

The government is interested in implementing procedures and policies to try and mitigate the environmental impact and preserve the resources in order to contribute to an increase in the gross domestic product and add economic value to the nation in the form of interesting companies. It is deemed pertinent to operations in contemporary systems, both locally and globally, where we witness a decentralization and globalization of logistical support in the product and service development within the supply chain, an indication of green logistics, which holds that making the best use of resources, both financial and time-wise, is crucial to generating actual value to the macro economy and finance (Lehtonen, 2004). To develop a green economy through green logistics, all people, businesses, and governmental sectors must also fulfill their social obligations by contributing to the integration and interaction of all activities (Kumar, 2015). Companies play a significant role in advocating for appropriate environmentally-friendly operating processes that are consistent with the competitive environment in the market, as their operations and corporate policies have the potential to produce negative environmental indicators if they spiral out of control. But in recent times, there has been a noticeable rise in the significance of the social environment, which is now a crucial component of green logistics, as well as the emergence and development of the financial and economic sectors, which are now integral parts of a nation's monetary and fiscal policies. Because losses must be anticipated and accounted for, there needs to be a greater understanding of the probable environmental circumstances that could have an impact on the monetary and fiscal policies of the nation (McKinnon, Browne & Whiteing, 2010). This is because there has been an increased interest in recent years in influencing the financial-economic, social, and environmental activities, which could have an extended macroeconomic impact on the economy (Hans, 2011). Additionally, the business sector has put greater effort into creating plans to address the environmental crisis, paying attention to green logistics and taking various steps to protect the nation's resources as well as the institution (Diabat & Govindan, 2011). Businesses that are involved in the creation of monetary policies connect operations from different industrial, financial, service, and insurance sectors within the green logistics channel. As a result, businesses dealing with green logistics must manage both internal and external elements that have a significant impact on them (Kleindorfer, Singhal & Van Wassenhove, 2005). In order to avoid resource loss and waste and to achieve a green economy, businesses and nations striving for sustainable development have been impacted by the current issues. In this sense, the environment has gained significance and can reveal the secrets to a company's success or failure, depending on how accurately it analyzes environmental factors. Green logistics influences the financial statements by accounting for the cost element, the cost components, and their direct impact on corporate profitability. As a result of growing globalization, businesses are stepping up their efforts to integrate their operations. A robust cash index can support the development of the nation's economy if there is a robust supply chain (Markley & Davis, 2007). In other words, its goal is to lower logistics costs and increase profits in order to maintain sustainable development (Piecyk & Alan, 2010).