

The Role of Environmental Accounting in Enhancing the Qualitative Characteristics of Financial Information: A study of a sample of Accounting Professionals perceptions in Algeria

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Abstract:

This study examines the role environmental accounting and the qualitative characteristics of financial information, as a contemporary accounting approach. A questionnaire was distributed to a sample of 51 accounting practitioners working in economic institutions, and the results were analyzed using SPSS V26. The study found a statistically significant relationship between environmental accounting and the qualitative characteristics of financial information, particularly relevance, verifiability, and comparability. However, no statistically significant relationship was found on faithful representation, timeliness, and understandability from a sample of perspective professional practitioners.

Keywords: Environmental Accounting; Financial Information Quality; Qualitative Characteristics; Contemporary Accounting Thought.

Jel Classification Codes: M41; M48.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, growing environmental challenges and increasing demands for sustainable development have enhanced the importance of integrating environmental considerations into the accounting practices of economic entities. In this context, environmental accounting has gained attention as a practice concerned with identifying, measuring, and communicating information related to environmental costs and impacts, thereby supporting transparency and decision-making.

In Algeria, environmental protection is addressed within the legal framework, particularly through law N° 03-10 of 19 July 2003 on the protection of the environment within the framework of sustainable development, highlighting the importance of considering environmental issues in economic activities.

The usefulness of financial information depends on its qualitative characteristics, namely relevance, faithful, representation, verifiability, comparability, understandability and timelines. Environmental information may contribute to providing users with additional information for assessing entities and making decisions.

1.1 Research Problem

Based on the above, the problem of the study is formulated in the following question:

Is there a statistically significant relationship between environmental accounting and the qualitative characteristics of financial information from the perspective of accounting practitioners in Algeria?

1.2 Study Hypotheses:

The study was based on the following main hypothesis: There is a statistically significant impact of environmental accounting on enhancing the qualitative characteristics of financial information at the 5% significance level.

- **First sub-hypothesis:** There is a statistically significant relationship between environmental accounting and the relevance of financial information at the 0.05 significance level.

- **Second sub-hypothesis:** There is a statistically significant relationship between environmental accounting and the faithful representation of financial information at the 0.05 significance level.
- **Third sub-hypothesis:** There is a statistically significant relationship between environmental accounting and the comparability of financial information at the 0.05 significance level.
- **Fourth sub-hypothesis:** There is a statistically significant relationship between environmental accounting and the verifiability of financial information at the 0.05 significance level.
- **Fifth sub-hypothesis:** There is a statistically significant relationship between environmental accounting and the understandability of financial information at the 0.05 significance level.
- **Sixth sub-hypothesis:** There is a statistically significant relationship between environmental accounting and the timeliness of financial information at the 0.05 significance level.

1.3 objective of study:

The study aims to:

- Assess the contribution of environmental accounting practices to enhancing the qualitative characteristics of financial information.
- Examine the statistically significant relationship between environmental accounting practices and the qualitative characteristics of financial information from the perspective of a sample of accounting professionals in Algeria.

1.4 Study Methodology:

To achieve this, the study adopts the descriptive analytical approach by presenting the theoretical framework of the study variables, and then using a questionnaire as a tool for data collection through a survey of the opinions of accounting professionals in a sample of Algerian economic institutions. The collected data were statistically analyzed using SPSS V26.

1.5 Literature review:

- study of (Atalla M. Alqotaish, 2017): the study aimed to

investigate the impact of environmental cost accounting on improving the quality of accounting information in Jordanian industrial companies. The study relied on a questionnaire distributed to employees working in the exchange. The findings revealed a statically relationship between environmental information disclosure and the quality of financial statements. The study recommended strengthening attention to environmental information in financial reports.

- (**Aldrugi & khalifa salama, 2025**): the study examined the role of green accounting information in improving the quality of accounting information, with particular emphasis on the importance of measuring and discoloring environmental costs and activities in a manner consistent with the needs of accounting information users. The study employed a questionnaire administered to stakeholders and employees in Iraq stock exchange. The finding confirmed that measuring and disclosing green accounting costs in financial statements contributes to improving the quality of accounting information.

3- (**ali masoud aldurgi, 2025**) : the study aimed to examine the role of environmental accounting and environmental disclosure in improving the quality of accounting information, based on a sample of Libyan companies. The finding showed that the application and the disclosure of environmental information contribute to measuring and monitoring environmental costs, enhancing reporting transparency and providing more reliable information to support managerial decision-making.

Research gap :

The research gap lies in the fact that previous studies have examined the impact of environmental accounting on the quality of accounting information in non-Algerian contexts, without comprehensively examining its role in enhancing qualitative characteristics of financial information. Accordingly, this study seeks to address this gap by investing this role in the Algerian context based on the

perceptions of accounting professionals

2. The shift Towards of Environmental Accounting in Enterprises

With the increase in corporate activities and their environmental impacts, the adoption of environmental accounting has become an urgent necessity.

2.1 theories explaining environmental accounting practices

Serval theoretical perspectives have been used to explain environmental accounting practices, particularly the factors underlying companies and disclosure of environmental information: (سعاد، 2026، الصفحات 68-70)

- **Agency theory:** from this perspective, environmental and social practices are related to the relationship between management and shareholders, as they may affect shareholders risks and costs, as well as the company's market value and financial performance. Such practices may also help management deal with negative information and improve the company's image among investors.
- **Stakeholder theory:** this theory considers the company to be connected to various internal and external stakeholders, including shareholders, investors employees' customers, suppliers and society. It emphasizes that corporate responsibility extends beyond shareholders to responding to the needs and expectations of environmental performance and demonstrating commitment to sustainability.
- **Legimacy theory:** this theory emphasizes the need for companies to ensure that their activities are consistent with societal standards and expectations. Environmental disclosure can therefore help companies demonstrate their environmental responsibility and maintain their legitimacy, whereas environmental violations may negatively affect the trust of stakeholders and investors and their financial support

2.1 Objectives of Environmental Accounting:

Environmental accounting seeks to achieve a set of objectives, the most important of which are the following: (Modupe, 2020, p. 27)

- Enhancing environmental accountability and transparency:
Environmental accounting enables institutions to fulfill their

responsibilities toward society by improving environmental transparency. It also clarifies the relationship between the institution and the environment.

- Enhancing the institution's environmental image: By strengthening its image as an environmentally friendly institution, the institution attracts financiers, investors, individuals, and entities with an environmental orientation.
- Demonstrating environmental commitment through disclosure: Environmental disclosure is an effective tool for demonstrating the institution's commitment to its environmental responsibility by adopting an informed accounting approach that presents the institution to the outside world as being conscious in managing environmental issues.

2.2 Definition of Environmental Accounting:

There are several definitions of environmental accounting, including the following:

The International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) defined environmental accounting as the measurement and disclosure of financial information related to the environment within the framework of financial accounting and financial reporting. (IFAC, 2005)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also defines it as the use of environmental data, whether at the national, institutional, or managerial level, with the aim of measuring and disclosing environmental impacts in order to assist in making internal or external decisions related to sustainability. (U.S, Environmental protection agency, 1995)

Environmental accounting has become highly important at the present time, as this type of accounting has become a mechanism for clarifying the societal role of the modern economy through its connection with environmental protection and citizens' welfare. (Dwi, et al., 2023, p. 2363)

From the perspective of economic institutions, environmental accounting helps them assess the impacts of their activities on the environment through the use of quantitative data related to emissions and resource intensity, which enables them to manage environmental risks effectively. (Herawaty

Tetty Sudarminto, 2023, pp. 631-632) Its use also helps link environmental costs to operational decisions, thereby supporting the alignment of the institution's activities with sustainability objectives and achieving better financial performance. (Ibrahim, Abdullah, Abdul, & Aditya, 2025, p. 246). Moreover, the application of environmental accounting by economic institutions contributes to strengthening trust in them and improving their image among investors, which increases the competitiveness of these institutions. (Salma, Salva Dewi Ambarwati, & Hwihanus, 2024, p. 166)

3. An Introduction to the Quality of Financial Information

3.1. The Concept of the Quality of Financial Information:

Among the concepts that have addressed the quality of financial information are the following:

The quality of financial information refers to the extent to which information is relevant and faithfully represents economic reality. The usefulness of financial information is also enhanced if it is comparable, verifiable, presented in a timely manner, and understandable. (Christopher Nobes, 2015, p. 3)

It is also defined as the ability of financial reports and statements to provide accurate, complete, and transparent information that reflects the financial performance and the true economic position of the institution, so that it is not misleading and can be used. (Andra M Achim, 2014, p. 94)

It is clear from the above that the quality of financial information reflects the extent to which its characteristics are available, in a way that ensures the representation of economic reality and provides relevant and reliable information that supports informed decision-making and enhances the transparency and credibility of financial reports.

3.2. Characteristics of the Quality of Financial Information:

The quality of financial information can be measured if it meets the fundamental and enhancing qualitative characteristics. To ensure the provision of useful and reliable financial information, this information must possess the following fundamental qualitative characteristics. (Accounting standards Board, 2020, pp. 42-45)

- **Relevance:** This refers to the ability of financial information to influence the decisions of its users through its predictive or confirmatory value, while taking into account its relative importance.
- **Faithful Representation:** This means that financial information should reflect the economic substance of the phenomena being measured in a complete, neutral, and materially error-free manner. In addition to the fundamental characteristics, the usefulness of financial information can be improved through the following enhancing qualitative characteristics: (Olatunde Omotayo Abiodun, 2024, pp. 157-158)
- **Reliability:** Information must be trustworthy and dependable. This is achieved when it is free from material errors and bias, and is based on faithful representation, verifiability, and neutrality.
- **Comparability:** This enables users to analyze financial statements across different periods and between institutions for the same period.
- **Understandability:** This means that information should be presented in a clear and organized manner. The more data are presented in a simple and comprehensive way, the greater the users' ability to understand them, which helps improve understandability.
- **Timeliness:** This refers to the necessity of making information available to decision-makers at the appropriate time in order to maintain its relevance. Timeliness is measured through the period between the end of the financial year and the date of issuing the auditor's report, taking into account the period required by the auditor to complete the report after the end of the financial year.

4. The Impact of Environmental Accounting on Enhancing the Qualitative Characteristics of Financial Information in Algerian Economic Institutions: A Field Study

4.1. Study Population and Sample:

The study population consists of accountants, heads of accounting departments, and financial managers in Algerian economic institutions. A non-probability purposive sampling method was adopted to select respondents who met the characteristics of the study population. A total of

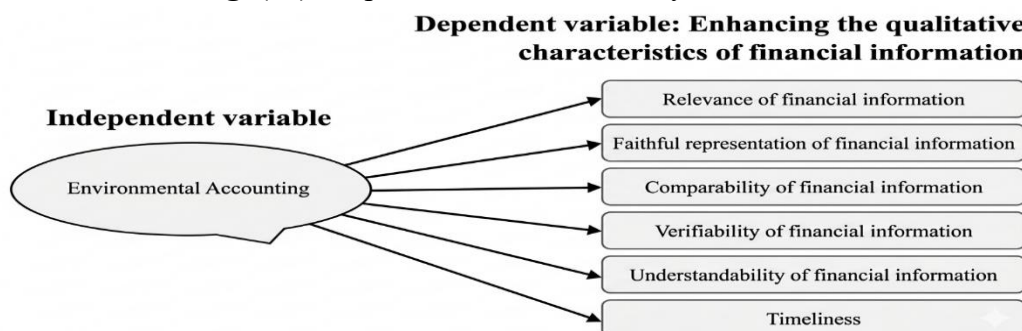
60 questionnaires were distributed via LinkedIn and email during the data collection period. of these 52 were retrieved, one was excluded, and 51 were valid for analysis, representing 85% of the distributed questionnaires.

4.2. Study Tool and Construction:

A questionnaire was designed as a tool for collecting the data required to achieve the objectives of the study. The questionnaire consisted of two sections and included a total of 30 statements. The first section was devoted to statements measuring the environmental accounting variable, and consisted of 6 statements, while the second section included statements measuring the quality of financial information and consisted of 24 statements covering the six qualitative characteristics, with 4 statements of each characteristic.

Accordingly, the study model is presented in the following figure:

Fig. (01): Representation of the Study Variables



Source: Prepared by the researchers.

4.3. Statistical Methods Used:

The questionnaire was based on the five-point Likert scale, as shown in the following table:

Table (02): Five-Point Likert Scale

Response	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Score	5	4	3	2	1

Source: Prepared by the researchers.

4.4. Measuring the Validity and Reliability of the Questionnaire:

- Face validity: The validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by presenting it to a group of expert reviewers and taking all their comments into consideration.

The following table shows the results of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient.

Table (03): Measuring the Reliability of the Study Instrument Using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient

Dimensions	Number of statements	Reliability of dimensions
Environmental accounting	6	0.762
Qualitative characteristics of financial information	24	0.877
Overall reliability of the questionnaire	30	0.882

Source: Prepared by the researchers.

It is clear from the table above that the overall reliability of the questionnaire is very high, reaching 0.882, which is greater than the minimum acceptable value of 0.7, for a questionnaire consisting of 30 statements. The reliability values of the environmental accounting dimension and the quality of financial information dimension reached 0.762 and 0.877, respectively. Both values are greater than the minimum acceptable value of 0.7, which indicates a high level of internal consistency and supporting the use of the questionnaire for the filed application of the study.

4.5. Normality Test:

4.5.1. Normality Test for the Independent and dependent Variable:

We tested the normal distribution of the data as shown in the following table:

Table (04): Shapiro-wilk Normality Test for the Independent and dependent Variable

Environmental accounting	Shapiro-Wilk	
	Statistic value	Sig.
	0.972	0.266
Qualitative characteristics of financial information	0.982	0.633

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the outputs of SPSS V26.

The table shows that significance level "sig" values for the independent and dependent variable which are 0.266 and 0.633 respectively both values are greater than 0.05. Accordingly, it can be stated that the study data follow a

normal distribution, which allows parametric tests to be conducted in order to test the study hypotheses.

4.7

4.8 Descriptive Statistical Results of the Sample Members' Responses Regarding the Environmental Accounting Variable:

The responses of the study sample regarding the environmental accounting variable will be presented, and the results are shown in the following table:

Table (06): Statistical Results of the Sample Members' Responses to the Environmental Accounting Dimension

No.	Statement	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Direction
01	Environmental accounting contributes to including data on the environmental impacts of activities.	3.9804	0.64777	Agree
02	Environmental accounting contributes to recording data related to environmental commitment.	4.0196	0.90532	Agree
03	The institution discloses its level of compliance with environmental standards.	4.1373	0.80049	Agree
04	The institution prepares records and reports that include information on environmental performance.	4.0784	0.71675	Agree
05	The application of environmental accounting contributes to the preservation of natural resources.	3.9020	0.87761	Agree
06	The application of environmental accounting helps in making more sustainable decisions.	4.0588	0.83455	Agree
Mean of the environmental accounting dimension		4.0294	0.54233	Agree

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the outputs of SPSS V26.

The values in the previous table show that the arithmetic means of all statements in the dimension were high, ranging between 3.9020 and 4.1373, with standard deviations of less than 1. This indicates an agreement tendency among the sample members and a relative consensus. This means that the respondents believe that environmental accounting contributes to recording events and data with environmental impact, providing environmental information that helps in control and monitoring, and supporting decision-makers within the institution. As for the overall mean of the environmental accounting dimension, it reached 4.0294, with a standard deviation estimated at 0.54233 and an agreement tendency. This reflects a high level and a positive assessment of the respondents' awareness of the importance of environmental accounting and its role in providing reliable environmental information.

4.8. Descriptive Statistical Results of the Sample Members' Responses Regarding the Variable of the Qualitative Characteristics of Financial Information

The responses of the study sample regarding the study variable are presented, and the results are shown in the following table:

Table (07): Statistical Results of the Sample Members' Responses to the Enhancing the Qualitative Characteristics of Financial Information Dimension

No.	Statement	A.M	S.d	Direction	Rank
07	The financial information provided helps in making decisions.	4.4671	0.55941	Strongly agree	2
08	The institution provides useful financial information with explanatory capacity.	4.6078	0.53211	Strongly agree	1
09	The institution works to provide relevant financial information to increase investors' confidence.	4.3922	0.82652	Strongly agree	3
10	Financial information provides useful predictions about future results.	4.3333	0.71181	Strongly agree	4
Mean of the relevance dimension		4.4951	0.42863	Strongly agree	—

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11	Financial information is free from bias in presenting results.	4.2353	0.76389	Strongly agree	1
12	The institution presents financial information without concealing facts.	4.1176	0.93053	Agree	2
13	Financial information is presented without exaggeration.	4.0784	0.82081	Agree	3
14	Financial information shows actual activities as they occurred in reality.	3.8039	1.13172	Agree	4
Mean of the faithful representation dimension		4.0588	0.69388	Agree	—
15	The institution keeps detailed records that clearly show the sources of data.	4.4510	0.67272	Strongly agree	1
16	The validity of financial information can be verified through documents.	4.1765	0.79261	Agree	4
17	Financial information makes it possible to verify its figures when reviewed by an external party.	4.3725	0.69169	Strongly agree	2
18	Financial information is accessible.	4.1765	0.93179	Agree	3
Mean of the verifiability of financial information dimension		4.2941	0.55386	Strongly agree	—
19	Financial information is presented in an easy-to-read manner.	4.3725	0.69169	Strongly agree	2
20	Financial information is presented in an organized manner that facilitates understanding.	4.4317	0.75511	Strongly agree	1
21	Financial information is presented in simple financial language.	4.0784	0.74413	Agree	4
22	Financial information is presented clearly.	4.0980	0.72815	Agree	3
Mean of the understandability dimension		4.2451	0.56456	Strongly agree	—

23	Financial information is presented in a way that allows it to be compared across years.	4.4510	0.54088	Strongly agree	1
24	The institution uses consistent accounting methods that facilitate comparison.	4.2941	0.50176	Strongly agree	2
25	The method of presenting financial information helps compare the institution's results with those of other institutions.	3.9804	0.81216	Agree	4
26	Making previous financial results available enhances the ability to compare.	4.1569	0.73173	Agree	3
Mean of the comparability dimension		4.2206	0.44902	Strongly agree	—
27	Financial information is provided at the appropriate time for decision-making.	4.4706	0.64352	Strongly agree	1
28	The institution adheres to the timeliness characteristic.	4.3529	0.82033	Strongly agree	3
29	Financial information is issued without delay that affects its usefulness.	4.4314	0.70014	Strongly agree	2
30	Obtaining financial information at the appropriate time is important and helps prepare financial statements without delay.	3.9804	0.94848	Agree	4
Mean of the timeliness dimension		4.3088	0.60330	Strongly agree	—
Overall mean of the dimension of enhancing the qualitative characteristics of financial information		4.2704	0.39010	Strongly agree	—

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the outputs of SPSS V26.

The table shows that the arithmetic mean values of all statements were relatively high, ranging between 4.0588 and 4.4951, accompanied by low

standard deviations. This indicates an agreement tendency among the sample members and consensus regarding the level of quality of the qualitative characteristics of the financial information provided. These results indicate that the respondents assess financial information as possessing the fundamental quality characteristics, including relevance, faithful representation, understandability, verifiability, comparability, and timeliness, which enhances the possibility of using it efficiently in analysis and decision-making. At the same time, the overall mean of the enhancing the qualitative characteristics of financial information dimension reached 4.2704, with a standard deviation of 0.39010 and a strongly agree tendency. This reflects a high level of satisfaction among the respondents with the qualitative characteristics of financial information and confirms their awareness of the availability of the necessary accounting characteristics that ensure the reliability and effectiveness of financial information.

4.9. Testing the Study Hypotheses:

4.9.1. Testing the Main Hypothesis:

The results are shown in the following table:

Table (08): Results of Regression Analysis: Testing the Main Hypothesis

Environmental accounting					
Qualitative characteristics of financial information.	Correlation coefficient	Coefficient of determination	Regression coefficient	F value	Sig.
	0.378	0.143	0.272	8.162	0.006

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the outputs of SPSS V26.

Based on the previous table, the correlation coefficient reached 0.378, which indicates the existence of a statistically significant correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination reached 0.143, meaning that 14.3% of the variance in the qualitative characteristics of financial information. The remaining 85.7% of the variance is explained by other factors that are not included in the regression model. The regression coefficient reached 0.272, which means that a one-unit increase in environmental accounting is associated with an increase of 0.272 units in the qualitative characteristics

of financial information according to the estimated regression model. The calculated F value confirmed the significance of the impact, reaching 8.162 with a significance level of 0.006, which is less than the significance level of 0.05.

Accordingly, the linear regression equation is as follows: $Y = 0.272X + 3.175$

Based on the previous results, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, meaning that there is a statistically significant positive relationship between environmental accounting and the qualitative characteristics of financial information from the perspective of accounting practitioners at the 5% significance level.

4.9.2. Testing the Sub-Hypotheses:

A. First sub-hypothesis:

The results of the first hypothesis test are shown in the following table

Table (09): Results of Regression Analysis: Testing the First Sub-Hypothesis

Environmental accounting					
Relevance of financial information	Correlation coefficient	Coefficient of determination	Regression coefficient	F value	Sig.
	0.345	0.119	0.273	6.611	0.013

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the outputs of SPSS V26.

The correlation coefficient reached 0.345, which indicates a positive correlation. The coefficient of determination reached 0.119, meaning that environmental accounting explains 11.9% of the variance in the relevance of financial information. the regression coefficient reached 0.273, which means that a one-unit increase in environmental accounting leads to an increase in the relevance of financial information by 0.273. The calculated F value also confirmed the significance of the impact, recording a value of 6.611 with a significance level of 0.013, which is less than the significance level of 0.05. Based on these results, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, meaning that there is a statistically significant relationship between environmental accounting and the relevance of financial information at a significance level of $\alpha \leq 0.05$.

B. Second sub-hypothesis:

The results of the second sub-hypothesis test are shown in the following table.

Table (10): Results of Regression Analysis: Testing the Second Sub-Hypothesis

Environmental accounting					
Faithful representation	Correlation coefficient	Coefficient of determination	Regression coefficient	F value	Sig.
	0.203	0.041	0.260	2.116	0.152

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the outputs of SPSS V26.

It is noted that the correlation coefficient reached 0.203, which indicates a positive correlation. The coefficient of determination reached 0.041, meaning that 4.10% of the changes occurring in the faithful representation of financial information can be explained by changes in environmental accounting. The regression coefficient reached 0.260, which means that a one-unit increase in environmental accounting leads to an increase in the faithful representation of financial information by 0.260. However, the calculated F value confirmed the absence of a significant impact, with a value of 2.116 and a significance level of 0.152, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05. Based on the previous results, the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternative hypothesis is rejected, meaning that there is no statistically significant relationship between environmental accounting and the faithful representation of financial information at a significance level of $\alpha \leq 0.05$.

C. Third sub-hypothesis:

The results of the third sub-hypothesis test are shown in the following table.

Table (11): Results of Regression Analysis: Testing the Third Sub-Hypothesis

Environmental accounting					
Verifiability	Correlation coefficient	Coefficient of determination	Regression coefficient	F value	Sig.
	0.401	0.161	0.409	9.369	0.04

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the outputs of SPSS V26.

The correlation coefficient reached 0.401, which indicates a positive correlation. The coefficient of determination reached 0.161, meaning that

16.10% of the changes occurring in the verifiability of financial information were due to changes in environmental accounting. The regression coefficient reached 0.409, which means that a one-unit increase in environmental accounting leads to an increase in the verifiability of financial information by 0.409. Meanwhile, the calculated F value confirmed the significance of the impact, recording a value of 9.369 with a significance level of 0.04, which is lower than the significance level of 0.05. Based on the above, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, meaning that there is a statistically significant relationship between environmental accounting and the verifiability of financial information at a significance level of $\alpha \leq 0.05$.

D. Fourth sub-hypothesis:

The results of the fourth sub-hypothesis test are shown in the following table.

Table (12): Results of Regression Analysis: Testing the Fourth Sub-Hypothesis

Environmental accounting					
Understandability	Correlation coefficient	Coefficient of determination	Regression coefficient	F value	Sig.
	0.213	0.045	0.221	2.324	0.134

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the outputs of SPSS V26.

The correlation coefficient reached 0.213, which indicates the existence of a correlation. The coefficient of determination reached 0.045, meaning that 4.50% of the changes occurring in the understandability of financial information were due to changes in environmental accounting. The regression coefficient reached 0.221, which means that a one-unit increase in environmental accounting leads to an increase in the understandability of financial information by 0.221. The calculated F value reached 2.324, with a significance level of 0.134, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05, indicating the absence of a significant impact. According to these results, the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternative hypothesis is rejected, meaning that there is no statistically significant relationship between environmental accounting and the understandability of financial information at a significance level of $\alpha \leq 0.05$.

E. Fifth sub-hypothesis:

The results of the fifth sub-hypothesis test are shown in the following table.

Table 13: Results of Regression Analysis: Testing the Fifth Sub-Hypothesis

Environmental accounting					
Comparability	Correlation coefficient	Coefficient of determination	Regression coefficient	F value	Sig.
	0.301	0.091	0.250	4.894	0.032

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the outputs of SPSS V26.

It is noted that the correlation coefficient reached 0.301, which indicates a positive correlation. The coefficient of determination reached 0.091, meaning that 9.10% of the changes occurring in the comparability of financial information were due to changes in environmental accounting. The regression coefficient reached 0.250, which means that a one-unit increase in environmental accounting leads to an increase in the comparability of financial information by 0.250. The calculated F value also confirmed the significance of the impact, recording a value of 4.894 with a significance level of 0.032, which is less than the significance level of 0.05. Based on the above, the results confirm the rejection of the null hypothesis and the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis, meaning that there is a statistically significant relationship between environmental accounting and the comparability of financial information at a significance level of $\alpha \leq 0.05$.

F. Sixth sub-hypothesis:

The results of the sixth sub-hypothesis test are shown in the following table.

Table (14): Results of Regression Analysis: Testing the Sixth Sub-Hypothesis

Environmental accounting					
Timeliness	Correlation coefficient	Coefficient of determination	Regression coefficient	F value	Sig.
	0.196	0.038	0.218	1.954	0.168

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the outputs of SPSS V26.

It is noted that the correlation coefficient reached 0.196, which indicates a positive correlation. The coefficient of determination reached 0.038, meaning that 3.8% of the changes occurring in the timeliness of financial information were due to changes in environmental accounting. The

regression coefficient reached 0.218, which means that a one-unit increase in environmental accounting leads to an increase in the timeliness of financial information by 0.218. The calculated F value also confirmed the absence of a significant impact, recording a value of 1.954 with a significance level of 0.168, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05. Based on these results, the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternative hypothesis is rejected, meaning that there is no statistically significant relationship between environmental accounting and the timeliness of financial information at a significance level of $\alpha \leq 0.05$.

5. Conclusion

Economic institutions' interest in environmental responsibility is no longer merely an option; rather, it has become a fundamental pillar for producing comprehensive, high-quality financial information that reflects environmental risks and opportunities. In line with contemporary trends, the application of environmental accounting is considered a modern trend in contemporary accounting thought that can contribute to enhancing the qualitative characteristics of financial information. This is linked, on the one hand, to the degree of maturity of environmental accounting practices within institutions, and, on the other hand, to the ability of accounting systems to absorb environmental information.

5.1. Study Results:

Based on what has been presented, the study reached a number of results, the most important of which are the following from perspective of the sampled accounting practitioners:

- Environmental accounting has statistically significant positive relationship with the relevance of financial information by providing environmental information that supports decision-making and reflects the institution's environmental activities from perspective of the sampled accounting practitioners
- There is no significant relationship was found between environmental accounting and faithful representation from perspective of the sampled accounting practitioners. Which may be attributed to the limited of application of environmental accounting practices and the lack of clear

environmental measurement and documentation mechanism.

- Environmental accounting has a statistically significant positive relationship with verifiability due to the possibility of tracking, examining and re-verifying environmental data according to the available records from perspective of the sampled accounting practitioners.
- There is no significant relationship was found between environmental accounting and understandability, from perspective of the sampled accounting practitioners. Which may be attributed to the limited of application of environmental accounting practices and the insufficient simplifications and presentation of environmental information.
- Environmental accounting has a statistically significant positive relationship with comparability due to the regular presentation of data and its ability to track environmental performance over time and between institutions. from perspective of the sampled accounting practitioners.
- There is no statistically significant relationship was found between environmental accounting and the timeliness of financial information. from perspective of the sampled accounting practitioners. Which may be attributed to the limited of application of environmental accounting practices and the insufficient integration of environmental data into accounting information systems.

5.2. Study Recommendations:

Based on the results reached, some recommendations can be proposed as follows:

- Preparing a clear professional framework for integrating environmental data into the financial accounting system, particularly environmental information relevant to the quality of financial information.
- Working to include environmental information in financial reports, due to its role in enhancing the relevance of financial information and supporting decisions related to the institution's activities and the environmental aspects.

- The need to adopt clear environmental measurement standards and develop methods for collecting and processing environmental data in order to improve the availability and reliability of environmental information and support its faithful representation in financial reporting.
- Organizing and preserving data related to environmental activities in regular records that allow them to be tracked and reviewed when needed, thereby enhancing the verifiability of environmental information and providing supporting evidence when required.
- Simplifying the presentation of environmental information and the terms used in order to make environmental data clearer and more understandable to users when included in financial reports.
- Unifying the methods of presenting financial information to ensure effective comparability between institutions, and developing information systems that allow environmental data to be provided at the appropriate time to support decision-making from perspective of the sampled accounting practitioners.

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