilities, and assets in financial statements or sustainability reports directed at investors, creditors, and government regulators and agencies

(Kalsum, 2021). The second dimension is about the link between the internal environmental performance of a company and the external transparency and disclosure requirements of the stakeholders and regulators. Stakeholder Theory (Freeman, 1984; Ghani et al., 2018) states that shareholders are not just interested in how much money can be made; they are also interested in how well the company can be at the disposal of others and how good the firm will be to the environment.

These two key dimensions help to further categorize environmental costs at the level of environmental costs, where there are two basic types of costs: costs that directly affect the firm, known as internal costs, and costs that are borne by communities and the environment for which the firm is not directly responsible, known as external costs (De Beer & Friend, 2006). Internal costs are conventional costs of capital equipment and raw materials, hidden costs stemming from misallocating environmental costs in overhead accounts, contingent costs that are uncertain in future environmental events, and image- and relationship costs related to stakeholders' perceptions of the company's commitment to environmental responsibility. External costs are the fifth type of costs as they are costs of

environmental degradation and effects on human health and well-being that the firm does not pay for (de Beer & Friend, 2006). Building on the above we can see that the dimensions of green accounting are the internal managerial function that is the source of operational decision-making efficiency (EMA and internal cost category) and external disclosure function which is the source of financial reporting transparency (EFA and external cost category). Theoretically, this is the basis on which green accounting, transparency, and financial disclosure in cement-manufacturing companies will be established.

TRANSPARENCY AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Concept of Financial Transparency and Disclosure

Financial transparency and financial disclosure are important components of high-quality financial reporting because they facilitate the communication of useful information between organizations and their stakeholders. Financial transparency generally refers to the extent to which relevant information about an organization is made available in a clear reliable, and understandable manner, whereas disclosure represents the mechanism through which such

information is communicated to users. (Oncioiu et al., 2020) emphasize that transparency is associated with the provision of relevant information that enables stakeholders to assess an organization and its activities while (Bidabad et al., 2017) view financial transparency and disclosure as important mechanisms for improving information availability strengthening confidence and reducing information uncertainty.

Recent literature indicates that transparency should not be understood simply in terms of the quantity of information released but rather in relation to the quality clarity and usefulness of the information provided to its intended users (Bischof et al., 2024) emphasize that transparency concerns the information environment and the extent to which disclosed information becomes useful to users. Similarly, the IFRS Conceptual Framework identifies relevance and faithful representation as fundamental qualitative characteristics of useful financial information while comparability; verifiability; timeliness and understandability enhance its usefulness (International Accounting Standards Board [IASB], 2018). (Alharasis et al., 2024); in the context of the Iraqi banking industry; further demonstrate the importance of relevance;

faithful representation; comparability; and timeliness in assessing the quality of financial statements. Accordingly; financial transparency and disclosure can be viewed as an integrated process through which an organization provides relevant, reliable; clear; and useful financial information to stakeholders in a manner that enables them to evaluate their financial position and performance and make informed decisions. Effective disclosure can also contribute to reducing information asymmetry and strengthening confidence among stakeholders, particularly when the information provided is sufficiently comprehensive, timely, and understandable (Benkraiem et al., 2022; Tran, 2022). Thus, financial transparency and disclosure extend beyond the simple publication of financial information to encompass the quality timing accessibility and usefulness of that information.

Dimensions of Financial Transparency and Disclosure

Based on the previous theoretical points, financial transparency and disclosure can be evaluated through a number of dimensions that are related to the effectiveness of the information that is provided to stakeholders. In this article, we will focus on timeliness and regularity,

comprehensiveness and content quality, and ease of use and accessibility as the key dimensions. The first dimension, timeliness and regularity, is that financial information is disclosed at the appropriate time and on a consistent basis to enable stakeholders to track financial developments and make decisions according to current information. Timeliness is one of the important qualitative characteristics of useful financial information, since it can be lost when information becomes outdated (IASB, 2018; Alharasis et al., 2024).

The second dimension, comprehensiveness and content quality, is whether the information disclosed is insufficient, relevant, accurate, and meaningful form to reflect the financial activities and position of an organization. Transparency is not achieved simply by increasing the amount of information disclosed but by ensuring that it is relevant to the information users have and is a good representation of the organization. This is consistent with (Oncioiu et al., 2020) and (Bidabad et al., 2017) who stress the importance of information availability and quality to achieve effective financial transparency. It is also consistent with the IFRS Conceptual Framework, which places relevance and faithful representation as essential characteristics

of useful financial information (IASB, 2018).

The third dimension, ease of use and accessibility, is to ensure that stakeholders can access, understand, and use disclosed financial information without barriers. This dimension has been of increasing importance in recent years with the rise of electronic and web-based financial disclosure where accessibility and presentation of information influence the use of information to the stakeholders (Wie et al., 2023) emphasize accessibility, readability and timeliness for users to access and apply public financial information effectively. Similarly (Bischof et al., 2024) emphasize that the effectiveness of transparency depends on whether information can become useful to its intended users. Therefore, the three dimensions collectively provide a comprehensive basis for assessing financial transparency and disclosure: timeliness and regularity ensure that information is available when needed, comprehensiveness and content quality ensure that it is sufficient and meaningful, while ease of use and accessibility enable stakeholders to obtain, understand, and benefit from the disclosed information.

Theoretical Framework and Linkage

The theoretical relationship between green accounting and financial transparency and disclosure arises from the role of accounting as an information system that identifies; measures records; and communicates the economic and environmental consequences of organizational activities. Green accounting extends conventional accounting by incorporating environmental costs; resource consumption; environmental liabilities; and other environmental impacts into the accounting system. (Chamorro & Peña, 2023) indicate that green accounting enables organizations to identify and quantify environmental information and integrate environmental aspects into accounting processes; thereby providing a more comprehensive basis for decision-making and reporting. This relationship becomes particularly evident through the internal and external functions of green accounting. Internally; environmental accounting supports the identification and allocation of environmental costs, resource efficiency, and evaluation of environmental activities. Externally, the information generated through these processes can be communicated to investors regulators; and other stakeholders. (Endiana et al., 2022)

provide empirical evidence that environmental management accounting can contribute to greater environmental information disclosure indicating that the quality and completeness of internally generated environmental information influence the information subsequently communicated to external users.

Recent research further supports this linkage (Khan & Gupta ,2024) emphasizes the importance of integrating environmental costs into accounting frameworks while (Khan et al., 2025) show that green accounting information disclosure is influenced by the availability quality and communication of environmental information. More recently (Faeni et al., 2026) found that green accounting significantly influences environmental disclosure, suggesting that green accounting strengthens the information base necessary for greater corporate transparency. Accordingly, green accounting and financial transparency and disclosure can be theoretically linked through an information-generation and communication mechanism. Green accounting generates and organizes environmental information, while disclosure communicates this information to stakeholders in a structured and transparent manner. Within this

framework Environmental Management Accounting primarily supports the internal generation and management of environmental information, whereas Environmental Financial Accounting facilitates external communication. Therefore, the effective application of green accounting is expected to enhance the quality and transparency of financial disclosure. This theoretical relationship provides the basis for the proposed conceptual framework and hypotheses examining the effect of green accounting on financial transparency and disclosure in cement manufacturing companies.

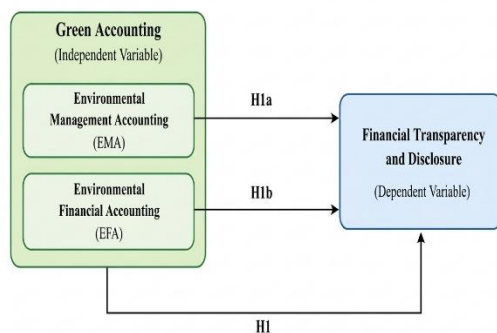


Figure 1. The model of research

Research Hypotheses

H1: Green Accounting has a significant positive effect on Financial Transparency and Disclosure.

H1a: Environmental Management Accounting has a significant positive effect on Financial Transparency and Disclosure.

H1b: Environmental Financial Accounting has a significant positive effect on Financial Transparency and Disclosure.

METHODOLOGY

Study Population

The study population comprised approximately 420 accountants; auditors; and financial specialists working within the General Company for Iraqi Cement Industry. The study was conducted in three affiliated cement plants (Babylon Cement Plant, Karbala Cement Plant, and Najaf Cement Plant) beginning in early 2026. These respondents were selected because their professional responsibilities provide relevant knowledge of accounting practices environmental-related activities; financial information and disclosure practices. Accordingly, the selected population provided an appropriate basis for examining the relationship between green accounting and financial transparency and disclosure.

Sampling Technique

Purposive sampling was employed to select the respondents for the present study. Based on the study population of approximately 420 employees, a sample of 108 respondents was determined

according to the sampling table developed by (Morgan ,1979) The respondents comprised accountants; auditors; and financial specialists working in the selected cement plants. These individuals were purposively selected because their professional responsibilities and knowledge provided them with relevant information regarding accounting practices, environmental activities; financial information; and transparency and disclosure practices. Accordingly, the selected sample was considered appropriate for examining the relationship between green accounting and financial transparency and disclosure.

Data Collection Procedures

Data was collected using a structured paper-based questionnaire designed to address the objectives of the present study. The questionnaires were distributed to the selected accountants; auditors; and financial specialists in the three selected cement plants namely (Babylon Cement Plant, Karbala Cement Plant, and Najaf Cement Plant) beginning in February 2026. Prior to data collection the researcher obtained the necessary approval from the company to conduct the study and distribute the questionnaires among the targeted respondents.

Respondents were informed about the purpose of the study and were given sufficient time to complete the questionnaire.

Measures

The study variables were measured using items adapted from the relevant accounting literature. Green accounting was operationalized through two dimensions: Environmental Management Accounting and Environmental Financial Accounting (EFA), based on the conceptualization (De Beer and Friend, 2006). Each dimension was measured using five items, resulting in a total of ten items. EMA focuses on the internal use of environmental accounting information, including environmental costs, resource-use efficiency, waste management, environmental penalties, and environmentally friendly technologies, while EFA focuses on the external financial reporting of environmentally related information. Financial transparency and disclosure were measured through three dimensions: Timeliness and Regularity, Comprehensiveness and Content Quality, and Ease of Use and Accessibility. Each dimension was measured using four items, resulting in a total of twelve items. The

measurement items were adapted from (Adebiyi & Olowookere, 2016) and aligned with the conceptual dimensions of financial transparency and disclosure. Accordingly, the questionnaire comprised 22 items covering the two study variables. All items were measured using a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).

RESULTS

Reliability Analysis

Prior to conducting the main statistical analysis; the reliability of the study instrument was examined to ensure that the items used to measure each variable were internally consistent and capable of producing stable results. Cronbach's Alpha was used as a common measure of internal consistency, where a value above 0.70 indicates acceptable reliability and a value above 0.80 indicates very good reliability; in addition to the Reliability Coefficient; which served as a supporting indicator for the Alpha results.

Table 1. Reliability and Validity

Items	Cronbach's Alpha	Reliability Coefficient
Environmental Management Accounting	.849	.921
Environmental Financial Accounting	.752	.862
Timeliness and Regularity	.826	.909

Comprehensiveness and Content Quality	.822	.907
Ease of Use and Accessibility	.820	.906

The results presented in Table (1) show that all five variables achieved Cronbach's Alpha values exceeding the minimum acceptable threshold of 0.70. Environmental Management Accounting recorded the highest value at (.849), with a corresponding reliability coefficient of (.921); followed by Timeliness and Regularity at (.826) with a reliability coefficient of (.909), then Comprehensiveness and Content Quality at (.822) with a reliability coefficient of (.907) and Ease of Use and Accessibility at (.820) with a reliability coefficient of (.906). Environmental Financial Accounting recorded the lowest value among the variables at (.752) with a reliability coefficient of (.862); although it was the lowest, it remained within the statistically acceptable range.

Overall; the reliability coefficients for all variables exceeded (.85), which supports the results derived from Cronbach's Alpha and confirms that the study instrument demonstrates a high level of internal consistency and reliability, making it suitable for use in the subsequent statistical analyses.

Descriptive Statistics

Following the confirmation of the reliability of the study instrument, descriptive analysis was conducted for the study's main variables using the Mean and Standard Deviation, in order to determine the level of the sample's responses toward each study variable and the extent of dispersion of these responses around the mean.

Table 2. Deceptive statistics for study variables

Categories	mean	Std. Deviation
Environmental Management Accounting	3.40	.628
Environmental Financial Accounting	3.38	.413
Green accounting(x)	3.39	.446
Timeliness and Regularity	3.49	.619
Comprehensiveness and Content Quality	3.43	.643
Ease of Use and Accessibility	3.44	.644
Financial Transparency and Disclosure(y)	3.45	.522

The results in Table (2) indicate that all variables recorded mean values ranging between (3.38) and (3.49) which fall within a relatively high level on the study scale (assuming a scale from 1 to 5) reflecting a clear positive tendency among the sample members toward the study's dimensions. Timeliness and Regularity

obtained the highest mean of (3.49) with a standard deviation of (.619), followed by Financial Transparency and Disclosure (y) with a mean of (3.45) and a standard deviation of (.522), then Ease of Use and Accessibility with a mean of (3.44) and a standard deviation of (.644) then Comprehensiveness and Content Quality with a mean of (3.43) and a standard deviation of (.643) The independent variable Green Accounting (x) recorded an overall mean of (3.39) and a standard deviation of (.446), which is a composite mean reflecting the levels of its two sub-dimensions Environmental Management Accounting with a mean of (3.40) and a standard deviation of (.628) and Environmental Financial Accounting; with a mean of (3.38) and a standard deviation of (.413) the latter two recording the lowest means among the study variables compared to the other dimensions.

It is also noted that the standard deviations for all variables were relatively low (ranging between .413 and .644), indicating a relative homogeneity in the sample's responses around the mean for each variable, and the absence of significant dispersion in opinions.

Hypotheses Testing

Testing Sub-Hypothesis One (H1a)

To verify Sub-Hypothesis One (H1a) which states that Environmental Management Accounting has a

statistically significant positive effect on Financial Transparency and Disclosure Simple Linear Regression analysis was employed. Table (3) presents the results of this analysis.

Table 3. Testing the first sub-hypothesis

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1.360	.188		7.235	.000
X1	.614	.054	.740	11.312	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Y R ² = .547 F = 127.957					

The results in Table (3) show that the coefficient of determination (R^2) was (.547); meaning that Environmental Management Accounting explains (54.7%) of the variance in Financial Transparency and Disclosure; while the remaining (45.3%) is attributed to other factors not included in the model. The calculated (F) value was (127.957); which is statistically significant (Sig. = .000), confirming that the model as a whole is statistically significant and can be relied upon. Regarding the regression coefficients, the constant value was (1.360) with a (t) value of (7.235) and a significance level of (Sig. = .000) while the unstandardized regression coefficient (B) for the independent variable was (.614) with a standard error of (.054) and the standardized coefficient (Beta = .740), with a (t) value of (11.312) at a significance level of (Sig. = .000). This

indicates a strong, positive; and statistically significant effect on Environmental Management Accounting on Financial Transparency and Disclosure.

Based on the above it can be concluded that Sub-Hypothesis H1a is accepted as a statistically significant positive effect of Environmental Management Accounting on Financial Transparency and Disclosure has been confirmed.

Testing Sub-Hypothesis Two (H1b)

To verify Sub-Hypothesis Two (H1b), which states that Environmental Financial Accounting has a statistically significant positive effect on Financial Transparency and Disclosure, Simple Linear Regression analysis was employed. Table (4) presents the results of this analysis.

Table 4. Testing the second sub-hypothesis

Coefficients^a					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	1.340	.364		3.676
	X2	.624	.107	.493	5.838
a. Dependent Variable: Y R ² = .243 F = 34.088					

The results in Table (4) show that the coefficient of determination (R^2) was (.243); meaning that Environmental Financial Accounting explains only (24.3%) of the variance in Financial Transparency and Disclosure while the remaining (75.7%) is attributed to other factors not included in the model. The calculated (F) value was (34.088), which is statistically significant (Sig. = .000), confirming that the model as a whole is statistically significant; despite its lower explanatory power compared to the previous hypothesis.

Regarding the regression coefficients the constant value was (1.340) with a (t) value of (3.676) and a significance level of (Sig. = .000) while the unstandardized regression coefficient (B) for the independent variable (Environmental Financial Accounting) was (.624) with a standard error of (.107) and the standardized coefficient (Beta = .493), with a (t) value of (5.838) at a significance

level of (Sig. = .000). This indicates a moderate; positive; and statistically significant effect of Environmental Financial Accounting on Financial Transparency and Disclosure.

Based on the above it can be concluded that Sub-Hypothesis H1b is accepted as a statistically significant positive effect of Environmental Financial Accounting on Financial Transparency and Disclosure has been confirmed although the strength of this effect is lower compared to the effect of Environmental Management Accounting in Hypothesis H1a.

Testing the Main Hypothesis (H1)

To verify the Main Hypothesis (H1), which states that Green Accounting has a statistically significant positive effect on Financial Transparency and Disclosure, Simple Linear Regression analysis was employed. Table (5) presents the results of this analysis.

Table 5. Testing the main hypothesis

Coefficients ^a		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.479	.258		1.859	.066
	X	.876	.075	.749	11.627	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Y $R^2 = .561$ F= 135.184

The results in Table (5) show that the coefficient of determination (R^2) was (.561), meaning that Green Accounting explains (56.1%) of the variance in Financial Transparency and Disclosure, while the remaining (43.9%) is attributed to other factors not included in the model. The calculated (F) value was (135.184), which is statistically significant (Sig. = .000), confirming that the model as a whole is highly statistically significant and can be relied upon.

Regarding the regression coefficients, the constant value was (.479) with a (t) value of (1.859) and a significance level of (Sig. = .066), which is not statistically significant at the (0.05) level. The unstandardized regression coefficient (B) for the independent variable (Green Accounting) was (.876) with a standard error of (.075), and the standardized coefficient (Beta = .749), with a (t) value of (11.627) at a significance level of (Sig. = .000). This indicates a strong, positive, and highly statistically significant effect of Green Accounting on Financial Transparency and Disclosure.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the Main Hypothesis H1 is accepted, as a statistically significant positive effect of Green Accounting on Financial Transparency and Disclosure has been confirmed. This is consistent with the results of Sub-Hypotheses H1a and H1b, which both showed a positive effect of the dimensions of Green Accounting on Financial Transparency and Disclosure.

Discussion

The results obtained through simple linear regression analysis indicate a statistically significant positive effect of Green Accounting across its various dimensions; on Financial Transparency and Disclosure thereby supporting the study's main hypothesis (H1) and its two sub-hypotheses (H1a and H1b) The results of the main hypothesis (H1) showed that Green Accounting explains (56.1%) of the variance in Financial Transparency and Disclosure ($R^2 = .561$) a relatively high explanatory ratio that reflects the fundamental role played by green

accounting practices in enhancing the level of transparency and disclosure within organizations. This trend is consistent with theoretical literature which holds that companies' adoption of environmental accounting practices reflects their commitment to governance and accountability principles, which in turn is reflected in the quality of information disclosed to stakeholders.

When breaking down the effect of the independent variable into its two sub-dimensions; it becomes evident that Environmental Management Accounting had a greater effect compared to Environmental Financial Accounting, as the first dimension explained (54.7%) of the variance in the dependent variable ($R^2 = .547$, Beta = .740), while the second dimension explained a lower proportion of only (24.3%) ($R^2 = .243$; Beta = .493). This discrepancy can be explained by the fact that environmental management practices (such as internal control systems, environmental performance evaluation and sustainability-related decision-making) may be more directly linked to the quality and transparency of financial disclosure compared to purely environmental financial aspects (such as environmental compliance costs and penalties) whose effect on the level of

transparency may be more limited or indirect.

It is also worth mentioning that the constant value in the main hypothesis model was not statistically significant (Sig. = .066), which means in the case without any sort of green accounting practice, one would expect financial transparency and disclosure to be substantially lower than the statistical zero. In this way, the fact that green accounting is the main driver for improved transparency rather than a secondary one is further confirmed by the results. On the whole, the results are in line with the growing trend in previous studies in looking at environmental and green accounting as a strategy to improve the quality of financial disclosure and therefore have confidence with investors and regulators and especially the growing legal and sociological pressure on companies to do so.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above statistical analysis and discussion, we can draw the following conclusions. Organizations adopting green accounting practices significantly enhance financial transparency and disclosure, as there is a very high correlation between an organization's

environmental performance and the quality of information disclosed to stakeholders.

The managerial side of environmental accounting (in the form of internal control systems and environmental performance evaluation) is more important for the level of financial transparency and disclosure than the purely financial side of environmental accounting.

Managerial practices that integrate environmental considerations into corporate decision-making processes translate environmental commitment into financial information characterized by a greater degree of transparency and credibility.

Environmental financial practices, being largely tied to specific regulatory requirements or obligations, remain comparatively limited in their influence on the quality of financial disclosure.

Enhancing financial transparency and disclosure within organizations requires; first and foremost; embedding an integrated environmental management culture reflected in control systems and decision-making processes rather than merely treating the environmental dimension as a financial line item or a legal obligation.

Taken together the study's findings embody a growing trend toward viewing

green accounting as a strategic tool for building trust with stakeholders amid the accelerating shift toward sustainability and environmental responsibility observed in the contemporary business environment.

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