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# Problematics of Global Accounting: Sustainability And Resilience in Private And Public Sector

(Case Study Between Indonesia And Turkey)



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ISBN 978-623-120-825-5



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**Desain Sampul** : Eri Setiawan

**Tata Letak** : Meuthia Rahmi Ramadani

**ISBN** : 978-623-120-825-5

Diterbitkan oleh : **EUREKA MEDIA AKSARA, JUNI 2024**  
**ANGGOTA IKAPI JAWA TENGAH**  
**NO. 225/JTE/2021**

**Redaksi:**

Jalan Banjaran, Desa Banjaran RT 20 RW 10 Kecamatan Bojongsari  
Kabupaten Purbalingga Telp. 0858-5343-1992

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Cetakan Pertama : 2024

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## FOREWORD OF WRITER

In the name of Allah SWT, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, we offer praise and thanksgiving for His presence, who has bestowed His grace, guidance, and inayah upon us, so that we can complete this book so that it can be presented to readers. In this book we try to discuss in more depth the topic "*Problematics of Global Accounting: Sustainability and Resilience in Private and Public Sector (Case Study Between Indonesia and Turkey)*".

In this book contains with 5 Unit :

- Unit 1 Developing Green Economy: Comparison Between Indonesia and Turkey
- Unit 2 Accounting for Sustainability: Lessons from Indonesia and Turkey
- Unit 3 Sustainability and Resilience in Megacities: Global Financial Centers
- Unit 4 Deep Dive into Governance: Anti-Fragile Systems
- Unit 5 Deep Dive into Economic Resilience: Green Pass

We also want to express our gratitude to all parties who have helped and supported us during the process of writing this book. This book was prepared with the aim of providing deeper insight into various cases as a prerequisite for the Global Accounting Problems Seminar Course.

Hopefully, this book can provide inspiration, better understanding, and contribute to accounting knowledge.

Writer team

## FOREWORD OF EDITOR

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim

The editor would like to express congratulations and high appreciation to the authors who have successfully completed this book on time. The contents of this book provide insight into global problems or cases related to the sustainability and resilience of the accounting field, especially in Indonesia and Turkey, from two sides, namely Financial Accounting and Public Accounting. From the contents of this book, it can be seen that the author's efforts were very serious in writing and expressing the results of his thoughts starting from the introduction, content or discussion, to the conclusion.

Hopefully this book will provide added value for students and readers, and will be proof of the success of writing scientific work in the field of Accounting and can be criticized to produce conducive scientific thinking.

Editor

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# UNIT

# 1

## DEVELOPING GREEN ECONOMY: COMPARISON BETWEEN INDONESIA AND TURKEY

### A. Introduction

Currently, humanity's struggle against nature has reached the point where nature has been objectified and dominated by resource exploitation because we are faced with major problems such as the reduction of natural resources, destruction of the climate-ozone layer of glaciers, changing seasonal rhythms, global warming; decreasing agricultural land and increasingly negative conditions caused by increasing human population. This problem threatens the lives of all living creatures in nature itself (Kayahan, 2016). The U.N. "Rio+20" conference in June 2012 renewed global interest in the competitiveness of environmental sustainability and economic growth. The green economy concept is an optimistic view regarding the integration of economic growth and environmental stability, and environmentally friendly economic growth itself must be carried out to replace new economic opportunities (Odugbesan et al., 2021).

The term green economy was originally used in a report published in 1989, which showed how the economy could be a driving force in solving problems such as environmental policy, tropical deforestation, and resource depletion in developing countries (Denona & Grdic, 2020). The term "green" is associated with green political ideology, which emphasizes the participation of democracy and grassroots activists in achieving environmental goals (Masdar et al., 2022). Since 2008, the term has continued to focus on how policy responds to escalating

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# UNIT

# 2

## ACCOUNTING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: LESSONS FROM INDONESIA AND TURKEY

### A. Introduction

#### 1. General Description

Accounting can be defined as an information system that produces reports to all parties involved in economic activities and company conditions (Pontoh, 2013). In general, accounting includes various processes such as recording, classifying, summarizing, managing and presenting data, transactions and events related to economic activities. Accounting helps company management strategically plan future expenses to maximize profits.

One of the functions of accounting is providing financial reports, which are useful for providing information to assess a company's performance regarding existing changes. Then, accounting is used to protect assets, and accounting is also used to identify, record and report all economic events (Ardhianto, 2019). Talking about accounting in Turkey generally involves accounting practices and ideas that apply to the country's political and government systems, including Sharia accounting, the Ottoman Empire, and the presidential system. There are four points in terms of accounting in Turkey, including sharia accounting, the Ottoman Empire, political transition, and the presidential system (Achdar & Nur, 2022).

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# UNIT

# 3

## SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE IN MEGACITIES: GLOBAL FINANCIAL CENTERS

### A. Introduction

Researchers provide different understandings of megacities. It has been now that there has been a consensus regarding the criteria for a city to be called a megacity. Some opinions suggest setting a minimum threshold for the population to be categorized as megacities. However, other opinions also determine qualitative characteristics about a city that make it different from other cities so that it can be grouped as megacities.

The definition of megacities varies based on the population threshold that a city has, ranging from four million (Dogan & Kasarda, 1988) to eight million (Gilbert, 1996) to ten million (United Nations, 2018). However, according to Gilbert (1996), this threshold has no theoretical basis, which shows that the problems faced by cities with smaller populations are different from those faced by cities with denser populations. In addition, there are difficulties in calculating the population of a city because population data is calculated based on a certain area. At the same time, the development of megacities can cross these boundaries (Sorensen & Okata, 2011).

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# UNIT

# 4

## DEEP DIVE INTO GOVERNANCE: ANTI-FRAGILE SYSTEMS

### A. Introduction

#### 1. Definition

##### a. Disaster-Risk Management

According to UNDRR, Disaster-risk management is the implementation of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risks, reduce disaster risks existing risks and managing remaining risks strengthen resilience and reduce disaster losses.

##### b. Anti-Fragile System

Antifragility is a system property that increases its ability to evolve due to stressors, shocks, volatility, noise, errors, attacks, or failures (Taleb, 2012).

Antifragile is a quality-based approach that tries to assess the vulnerability of a system by determining whether it has fragile, robust, or antifragile qualities (Maoza et al., 2020).

Important Lessons from Antifragile (Readreadsnippet,2023):

- 1) Understanding Antifragility: Unlike fragile systems easily damaged by stress and resilient systems that resist change, antifragile systems improve and thrive under stress and instability.
- 2) Embracing Disorder: Some systems, including economies, businesses, and even our bodies, can

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# UNIT

# 5

## DEEP DIVE INTO ECONOMIC RESILIENCE: GREEN PASS

### A. Introduction

#### 1. Background

Countries worldwide are trying to restore the economy, which has stalled for more than a year due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To revive the tourism industry's economy, all countries are implementing a kind of regulation related to the Coronavirus, namely vaccine passports (vaccine passports).

Many countries, including Finland and Germany, expressed interest in the concept. Vaccine passports are seen as a potential way to enable faster economic recovery from large-scale lockdowns that apply to the entire population (especially in the travel and tourism industry), increase the confidence of people concerned about their health and safety, and incentivize vaccination to a population has the potential to achieve "herd immunity" (Asi, 2021)

In May 2020, Chile began issuing "release certificates" to patients who had recovered from COVID-19, but "the documents do not yet state immunity" (Lofgren, 2020). Many countries, including Finland, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States, expressed interest in the concept.

Royal Society published a report on February 19, 2021, in which the report's lead author, Professor Melinda Mills, Director of the Leverhulme Center for Demographic Sciences at the University of Oxford, said, "Understanding the utility

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