A Shariah-Based Conceptual Approach to Green Accounting in Realizing a Sustainable Economy

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ABSTRACT
This study aims to examine the conceptual integration between green accounting and the principles of maqashid shariah as a foundation for strengthening a sustainable economic system. The research employs a literature study (library research) method by reviewing 20 reputable national and international scholarly articles, including journals indexed in Sinta 1–4, published between 2021 and 2024. The findings indicate that the implementation of shariah-based green accounting can enhance the transparency, accountability, and ethical legitimacy of financial reporting through the internalization of the values of justice (‘adl), balance (mizan), and responsibility (amanah) toward the environment. The resulting conceptual model integrates economic, social, environmental, and spiritual dimensions as a holistic approach to achieving a just and welfare-oriented reporting system.

Keywords: Green Accounting, Maqashid Shariah, Sustainability, Islamic Accounting.

BACKGROUND

The global environmental crisis has emerged as a central concern that demands serious attention from multiple stakeholders. The continuous degradation of ecosystems indicates that human economic and social activities often proceed without due regard for ecological balance. Various studies have highlighted that the exploitation of natural resources for economic expansion has intensified carbon emissions, water and waste pollution, climate change, and biodiversity loss (Journal, 2024). This condition underscores the urgent need for a paradigm shift toward sustainable development that harmonizes economic, social, and environmental dimensions (Suwarno et al., 2025).

Green accounting, or environmental accounting, has emerged as a manifestation of corporate responsibility toward environmental sustainability. This concept emphasizes the recognition, measurement, and reporting of environmental costs and benefits arising from a company’s economic activities. However, its implementation in many countries, including Indonesia, remains relatively limited and often symbolic in nature. Green accounting plays a strategic role in supporting corporate sustainability, particularly by assisting business entities in complying with environmental regulations and contributing to long-term sustainable development. Within the context of modern corporate governance, companies are required to operate as environmentally responsible entities that adhere to legal provisions and adopt green-based management practices through the identification, measurement, and disclosure of environmental costs relevant to decision-making and stakeholder reporting.

The implementation of green accounting is expected to enhance corporate transparency, accountability, and social responsibility toward the environmental impacts generated by business activities. In the context of reporting, this is reflected in *Sustainability Reporting (SR)*, which focuses on efforts to minimize negative impacts on environmental, social, and economic aspects while strengthening the company's overall sustainability performance. Furthermore, the principles of green accounting are consistent with global commitments to environmental preservation, as stipulated in the 1997 Kyoto Protocol under the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*, which emphasizes the importance of collective responsibility in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting global sustainable development (Gunawan et al., 2025).

In the context of Islamic economics, the concept of sustainability has a strong foundation in the principles of *maqashid shariah*, which emphasize the balance between material, social, spiritual, and ecological well-being. Islam views humankind as *khalifah fil ardh* (stewards on earth) who are entrusted with the responsibility to preserve nature as a divine mandate from Allah SWT. Therefore, the application of *shariah*-based green accounting represents an integration of the values of justice, responsibility, and sustainability within the modern accounting system. The implementation of green accounting is believed to minimize unresolved environmental issues and serve as an essential instrument for creating a balance among social justice, environmental preservation, and economic prosperity to achieve sustainable development (Ekonomi, 2019). From this perspective, companies are expected not only to pursue profit but also to demonstrate commitment to the prevention, reduction, and management of ecological impacts. These values are in harmony with Islamic teachings that guide humankind to act righteously in order to attain the pleasure of Allah SWT and maintain balance among all of His creations.

Furthermore, the implementation of green accounting grounded in the principles of *maqashid shariah* has broad implications for the moral and social dimensions of accounting practice. *Maqashid shariah* emphasizes the preservation of religion, life, intellect, wealth, lineage, and environmental sustainability as forms of social and moral responsibility. In this context, green accounting functions not merely as an economic reporting tool but also as an embodiment of Islamic values that promote *rahmatan lil alamin* a mercy to all creation placing balance and collective well-being as its ultimate objectives. Therefore, *shariah*-based green accounting serves as a means of fulfilling corporate social and environmental responsibilities in order to realize welfare founded upon faith-based values and the principles of justice embedded within *maqashid shariah* (Negeri et al., 2023).

This study addresses a research gap in previous literature, which has predominantly focused on economic and regulatory compliance aspects in the implementation of green accounting without integrating the spiritual values of Islam. This article offers novelty through a conceptual approach to *shariah*-based green accounting that integrates environmental sustainability principles with the values of justice, responsibility, and balance embedded in *maqashid shariah*. This integration forms an accounting framework that supports the realization of a morally, socially, and ecologically sustainable economy.

Research Objectives

This study aims to conceptually examine and formulate a Shariah-based green accounting framework oriented toward the realization of a sustainable economy. The primary focus is to analyze the integration between the principles of *maqāṣid al-sharīʻah* and green accounting practices as a foundation for strengthening transparency, accountability, and ethical responsibility in sustainability reporting. Furthermore, this research seeks to identify the relevance of Islamic values such as *ʻadl* (justice), *amānah* (accountability), and *mīzān* (balance) in supporting fair and sustainable economic governance. Through a critical review of national and international literature, this study endeavors to construct a conceptual model of Shariah-based green accounting that holistically encompasses economic, social, environmental, and spiritual dimensions. Accordingly, the study is expected to contribute to the enhancement of sustainability reporting paradigms grounded in Islamic ethical values and to promote the development of an economic system that is both ethical and equitable.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. The Concept of Green Accounting

Green accounting, also known as environmental accounting, is an accounting approach oriented toward environmental preservation by incorporating ecological aspects into the financial reporting system. This concept has evolved in response to the growing global awareness of the negative impacts of business activities on the environment (Rahmawati & Hamzah, 2025). In various strands of literature, green accounting is regarded as an instrument for measuring, managing, and reporting the environmental impacts of an entity's economic activities, thereby enhancing environmental transparency and accountability (Sudarminto & Harto, 2023).

Furthermore, green accounting does not merely serve as a reporting tool but functions as an integrative mechanism that incorporates environmental dimensions into the conventional accounting framework. This approach aims to explicitly recognize the contribution of the environment to the enhancement of human well-being. Such a concept aligns with the principles of sustainable development, which emphasize the importance of maintaining intergenerational welfare through the efficient, equitable, and responsible management of natural resources (Safitri et al., 2024). In this context, sustainability accounting plays a crucial role in providing comprehensive economic and environmental information as a basis for decision-making toward the realization of a sustainable economy.

Furthermore, environmental accounting is considered an integral component of green accounting, as it focuses on the processes of identifying, measuring, and integrating environmental costs and benefits into accounting systems and business decision-making (Kunci, 2023). Through the implementation of green accounting, companies are expected to demonstrate their commitment to social and environmental responsibility. This implementation is generally carried out voluntarily, referring to governmental guidelines and regulations as well as international frameworks such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and Environmental Management Accounting (EMA), as an effort to realize environmentally conscious and sustainable business practices (Lingkungan & Lingkungan, 2024)

2. Accounting in the Perspective of Sharia

Islamic finance is grounded in Sharia principles that emphasize ethical conduct, justice, and social responsibility, while prohibiting usury (*riba*), encouraging profit-and-loss sharing arrangements, and avoiding excessive uncertainty (*gharar*). Distinct from the conventional financial system, Islamic finance aligns with the values of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as it seeks not only profit generation but also social equilibrium and economic sustainability. The principles of ethical investment and financial inclusion, along with instruments such as *zakat* and *waqf*, contribute to community welfare and environmental preservation. Moreover, the oversight of the Sharia Supervisory Board ensures that all financial activities remain compliant with Islamic jurisprudence.

The principles of *maqashid sharia* emphasize the fundamental objectives of life aimed at achieving collective well-being (*maslahah*). Abu Zahrah developed Sharia-based business performance indicators consisting of *tahdzib al-fard* (individual education and moral development), *iqamah al-adl* (justice in transactions), and *jalb al-maslahah* (the attainment of societal welfare). In this framework, companies are expected to enhance the knowledge and ethical awareness of employees and the broader community, conduct transactions with fairness and integrity, and utilize their profits to promote the welfare of stakeholders as well as the wider society.

In the context of Sharia-based green accounting, the *maqashid sharia* serves as a normative foundation for accounting practices that extend beyond profit orientation to encompass environmental preservation and social welfare. Sharia-based green accounting reflects humanity's responsibility as *khalifah fil ardh* (stewards of the earth) and functions as an ethical instrument to promote social justice, environmental sustainability, and the collective well-being of society as a whole (Rizqullah et al., 2023).

3. Integration of Green Accounting and Sharia Principles

The integration of green accounting with Sharia principles represents a conceptual approach that combines environmental sustainability values with the ethical and moral foundations of Islam in accounting practices. In conventional accounting systems, financial reporting primarily focuses on economic performance and profitability. In contrast, green accounting broadens the scope of reporting by incorporating the environmental and social dimensions of business activities. When Sharia values are integrated into this concept, the orientation of reporting extends beyond economic and ecological responsibility to also encompass spiritual and moral accountability, in alignment with the principles of *maqāṣid al-sharīʻah* (Negeri et al., 2023).

From a Sharia perspective, Islamic economic principles emphasize social justice, equitable distribution of wealth, and a strong sense of responsibility toward society. These values are consistent with the concept of Sharia-based green accounting, which highlights the balance among economic, social, and environmental dimensions (Harahap et al., 2023). The implementation of green accounting also represents the realization of Allah Subḥānahu wa Taʻālā's command for humankind to uphold ethics and moral values, including Islamic business ethics that must be observed by every business entity (Rizqullah et al., 2023).

In Islamic thought, humans are regarded as *khalifah* (stewards) entrusted with the responsibility to protect and preserve nature as the creation of Allah Subḥānahu wa Taʻālā. Therefore, the implementation of green accounting is not merely a financial reporting tool but also a manifestation of moral and spiritual responsibility in managing natural resources wisely and sustainably (Sumber & Sejahtera, 2024). The application of this concept is expected to strengthen the role of Islamic financial institutions as economic actors that prioritize not only financial profitability but also ecological and social balance in accordance with Islamic values.

4. Sustainable Economy in the Islamic Perspective

Sustainable development is an effort to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This concept requires a balance among economic, social, and environmental dimensions to ensure that development activities do not damage ecosystems or threaten the continuity of life (Malihah et al., 2022). In practice, the approach of ecological modernization is implemented through resource efficiency, the use of environmentally friendly technologies, and active community participation in maintaining ecological balance. These principles are in line with the objectives of green accounting, which emphasize efficiency, social responsibility, and environmental preservation.

From an Islamic perspective, sustainable development is rooted in the values of *ʻadl* (justice), *mīzān* (balance), and *maṣlaḥah* (public welfare). Islam rejects excessive exploitation of nature and regards humankind as *khalifah* (stewards of the earth) entrusted with the duty to protect and preserve it (Qur'an, Al-Aʻraf: 56). Islamic economics provides an ethical framework that integrates economic growth with social welfare and environmental sustainability. The implementation of Sharia principles in green finance has been proven to enhance corporate sustainability performance and foster innovations such as green *sukuk*, which has been successfully implemented in Indonesia since 2018. Therefore, the application of Sharia-based green accounting constitutes a strategic step toward realizing a sustainable economy that is just, transparent, and oriented toward the collective well-being of the *ummah* (Untuk & Berkelanjutan, 2025).

Previous Research

The following table presents a summary of several previous research that are relevant to the theme of Sharia-based green accounting and sustainable economy:

Authors & Year	Research Title	Focus of Study	Method	Key Findings	Relevance
(Fadlilah, 2022)	*Green Accounting: Implementation of the Pentuple Bottom Line in the Seaweed Processing Industry towards Sustainable Development*	Examines the application of the Pentuple Bottom Line concept (profit, people, planet, phenotechnology, prophet) in the seaweed processing industry to support sustainable development.	Qualitative (Interpretive Paradigm)	Companies have implemented all five dimensions of sustainability, including the spiritual aspect (prophet), but Formal accountability reports to stakeholders are still lacking.	Relevant as it emphasizes that green accounting can be integrated with spiritual (Sharia) values to achieve economic, social, environmental, and moral balance.
(Kholmi & Nafiza, 2022)	*The Effect of Green Accounting And Corporate Social Responsibiliy on Profitability (Study on Manufacturi Ng Companis Listed on IDX)*	Examines the effect of green accounting and CSR on the profitability of manufacturing companies.	Quantitative (Secondary Data; SEMPLS)	Green accounting has no significant effect on profitability, while CSR has a positive impact. Many companies lack transparency regarding environmental costs.	Indicates that green accounting practices remain limited to economc aspects; within a Sharia context, this highlights the importance of accountability and honesty (amanah) in sustainability reporting.
(Ramadhani et al., 2022)	*The Effect of Green Accounting and Environment Al Performance on Financial Performance With Corporate Governance as a Moderatig*	Analyzes the effect of green accounting and environmental performance on financial performance, with corporate governance as a moderating factor.	Quantitative (Multiple Regression, SPSS 25)	Green accounting And environmentl performance positively affect financial performance; corporate governance strengthens this relationship	Relevant as it demonstrates that good governance aligns with Sharia principles (amanah and hisbah), reinforcing Islamic ethics in

	Variable				green accounting implementation
(Muhmad et al., 2021)	*Sustainable Development Goals and Islamic Finance: An Integrated Approach for Islamic Financial Institutions*	Explores the relationship between SDGs and Islamic finance in achieving sustainable development.	Conceptual–Descriptive	Islamic finance supports SDGs through the principles of justice, welfare, and intergenerational sustainability.	Highly relevant as it asserts that Islamic values such As maṣlaḥah and tawāzun can serve as a conceptual foundation for Shariabased green accounting.
(Khan & Haneef, 2022)	*Religious Responses to Sustainable Development Goals: An Islamic Perspectie*	Analyzes the role of Islamic teachings in supporting the achievement of SDGs.	Theoretical--Multidimensional Analysis	Islamic principles such as wasatiyyah, khalifah, maṣlaḥah, and ‘adl wa iḥsān serve as moral guidelines for sustainability.	Provides a theological foundation for Shariabased green accounting, where environmental preservation is viewed as part of human responsibility as khalifah fil ardh.
(Ryas et al., 2024)	*Implementation of Green Economy Based on Maqāṣid alSharī‘ah in Achieving Sustainable Development*	Explores the synergy between green economy and maqāṣid alsharī‘ah in achieving sustainable development.	Descriptive Qualitative (Literature and Content Analysis)	The green economy concept aligns with Islamic economic and maqāṣid alsharī‘ah principles (falāh, balance, and responsibility)	Directly relevant as a conceptual foundation for Shariabased green accounting research
(Salsabila et al., 2022)	*Trends in Green Banking as Productive Financing toward*	Examines the role of green banking in productive financing for sustainable	Qualitative Descriptive	Implementation of green banking Remains suboptimal; policy support	Highlights the important role of Islamic

	Sustainable Development	development.		and governmet involvemet are needed.	financial institutions in applying green finance principles linked to Sharia-based green accounting.
(Ningluthfi et al., 2024)	*The Role of Islamic Green Banking in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals In Indonesia*	Integrates Islamic green banking concepts with SDGs.	Literature Review (Content Analysis)	Islamic green banking contributes to SDGs through Five perspectives: SDG framework, technology, green finance, corporate operations, and maqāṣid al-sharīʿah.	Strengthes the link between the Islamic financial system and sustainability goals, relevant to developing a Sharia-based green accounting framework.
(Nyoman & Werastuti, 2022)	*The Role And Implementation of Green Accountig in Indonesia*	Examines the role of green accounting in reducing pollution and supporting sustainability.	Qualitative (Interpretive)	Environmental cost reporting enhances transparency, though measurement and disclosure challenges remain.	Relevant for developing a transparent and accountable Sharia-based green accounting framework incorporating Islamic ethical values such as amanah and justice.
(Zakaria et al., 2024)	*The Role of Sustainable Finance in Islamic Economics: Green Investment Analysis in the Halal Industry*	Analyzes the role of green investment in global Islamic economic growth.	Mixed Methods (Qualitative & Quantitative)	Sharia-based green investment improves energy efficiency and reduces carbon emissions.	Demonstrates the practical application of ESG and Sharia principles in the green economy vital for the Sharia-based green accounting

					framework
(Nadea & Purbawati, 2024)	*The Effect of Green Accounting, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Good Corporate Governance On Profitability of Manufacturing Companies Listed on IDX (2018–2021)*	Examines the relationship among green Accounting, CSR, and GCG on company profitability.	Quantitative (Multiple Linear Regression)	Green accounting and CSR have no significant effect on profitability; institutional ownership has a positive effect.	Relevant as it shows that without spiritual values and Sharia-based governance, green accounting has limited impact, highlighting the need for a faith-based approach.
(Paledung et al., 2023)	*Trends in Green Accounting Research: A Systematic Literature Review*	Identifies trends and directions in green accounting research in Indonesia.	Systematic Literature Review	Green accounting research in Indonesia remains limited and fluctuating, dominated by quantitative methods.	Provides a foundation for strengthening conceptual research based on Sharia values, addressing gaps in the current green accounting literature.
(Surahman & Fadlilah, 2025)	*Implementation of Green Accounting In Supporting Sustainable Business*	Analyzes the application of green accounting in sustainable business practices	Qualitative (Literature Review)	Green accounting supports resource efficiency and environmental conservation.	Offers a conceptual basis for the role of green accounting in Islamic economic sustainability, reinforcing Sharia-based frameworks.
(Kakarika et al.,2025)	*The Effect of* Green Accounting, Environmental Performance, and Material	Examines the relationship between green accounting, environmental performance, and	Quantitative (Panel Data Regression – EViews 12)	Green accounting positively affects sustainable development, while environmenta	Supports that green accounting is a key factor in achieving sustainability aligned with

	Flow Cost Accounting on Sustainable Development	sustainable development.		l performance and MFCA show no significant effect.	Sharia ethics, while environmental factors require further study
(Damayanti et al., 2023)	*The Effect of Green Accounting and Material Flow Cost Accounting On Sustainable Development*	Analyzes the relationship between green accounting and MFCA toward sustainable development.	Quantitative (Multiple Linear Regression – SPSS 28)	Green accounting has no significant effect on. sustainable development; MFCA has a positive effect.	Indicates the need for a Sharia-based conceptual approach to enhance the real impact of green accounting on sustainability
(Rizka & Pramono, 2024)	*A Bibliometric Analysis of Green Accounting Research*	Maps global trends and developments in green accounting research (1992–2023) based on Scopus data using bibliometric analysis.	Bibliometric (Literature Review; VOSviewer	The number of publications on green accounting has increased annually; popular topics include sustainable development, environmental management, and environmental economics.	Relevant as it shows the global evolution of green accounting, serving as a foundation for integrating Sharia values into sustainability-oriented research.
(Siregar, 2025)	*ESG and Islamic Accounting for Sustainable Islamic Finance: A Qualitative Study*	Examines the Link between ESG principles and Islamic accounting to promote sustainable Islamic finance.	Qualitative (Systematic Review)	Sharia principles such as the prohibition of riba, social responsibility, and environmental preservation are consistent with ESG; however, regulatory and stakeholder awareness barriers persist.	Highly relevant as it reveals the synergy between ESG and Islamic accounting in promoting transparency, accountability, and sustainability based on Islamic values.

(Anggita & Nugroho, 2022)	*Carbon Emission Disclosure and Green Accounting Practices on the Firm Value*	Analyzes the effect of carbon emission disclosure and green accounting practices on firm value in Indonesia's consumer goods sector.	Quantitative (Multiple Linear Regression; Panel Data)	Carbon emission disclosure has no significant effect on firm value, while green accounting has a positive impact.	Relevant as it shows that transparent green accounting practices enhance firm value, aligning with Sharia principles of amanah and environment al responsibilit y
(Umami et al., 2024)	*The Implementat ion of Green Accounting and Environment Al Performance on Firm Value with Managerial Ownership as a Moderating Variable (Mining Sector Companies Listed on IDX 2020–2022)*	Measures the effect of green accounting and environmental performance on firm value, moderated by managerial ownership.	Quantitative (Multiple Linear Regression; SPSS 25)	Green accounting and environmenta l performance positively affect firm value; managerial ownership strengthens the relationship.	Relevant as it demonstrate s that trustworty governance and ownership reinforce green accounting implementat i on consistent with Sharia values.
(Rizqullah et al., 2023)	*The Effect of Green Accounting and Carbon Emission Disclosure on Firm Value through Maqāṣid alSharīʻah*	Analyzes the direct and indirect effects of green accounting and carbon emission disclosure on firm value through maqāṣid alsharīʻah.	Quantitative (SEM-PLS; SmartPLS 3)	Green accounting and carbon emission disclosure have no direct effect on firm value, but maqāṣid alsharīʻah significantly influences firm value.	Highly relevant as it directly integrates green accounting with maqāṣid al-sharīʻah, forming a conceptual approach toward an Islamic based sustainable

					economy.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study adopts a qualitative research design employing a systematic literature review (library research) approach. The data were obtained through a comprehensive and structured examination of 20 nationally indexed scholarly articles (Sinta 1–4) published between 2021 and 2024, complemented by books and official institutional reports relevant to *sustainability reporting* and *Islamic accounting*. The literature selection criteria were established as follows:

1. The study must demonstrate direct relevance to the themes of *green accounting*, *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah*, and *economic sustainability*;
2. The publication must possess academic credibility, verified through peer-review processes and inclusion in nationally indexed journals (Sinta 1–4);
3. The research context should exhibit conceptual alignment with the principles and paradigms of Islamic economics.

The process of literature analysis involved a systematic review of each selected study, identification of recurring themes, comparison of research findings, and synthesis of conceptual insights to formulate a Shariah-based green accounting framework.

Data

The data utilized in this research comprise 20 peer-reviewed journal articles published between 2021 and 2024. These were drawn from reputable national and international journals indexed in Sinta 1–4 and Scopus, focusing specifically on green accounting, Islamic ethics, and sustainability. Complementary data from academic books, reports, and institutional publications were also examined to enhance the conceptual depth of the analysis. This dataset provides a credible and up-to-date foundation for developing a theoretical model grounded in Islamic sustainability principles.

Methods

This study applies the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) framework to construct a conceptual model of Shariah-based green accounting in realizing a sustainable economy. The SLR approach enables a structured and transparent synthesis of previous research to identify how *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* values are embedded within green accounting and sustainability practices. Relevant literature was obtained from credible academic databases such as Scopus, DOAJ, and national journals indexed in Sinta 1–4, focusing on studies published between 2021 and 2024. All selected works were examined using content and interpretive analysis to uncover dominant themes and conceptual relationships among economic, social, environmental, and spiritual dimensions. The synthesized findings were then used to propose a holistic Shariah-based framework that integrates ethical accountability and sustainability principles within the broader context of Islamic economic development.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on a review of twenty scholarly articles published in national journals (Sinta 1–4) and international journals during the period 2021–2024, four main themes were identified that form the conceptual framework of Sharia-based green accounting. These themes include: (1) the fundamental concept of green accounting from an

Islamic perspective, (2) Sharia principles in the implementation of green accounting, (3) the development of an integrative conceptual model based on maqashid al-sharia, and (4) challenges and opportunities in implementation to achieve a sustainable economy. These four themes serve as the primary foundation for elaborating the results of the literature synthesis in greater depth.

1. The Concept of Green Accounting in the Islamic Perspective

The concept of green accounting has emerged as a response to the growing global 6awareness of the importance of environmental preservation in modern business practices. In general, green accounting seeks to expand the role of accounting beyond a mere financial recording tool into an instrument for social and ecological reporting. A review of the literature indicates that most studies position green accounting as a crucial element in enhancing corporate transparency, resource efficiency, and environmental accountability (Safitri et al., 2024; Sudarminto & Harto, 2023).

However, most studies still focus primarily on economic aspects and have not incorporated spiritual values as an integral part of the reporting system. Some research, such as (Gunawan et al., 2025; Rahmawati & Hamzah, 2025) has begun to emphasize the role of Islamic values in guiding environmentally friendly business practices; yet, these approaches remain limited to normative ethics and do not extend to the development of a conceptual model. Therefore, within the Islamic context, green accounting is understood not merely as a form of external reporting but also as a reflection of human moral and spiritual responsibility as *khalifah fil ardh* stewards of the Earth charged with maintaining ecological balance and social justice.

From an Islamic perspective, transparent and fair reporting is part of the *amanah* (trust) that must be accounted for before Allah SWT. Consequently, Sharia-based green accounting functions not only to ensure regulatory compliance but also to internalize spiritual values into economic practices. This integration positions green accounting as a form of worship, promoting sustainability and *barakah* (blessing) in the economic activities of the community.

2. Sharia Principles in the Implementation of Green Accounting

The synthesis of the reviewed literature indicates that Sharia principles have a strong relevance in shaping the ethical framework for the implementation of green accounting. Three core values frequently identified in the literature are amanah (trustworthiness or responsibility), ‘adl (justice), and mizan (balance). The principle of amanah obliges individuals and institutions to preserve the environment as a form of accountability to Allah SWT and to society. The principle of ‘adl ensures fairness in the distribution of economic benefits and burdens, including the social and ecological impacts of business activities. Meanwhile, mizan emphasizes the importance of maintaining equilibrium between economic development and the preservation of natural resources (Harahap et al., 2023; Rizqullah et al., 2023).

Studies by (Ryas et al., 2024; Siregar, 2025) reveal that the integration of Sharia-based values can strengthen the social and moral legitimacy of corporations, particularly within Islamic financial institutions that bear dual responsibilities: achieving profitability while ensuring sustainability. However, research by (Artikel, 2022; Nadea & Purbawati, 2024) indicates that, in the absence of a profound understanding of

Sharia principles, the implementation of green accounting practices in Indonesia tends to be symbolic in nature merely fulfilling reporting requirements or demonstrating symbolic compliance.

From these findings, it can be concluded that the implementation of green accounting within the Sharia context requires a value-based approach that places spiritual values as the primary driving force rather than a mere complement to corporate policy. Sharia principles can serve as a moral compass in economic decision-making, fostering a balance between material interests and spiritual or eschatological responsibilities.

3. Conceptual Model of Sharia-Based Green Accounting

Sintesis berbagai literatur memperlihatkan bahwa pengembangan green accounting berbasis syariah perlu dibangun atas dasar integrasi empat dimensi utama: ekonomi, sosial, lingkungan, dan spiritual. Beberapa penelitian seperti Kesuma (Khan & Haneef, 2022; Ryas et al., 2024) emphasize that the *maqashid shariah* framework can serve as a conceptual foundation for constructing a sustainability reporting system that not only pursues economic gains but also promotes *maslahah* (public welfare) for both humanity and the environment.

This conceptual model adapts the Pentuple Bottom Line principle, which consists of profit, people, planet, purpose, and prophet. The *prophet* dimension highlights spirituality and vertical accountability to Allah SWT, distinguishing the Sharia-based model from conventional *Environmental, Social, and Governance* (ESG) approaches. The values embedded in *maqashid shariah* such as *hifz ad-din* (preservation of faith), *hifz al-nafs* (life), *hifz al-'aql* (intellect), *hifz an-nasl* (progeny), *hifz al-mal* (wealth), and *hifz al-bi'ah* (environment) form an ethical framework to evaluate the extent to which business and accounting practices align with the comprehensive, just, and sustainable objectives of Islam.

Furthermore, the literature review reveals that the integration of *maqashid shariah* with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) frameworks opens opportunities for developing Sharia-based sustainability reporting indicators that are more relevant and measurable (Fadlilah, 2024). This model positions companies not merely as economic entities but as moral agents contributing to social welfare (*maslahah*) and environmental preservation. Accordingly, Sharia-based green accounting can serve as a new paradigm in the accounting system that balances both material and spiritual orientations.

Based on this synthesis, Figure 1 illustrates the conceptual model of Sharia-based Green Accounting, which integrates the economic, social, environmental, and spiritual dimensions within the *maqashid shariah* framework to realize a sustainable and ethically grounded economy.

Figure 1. Conceptual Model of Sharia-Based Green Accounting in Achieving a Sustainable Economy

4. Challenges and Opportunities for Implementation

Despite its significant potential, the implementation of Sharia-based green accounting continues to face several substantial challenges. Studies by (Nadea & Purbawati, 2024; Paledung et al., 2023) highlight the absence of Sharia accounting standards that explicitly regulate environmental sustainability reporting. This regulatory gap has resulted in the practice of green accounting remaining largely voluntary across many institutions. In addition, the low level of environmental literacy and awareness among business practitioners, coupled with the limited availability of human resources who possess a deep understanding of Islamic value-based green accounting concepts, further constrains its effective implementation.

However, there remains substantial potential for further development of this concept. Studies by (Ningluthfi et al., 2024; Salsabila et al., 2022) indicate that Islamic financial institutions can act as pioneers in implementing green finance and green banking initiatives to support sustainable development. Institutional support from key bodies such as the Financial Services Authority (OJK), the National Sharia Council of the Indonesian Ulema Council (DSN-MUI), and the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) could further strengthen the position of green accounting as an integral component of the national sustainability reporting framework. Research also reveals that the prevailing short-term orientation toward financial profit often leads companies to overlook environmental impact reporting. In this context, a paradigm shift toward value creation grounded in ethics and spirituality is essential to ensure that sustainability practices are driven by both economic rationality and moral responsibility.

Nevertheless, the opportunities for implementing this concept are increasingly expanding in line with' the growing global attention to sustainability and green finance issues. Studies by (Ningluthfi et al., 2024; Salsabila et al., 2022) highlight that Islamic financial institutions possess significant potential to become frontrunners in advancing green finance in Indonesia. Furthermore, institutional support from bodies such as the Financial Services Authority (OJK), the National Sharia Council of the Indonesian Ulema Council (DSN-MUI), and the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) could reinforce the policy framework and facilitate the development of standardized Sharia-based sustainability reporting practices.

In addition, technological advancements such as blockchain, big data analytics, and artificial intelligence can be leveraged to enhance transparency, accuracy, and efficiency in sustainability reporting. Collaboration among academics, practitioners, and regulators is crucial to ensure that the Sharia-based green accounting concept can be implemented comprehensively, effectively, and sustainably. Through the integration of spiritual values and technological innovation, this system holds strong potential to become a future-oriented accounting model that harmonizes economic, social, and ecological responsibilities.

CONCLUSION

The implications of this study underscore the urgency of integrating Sharia values into sustainability reporting practices as an effort to strengthen the moral and social legitimacy of corporations in the era of the green economy. The findings indicate that Sharia-based green accounting constitutes a conceptual approach that harmonizes the economic, social, environmental, and spiritual dimensions within a holistic sustainability framework. Based on a synthesis of twenty recent scholarly works (2021–2024), this study suggests that the application of green accounting grounded in maqāṣid al-sharīʿah principles can enhance financial reporting systems to ensure they are not merely profit-oriented but also directed toward achieving maṣlaḥah (public welfare) and environmental sustainability. Consequently, this concept offers a new direction for the development of modern accounting practices, in which spiritual and moral values serve as integral foundations for economic decision-making

Islamic values such as amanah (trustworthiness or responsibility), ʿadl (justice), and mīzān (balance) play a crucial role in fostering ethical and equitable governance. The integration of these values transforms accounting from merely a reporting instrument into a medium of both vertical accountability to Allah SWT and horizontal accountability to society and the environment. The incorporation of maqāṣid al-sharīʿah with global frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) standards enriches the body of Islamic accounting literature with a holistic and transformative perspective on sustainability

Theoretically, this study offers a novel contribution to the development of a green accounting paradigm grounded in Islamic values. This approach demonstrates that financial reporting systems can be expanded to become more inclusive—assessing not only economic performance but also moral, social, and ecological dimensions. By emphasizing spiritual responsibility, the Sharia-based green accounting concept is expected to serve as a fundamental pillar in realizing an Islamic economic system that is just, sustainable, and oriented toward collective well-being.

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