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The Economic Dimension of Sustainable Development Accounting and its Impact on Capital Budgeting Decisions (A field study on Some Sudanese industrial companies in Khartoum state)

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ABSTRACT

The study basically aimed to investigate the impact of the economic dimension of sustainable development accounting on capital budgeting decisions and to know the extent of interest in the economic dimension of sustainable development accounting among institutions in Sudanese business environment. To achieve this objective, (50) questionnaires used to collect data from the sample of the study's community which represented in the employees of Some Sudanese industrial companies in Khartoum state and it was (100%) collected and analyzed. The study adopted the descriptive analytical approach and the historical approach. And the study found several results, among which is that, reducing costs and improving the company's economic position helps to rationalize capital budgeting decisions, and measuring the ratio of total investment to gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions. The study recommended that, there is a need to increase the awareness of sustainable development accounting among the employees in Sudanese business institutions through seminars.

Key word: Sustainable development accounting, capital budgeting decisions

1. METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

1.1. Introduction

Capital budgeting considered as the most important types of planning budgets that institutions rely on in planning their future projects and achieving their desired goals. Therefore, rationalizing decisions of capital budgeting became an important issue for the management of any institution, given that proper planning for future projects necessarily means obtaining the required results. And the economic dimension of sustainable development accounting, along with other dimensions, is one of the most important methods that institutions adopt to rationalize their capital budgeting decisions. Therefore this study came to address the economic dimension of sustainable development accounting and its impact on capital budgeting decisions in Sudanese business environment.

1.2. The study's Problem

The problem of the study represented in the fact that some business institutions operating in the Sudanese environment do not care about the economic dimension of sustainable development accounting when preparing their capital budgets, probably because they are not familiar with sustainable development accounting and its various dimensions. Therefore, the problem can be summarized into the following questions:

Q1. Is there any statistically significant relationship between the economic measures for sustainable development accounting and capital budgeting decisions?

Q2. Is there any statistically significant relationship between the economic indicators of sustainable development accounting and capital budgeting decisions?

1.3. Importance of the study

The scientific importance of the study lies in that it is (according to the researcher's knowledge) one of the rare studies that dealt with the relationship between the economic dimension of sustainable development accounting and capital budgeting in Sudanese business environment. It also contributes to providing valuable information to students and researchers in scientific libraries about the variables of the study. As for the practical importance of the study, it lies in explaining how to rationalize decisions related to capital budgeting using the use of economic dimension of sustainable development accounting.

1.4. Objectives of the study

The study aimed to achieve the following:

1.4.1. To increase the knowledge about the concept of sustainable development accounting and its various dimensions advantages and economic procedures.

1.4.2. To know the extent of interest in the economic dimension of sustainable development accounting among institutions in Sudanese business environment.

1.4.3. To clarify the relationship between the economic dimensions of sustainable development accounting and capital budgeting decisions.

1.4.4. To encourage Sudanese institutions to pay attention to the economic dimension of sustainable development accounting and to get advantages from its indicators in rationalizing their capital budgeting decisions.

1.5. Hypotheses of the Study

To achieve the objectives of the study, the following hypotheses were tested:

H1: There is a statistically significant relationship between the economic measures of sustainable development accounting and capital budgeting decisions.

H2: There is a statistically significant relationship between the economic indicators of sustainable development accounting and capital budgeting decisions.

1.6. Methodology of the study

The study adopted the descriptive analytical approach and the historical approach. The questionnaire was used to collect data from Some Sudanese industrial companies in Khartoum state.

1.7. Sources of data collection

The primary sources are the questionnaire form, while the secondary sources are the references, scientific periodicals, theses related to the subject of the study, and the Internet.

1.8. The limits of the study

The spatial limits represented in some Sudanese industrial companies in Khartoum state, while the time limit is the year 2022.

2. PREVIOUS STUDIES

Hereafter, and for the purposes of this study, the researchers reviewed some prior studies related to the study's variables.

The study of **(Farah, Altinkaya, 2018, 27-37)** [1] aimed to investigate the relationship between capital budgeting decisions and profitability in

manufacturing firms. The findings of the study showed evidence of that there is significant and positive correlation between five dimensions of capital budgeting decisions and profitability of the organizations, it is also set up that there was relationship between the independent variables of capital budgeting decisions and profitability of the companies on which the study was applied. While the study of **(Nechita, 2019, 520-536)** [2] aimed to present the current context of sustainable development worldwide, as well as to conduct qualitative analysis of the efforts made by standard setting bodies, representatives of accounting profession and professionals in the field, based on the public reports prepared and the studies conducted by the latter on sustainable development. The study results showed that taking steps to ensure sustainability for future generations is a necessity and concern for bodies and organizations that exert influence at an international level, and accounting through all its stakeholders – higher education institutions, researchers, accountants, standard setting bodies – can significantly support this goal. Also, the study of **(Michelon, et. al., 2020, 1-13)** [3] aimed to is to identify the research opportunities in capital budgeting. Main findings of the study is that capital budgeting is not shown as a macro research area for the researchers, few authors have developed research with the same scopes or few of them still research on the theme and there is evidence that some organizational characteristics affect the use of less or more sophisticated practices. As for, the study of **(Dasari, et. al., 2021, 357-369)** [4] aimed to know the process of capital budgeting, study the techniques of capital budgeting and to know the importance of capital budgeting. The study found that every organization has pre-determined set of objective and goals but reaching those objectives and goals only by proper planning and executing of the plans economically, it indicates that present capital budgeting practices being applied in the companies in India are coming by and by on the international lines. As that, the study of **(Ozili, 2022, 1-15)** [5] aimed to highlights the motivation for sustainability accounting, the definition of sustainability accounting, th[e objectives of sustainability accounting and the tools of sustainability accounting. The findings are significant in that they show that sustainability accounting can provide a reporting framework that allows organizations to commit significant resources to promote continuing sustainability in the interest of society and the environment.

Referring to previous studies, the researchers note that the studies of (Farah, Altinkaya, 2018), (Michelon, et. al., 2020), and (Dasari, et. al., 2012), concentrated on investigating capital budgeting and decisions related to, while the studies of (Nechita, 2019) and (Ozili, 2022), concentrated on sustainability accounting and issued related to, while the current study differ from those studies by addressing the role of sustainability accounting in rationalizing capital budgeting decisions.

3. THE ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTING

3.1 Definition of sustainable development accounting

Sustainable development accounting is defined as an information system concerned with the functions of measuring the environmental, social and economic performance of the company and reporting on the results of this measurement in order to ensure the evaluation of its contributions in achieving sustainable development [6]. Sustainable development accounting is also defined as the process of extracting, analyzing and using environmental and social information monetary values with the aim of improving environmental, social and economic performance [7].

The researchers can define sustainable development accounting as one of the modern trends in accounting that is concerned with the environmental and social costs incurred by the institutions to achieve sustainable development in addition to the economic costs of its activities.

3.2 Concept of the economic dimension of sustainable development accounting

The economic dimension of sustainable development accounting means continuous reductions in the levels of wasteful consumption of energy and natural resources by improving the level of efficiency and making a radical change in the way of life [8], that's because the sustainable

development accounting is an important and encouraging factor to raise the level of production and achieve economic growth at all levels by focusing on environmentally friendly industries to achieve sustainable development projects, as well industries that do not take into account the environmental side effects will lose consumer confidence in the long-term [9]. The economic dimension includes sustainability with regard to the rights of stakeholders in relation to the institution and with regard to the national and global economy; this includes economic and other market indicators, and indirect economic effects, while the environmental dimension includes sustainability indicators related to materials, energy, water, pollution, transportation, products and services [10].

The researchers believe that the economic dimension of sustainable development accounting expresses all the economic elements of sustainable development and accounting for it in order to achieve the goals of other sustainable development accounting dimensions.

The importance of the economic dimension of sustainable development accounting is that the current generations must be equitable with future generations, and they must leave a balance of resources similar to or better than the balance they inherited. As well as taking into account the limited capacity of the environment to absorb waste, as well as the use of a sustainable proceeds of renewable resources [9]. Also the policies of economic growth and environmental protection are not contradictory, but on the contrary, they are strongly linked. Modern technological innovations and clean technology are a solution to environmental problems represented by pollution and increasing consumption of energy [11].

The researchers believe that sustainable development represents one of the most prominent concerns of contemporary economic life, and therefore the economic dimension of sustainable development accounting is an important factor in achieving sustainable development goals and institutions' goals at the same time.

4. CAPITAL BUDGETING

4.1 Concept of capital budgeting

The capital budget is a quantitative and sequential plan for investment activities in the coming period, and thus it is considered a planning and control program for the financial management, the investment plan that allows planning and monitoring these activities [12], it is also defined as the investment spending plan in fixed and integrated scientific assets, which the financial management aspires to analyze investment projects and take the necessary decisions [13].

The researchers can define the capital budgeting as a plan for capital expenditure on fixed assets that are prepared by the financial departments in the institutions based on the analysis of projects to take the necessary decisions to include some of them in the pre-prepared plan.

4.2. The importance of capital budgeting

The importance of capital budgeting is represented into the following [14]:

4.2.1. It enables the application of the principle of responsibility's centralization and control's centralization at the same time, as it provides the administration with a tool that achieves the delegation of powers without losing its control over those responsible for implementation.

4.2.2. Helping managers to set realistic goals by drawing future plans and policies that ensure the achievement of goals.

4.2.3. It helps management to take necessary precautions for possible conditions and to adapt to it.

4.2.4. It is the management tool in coordinating, communicating and controlling the various aspects of activity.

It is clear to the researchers that the basic condition for the success of the budgeting system in practical application is the executives' acceptance and use of budgeting.

4.3. Objectives of capital budgeting

The objectives of capital budgeting are [15]:

4.3.1. The investment planning budget helps in evaluating investment projects financially so that the management can take a rational decision, which is based on the following rule: "The project is accepted if the total cash flows expected from it are higher than its original cost." In other words, the project is accepted if it increases the value of owners' equity.

4.3.2. To help in planning and controlling investment projects that result in adding new fixed assets (land, buildings, machineries and equipment, furniture, equipment and transportation) or developing and replacing old assets in line with contemporary technological developments, and cost estimates include both investment expenditures and funding sources expected for implementation.

4.3..3. It contributes to provide the management with financial data and information that helps in determining the two previous issues under different alternative circumstances analyzed on a time basis so that it can choose the best projects, or take the decision to accept or reject the project.

It is clear to researchers that the main objective of capital budgeting is to assist decision makers in rationalizing decisions on long-term investments by providing appropriate information.

4.4. Capital budgeting techniques and decision related to

There are many methods that are used to differentiate between investment projects or investment in fixed assets, and its [4]:

4.4.1. Payback Period: This method simply tries to determine the length of time in which an investment pays back its original cost.

If the payback period is less than or equal to the cutoff period, the investment would be acceptable and vice-versa. Thus, its main focus is on cost recovery or liquidity.

4.4.2. Net Present Value (NPV): The NPV method is applied by discounting all the cash flows from a project back to time 0 using an appropriate discount rate. A positive NPV implies that the project is adding value to the firm's bottom line and therefore when comparing projects, the higher the NPV the better.

4.4.3. Internal Rate of Return: The Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is the discount rate which forces the sum of all the discounted cash flows from a project to equal 0. The decision rule that would be applied is as follows:

Accept if IRR > hurdle rate

Reject if IRR < hurdle rate

4.4.4. Profitability Index: It is another method that depends on the discounting of cash flows, as it is often used when the cost of capital investment is different between the investment projects under study. The profitability index is extracted by the following equation [1]:

Profitability index = present value of cash inflow ÷ present value of cash inflow out

The decision rule under this method is to reject the project that achieves a profitability index less than one correct, and in the case of rationing funds or in the case of heterogeneous projects in which the profitability index is greater than one correct, the project with the largest profitability index is the best project.

4.4.5. Average Accounting Return: It can be calculated by the following equation:

Accounting rate of return = average net profit ÷ book value

Decision rule: If the company's target accounting rate of return is less than the calculated accounting rate of return, the investment is acceptable, but if the company's target accounting rate of return is greater than the calculated accounting rate of return, the investment is not acceptable.

It is clear for the researchers that net present value (NPV) is characterized by being economic techniques and may help in ranking projects with various sizes, time periods, and all levels of risk. Also, capital budgeting decisions depend on the method used in capital budgeting.

5. THE ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTING AND RATIONALIZING CAPITAL BUDGETING DECISIONS

The relationship of economic indicators or the economic dimension of sustainable development accounting to rationalizing capital budgeting decisions is represented into the following [16]:

5.1. Per capita gross domestic product: It is one of the driving force indicators of economic growth, and it measures the level and volume of total production. Although it does not fully measure sustainable development, it represents an important component of the quality of life.

5.2. Ratio of total investment to gross domestic product: This indicator means spending on additions to the fixed assets of the economy as a percentage of GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT. This indicator measures the ratio of investment to production.

5.3. Current account balance as a percentage of gross domestic products: this indicator measures a percentage of gross domestic products [17].

5.4. Total external debt as a percentage of gross domestic products: This indicator measures the degree of indebtedness of countries and helps assess their debt sustainability.

The researchers believe that the use of economic indicators as measures of the economic components of social development contributes to rationalizing capital budgeting.

6. FIELD STUDY

6.1. Field study procedures

The statistical program (SPSS) was used to analyze the data and reach the objectives set within the framework of this study, and it was based on the significance level (5%) corresponding to confidence (95%) to interpret the results of the tests that were conducted. Several statistical methods have been used, the most important of which are the reliability test (Cronbach alpha), descriptive and analytical statistical methods, percentages and the t-test.

6.1.1. Study's community and sample: The study community consists of the employees of the Some Sudanese industrial companies in Khartoum state. As for the study sample, it was chosen randomly, where the questionnaire was distributed randomly to a number of the company's employees, and the sample size was determined with the help of expert arbitrators to include various job titles and administrative levels in the Some Sudanese industrial companies in Khartoum state. (50) Questionnaires were distributed. All of them were retrieved at a percentage of 100%, and this percentage is considered very large from a statistical point of view, which leads to the acceptance of the results of the study and its circulation to the study community, and to come up with accurate results as much as possible, the researchers were keen on the diversity of the study sample members, and this diversity in the characteristics of the respondents is related to their opinions about the economic dimension of sustainable development accounting and its impact on capital budgeting decisions.

6.1.2. Stability and validity of the study tool: To ensure the apparent honesty of the questionnaire and the validity of its statements in terms of wording and clarity, the questionnaire was presented to a number of academic arbitrators and specialists in the field of study, and after the questionnaire was returned from the arbitrators, the amendments that were suggested to it were made. The stability test of the questionnaire statements was conducted using Cronbach-alpha and the result was (0.926), which means that there is stability in the data as shown in table (1) below:

Table (1): Alpha Cronbach coefficient of the questionnaire

No	Axis	Number of ferries	Stability(constancy)
1	First hypothesis	6	0.901
2	Second hypothesis	6	0.892
5	Total statements	12	0.926

Source: Information obtained from the output of SPSS program, 2022

The above table shows that the Cronbach coefficient for all the terms of the questionnaire is (0.926), which is high and the reference to the terms of the questionnaire is that the increase in the value of the Cronbach coefficient means increasing the credibility of the data. This means that the measure measures what is measured.

6.2. Data analysis and hypothesis testing

The hypotheses were tested by finding the weighted arithmetic means (answer power) and standard deviations for each of the questionnaire statements. All of these hypotheses are descriptive questions, according to the five-point Likert scale, as the variable that expresses the options (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly Disagree) ordinal scale, and weighted averages are calculated according to Likert scale through a number of steps, namely: Firstly, assign each value in the Likert scale a specific weight (Strongly Agree 5, Agree 4, Neutral3, Disagree 2, Strongly Disagree 1), secondly find the result by multiplying the number of the sample by the weight, and in the third step find the sum of the totals of multiplication results, then find the arithmetic mean by dividing the sum of the totals of multiplication results in the previous step / the number of the sample, to get the arithmetic mean. For the purpose of analyzing the sample, there is a so-called hypothetical average, which is equal to the sum of the weights divided by their number (the scale items), that is, the hypothetical mean = (5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1) /5 = 3. Accordingly, the averages were distributed according to their positive or negative deviation from the hypothetical mean, and the distribution of the averages becomes as follows (1 to 1.79 strongly disagree, from 1.80 to 2,59 disagree, from 2.60 to 3.39 neutral, from 3.40 to 4.19 agree, and from 4.20 to 5 strongly agree).

6.3. The first hypothesis testing

H1: There is a statistically significant relationship between the economic measures of sustainable development accounting and capital budgeting decisions.

Table (2): The frequency distribution of the responses of the sample members of the study for the first hypothesis terms

No	sentences	Frequency and percentage%									
		Strongly Disagree		disagree		neutral		Agree		Strongly agree	
		f	P	f	p	f	p	f	P	f	P
1	Continuous reductions in the levels of wasteful consumption of energy and natural resources helps to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	3	6%	3	6%	9	18%	10	20%	25	50%
2	The ability to raise the level of production and achieve economic growth at all levels helps to rationalize capital budget decisions	3	6%	3	6%	8	16%	12	24%	24	48%
3	Rational use of depleted non-renewable resources helps to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	4	8%	4	8%	7	14%	15	30%	20	40%
4	Finding a balance between the economic system and the environment without depleting resources helps to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	5	10%	1	2%	6	12%	9	18%	29	58%
5	Preserving natural resources for future generations helps to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	5	10%	5	10%	1	2%	15	30%	24	48%
6	Reducing costs and improving the company's economic position helps to rationalize capital	4	8%	4	8%	9	18%	14	28%	19	38%

	budgeting decisions										

Source: Information obtained from the output of SPSS program, 2022

It is clear to the researchers from Table (2) regarding the recurring distribution of the answers of the study sample members to the statements of the first hypothesis which states that (there is a statistically significant relationship between the economic measures of sustainable development accounting and capital budgeting decisions), that the majority of the answers were at the levels of "agree" and "strongly agree" .

Table (3): The mean and the mode of the responses of the sample members of the study for the terms of the first hypothesis

No	Sentences	Mean	Mode	interpretation
1	Continuous reductions in the levels of wasteful consumption of energy and natural resources helps to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	4.03	5	Strongly agree
2	The ability to raise the level of production and achieve economic growth at all levels helps to rationalize capital budget decisions	4.08	5	Strongly agree
3	Rational use of depleted non-renewable resources helps to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	4.01	5	Strongly agree
4	Finding a balance between the economic system and the environment without depleting resources helps to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	4.15	5	Strongly agree
5	Preserving natural resources for future generations helps to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	4.00	5	Strongly agree
6	Reducing costs and improving the company's economic position helps to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	4.42	5	Strongly agree

Source: Information obtained from the output of SPSS program, 2022

In Table (3) we note that the descriptive statistics of the first hypothesis terms, which states (There is a statistically significant relationship between the economic measures of sustainable development accounting and capital budgeting decisions), the researchers note that, the Arithmetic mean is in the range between (4.00 – 4.42) and the mode is in the range of (5). According to the five-digit Likert scale, the individuals answers are strongly agree.

Table (4): Test Chi – square for first hypothesis

No	Sentences	Chi-square	Degree of freedom	Statistical significance
1	Continuous reductions in the levels of wasteful consumption of energy and natural resources helps to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	87.64	2	.000
2	The ability to raise the level of production and achieve economic growth at all levels helps to rationalize capital budget decisions	89.42	1	.000
3	Rational use of depleted non-renewable resources helps to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	102.65	1	.000
4	Finding a balance between the economic system and the environment without depleting resources helps to rationalize	94.91	1	.000

	capital budgeting decisions			
5	Preserving natural resources for future generations helps to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	79.98	1	.000
6	Reducing costs and improving the company's economic position helps to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	100.65	2	.000

Source: Information obtained from the output of SPSS program, 2022

In order to test the validity of the hypothesis, which states "There is a statistically significant relationship between the economic measures of sustainable development accounting and capital budgeting decisions" the Chi – square test was used for the axis expressions. The values of the Chi – square calculated as follows; (87.64 – 89.42 – 102.65 – 94.91 – 79.98 – 100.65) With degrees of freedom (1-2), and with the statistical significance for all terms (0.00), When comparing the level of statistical significance with the permissible level of significance (0.05) the researchers note that the level of statistical significance is less than the level of morale, which means there are differences of statistical significance of the terms of the hypothesis and the hypothesis achieved.

6.4. Second hypothesis Testing

H2: There is a statistically significant relationship between the economic indicators of sustainable development accounting and capital budgeting decisions.

Table (5): The frequency distribution of the responses of the sample members of the study for the first hypothesis terms

No	Sentences	Frequency and percentage%									
		Strongly Disagree		disagree		Neutral		Agree		Strongly agree	
		f	P	f	p	f	P	f	P	F	p
1	Measuring per capita gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	5	10%	5	10%	6	12%	11	22%	23	46%
2	Measuring the ratio of total investment to gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	2	4%	3	6%	5	10%	13	26%	27	54%
3	Measuring the current account balance as a percentage of gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	2	4%	1	2%	8	16%	10	20%	29	58%
4	Measuring the total external debt as a percentage of gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	3	6%	2	4%	10	20%	15	30%	20	40%
5	Measuring net official development assistance used as a percentage of gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	2	4%	5	10%	7	14%	12	24%	24	48%
6	Using economic indicators as measures of the economic component of social	4	8%	4	8%	8	16%	13	26%	21	42%

	development contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions										

Source: Information obtained from the output of SPSS program, 2022

It is clear to the researchers from Table (5) regarding the recurring distribution of the answers of the study sample members to the statements of the second hypothesis which states that (there is a statistically significant relationship between the economic indicators of sustainable development accounting and capital budgeting decisions), that the majority of the answers were at the levels of "strongly agree" and "agree".

Table (6): The mean and the mode of the responses of the sample members of the study for the terms of the second hypothesis

No	Sentences	Mean	Mode	Explanation
1	Measuring per capita gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	4.09	5	Strongly Agree
2	Measuring the ratio of total investment to gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	4.02	5	Strongly Agree
3	Measuring the current account balance as a percentage of gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	4.01	5	Strongly Agree
4	Measuring the total external debt as a percentage of gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	4.13	5	Strongly Agree
5	Measuring net official development assistance used as a percentage of gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	4.28	5	Strongly Agree
6	Using economic indicators as measures of the economic component of social development contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	4.37	5	Strongly Agree

Source: Information obtained from the output of SPSS program, 2022

In the table (6) that showed the descriptive statistics of the first hypothesis terms, which states "There is a statistically significant relationship between the economic indicators of sustainable development accounting and capital budgeting decisions", the Arithmetic mean is in the range between (4.01 – 4.37) and the mode is in the range of (5). According to the five-digit Likert scale, the individuals answers are strongly agree.

Table (7): Test Chi - square second hypothesis

No	Sentences	Chi-square	Degree of freedom	Statistical significance
1	Measuring per capita gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	93.64	1	.000
2	Measuring the ratio of total investment to gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	89.61	1	.000
3	Measuring the current account balance as a percentage of gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	89.11	1	.000
4	Measuring the total external debt as a percentage of gross	79.66	1	.000

	domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions			
5	Measuring net official development assistance used as a percentage of gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	88.91	2	.000
6	Using economic indicators as measures of the economic component of social development contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions	100.25	2	.000

Source: Information obtained from the output of SPSS program, 2022

In order to test the validity of the hypothesis, which states "There is a statistically significant relationship between the economic indicators of sustainable development accounting and capital budgeting decisions", the Chi-square test was used for the axis expressions. The values of the Chi-square calculated as follows; (93.64 – 89.61 – 89.11 – 79.66 – 88.91 – 100.25) with degrees of freedom (1-2), and with the statistical significance for all terms (0.00). When comparing the level of statistical significance with the permissible level of significance (0.05) the researchers note that the level of statistical significance is less than the level of morale, which means there are differences of statistical significance of the terms of the hypothesis and the hypothesis achieved.

7. CONCLUSION

The study basically aimed to investigate the impact of the economic dimension of sustainable development accounting on capital budgeting decisions. And the results of the study concluded that using the economic measures of sustainable development accounting and the economic indicators of sustainable development accounting contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions. Also the study results revealed that measuring the ratio of total investment to Gross Domestic Product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions.

And because this study was applied to some Sudanese industrial companies in the state of Khartoum, the researchers suggest conducting further studies on the effects of accounting for sustainable development, but by applying it to sectors other than industrial and under better economic conditions.

8. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

After completing the theoretical frame work of the study and the filed study, the researcher found the following results:

8.1. Reducing costs and improving the company's economic position helps to rationalize capital budgeting decisions

8.2. Preserving natural resources for future generations helps to rationalize capital budgeting decisions

8.3. The ability to raise the level of production and achieve economic growth at all levels helps to rationalize capital budget decisions

8.4 Measuring the ratio of total investment to gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions

8.5. Measuring the current account balance as a percentage of gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions

8.6. Measuring net official development assistance used as a percentage of gross domestic product contributes to rationalize capital budgeting decisions

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the field study, the researchers recommend the following:

9.1. Need to increase the awareness of sustainable development accounting among the employees in Sudanese business institutions through seminars.

9.2. Encouraging the institutions in the Sudanese business environment to take advantages of the economic dimension of sustainable development accounting to rationalize their capital budgeting decisions.

9.3. More training for business institutions' accountant on how to use economic indicators of sustainable development accounting in rationalizing their capital budgeting decisions.

9.4. Increasing the awareness of the business institutions' managements for the need to rationalize their capital budgeting decisions by taking the necessary economic measures within the framework of sustainable development accounting.

9.5. Conducting more studies on the methods of accounting for sustainable development and its role in raising the efficiency of the financial performance of institutions.

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