

APPENDIX 1 (Summary of the selected papers)

Study 1: Bagliani and Martini (2012)	Data Italian Railways (2008)	Sample Location Italy	Empirical / Non-empirical Empirical
	Study's motivation: to provide a conceptual framework and a practical methodology for evaluating the environmental pressures associated with company production.		
	Findings: Application of the methodology to the evaluation of the ecological footprint of the Italian railways. The paper discusses major potentialities and limits of the joint implementation of ecological footprint methodology and cost accounting techniques.		
Study 2: Burnett and Hansen (2008)	Data US electric utility industry (before and after the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments)	Sample Location U.S.A.	Empirical / Non-empirical empirical
	Study's motivation: to investigate the relationship between environmental performance and productive efficiency in the United States electric utility industry before and after the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA).		
	Findings: Lower polluting plants are relatively more efficient, both cross-sectionally and longitudinally.		
Study 3: Clemens and Backstran (2010)	Data n.a.	Sample Location n.a.	Empirical / Non-empirical non-empirical
	Study's motivation: to investigate whether the type of theoretical lens and strategic purpose impacts the relationships among firm environmental strategy, financial performance, and environmental performance.		
	Findings: The paper provides a two-by-two matrix distinguishing between theoretical lens and strategic purpose. The paper argues that the specific choice of theoretical lens and strategic purpose helps define the way firm environmental strategy, financial performance, and environmental performance are arranged. As different scholars have argued for different relationships among the three constructs, this paper provides a framework that could help justify the seemingly paradoxical relationships.		
Study 4: Enticott and Walker (2005)	Data Major English local authorities (2002)	Sample Location England	Empirical / Non-empirical empirical
	Study's motivation: to present an empirical analysis of sustainable management and performance in public organizations.		
	Findings: empirical analysis of English local government suggests that sustainable management is related to sustainability performance but not to other measures of organizational performance.		
Study 5: Epstein and Roy (1997)	Data n.a.	Sample Location n.a.	Empirical / Non-empirical non-empirical
	Study's motivation: to examine how companies can improve their capital investment decision-making for both environmental capital equipment and general corporate capital projects		
	Findings: The article describes existing practices, best practices, and how integrating measures of future environmental costs and benefits improves managerial decisions.		

Study 6: Epstein and Young (1998)	Data n.a.	Sample Location n.a.	Empirical / Non-empirical non-empirical
	Study's motivation: to discuss EVA and how its use can aid corporate environmental managers in promoting more proactive environmental investments, and in funding capital investments on environmental improvement, waste reduction, and pollution control in their companies.		
Findings: the use of EVA and other shareholder value measures can improve general capital investment decisions by integrating environmental factors that affect the long-term interests of the corporation into the managerial decision-making process. Through EVA, both corporate environmental performance and corporate profitability can be improved.			
Study 7: Figge (2005)	Data n.a.	Sample Location n.a.	Empirical / Non-empirical non-empirical
	Study's motivation: The paper introduces the concept of environmental option value.		
Findings: This article introduces the environmental option value concept as a compliment to concepts such as environmental shareholder value. As this article shows, creating environmental option value creates flexibility that allows companies to be shielded from the detrimental effects of possible future environmental and social shocks. In combination the two approaches can help environmental management to contribute to creating long-term enterprise value.			
Study 8: Figge and Hahn (2004)	Data n.a.	Sample Location n.a.	Empirical / Non-empirical non-empirical
	Study's motivation: to propose a new approach to measure corporate contributions to sustainability called Sustainable Value Added.		
Findings: it is more promising to develop sustainable measures based on opportunity costs. "Sustainable Value Added" shows how much more value is created because a company is more efficient than a benchmark and because resources are allocated to the company and not to the benchmark companies. "Sustainable Value Added" considers simultaneously economic, environmental and social aspects.			
Study 9: Figge and Hahn (2012)	Data 16 major car manufacturers (2001-2005)	Sample Location worldwide	Empirical / Non-empirical empirical
	Study's motivation: The paper presents an opportunity cost based approach for assessing the environmental performance of firms. The concept is applied to an integrated analysis of the financial, carbon and VOC-performance of 16 major car manufacturers worldwide to illustrate how companies respond to the two fold scarcity of economic capital and natural resources as well as the role of proactive technology choices.		
Findings: the analysis shows how firms can go beyond the standard green business case that ultimately limits environmental strategies to increasing capital efficiency. By applying the notion of opportunity costs to the assessment of environmental resources besides economic capital, companies can identify strategies that create economic and environmental value and help to maximize the contribution to sustainability rather than to economic capital efficiency alone.			
Study 10: Gibson and Martin (2004)	Data n.a.	Sample Location n.a.	Empirical / Non-empirical non-empirical
	Study's motivation: Definition of EMA; EMA implementation: costs, benefits and procedures.		
Findings: Through the use of environmental management accounting, business entities and other organizations can improve their financial and environmental performance.			

Study 11: Gonzalez et al. (2003)	Data Huelva's industrial area (1993/98)	Sample Location Huelva (Spain)	Empirical / Non-empirical empirical
	Study's motivation: Method for estimating the return of manufacturing investments with environmental effects (costs and benefits) – contingent valuation. It considers the value of the asset being preserved as a consequence of a firm's social responsibility.		
	Findings: Confirmation of the convenience of the contingent valuation method to estimate the social benefit of environmental investments.		
Study 12: Jasch (2003)	Data n.a.	Sample Location n.a.	Empirical / Non-empirical non-empirical
	Study's motivation: Definition and assessment of Environmental Management Accounting (EMA)", set up by the United Nations Division for Sustainable Development (UN DSD).		
	Findings: There are no specific findings to this paper.		
Study 13: Jasch (2006)	Data Breweries	Sample Location Austria	Empirical / Non-empirical empirical
	Study's motivation: to provide definitions for environmental accounting and environmental management accounting based on the approach developed for the UN DSD/DESA. To present a basic framework for assessing corporate environmental costs as well as materials flows (including energy and water) and their costs.		
	Findings: application of an excel tool for cost assessment; recommendations for improvement of the data collection procedure.		
Study 14: Jeffers (2008)	Data n.a.	Sample Location n.a.	Empirical / Non-empirical non-empirical
	Study's motivation: to present an exploratory study to identify and measure the variables involved in accounting for green initiatives in corporations.		
	Findings: This paper delineated many of the variables that could be used towards the development of a framework to measure and report environmental initiatives in U.S. corporations. It also presents a description of an environmental performance report as well as various alternative financial statement presentations that can be adapted and used for reporting of environmental initiatives.		
Study 15: Kraemer (2001)	Data n.a.	Sample Location n.a.	Empirical / Non-empirical non-empirical
	Study's motivation: to demonstrate that accounting should demonstrate adopted environmental measures and the results achieved regarding environmental protection; present main environmental accounting procedures and frameworks.		
	Findings: financial accounting can make an important contribution to the understanding of environmental matters in businesses.		

Study 16: Masurel (2007)	Data Printing sector (102 firms)	Sample Location Netherlands	Empirical / Non-empirical empirical
	Study's motivation: Analyzing the questions: Why do SMEs invest in environmental measures? Why are other SMEs fast in this respect?		
	Findings: Improving the working conditions is the most important reason why these fast-going SMEs invest in environmental measures, as this probably improves their employees' motivation and performance.		
Study 17: Moutinho and Mouta (2011)	Data n.a.	Sample Location n.a.	Empirical / Non-empirical non-empirical
	Study's motivation: to analyze which social and environmental characteristics to assess when making investment decisions, as well as to identify main risks and to mitigate them.		
	Findings: a good environmental social impact assessment process helps a company identify the critical social and environmental issues associated with a project and ensures that positive impacts are optimized and negative impacts are minimized. It also can improve community understanding of the project, increasing trust between the company and the local community, as well as increasing the sustainability of the project.		
Study 18: Nelling and Webb (2009)	Data 600 firms (KLD index) (1993-2000)	Sample Location U.S.A.	Empirical / Non-empirical
	Study's motivation: to examine the causal relation between corporate social responsibility (CSR) and financial performance.		
	Findings: little evidence was found of causality between financial performance and narrower measures of social performance that focus on stakeholder management. Results suggest that strong stock market performance leads to greater firm investment in aspects of CSR devoted to employee relations, but that CSR activities do not affect financial performance. CSR is driven more by unobservable firm characteristics than by financial performance.		
Study 19: Pagell et al. (2013)	Data 20 countries (2000-2006)	Sample Location worldwide	Empirical / Non-empirical empirical
	Study's motivation: This research explores two institutions, the nation or country and industry, and their effects on the decision to make environmental investments		
	Findings: The results indicate that managers do indeed respond to institutions when making these decisions and that in some countries there is a general level of underinvestment in the environment, which is likely harming both organizational and environmental outcomes.		
Study 20: Raar (2008)	Data n.a.	Sample Location n.a.	Empirical / Non-empirical non-empirical
	Study's motivation: to promote deliberation and prompt discourse on, the issues associated with analysis capital budgeting opportunities to assist in complementing financial and environmental management objectives.		
	Findings: There are no specific findings to this paper. Nevertheless the paper highlights the marginal external benefits or costs of considering the environment during the normal managerial decision making process, may be not be congruent with yielding the preferred profits.		

Study 21: Rogers and Kristof (2003)	Data Pitney Bowes case study	Sample Location U.S.A.	Empirical / Non-empirical empirical
	Study's motivation: to describe the implementation of an environmental accounting project at Pitney Bowes (year 2000).		
	Findings: implementation results; main barriers; implications for future environmental accounting project implementation		
Study 22: Roy (2008)	Data n.a.	Sample Location n.a.	Empirical / Non-empirical non-empirical
	Study's motivation: This paper, while demonstrating that environmental accounting creates a process to hold the corporations to account for its environmental obligations, delves on its structure and the emerging issues within this broad-based system.		
	Findings: In general, environmental reporting has not been part of the financial reporting package; environmental accounting is mostly considered as a separate form of accounting which, due to its predilection for non-financial basis, leaves the full spectrum of costs out of picture; many mainstream financial analysts find these environmental accounting data to be devoid of significance in the evaluation of their portfolio decisions.		
Study 23: Rüdénhauer et al. (2005)	Data n.a.	Sample Location n.a.	Empirical / Non-empirical non-empirical
	Study's motivation: to present the eco-efficiency analysis method developed and used by the Öko-Institut.		
	Findings: The integrated environmental and economic assessment technique used by the Öko-Institut is a useful approach by which to compare products or processes in terms of both environmental and economic aspects. Together with furnishing more detailed results and a discussion of additional benefits or potential barriers, eco-efficiency analysis broadens the basis for decision-making processes, although it delivers only a partial picture when one is trying to evaluate alternatives. Other aspects, such as social or societal aspects or potential barriers associated with certain alternatives, are also important.		
Study 24: Schaltegger (2008)	Data n.a.	Sample Location n.a.	Empirical / Non-empirical non-empirical
	Study's motivation: Basing on previous literature about the link between environmental and economic performance, the study poses the question on how the management approach could be developed to identify, analyze and manage business cases for sustainability and what role accounting can play.		
	Findings: To systematically create a business case requires adequate information management and accounting approaches which provide a clear picture of the links and effects between voluntary social and environmental measures and their economic effects on the company. This, in turn, makes it necessary to develop an integrative approach to bring strategic management, performance measurement, information management, and reporting together. Sustainability accounting should provide information about the negative and positive effects of managerial decisions on the sustainable development of the economy, its markets and innovations as well as on the society as a whole.		
Study 25: Schaltegger and Figge (2000)	Data n.a.	Sample Location n.a.	Empirical / Non-empirical non-empirical
	Study's motivation: to analyze the link between environmental and economic performance, in particular the impact of environment protection actions on shareholder value.		
	Findings: The equation 'more corporate environmental protection increases the economic success and the value of the company' is wrong in this general form. The amount of corporate environmental protection per se neither spurs nor reduces shareholder value, which is maybe the most important measure of economic success at present. Moreover, the effect environmental protection exerts on shareholder value is determined by the manner in which corporate environmental management is practiced.		

Study 26: Sharfman and Fernando (2008)	Data 267 U.S. firms	Sample Location U.S.A.	Empirical / Non-empirical empirical
	Study's motivation: improve understanding of the environmental performance / economic performance relationship.		
	Findings: improved environmental risk management is associated with a lower cost of capital; Firms also benefit from improved environmental risk management through a reduction in their cost of equity capital, a shift from equity to debt financing, and higher tax benefits associated with the ability to add debt. Not only does an improved environmental risk management strategy result in resource efficiencies, but it also has a payoff in terms of the market's perception of the risk profile of the firm and helps explain why better environmental performers are also better financial performers.		
Study 27: Stanojjević et al. (2010)	Data European CHP Plants	Sample Location Europe	Empirical / Non-empirical empirical
	Study's motivation: to show how green accounting can help in changing the focus from the economic welfare to the total societal welfare, acknowledging the fact that human society is an integral part of the natural world; to present the software developed by the authors that introduce the green accounting principles into the investment appraisal process, aiming at encouraging investments into renewable energy.		
	Findings: The results show that the wider adoption of green accounting standards would induce the unprecedented growth of the renewable energy sector, because it would make the investment into renewable energy attractive for investors.		
Study 28: Tam (2002)	Data Automotive sector (1997/99)	Sample Location U.S.A.	Empirical / Non-empirical empirical
	Study's motivation: This paper illustrates how indicators to measure environmental progress can be incorrectly selected, misused, or misinterpreted, resulting in misleading conclusions.		
	Findings: The paper suggests indicator improvements and research directions, such as using functional indicators and possible means for assessing the meaningfulness of indicators.		
Study 29: Vellani and Ribeiro (2009)	Data 608 listed companies (2005)	Sample Location Brazil	Empirical / Non-empirical empirical
	Study's motivation: context, this article identifies the following research question: in accounting terms, how can the company's ecological actions be categorized to provide information on events related to the eco-efficiency of the business?		
	Findings: Three types of material are analyzed and 608 examples of ecological actions are identified, performed by 181 companies. The empirical research reported in this article reveals that the proposal is in line with practice and results in an accounting system to manage companies' eco-efficiency.		
Study 30: York (2009)	Data n.a.	Sample Location n.a.	Empirical / Non-empirical non-empirical
	Study's motivation: to propose a business paradigm that allows and enables the integration of environmental ethics into business decisions while creating a competitive advantage through the use of an ethical framework based on classical American pragmatism.		
	Findings: By taking a truly pragmatic financial approach, not the constricted view we sometimes identify as "pragmatic," we can see the possibilities that emerge in the most concrete and consequential financial calculations. The opportunity for creating competitive advantage is there for firms that move quickly to outpace rivals and the regulatory environment to create lasting, values-based relationships within their supply chain and customers.		