SYNCHRONIZATION OF GREEN ACCOUNTING WITH COMPANY MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING; A CORPORATE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

An environmental issue is one of the subjects and cannot stand alone, but associated with other problems such as poverty, good corporate governance, economic, financial and social. Therefore, the treatment requires a contribution from various parties, government, business, or a group or community of people who care about the environment. Environment need to be preserved so that it remains capable of supporting the implementation of sustainable business and a growing business in all areas.

The purpose of this study was to analyze how far the environmental accounting applied in Manufactures Company in Tangerang This research is the development of pre-existing research; these study populations are manufactured company in Tangerang. The method used by researcher in this study sample selection was purposive sampling. The data analysis technique in this study is multiple regression analysis

The results showed there is insignificant relationship between green finance, green report, green process and green relationship with company managerial accounting policy simultaneously, even partially has insignificant based on a corporate financial department perspective

Keywords: Environmental issues, green accounting, managerial accounting and company policy

1.1. Introduction

Concern of world society towards the earth that is often affected by the disaster because of environmental pollution that occurs everywhere, more severe state of the earth as well as the melting of icebergs in the poles as the impact of rising temperatures known as global warming.

In Indonesia can be seen from the various disasters that occurred during the last ten years starting from the Tsunami disaster in Aceh and West Sumatra, flash floods in some areas in Central Java and East Java, landslides in Central Java and other areas, and forest fires in some protected forests of Borneo and even the emergence of mudslides sulfur gas mixes lately in the area of Sidoarjo in East Java is a testament to the company's lack of attention to the environmental impact of industrial activity.

Good environmental management can avoid the claims of society and government as well as improve product quality which will ultimately increase the economic benefits. Most companies in the industry is fully aware that the modern environmental and social issues is also an important part of the company (Pflieger, et al, 2005 in Benny and Azhar Maksum, 2007), however there are still many companies that ignore the environmental impact because it is too maximize the increase in profits and violate the rules that should apply in environmental management, regulations on environmental management in Indonesia has been a lot published, among them the Government Regulation No 23, 2007 *(UU No. 23 Tahun 1997)* and ISO 14001 which sets the whole environmental management system, and Government Regulation *No 40, 2007 (UU No. 40 Tahun 2007)* about

Corporate, through article 74, specifically regulates the company's obligation to implement social and environmental responsibility

In the *PP 27/2012* regulating the relations (interface) between the environmental permit process of monitoring and enforcement. Article 71 of Regulation No. 27 of 2012 provides a clear space on the imposition of sanctions on licensees who violate environmental obligations as provided for in Article 53. In general, it can be concluded that the objectives of the issuance of *PP No. 27* of 2012 is protected and managed while the target micro-environment of the publication of these regulations is to provide a clear legal basis for the implementation of instruments of environmental permits and provide some improvement over the application of environmental impact analysis instrument and UKL-UPL (environmental studies) in Indonesia.

Green accounting provides an accounting concepts and theories that specialize in the study on the impact of corporate activities and these activities should be calculated and recorded in financial records, financial record for private sector or government level.

Environmental management accounting focuses on identifying the major environmental cost drivers. This can include raw materials used, environmental resources such as water and energy used, waste that is generated or pollution that is caused. Focusing on these cost drivers many of which are often hidden away in overhead costs, business may be able to effect cost savings and result in better product and price decisions.(Seakle K.B. Godschalk:2006)

From the table 1.1 below can be viewed the companies involved in environmental and social issues for recent years and has been published by walhi

Table 1.1
Environmental and Social Issues in the business world in Indonesia

No	Company Name	Environmental and Social Cases
1.	PT Chevron Pacific Indonesia (CPI) In Riau	Do not have a commitment to the environment and communities in the area of operation
2.	PT Kondur Petroleum Riau	Do not have legal permission to use the forest area from the Ministry of Forestry
3.	PT Newmont Nusa Tenggara	Disposal of tailing (mine waste processing residual) are discharge into the gulf Senunu, 120 thousand tons per day, West Sumbawa, causing fish and other sea animals die.
4.	PT Freeport Indonesia Timika Papua	Conflicts between the whole employees and management regarding employee benefit
5.	PT.Sumatera Riang Lestari Riau	Proven doing worse in practice operation HTI (Industrial Plantation Forest)
6.	CV. Vinayaka Abadi Sumsel	Build Shop by hoards of the total marsh on an area of $\pm 7000 \, M^2$, resulting in flooding
7.	PT Riau Andalan Pulp & Paper (PT RAPP)	Build industry capacity exceeds the supply capacity of industrial forest plantations
8.	PT Bumi Inti Sulawesi (BIS)	Doing forest encroachment by making a way about 24 kilometers and a width of about 35 kilometers without bagging permission to use the forest from the Minister of Forestry
9.	PT. NHM Maluku Utara	Dispose of waste materials as much as 361 tons through Sambiki River and empties into Kobok River Kab. North Halmahera
10.	PT. Tirta Investama	Benn rejected by society because it intends to exploit ground water on the ground water basin In Padarincang Serang

11.	PT Pinang Sejati Utama (PSU) Aceh	Dredging of land for the mine has proved real environmental damage, disruption of ecosystems, disruption of ecosystems, water resources and public infrastructure

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1.2. Research Objective

The main objective of this study was to see how far the implementation of green accounting in the company can support the policy of management accounting concept, concern for the environment based on finance companies perspective who are directly involved in data processing company's financial, whether the companies have evaluated their policy and concern for society and environment around company operation

1.3. Research Benefit

This research is beneficial to company management and social environment; company management can measure the losses received surrounding community and ecological environment cause air pollution, liquid waste, so the company would get a good performance in the community around, company policy and operation could be more openly accepted, for social environment definitely can get better live without increasing the level of environmental pollution due the existence of companies around.

2.1. Literature Review and Hypothesis Development

2.1.1. Green Accounting Definition

Green accounting is environmental accounting that can be defined as an integrated accounting system that related with the information about environmental impact caused by company operation. Many terms to describe the

green accounting, socialization turning "going green" has been widely proclaimed by both government or private, but whether green accounting has been truly green or greening accounting?

The term of green accounting has been around since the 1980s, and is known as a management tool used for a variety of purposes, such as improving environmental performance, controlling costs, investing in cleaner technologies, developing greener processes and products, and forming decisions related to their business activities, another term of green accounting is environmental accounting, the common definition of environmental accounting is the identification, measurement and allocation of environmental cost, the integration of these environmental costs into business decisions, and the subsequent communication of the information to company's stakeholder (AICPA)

The concept began to develop environmental accounting since the 1970's on land of Europe. In the mid 1990s, the International Accounting Standard (IASC) developed the concept of international accounting principles, including the development of environmental accounting and auditing human rights.

Recent research conducted in India by Himanshu Sekhar Rout (2010) that green accounting is not a simple task, as it requires huge data, there are several data limitations. There are also several valuation methods, while no method so far is perfect, some of the methods are controversial.

It needs an area-specific approach, which use of the concept of environmental accounting for the company encourages the ability to minimize the

environmental problem that they face. Some considerations for companies to implement environmental accounting as part of the company's accounting system namely: 1) Allows reducing and eliminating environmental costs. 2) Improve the environmental performance of companies which may have a negative impact on human health and the success of the company's business. 3) Expected result in cost or prices that more accurately to the product of desired environment process and enable to fulfill the needs of customers who expect better products/services environment

Going green often referred to as practicing sustainability, can be defined as the practice of monitoring, reducing, and measuring the social and environmental costs of conducting business. (Polimeni et al:2010)

1. Green Finance

The concept of green finance is the disbursement of capital by using the principle of eco-friendly. Finance for global warming prevention is not going to cost a lot of money. The green finance initiative proposed to promote policy and business that works for the environment; most business leaders now agree that capital investment needs to be transformed to address climate change.

Green finance also known as values-based or ethical financial investing is an investment process that considers social and environmental factors, both positive and negative, within the context of securities and investment analysis. Social investment managers often use social and environmental analysis in conjunction with traditional quantitative securities analysis to make their investment decisions

Business does not operate in a vacuum. It is subject to legal requirements and industry practices; it requires resources to produce its products and services; it operates in an environment from which it draws its resources and which may be affected by its activities; and it operates in a community from which it draws its work force and which be impacted by its activities. In order to do all this, business needs a "license to operate", not only from the authorities but from all its stakeholders. (Seakle K.B. Godschalk: 2006)

From these explanations, the first hypothesis of this study can be formulated as follows:

H1=0: There is no positive and significant association between green finance with company managerial according to the corporate finance department perspective

H1≠0: There is positive and significant association between green finance with company managerial according to the corporate finance department perspective

2. Green Report

Study conducted by Lindrianasari (2008) provides empirical evidence by using samples of 258 companies that listed in Jakarta Stock Exchange, that quality of corporate environmental disclosure highly correlated with the rating done by external parties

A study conducted by Cairn (2004) about resource aspect in green accounting, depreciation of the program includes depreciation of the resource and of capital. Except in the very special case of linear investment cost, the marginal

magnitudes do not provide measures of depreciation of the resource, nor of the social cost of pollution. The pollution cost (the cost of environmental degradation) is not explicitly involved. Rather, the pollution constraint causes the firm to incur costs out of pocket costs for abatement, and opportunity costs of altering its optimal program - which feed back into the present value of the resource and into its rent. The compliance cost measures the implicit, marginal valuation placed by society on damage due to pollution, and accounting cost approximates it.

These two research show that traditional accounting systems are generally do not disclose much information about the environmental cost, and these research also supported by Ferguson (2011) when accounting students were asked to identify the group for whom financial statements should be prepared; in particular, it was assumed by the majority of students that shareholders have the rights to company information by virtue of the fact that they are the owners. Furthermore, most students assumed that shareholders have a more significant financial interest in companies than do employees.

From the explanation above, the second hypothesis of this study can be formulated as follows:

H2=0:   There is no positive and significant association between green reports with company managerial accounting according to the corporate finance department perspective

H2≠0: There is positive and significant association between green reports with company managerial accounting according to the corporate finance department perspective

3. Green Process

Green process in company can be done in manufacturing process, or sustainable manufacturing process, green process can be done by using environmentally friendly raw material or energy and resource conservation, this application can lead to a number of positive impacts, including reducing waste, minimizing the use of chemicals, and energy conservation. Green products are products that use material safe for humans, environmentally friendly and efficient in energy consumption. There are lots of examples of this process that company should practice the attempt to force the use of carbon in its production to recycle waste. Company could discovered a method for recycling silicon layers that are often a waste in the production of chips into the materials used to create solar panels

Green cost allocation for production processes can provide motivation for managers or labor to create pollution prevention alternatives that minimize costs and enhance profitability

Consistent in quality is a priority list of companies to compete; quality is the key to successful development practices that affect the quality, which include management support, quality policy, employee training, product design and process (Forker, Shawnee dan Cornelia, 1996).

From the explanation above, the third hypothesis of this study can be formulated as follows:

H3=0: There is no positive and significant association between green processes with company managerial accounting according to the corporate finance department perspective

H3≠0: There is positive and significant association between green processes with company managerial accounting according to the corporate finance department perspective

4. Green Relationship

The environment is one aspect that becomes the main focus in the application of environmental accounting. The company's performance against the environmental impact is the completeness of financial statement should be punished regularly. According to Yuliusman (2008) Accounting environment provide environmental information to measure the performance of the company in the form of environmental performance. Concern for the environment the company became a thing to be done by the company as a consequence of the company's own operations

Environmental responsibility of firms may also derive both from moral factors included in the ethical firm's codes and from a stronger pressure of the different stakeholders including a "watchdog effect" from the public opinion. Bad reputation and potential liability actions are among the most important drivers of voluntary strategies undertaken by firms to improve their environmental performance.

Research conducted by Sarumpaet (2005) proved that there was no significant relationship between environmental performance and corporate

financial performance, but the size of the company listing on the Jakarta Stock Exchange and ISO 14001 related significantly to environmental performance, According to Benny and Azhar Maksum (2007) that the environmental performance and environmental disclosure simultaneously have the ability to affect the economic performance of companies.

Companies that consider for green accounting based on Martin (2007) investigation that in truth many are still turning blind eye to environmental risk management because they think the identification, assessment and control of such risks and their associated liabilities will result in bad news in short to medium term.

Based on the research studies mentioned above, the hypothesis of this study can be formulated as follows:

H4=0: There is no positive and significant association between green relationships with company managerial accounting according to the corporate finance department perspective

H4≠0: There is positive and significant association between green relationships with company managerial accounting according to the corporate finance department perspective

2.1.4. Company Managerial Accounting

Accounting system is concerned with providing information to managers that is people inside an organization who direct and control its operation. In contrast financial accounting is concerned with providing information to stockholders, creditors and others who are outside an organization. Managerial

Accounting provides the essential data that are needed to run organization. Accounting information system is not mandatory; a company is completely free to do as much or as little as it wishes. Not regulatory bodies or other outside agencies specify what is to be done or for that matter, whether anything is to be done at all.

Accounting managers set their own rules concerning the content and the form of internal report. The only constraint is the expected benefit from using the information should outweigh the cost of collecting, analyzing and summarizing the data, accounting information system also places much more weight on nonmonetary data, for example data about customer satisfaction may be routinely used in accounting information system report

Applying the green accounting in company can be considered for Accounting system, because whole information in green accounting or environmental accounting are most useful to managers and company management, and Accounting system should be flexible to provide whatever green accounting data are relevant for management decision.

From the explanation above, the fifth hypothesis of this study can be formulated as follows:

H5=0: There is no positive and significant association between green finance, green report, green process and green relationship with company managerial accounting according to the corporate finance department perspective

H5≠0: There is positive and significant association between green finance, green report, green process and green relationship with company managerial accounting according to the corporate finance department perspective

3.1. Research Methods

3.1.1. Selection and Collection Data Method

The samples in this study are the department of accounting or finance of companies. The method used in the selection of the study sample was purposive sampling with the criteria of respondent who worked daily as an accounting or finance staff and directly involved in the company's financial data processing, questionnaires distribution conducted by providing the questionnaires directly to respondent for 37 corporate accounting and finance staff from manufactured company located in Tangerang, questionnaires are distributed and only eligible questionnaires to be analyzed, namely:

1. PT Karya Megah
2. PT Presindo Central
3. PT SBRC
4. PT Panarub Industry
5. PT Gamma Paitindo
6. PT Anugrah Cipta Sejahtera
7. PT Youngil Leather Indonesia
8. PT Bangun Bumi Sejahtera
9. PT Abiland Spring Bed
10. PT Hi Lex Indonesia
11. PT Indo Taichen Textile Industry
12. PT Energi Canggih Indonesia
13. PT Jasa Laksa Utama
14. PT Astria Galang Pradana
15. PT Galunggung Indo Steel Perkasa

16   PT Kobayashi Eglin
17   PT Acryland
18   PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya
19   PT Indo General Mould
20   PT Takagi Sari Multi Utama
21   PT Sakata Inx Indonesia
22   PT Indoseiki Metal Utama
23   PT Multi Omega Prima
24   PT Lestari Megatama Mandiri
25   PT Wanyong Indonesia
26   PT Payung Plastik
27   PT Platindo Cipta Raya
28   PT Agiva Indonesia
29   PT Karya Megah Gunung Mas
30   PT Bintang Angkasa Alam
31   PT Titanindo
32   PT Guna Plastindo Utama
33   PT Anugrah Cipta Sejahtera
34   PT Pasific Food Indonesia
35   PT Sakuramas Internusa Sejahtera
36   PT Okasa Indah Laminating
37   PT Sinar Atom

3.1.2. The Measurement and Operational Definition of Variables

To provide specific understanding of the variables used in this study, the variables operations defined as follows:

1. Green Finance (X_1)

    This variable consisting of a few indicators and obtained by questionnaires which consists of 7 questions adapted from a few literatures and research questionnaires have been done before, the questions are about finance process that has been done by the company as a form of concern for the environment, based on financial staff perspective, so the respondents are the financial or

accounting staff each company, this variable was measured using an ordinal scale consist of 5 points from strongly disagree (1), disagree (2), neutral (3), agree (4), strongly agree (5)

2. Green Report (X_2)

This variable also consist of a few indicators and obtained by questionnaires which consists of 7 questions adapted from a few literatures and research questionnaires have been conducted before, the result of questions are corporate finance perspective on company performance against corporate finance report, whether it is in accordance with proper environment, this variable was measured using an ordinal scale, consist of 5 points, strongly disagree (1), disagree (2), neutral (3), agree (4), strongly agree (5)

3. Green Process (X_3)

This variable also consist of a few indicators and obtained by questionnaires which consists of 7 questions adapted from a few literatures and research questionnaires have been conducted before, related with the interaction between shareholders, board of directors, and company's management in shaping corporation's performance. The relationship between the owners and the managers in an organization should be no conflict between the two. This variable was measured using an ordinal scale, consist of 5 points, strongly disagree (1), disagree (2), neutral (3), agree (4), strongly agree (5)

4. Green Relationship (X_4)

Social responsibility is a performance of good relationship between company and community. Whether it is a positive or negative impacts arising from operational activities that affect the company's internal and external communities, this variable consist of a few indicators and obtained by questionnaires which consists of 7 questions for corporate finance perspective on company performance, this variable was measured using an ordinal scale, consist of 5 points, strongly disagree (1), disagree (2), neutral (3), agree (4), strongly agree (5)

5. Company Managerial Accounting (Y)

The policies that implemented by company related to the problem occurred in the internal and external company environment, green accounting concept has provided guidelines in accordance with the implementation and proper corporate governance, green accounting should be appropriate with managerial accounting system principle that have been implemented in company, this variable was measured using a few questions consist of knowledge of proper managerial accounting implemented by company

3.1.3. Data Analysis Method

Data Analysis in this study using statistical descriptive, the data quality test consist of validity test and reliability test, classical assumption test consist of normality test, multicollinierity test and heteroscedasticity test, and hypothesis test using multiple regression analysis.

To test one variable of environmental aspect or resource aspect on the company's managerial variable used the formula of simple regression

analysis. Testing the hypothesis of this study carried out by multiple regression analysis with the following models:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta1 + \beta2 + \beta3 + \beta4 + e$$

Y	=	Dependent variable as Company accounting system
A	=	Constanta/intercept
$\beta1$	=	Independent variable as green finance
B2	=	Independent variable as green report
B3	=	Independent variable as green process
B4	=	Independent variable as green relationship
β	=	Regression Coefficient variable X
e	=	Error

4.1. Data Analysis

4.1.1. Descriptive Analysis of Variables

The respondents (n) numbered 37, the smallest result of managerial accounting variable is 35 and the highest 35, with an average value was 35,00, while the maximum value of the variable green finance 33 , the minimum value of 9 and the value of mean 24,95 with standard deviation 5,715, maximum value of the variable green report 34, the minimum value of 7 and mean value 24,19, with a standard deviation 7,125, green process variable with the highest value 34 and a minimum value 12 and the mean value 27,05, with a standard deviation 4,600, and the highest value of the green relationship variable31, and the minimum value of 7 with mean value 23,73 and standard deviation 6,007

===Insert Table 1 about here ===

4.1.2. Validity and Reliability Test Results

Data quality test results in this study were to test the reliability and validity of data collected is eligible to be analyzed, here the first test of validity test

1. Green Finance, the test of the 7 indicators shows all indicators are valid, there is no result < r table (0,324), that means all questions in green finance variable are valid

===Insert Table 2 about here ===

2. Green report, test for green report variable indicates all indicators of this variable are valid, as can be seen in the following table

===Insert Table 3 about here ===

3. Green process, while variable of green process shows all results < 0,324, and it occurred at a sig 0.01 and the significance with 2-sided test 0.05, all values <0.05 can be summed that variable is valid

===Insert Table 4 about here ===

4. Green relationship is the last variable of this study, as previews validity test, this variable also has validity results < 0,324 (r table) at a sig 0.01 and the significance with 2-sided test 0.05

===Insert Table 5 about here ===

After all the data analyzed is valid, then the data need to be tested reliability using Cronbach's Alpha, the test results as shown in table below, the value of Cronbach's Alpha of variables green finance 0,868, green report 0,912, green process 0,786, green relationship 0,869, and all values > 0.6, it can be concluded that the all instruments in these variables are highly reliable.

===Insert Table 6 about here ===

4.1.3. Assumptions of Classical Test Results

1. Test Results of Normality

This test was performed using Kolmogorov-Smirnov method. The test results by this method showed Asymp Sig (2 tailed) = 0,986 > 0.05 means that data are normally distributed

<div align="center">===**Insert Table 7 about here** ===</div>

2. Test Results of Multicollinierity

From the table 8 below can be seen that there were no multicollinierity problem since the value of tolerance on the independent variables greater than 0.10 and VIF values of less than 10.

<div align="center">===**Insert Table 8 about here** ===</div>

3. Test Results of Heteroscedasticity

Testing for heteroscedasticity in this study using Glejser test method, Glejser test results showed significant results between the independent variables with the residual value that more than 0.05, for X1 = 0,139, X2 = 0,179, X3 = 0,407, X4 = 0,200, means there were no heteroscedasticity problem occur.

<div align="center">===**Insert Table 9 about here** ===</div>

4.1.4. Test Results of Hypothesis

Hypothesis test results using T test indicate the probability coefficients regression green Finance 0,386, green report 0,381, green process 0,639, green relationship 0,721, this means that alternative hypotheses have a negative impact on managerial accounting, in other words that all the independent variables are obtained based on corporate accounting and finance staff perspective have insignificant relationship with managerial accounting concepts that should be applied by the company

===Insert table 10 about here ===

Based on ANOVA testing result shows the value of F test for 0,779, which means that the variable of green Finance, green report, green process and green relationship jointly insignificant association on managerial accounting concept variable

===Insert table 11 about here ===

5.1. Discussion

1. First Hypothesis Discussion : The first hypothesis testing result shows that green finance that have been implemented by the company does not have a significant relationship with the concept of managerial accounting on the financial staff perspective who worked at that company, the result showed that significant value 0,386 > 0,05, the results are consistent with Berger et al (2009) that project finance lenders are limiting the size of their commitments, are agreeing to lend only for relatively short tenors

2. Second Hypothesis Discussion : The second hypothesis testing result shows that green report that have been implemented by the company does not have a significant relationship with the concept of managerial accounting on the financial staff perspective who worked at that company, the result showed that significant value 0,381 > 0,05, this result are consistent with previews study conducted by Febrina and IGN Agung Suaryana (2011) that level of company profitability does not affect significantly on social responsibility disclosure and corporate environment, means that the higher level

of profitability will   not extend   the   disclosure   policies   of   social   and environmental responsibility, because when a company has a high rate of profit the company assumes do not need to report everything that can interfere information about financial success

3. Third Hypothesis Discussion : The third hypothesis testing result shows that green process that have been implemented by the company does not have a significant relationship with the concept of managerial accounting on the financial staff perspective who worked at that company, the result showed that significant value 0,639 > 0,05. The evidence from the research results conducted by Martin, Bridget and Antonies C. Simitiras (1995) that no strong relationships exist between knowledge and attitude towards the impact of green process of product

4. Forth Hypothesis Discussion : The forth hypothesis testing result shows that green relationship that have been implemented by the company does not have a significant relationship with the concept of managerial accounting on the financial staff perspective who worked at that company, the result showed that significant value 0,721 > 0,05**,** and this is the highest insignificant value of these variables, These results agree with Martin (2007) investigation that in truth many are still turning blind eye to environmental risk management because they think the identification, assessment and control of such risks and their associated liabilities will result in bad news in short to medium term.

5. Fifth Hypothesis Discussion : The fifth hypothesis testing result shows that green finance, green report, green process and green relationship that have

been implemented by the company does not have a significant relationship with the concept of managerial accounting on the financial staff perspective who worked at that company, the result showed that significant value 0,779 > 0,05, and this indicate insignificant value of this variable

Result of research conducted by Susilo, Joko (2008) the significance of differences in corporate environmental audit issues with environmental issues 0.05. This means the 0.05 show that there are differences in the implementation of an environmental audit of the environmental problems in Yogyakarta

5.2. Conclusions

The results lead to the conclusion that simultaneous variables of green finance, green report, green process and green relationship, has no significant relationship on managerial accounting firm according to the perspective of corporate finance and accounting staff in Tangerang. As well as partial test result each variable, there is no significant relationship to the company's management accounting perspective according to the accounting and corporate finance

This study also proves that the green relationship had the highest insignificant levels among the three other variables, and the levels after are green process, green report and green finance, this research also proves that most of the companies manufacture which became the object in this study ignore the environmental concern with surrounding communities

5.3. Implications

Environment need to be preserved so that it remains capable of supporting the implementation of sustainable business and a growing business in all areas, especially in the fields of industry, increasing the amount of waste generated, including hazardous and toxic substances that can harm the environment and human health.

Supervision and control of environmental pollution by some companies especially manufacturing companies should be more stringent, imposition of sanctions should also be applied clearly, violation of applicable law will result in the company in high cost charge, as stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management Article 34 paragraph (1). Beside the green finance and the green process implementation, these companies have to report the disclosure of environmental costs in its financial statements, the operational decisions, and companies should consider developing a business idea to apply the correct managerial accounting

5.4. Limitations

This study only tested a few sample of manufacturing firms in Tangerang only. This is due to the difficulty of asking the willingness of the company's accounting staff to give their perceptions about the concept of green accounting applied by the company through a questionnaire given

Lower results of Adjusted R managerial accounting (Y) can only be explained by four independent variables finance green (X1), green report (X2), green process (X3), green relationship (X4). This study only using the four

independent variables with one dependent variable and without moderating variable or intervening variables, otherwise company's policy tends to close the disclosure of environmental accounting information

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Appendices

Table 1 Descriptive Analysis of Variables

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
G_Fin	37	9	33	24.95	5.715
G_Rep	37	7	34	24.19	7.125
G_Por	37	12	34	27.05	4.600
G_Rel	37	7	31	23.73	6.077
M_Acc	37	29	35	32.38	1.552
Valid N (listwise)	37				

Table 2 Validity Test Results Green Finance variable

Question	Sig.	Pearson Correlation	Result
P1	0,000	0,707**	Valid
P2	0,000	0,595**	Valid
P3	0,000	0,664**	Valid
P4	0,000	0,745**	Valid
P5	0,000	0,897**	Valid
P6	0,000	0,698**	Valid
P7	0,000	0,844**	Valid

Correlations

		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	total
P1	Pearson Correlation	1	.444**	.407*	.399*	.658**	.441**	.595**	.772**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.006	.012	.014	.000	.006	.000	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P2	Pearson Correlation	.444**	1	.502**	.316	.508**	.199	.336*	.595**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006		.002	.057	.001	.237	.042	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P3	Pearson Correlation	.407*	.502**	1	.565**	.496**	.332*	.403*	.664**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.012	.002		.000	.002	.044	.013	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P4	Pearson Correlation	.399*	.316	.565**	1	.627**	.457**	.566**	.745**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.014	.057	.000		.000	.004	.000	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P5	Pearson Correlation	.658**	.508**	.496**	.627**	1	.550**	.789**	.897**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	.002	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P6	Pearson Correlation	.441**	.199	.332*	.457**	.550**	1	.588**	.698**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.237	.044	.004	.000		.000	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P7	Pearson Correlation	.595**	.336*	.403*	.566**	.789**	.588**	1	.844**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.042	.013	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
total	Pearson Correlation	.772**	.595**	.664**	.745**	.897**	.698**	.844**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 3 Validity Test Results Green Report Variable

Question	Sig.	Pearson Correlation	Result
P8	0,000	0,815**	Valid
P9	0,000	0,880**	Valid
P10	0,000	0,887**	Valid
P11	0,000	0,841**	Valid
P12	0,000	0,851**	Valid
P13	0,000	0,738**	Valid
P14	0,000	0,652**	Valid

Correlations

		P8	P9	P10	P11	P12	P13	P14	Total
P8	Pearson Correlation	1	.783"	.649"	.484"	.528"	.488"	.593"	.815"
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.002	.001	.002	.000	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P9	Pearson Correlation	.783"	1	.753"	.713"	.712"	.500"	.461"	.880"
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.002	.004	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P10	Pearson Correlation	.649"	.753"	1	.870"	.730"	.556"	.386'	.877"
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.018	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P11	Pearson Correlation	.484"	.713"	.870"	1	.819"	.538"	.344'	.841"
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.000	.000		.000	.001	.037	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P12	Pearson Correlation	.528"	.712"	.730"	.819"	1	.671"	.393'	.851"
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000	.000	.000		.000	.016	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P13	Pearson Correlation	.488"	.500"	.556"	.538"	.671"	1	.535"	.738"
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.002	.000	.001	.000		.001	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P14	Pearson Correlation	.593"	.461"	.386'	.344'	.393'	.535"	1	.652"
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.004	.018	.037	.016	.001		.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Total	Pearson Correlation	.815"	.880"	.877"	.841"	.851"	.738"	.652"	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 4 Validity Test Results Green Process Variable

Question	Sig.	Pearson Correlation	Result
P15	0,000	0,710**	Valid
P16	0,000	0,752**	Valid
P17	0,000	0,615**	Valid
P18	0,000	0,783**	Valid
P19	0,000	0,704**	Valid
P20	0,000	0,370**	Valid
P21	0,000	0,674**	Valid

Correlations

		P15	P16	P17	P18	P19	P20	P21	Total
P15	Pearson Correlation	1	.299	.444**	.466**	.579**	.216	.194	.710**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.072	.006	.004	.000	.199	.249	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P16	Pearson Correlation	.299	1	.451**	.525**	.449**	.109	.499**	.752**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.072		.005	.001	.005	.521	.002	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P17	Pearson Correlation	.444**	.451**	1	.257	.385*	-.080	.150	.615**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.005		.125	.019	.639	.377	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P18	Pearson Correlation	.466**	.525**	.257	1	.447**	.350*	.724**	.783**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	.001	.125		.006	.034	.000	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P19	Pearson Correlation	.579**	.449**	.385*	.447**	1	-.030	.359*	.704**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.005	.019	.006		.860	.029	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P20	Pearson Correlation	.216	.109	-.080	.350*	-.030	1	.423**	.370*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.199	.521	.639	.034	.860		.009	.024
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P21	Pearson Correlation	.194	.499**	.150	.724**	.359*	.423**	1	.674**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.249	.002	.377	.000	.029	.009		.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Total	Pearson Correlation	.710**	.752**	.615**	.783**	.704**	.370*	.674**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.024	.000	
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 5 Validity Test Results Green Relationship Variable

Question	Sig.	Pearson Correlation	Result
P22	0,000	0,862**	Valid
P23	0,000	0,857**	Valid
P24	0,000	0,524**	Valid
P25	0,000	0,833**	Valid
P26	0,000	0,786**	Valid
P27	0,000	0,866**	Valid
P28	0,000	0,762**	Valid

Correlations

		P22	P23	P24	P25	P26	P27	P28	Total
P22	Pearson Correlation	1	.731**	.422**	.691**	.649**	.670**	.588**	.862**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.009	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P23	Pearson Correlation	.731**	1	.576**	.595**	.600**	.733**	.530**	.857**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.001	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P24	Pearson Correlation	.422**	.576**	1	.392*	.097	.371*	.176	.524**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.009	.000		.016	.567	.024	.297	.001
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P25	Pearson Correlation	.691**	.595**	.392*	1	.607**	.603**	.611**	.833**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.016		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P26	Pearson Correlation	.649**	.600**	.097	.607**	1	.711**	.600**	.786**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.567	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P27	Pearson Correlation	.670**	.733**	.371*	.603**	.711**	1	.642**	.866**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.024	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
P28	Pearson Correlation	.588**	.530**	.176	.611**	.600**	.642**	1	.762**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	.297	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Total	Pearson Correlation	.862**	.857**	.524**	.833**	.786**	.866**	.762**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 6 Reliability test result

Variables	Cronbach Alpha	Result
Green Finance	0,868	Reliable
Green Report	0,912	Reliable
Green Process	0,786	Reliable
Green Relationship	0,869	Reliable

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.868	.868	7

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.911	.912	7

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.780	.786	7

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.898	.896	7

Table 7 Test Results of Normality

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		37
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.51099679
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.075
	Positive	.065
	Negative	-.075
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.454
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.986

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Table 8 Test Results of Multicollinierity

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics Tolerance	Collinearity Statistics VIF
1	(Constant)	32.580	1.794		18.159	.000		
	G_Fin	.098	.112	.362	.880	.386	.175	5.729
	G_Rep	-.099	.111	-.455	-.888	.381	.113	8.846
	G_Por	-.049	.104	-.146	-.474	.639	.312	3.208
	G_Rel	.045	.126	.177	.360	.721	.122	8.163

a. Dependent Variable: M_Acc

Coefficientsᵃ

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.739	2.463		1.518	.139
	G_Fin	.086	.062	.573	1.385	.176
	G_Rep	.045	.053	.374	.841	.407
	G_Por	-.044	.056	-.236	-.787	.437
	G_Rel	-3.358	2.566	-.561	-1.308	.200

a. Dependent Variable: abresid

Table 10 Test Result of T Test

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.323ᵃ	.104	-.008	.85945

a. Predictors: (Constant), G_Rel, G_Por, G_Fin, G_Rep

Coefficientsᵃ

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	32.580	1.794		18.159	.000
	G_Fin	.098	.112	.362	.880	.386
	G_Rep	-.099	.111	-.455	-.888	.381
	G_Por	-.049	.104	-.146	-.474	.639
	G_Rel	.045	.126	.177	.360	.721

a. Dependent Variable: M_Acc

Table 10 Test Result of F Test

ANOVAᵇ

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.511	4	1.128	.439	.779ᵃ
	Residual	82.192	32	2.569		
	Total	86.703	36			

a. Predictors: (Constant), G_Rel, G_Por, G_Fin, G_Rep

b. Dependent Variable: M_Acc

CURRICULUM VITAE

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Pengalaman Kerja

Tahun	Institusi	Jabatan
2001-2005	PT Al Fath Jakarta	Accounting and Finance
2006-2006	PT Info Media Nusantara (BUMN)	Finance Consultant
2006-2008	Sweet Service Management	Finance Consultant
2010-2011	PD Apotik Sumber Jaya (BUMD)	Finance Consultant
2010-2011	Yayasan Pelita Kasih	Finance Consultant
2011-2012	PT Tanjung Unggul	Feasibility System
2011-sekarang	PT CpsSoft Accurate	Qualified Consultant
2007-sekarang	PT Stapi Indonesia	Kadiv Litbang
2012-sekarang	PT Lim Contractor	Finance Consultant

2012-sekarang	IK Dompet Dhuafa Cab Tangerang	Finance Consultant
2012-sekarang	Managing Partner	Data Prima Global

Pengalaman Akademis & Mengajar

Tahun	Institusi	Mata Kuliah Yang Diampu	Jabatan
2003-2006	Akuntansi terapan LM PATRA Jakarta	Akuntansi Terapan	Instruktur Pelatihan
2006-sekarang	Komputerisasi Akuntansi BSI	Dasar Akuntansi, Akuntansi Biaya, Perpajakan	Dosen Tetap Kepangkatan
2007-sekarang	Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Administrasi Mandala Indonesia (STIAMI)	Praktikum Akuntansi MYOB	Dosen Luar Biasa
2009-sekarang	Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Buddhi (STIE) Buddhi Tangerang	Analisa Laporan Keuangan, Perpajakan, Seminar Akuntansi Keuangan dan Perpajakan	Dosen Luar Biasa

Workshop dan Seminar

Tahun	Tema	Instansi	Keterangan
2007	Philosophy of socio linguistic for Translator and Interpreter	PT Selic Indonesia	Peserta
2007	Soft skill di Perguruan Tinggi	Akademi BSI BSD	Peserta
2007	Personality development I	Akademi BSI BSD	Peserta
2008	penulisan ilmiah dan literatur	Akademi BSI BSD	Peserta
2009	Pemberdayaan Makro finance dalam UMKN	Bank Rakyat Indonesia	Peserta
2009	Potensi Wakaf untuk pembangunan perumahan Rakyat	Kementrian Negara perumahan Rakyat	Peserta
2009	Current Issues on conventional Banking	Universitas Paramadina, Jakarta	Peserta
2009	Sosialisasi UU PPh no 36 tahun 2008	PT Universal Bina Mandiri	Pembicara
2010	Perbankan dan Property di Indonesia	Bank BTN, Jakarta	Peserta
2010	Workshop MYOB Accounting 18 untuk guru guru SMK se Jakarta	BPPK Jakarta Selatan	Pembicara

2010	Profesionalisme Jurusan Akuntansi Perpajakan	Akademi Manajemen Keuangan BSI	Pembicara
2010	Diklat MYOB Accounting Untuk guru guru se kota Tangerang	Dinas Pendidikan MGMP Tangerang	Pembicara
2011	Green Concern; Peran Akuntan dalam mewujudkan bisnis yang sustainable	SIMPOSIUM NASIONAL AKUNTANSI (SNA) XIV ACEH. IAI – IAIKapd	Sebagai Salah satu Pemakalah/ Pembicara

Aktivitas Lainnya————

Tahun	Institusi	Sebagai
2008	Dinas Pendidikan Wilayah Jakarta Timur Lomba Kompetensi Siswa (LKS) Akuntansi tingkat Wilayah Jakarta Timur	Tim Juri
2009	Dinas Pendidikan Wilayah DKI Jakarta Lomba Kompetensi Siswa (LKS) Akuntansi tingkat Propinsi DKI Jakarta	Tim Juri
2010	Dinas Pendidikan Wilayah DKI Jakartan Lomba Kompetensi Siswa (LKS) Akuntansi tingkat Propinsi DKI Jakarta	Tim Juri
2010	Dinas Pendidikan Kota Tangerang. Lomba Kompetensi Siswa (LKS) Akuntansi tingkat Kota Tangerang.	Ketua Tim Juri
2011	Dinas Pendidikan Kota Tangerang. Lomba Kompetensi Siswa (LKS) Akuntansi tingkat Kota Tangerang.	Ketua Tim Juri
2011	Dinas Pendidikan Wilayah DKI Jakarta Lomba Kompetensi Siswa (LKS) Akuntansi tingkat Propinsi DKI Jakarta	Tim Juri
2012	Dinas Pendidikan Kota Tangerang. Lomba Kompetensi Siswa (LKS) Akuntansi tingkat Kota Tangerang.	Ketua Tim Juri
2008-2012	Uji Produktif Keahlian Nasional SMK Se DKI Jakarta	Assesor DU/DI