

Intelligent Advanced Model Implementation of Green Financing Concept in the Financial Monitoring System for Enterprises Activity based on Sustainable Development

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Abstract: According to the information that was presented in the article, financial monitoring is used as a critical control point observation tool to minimise the threat to the nation's overall financial stability. It is explained how the company monitoring system is compatible with the goals of a sustainable and environmentally friendly economy. Internal financial monitoring is required in order to put green finance initiatives into action, and it is also used to evaluate how well these efforts are being carried out. According to the reports, the organization's financial monitoring system acts as a tool for accomplishing the goals of sustainable development and a green economy through resource efficiency, the institutions of production, financial resources, and human resources. This is the case because of how the system was designed. This assertion is backed up by the idea that the company's financial monitoring system acts as a tool for the purpose of accomplishing the aforementioned goals. It is essential to underline that the State Financial Monitoring Service has tight linkages to both the national and global sustainable development plan and that, in its fight against financial crime, it takes into account international norms. Both of these points are crucial to emphasise. The term "green financing" refers to an emerging subfield within the field of finance that is concerned with the question of how to strike a balance between the competing goals of increasing economic activity and increasing environmental protection. It is essential to place equal focus on each of these features. In addition to establishing the function of internal and governmental financial monitoring in green finance, the essay underlines the need to investigate the investment environment for the green economy. This requirement comes after the article outlined the importance of internal and governmental economic growth in green finance. The essay also underlines how essential it is to take into account the business climate while pursuing a green economy.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Green Financing, Financial Monitoring System, sustainable economy development.

1. Introduction

The capacity of enterprises to maintain their financial stability and achieve success is highly associated with the environment in which the firms operate, as well as the possibilities and growth prospects produced within the state. On the other hand, increasing the efficiency of corporate organisations is something that not only owners of capital and shareholders are interested in, but also

employees of enterprises, the government, and citizens of the state [1]. This is because increasing the effectiveness of corporate organisations benefits everyone involved. The external influences that have an effect on present India businesses and society are also a reflection of the cyclical growth of the economy in India and the prior historical events that took place. This is the case since these subsystems are interconnected and interdependent on one another. Therefore, contemporary businesses should make it a priority to transition to a style of management that places an emphasis on the conservation of resources, the ethical consumption of goods, the development of capital within the organisation, and the expansion of job opportunities. Representatives from businesses should seek out and make use of the resources required to establish a framework for tracking the achievement of these long-term development goals in order to construct a framework for monitoring their progress. Financial monitoring is one way that may be used to carry out an in-depth investigation into the degree to which the activities of any organisation, including green finance, fulfil the appropriate performance requirements. Conducting research on topics that might have an effect on the business ought to be an integral part of the process of running the system that monitors financial activities.

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The correctness of management decisions will afterwards be ensured as a result [2].

This strategy called for the establishment of a number of objective indicators in 2019, which were to be monitored carefully in order to get an accurate reading on the level of success achieved. Establishing a relationship between the objectives of financial monitoring and the aims of a

sustainable economy is vital if there is to be any hope of lowering the risks that are connected with green finance on both the national and corporate levels. It is also essential if there is to be any possibility at all of decreasing the risks that are associated with green finance. This is due to the fact that efficient management of business organisations, predicated on the provision of high-quality information assistance, is dependent upon it [3].

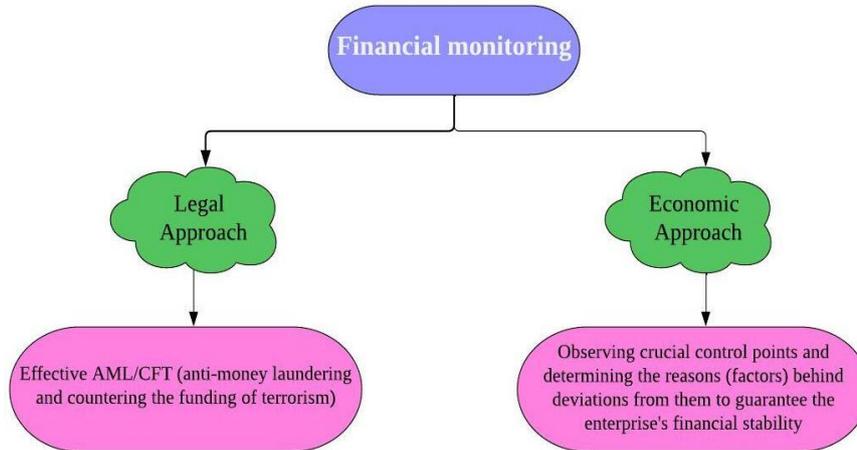


Fig 1: Financial monitoring

Figure 2 illustrates the many different application techniques that might be used for a technology such as corporate financial monitoring, depending on the goal that is being pursued and the many parties who are involved. Therefore, If financial monitoring is only intended to be used by the owners and management of the company (internal information users), then the company should put in place a suitable system that is the embodiment of an economic approach to the monitoring process and includes a set of analytical techniques for evaluating the

company's financial and operational indicators. If financial monitoring is intended to be used by external information users, then the company should put in place a suitable system that is the embodiment of an economic approach to the monitoring process. This is the case even if the business is only concerned with monitoring its own internal information users. In this scenario, the company must devise a suitable monitoring system that is also efficient with regard to financial resources in order to meet regulatory requirements [4].

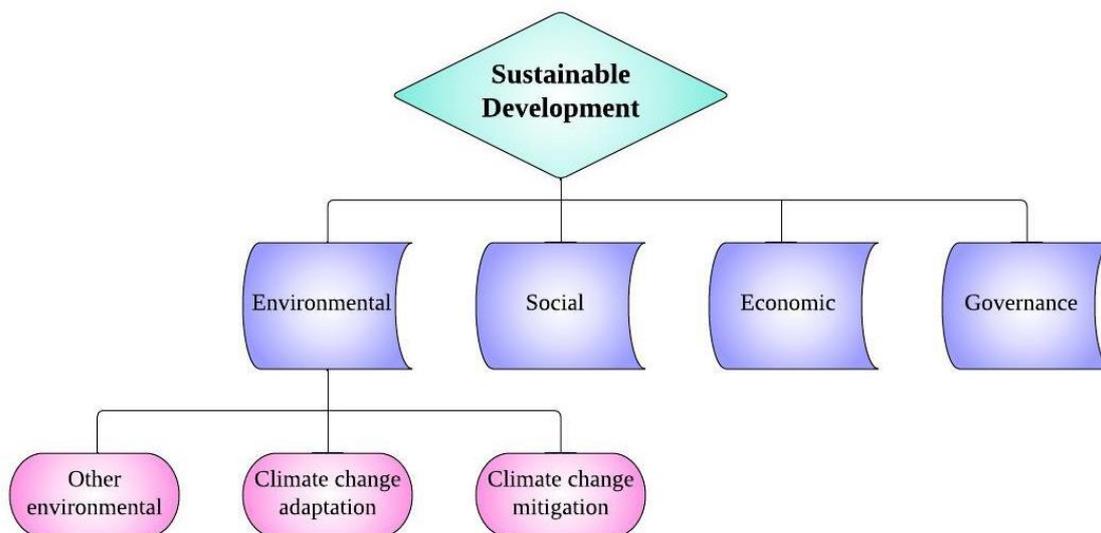


Fig 2: Approaches to the application of financial monitoring tools

2. Review of Literature

According to the information that was presented in the article, financial monitoring is used as a critical control

point observation tool to minimise the threat to the nation's overall financial stability. This goal may be accomplished by observing the financial markets. It is explained how the company monitoring system is

compatible with the goals of a sustainable and environmentally friendly economy. Internal financial monitoring is required in order to put green finance initiatives into action, and it is also used to evaluate how well these efforts are being carried out [5]. This monitoring is very necessary for any initiatives that include green money. According to the reports, the organization's financial monitoring system acts as a tool for accomplishing the goals of sustainable development and a green economy through resource efficiency, the institutions of production, financial resources, and human resources [6].

This assertion is backed up by the idea that the company's financial monitoring system acts as a tool for the purpose of accomplishing the aforementioned goals. As a consequence of this, raising an organization's capital and generating value-based key performance indicators (KPIs) are beneficial to the stakeholders of the organisation and attract environmentally friendly investment [7]. It is essential to underline that the State Financial Monitoring Service has tight linkages to both the national and global sustainable development plan and that, in its fight against financial crime, it takes into account international norms. Both of these points are crucial to emphasise. It is essential to place equal focus on each of these features [8]. Without regulations and financial control systems that are flexible enough to respond to risks and that comply to international standards, it would not be able to achieve transparency in environmentally beneficial initiatives. In addition to establishing the function of internal and governmental financial monitoring in green finance, the essay underlines the need to investigate the investment environment for the green economy. This requirement comes after the article outlined the importance of internal and governmental financial monitoring in green finance. The article also underlines how essential it is to take into account the business climate while pursuing a green economy [9].

The term "green financing" refers to an emerging subfield within the field of finance that is concerned with the question of how to strike a balance between the competing goals of increasing economic activity and increasing environmental protection. This term evaluates several ideas for reversing the ecological decrease in the atmospheric absorption of carbon as well as a wide range of ecologically friendly businesses, industries, and technology. Additionally, this phrase covers a broad variety of environmentally friendly businesses, industries, and technology [10]. In addition, this expression makes a reference to the testing of hypotheses that are designed to halt the degradation of the environment. Green finance is an essential component of the green carbon problem because it serves as a connection between the financial sector, the progress of environmental causes, and the

expansion of the economy. Green finance is a connecting element between the financial sector, environmental betterment, and economic progress [11].

Long-term sustainable development needs all three of these variables to be in place. The author of this essay places a special focus on the development of green finance policy and market mechanisms [12]. This is due to the fact that the notion being presented here is original. This article highlights the inherent contradictions between green finance and environmental protection in the context of achieving ecological balance and sustainable economic growth. It also presents several different opportunities for the mobilisation of private funds for environmentally friendly projects that may be implemented in Serbia. In the examination of green finance, both Serbia and Indonesia are compared to as well as contrasted with one another. The authors emphasise the differences between the economies of Indonesia and Serbia in order to demonstrate that Indonesia, as a representative of ASEAN, is much farther ahead of Serbia in terms of the concepts of green finance and sustainable development. They accomplish this by comparing and contrasting the two countries' GDPs. They do this by putting a focus on the gap that exists between the two countries [13].

Commercial banks in a variety of countries are adopting environmentally responsible finance as a core competitive strategy to advance sustainable development. The development of environmentally friendly financial services by commercial banks in Indian may be able to assist in the transformation of Indian economy while also enabling the banks to capitalise on opportunities in the market and pursue their own sustainable growth [14]. This paper presents a discussion on the current state of green finance development among commercial banks in Indian. It also provides an explanation of the concept of green finance as well as the process by which it is developed via the use of the research methods of theoretical analysis and case analysis. The process begins with the collection of information and data, followed by the analysis of countries with robust green finance trends and the compilation of successful reference bank experiences. On the basis of the current circumstances in Indian, a comprehensive summary of the factors that impede the expansion of commercial banks' green finance operations is presented, and suitable remedies are proposed [15-18].

2.1 Green Financial System – Market Green Financial Mechanisms

Over the past few years, the concept that the international monetary system ought to be actively supporting a system of sustainable development has seen significant growth in popularity among the general populace. Along with the growing need for assistance in promoting sustainable development and the urgency of such demands, the

concept of "green finance" has recently gained a significant amount of significance all over the world. This growth in significance has occurred over the course of the past few years. The private sector is essential for finding answers to serious environmental problems like as climate change, and the green finance industry makes it simpler for money to flow into enterprises that share its ideals [19-20]. As a direct result of this, the market for environmentally friendly finance now incorporates both market-based processes and financial solutions that contribute to the reduction of pollutant emissions. Trading permits to emit certain amounts of greenhouse gases is one of the most important approaches. Emissions trading is an example of a market-based strategy that might be used to cut down on pollution, such as the amount of greenhouse gases that are let out into the environment. Many times, market-based strategies are broken down into two distinct categories: baseline and trade systems, and cap and trade systems. There is a big difference in the approaches that are used by each of these systems in order to determine emission limits and hand out emission permits. In a system that consists of both a cap and a trading component, the authorised authorities are the ones who calculate the estimated emission restrictions for each and every emitter that is a part of the trading system. Because of the limitation imposed by this estimating restriction, the collection could only include a certain number of items for each company. Under the terms of the baseline and trade system, each and every firm is obligated to behave in accordance with the same limits [21-22].

In spite of the fact that the baseline-and-trade system for trading emissions is generally seen as being less successful, some flows and limitations are still in place today. More specifically, the issues are related to the distribution of emission permits, astronomically expensive administrative and legal expenses, unregulated and unpredictable permit price (possible solutions include "transaction-in-advance" or "forward"), and lastly, the potential for bribery and corruption in the system. The fundamental disadvantage of the cap-and-trade system is that more favourable environmental results would arise from the company's exact calculation of taxes on fuel emissions (Tax system). This is the primary downside of the cap-and-trade system. The primary difference between the tax system and the cap-and-trade emission trading system is that the former sets a limit on the total quantity of emissions that may be released at a given level, whilst

the latter allows for some leeway in terms of the costs of permits and penalties [23-24].

However, in order for the carbon trading system to be effectively put into place, it is necessary for the first step to be the fulfilment of a number of prerequisite conditions. First, there has to be a enough number of buyers and sellers who are actively participating in the market. If not a sufficient number of people participate, the supply and demand dynamics that determine the price of permits will not be effectively represented. The second criterion is that there may be only a little amount of money lost due to transaction fees during the sale of licences. As a direct consequence of this, there would be no incentive for either buyers or sellers to participate in commercial activity. Third, the effective operation of the trading system is dependent on a stringent legal framework for the issuing of emissions permits and, more generally, from the system of emissions monitoring, verification of emission reductions, and tracking emissions register (Emissions Trading). This is because the legal framework is necessary for the successful operation of the trading system. This is one of the requirements that must be met in order to participate in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. There have been a number of studies done on the issue of the impact and consequences that the green finance business has had on the surrounding environment. The major role that the green finance market is meant to play in the movement of funds that are associated with environmental protection is that of an intermediary. As a result, there is a chance that the green finance industry will contribute to greater overall levels of productivity. The circulation of currency funds is made possible by financial institutions that deal in monetary money. This makes it possible for commodities trade to take place in accordance with the requirements of the market. In conclusion, one of the most important instruments for macroeconomic management and control is the financial sector's awareness of its impact on the environment. Because of this, the green finance market has the potential to change the breadth, speed, and structure of economic growth as a result of its ability to influence the availability of capital. This, in turn, has the ability to change the total demand placed on society by making use of the financial leverage effect. Accessible examples of a variety of green finance goods, services, and financial processes are provided in Table 1, and the financial industry makes these examples available. Examples of these might include structural support and services, financial mechanisms and products, and financial practises and commodities [25-27].

Financial solution	instruments
Enhancing credit and risk management	Guarantees, Loss Reserves, Subordination.
facilitating transactions at scale	Securitization, Leasing, Warehousing.
agent for cooperation and aggregation	Local banks, ESCOs.

Financial solution	Instrument
Traditional Bank products	Equity, Loan.
Green finance	Green funds, Green Bond.
Co-investment	Institutional investors, Public & private funds
Financial solution	Instrument
Market making	Intermediation of environmental products such as emission permits, carbon credits, and renewable energy credits (RECs)
Transparency	Maintain disclosure requirements for investors, environmentally responsible banking, and asset classes, and act as a repository for disclosure rules.
Regulation	Help develop national regulatory frameworks for environmentally responsible finance and act as a gateway to international green capital markets.
Standards	maintain the standards for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, management of social and environmental risk, and the green bond.

Table 1: Examples of green finance and instruments

As shown in Figure 3, there are parameters that must be observed in order to ensure the protection of the environment and the success of green financial initiatives. This is due to the fact that the most common kind of

environmentally friendly funding, referred to as green investments, has to be positioned in connection to the goals of sustainable development [28-30].

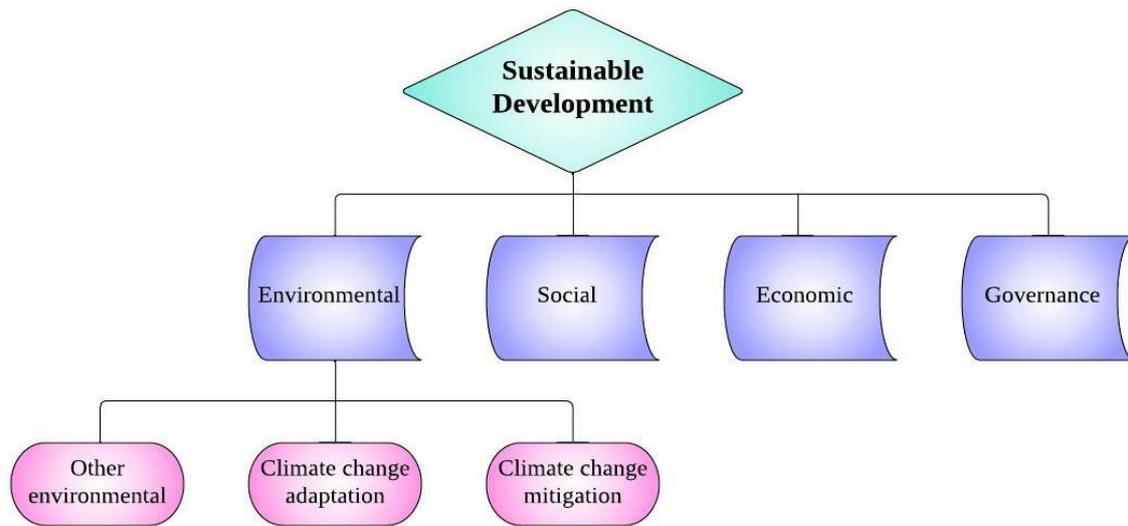


Fig 3: Green and Sustainable finance

It is essential to first build policy implementation in order to pick projects with the proper temporal structure in order to reconcile the conflict between green finance and environmental preservation. This may be accomplished by choosing projects that have the suitable temporal structure. This is the first step that has to be made in order to put an end to the argument. In order to modify the temporal structure of the project, it is possible that the relevant companies will be granted permission to issue financial commodities such as products of secularisation funds. Policies that promote sustainable development should foster the establishment of green finance and eco-finance, as well as markets for trading greenhouse gas

emissions and other markets relevant to environmental protection, in order to enhance market activity. This would also apply to markets for trading greenhouse gas emissions and other markets important to environmental protection. This should be done in conjunction with other major market expansions that are geared towards the preservation of the environment. The liquidity of environmentally responsible investments and any other assets that are pertinent should be promptly and instantly influenced. On the other hand, preserving the natural world calls for a significant investment of time. Both investing directly in environmentally "friendly projects" and investing in "green industries" need fairly lengthy

investment cycles because of the nature of the investments. In point of fact, it is very uncommon for infrastructure development projects to run out of money

during the first stages of investment, and restrictions around recycling are making it more difficult to "absorb" money for important initiatives [31].

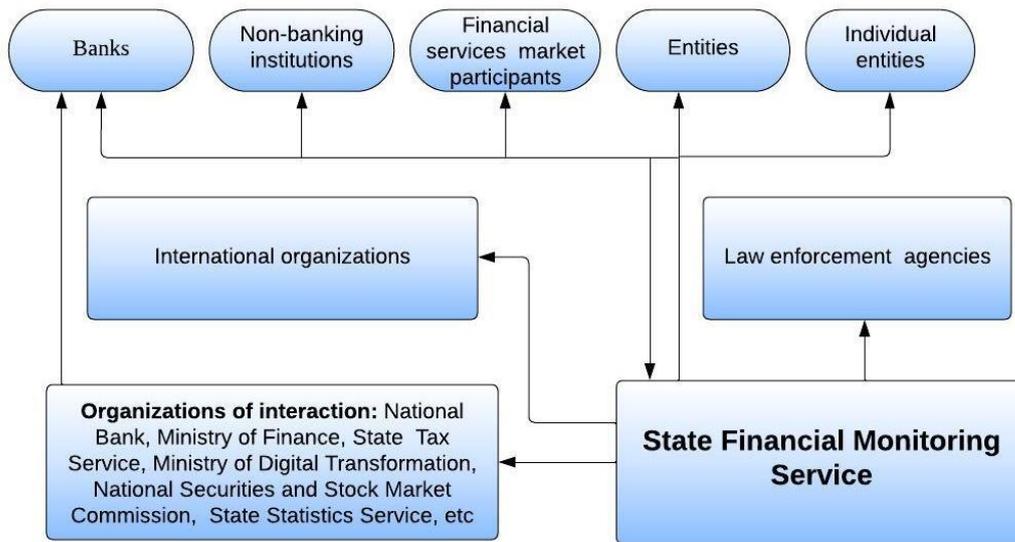


Fig 4: Primary and state financial monitoring system of business entities

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Policy-Based Fish

Due to the early stage of technology acceptance, green development projects may include significant degrees of technical risk (such as offshore wind power and waste-to-energy), as well as extended payback periods (such as urban infrastructure for energy efficiency). For example, the conversion of trash into energy and the use of offshore wind power. Due to the influence of stringent post-crisis laws and short-term economic goals, these investments are often undesirable to commercial enterprises. This might result in a "trap" of bad feedback, in which the challenges of procuring large-scale financing prevent the possibility of gaining technical advancements that would reduce risk and cost. Because of this, a vicious loop of negative feedback would be created. The so-called "valley of death" for investments is frequently traversed by policy-based financial institutions. These institutions are not constrained by short-term commercial goals and may develop the expertise to assess the development potential of environmentally friendly projects from a longer-term perspective using information gathered in the field. The phrase "valley of death" comes from the phrase "valley of

no return," which refers to the fact that investments in this area are unlikely to. This is so due to the fact that financial institutions that take a policy-based approach are not motivated by immediate profit goals. It is possible for financial institutions whose primary emphasis is policy to obtain quasi-public debt and make use of public funds in order to advance environmental projects that are both large and long-term in nature. The justification for taking on public risk is that policy-based financial institutions will generate information spillover effects for the entirety of the financial market if they take the lead in making investments in environmentally friendly development projects; they will also overcome the wait-and-see mentality of commercial FIs; and they will "crowd in" follow-up investments made by private capital. In other words, this will assist policy-based financial institutions in moving beyond the inclination of commercial financial institutions to "wait and see." According to research conducted by the Indian Green Investment Bank (2014), the institution is capable of generating 2.81 pounds of private capital for every pound that is contributed (see Table 1).

particulars	2020-21	2021-22	overall
Various projects	17	8	25
Capital invested	654	601	1255
Private money	1847	1706	3553
Sum of monies raised	2567	2287	4854
Ratio of mobilisation	2.17	2.59	2.65

Table 2: Green Investment Bank's Investment Performance

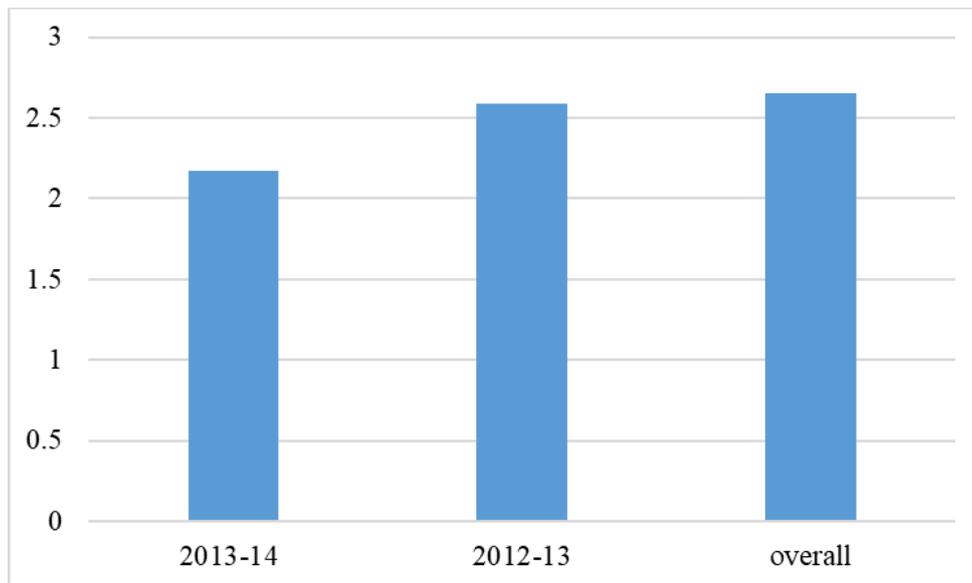


Fig 5: Green Investment Bank's Investment Performance

To finance policy-based financial institutions, it is possible to use either the sovereign credit of a nation, such as that of the China Development Bank, or the trans-sovereign credit of international organisations, such as the International Finance Corporation, the BRICS Development Bank, or the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. Both of these types of credit are examples of sovereign and trans-sovereign credit

3.2 Green Insurance

For the purpose of enhancing environmental risk management, a financial instrument known as "green insurance" is utilised. This is accomplished by drawing attention to the covert expenditures and externalising the unintended consequences of polluting the environment. Environmental liability insurance has quickly become the green insurance product that is purchased the most often in China. Polluting industries are required to get insurance to protect themselves financially in the event that environmental catastrophe strikes. These costs include the cost of clean-up in addition to fines, lost property value, fees for legal counsel, and medical bills. Moreover, these costs may increase depending on the severity of the situation. Environmental liability insurance supports risk management and enables prompt reactions to pollution events by making these environmental costs transparent. This reduces the allure of projects that include an excessive level of environmental risk and reduces the likelihood of environmental damage occurring. Green insurance may also be a helpful instrument for reducing long-term risks, such as those caused by the worsening of windstorms, floods, and other natural calamities related to climate change. This kind of risk may be mitigated by purchasing insurance that is environmentally responsible.

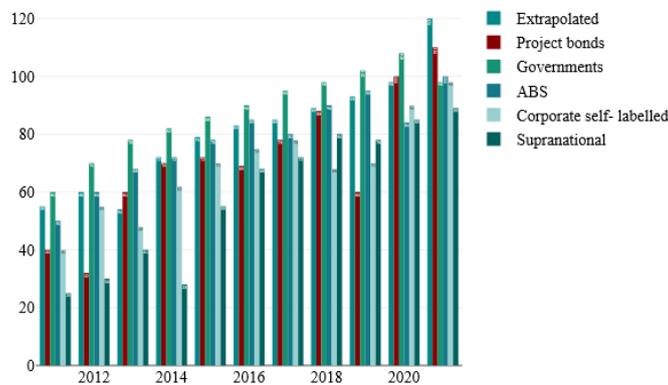
3.3 Green Bonds

Green bonds are a kind of debt that is helpful to the environment and may be issued by international organisations, governments, or other financial organisations. Green bonds may have attractive interest rates since they are good to the environment. After the financing has been completed, issuers such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank invest the funds that were raised at low interest rates in the projects that have been selected to support the green initiative. The low interest rates might be attributable to the strong credit standing of the issuers or to the fact that they are eligible for government schemes such as tax rebates. Investors are drawn to green bonds for a number of reasons, including the fact that they often have shorter periods than the projects that they support, more liquidity on the secondary market, and the fact that many of them are eligible for tax benefits and other restrictions that are in their favour. All of these factors come together to make green bonds an attractive option for financial investments. Green bonds have attracted the attention of a diverse group of investors, including pension funds, major asset management corporations, well-known enterprises, and central banks, amongst others. For instance, the Blackstone Group, TIAA-CREF, and the Private Wealth Management Company of the Goldman Sachs Group all bought a green bond from the World Bank in January 2014 despite the fact that it had a variable interest rate. As of June of 2014, a total of USD 16.6 billion had been issued in green bonds around the world (see table 3), and it was projected that this figure would exceed USD 40 billion by the time the year came to a close.

Table 3: Global Issuance Sizes of Green Bonds in Last 11 Years

Particulars	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Extrapolated	55	60	54	72	79	83	85	89	93	98	120
Project bonds	40	32	60	70	72	69	78	88	60	100	110
Governments	60	70	78	82	86	90	95	98	102	108	98
ABS	50	60	68	72	78	85	80	90	95	84	100
Corporate self-labelled	40	55	48	62	70	75	78	68	70	90	98
Supranational	25	30	40	28	55	68	72	80	78	85	89

Fig 6: Global Issuance Sizes of Green Bonds in Last 11 Years



4. Analysis and Interpretation

It was determined if there was a relationship using a two-factor analysis of variance with repeated measurements.

- A notable distinction between the groups of the first factor "2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 " (repeated measures) concerning the dependent variable.
- a significant difference in the connection of the dependent variable between the groups of the second component Particulars.
- The two elements interact with one another. " 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 " and Information about the dependent variable.

Table 4: Correlation

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
2011	1	0.88	0.82	0.91	0.98	0.92	0.91	0.66	0.7	0.62	0.51
2012	0.88	1	0.65	0.72	0.84	0.95	0.82	0.36	0.79	0.35	0.19
2013	0.82	0.65	1	0.84	0.87	0.78	0.81	0.79	0.57	0.58	0.16
2014	0.91	0.72	0.84	1	0.97	0.73	0.79	0.55	0.38	0.64	0.56
2015	0.98	0.84	0.87	0.97	1	0.87	0.89	0.65	0.6	0.65	0.49
2016	0.92	0.95	0.78	0.73	0.87	1	0.86	0.61	0.89	0.39	0.2
2017	0.91	0.82	0.81	0.79	0.89	0.86	1	0.69	0.7	0.8	0.28
2018	0.66	0.36	0.79	0.55	0.65	0.61	0.69	1	0.62	0.57	0.3
2019	0.7	0.79	0.57	0.38	0.6	0.89	0.7	0.62	1	0.19	0.01

2020	0.62	0.35	0.58	0.64	0.65	0.39	0.8	0.57	0.19	1	0.42
2021	0.51	0.19	0.16	0.56	0.49	0.2	0.28	0.3	0.01	0.42	1

The findings of the two-factor analysis of variance with repeated measurements showed that there was a significant difference between the groups of the first factor "2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021" in relation to the dependent

variable, $p=aN$. Additionally, the findings showed that there was a significant difference between the groups of the first factor "Particulars" in relation to the dependent variable, $p=aN$.

Table 5: Classification table

		Predicted		
		not Extrapolated	Extrapolated	Correct
Observed	not Extrapolated	5	0	100 %
	Extrapolated	0	1	100 %
Total				100 %

Table 6: Hypothesis

Null hypothesis	Alternative hypothesis
There is not a statistically significant difference between the groups of the first factor 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 (measurement repetition) when looking at the dependent variable.	With regard to the variable that is being measured as a dependent, there is a statistically significant difference between the groups that include the first factor (measurement repetition) in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021.
There is not a statistically significant difference between the groups of the second factor Particulars in terms of the variable being investigated (the dependent variable).	There is a discernible split between the categories that fall under the second component, which we will refer to as Particulars, in terms of the dependent variable.
Particulars are not affected in any way by the years 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, or 2021. These years do not interact with Particulars in any manner.	Particulars are affected by the ways in which the years 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 interact with one another.

5. Result and Discussion

It was estimated using a logistic regression study how the years 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 would effect the value "Extrapolated" on the variable Particulars. These years include 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021. According to the findings of the logistic regression analysis (Chi2(11), $p.91$, $n = 6$), the model does not meet the criteria for statistical significance in its whole.

The value $b = 2.16$ was determined to be the positive coefficient for the variable 2011. According to this statement, the probability that the independent variable has been "Extrapolated" becomes up whenever there is a further rise in 2011. However, given that this impact has a

p -value of 1, it cannot be considered statistically significant. Because the chances ratio is 8.65, this indicates that the probability of the dependent variable being "Extrapolated" increases by 8.65 times for every unit increase in the variable 2011.

The value $b = -7.77$ is the value of the variable's negative coefficient in 2012. This suggests that the chance that the dependent variable being "Extrapolated" will be less likely to grow in 2012 than it was in 2011, when the likelihood of the dependent variable being "Extrapolated" was higher. However, given that this impact has a p -value of 1, it cannot be considered statistically significant. According to the odds ratio of 0.46, there will be a 0.46-fold increase in the likelihood that the dependent variable will be "Extrapolated" for every one-unit increase in the variable 2012 that occurs.

2013 has a positive coefficient of $b = 2$, which suggests that it is a variable. This is because variables have positive coefficients. According to this statement, the probability that the independent variable has been "Extrapolated" goes up whenever there is a further rise in 2013. However, given that this impact has a p-value of 1, it cannot be considered statistically significant. Because the chances ratio is 7.42, this indicates that the probability of the dependent variable being "Extrapolated" increases by 7.42 times for every unit increase in the variable 2013.

The value of b equals -1.03, which is the negative coefficient for the variable 2014. This suggests that the chance that the dependent variable being "Extrapolated" will be less likely to grow in 2014 than it was in 2013, when the likelihood of the dependent variable being "Extrapolated" was higher. The p-value of aN demonstrates that this influence has a significant impact on the statistical landscape. According to the odds ratio of 0.36, an increase of one unit in the variable 2014 will result in a thirty-six percent increase in the likelihood that the variable that is being "Extrapolated" will occur.

The value of b , which represents the coefficient of a negative sign, for the variable 2015 is 5.46. As a direct consequence of this, the possibility that the dependent variable will be "Extrapolated" will decrease as the year 2015 progresses. The p-value of aN demonstrates that this influence has a significant impact on the statistical landscape. A chances ratio of 0 indicates that the odds of the dependant variable being "Extrapolated" by 0 times will rise by one unit for every increase in the variable 2015, and that this growth will continue until the ratio reaches 1.

The value $b = 2.22$ was determined to be the positive coefficient for the variable 2016. According to this, the possibility that the dependent variable has been "Extrapolated" rises with each increment in the value of 2016. However, given that this impact has a p-value of 1, it cannot be considered statistically significant. According to the chances ratio of 9.18, there is a possibility that the dependent variable will be "Extrapolated" 9.18 times greater for each unit increase in the variable 2016 than there is for the independent variable to be "Extrapolated."

The value $b = 4.32$ was determined to be the positive coefficient for the variable 2017. According to this, the chance that the dependent variable is "Extrapolated" rises with a higher value in 2017. The p-value of aN demonstrates that this influence has a significant impact on the statistical landscape. According to the chances ratio of 74.87, there is a possibility that the dependent variable will be "Extrapolated" at a rate of 74.87 times greater for each unit rise in the variable 2017 than there was in 2017.

The value of b minus 1.86 is the negative coefficient for the variable 2018. This suggests that the chance of the

dependent variable being "Extrapolated" would decrease as we go further into the year 2018. However, given that this impact has a p-value of 1, it cannot be considered statistically significant. According to the odds ratio of 0.16, there is a 0.16-fold increase in the risk that the dependent variable will be "Extrapolated" for every unit increment in the variable 2018. In other words, the odds ratio indicates that the likelihood of the dependent variable being "Extrapolated" will grow by 0.16 in 2018.

The value $b = -0.33$ represents a negative coefficient for the variable 2019. This suggests that there is a decreasing possibility that the dependent variable is "Extrapolated" as 2019 progresses. However, given that this impact has a p-value of 1, it cannot be considered statistically significant. According to the odds ratio of 0.72, an increase of one unit in the variable 2019 will result in an increase in the chance that the dependent variable is "Extrapolated" that is 0.72 times greater than before.

The value $b = -1.34$ represents a negative coefficient for the variable 2020. This suggests that the chance that the dependent variable being "Extrapolated" would rise in 2020 is lower than it would have been otherwise. The p-value of aN demonstrates that this influence has a significant impact on the statistical landscape. The fact that the chances ratio is 0.26 indicates that the risk of the dependent variable being "Extrapolated" increases by 0.26 times for every unit increase in the variable 2020 indicates that the chances ratio is 0.26.

The value $b = 3.16$ was determined to be the positive coefficient for the variable 2021. According to this statement, the probability that the dependent variable will be "Extrapolated" will grow with each increment in the value of 2021. However, given that this impact has a p-value of 1, it cannot be considered statistically significant. According to the chances ratio of 23.58, there is a 23.58-times probability that the dependent variable will be "Extrapolated" for every unit increment in the variable 2021. This means that there is a possibility that the dependent variable will be "Extrapolated" in 2021.

6. Conclusion

In order to achieve national welfare and green production, integrating and expanding international linkages is thus of utmost importance for the development of the national economy and businesses. To promote environmentally friendly manufacturing, this should be done. The current domestic economy's instability, however, heightens the risks for socioeconomic and ecological development, and corporate organisations' operations are constrained by a lack of business transparency, fierce competition, and the worry that they will go bankrupt due to a lack of resources. In light of the fact that a sustainable and green economy seeks to increase resource efficiency, reduce resource costs, maintain financial stability, and boost economic

value added for businesses, the establishment of a process for monitoring the achievement of target green project indicators ought to be an essential component of green business management. The role of monitoring in connection to economic activity has expanded as a result of the trend towards a more digital and information-based society, government, and commercial sector. This shift is partially attributable to the growth and development of the information economy. This is done in order to make it possible to track indications of sustainable development by using an efficient system for financial monitoring of both internal and external organisational settings. This is done in order to make it possible to track indices of sustainable development. The policy of financial monitoring in the area of AML/CFT and the efficiency of legislation in the fight against financial crime would be of significant advantage to the execution of the sustainable development goals in achieving financial justice, strong institutions, and a green economy. This would be the case since these objectives are all part of achieving sustainable development. In addition to determining the market attractiveness of India businesses with the goal of luring green foreign investments, this policy will also determine the market attractiveness of India businesses with the aim of attracting green foreign investments. The combination of these three factors will be of great assistance in working towards the achievement of the sustainable development objectives.

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