

Disclosure of Sustainability Report Based on GRI 300 on Agricultural Companies Listed on The Indonesia Stock Exchange The Year 2020-2022

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Abstract: The purpose of the study was to study and compare the level of completeness of disclosure of the Sustainability Report of companies in Sub-Sector of agriculture listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The type of research used is qualitative research with a method of descriptive analysis of secondary data sustainability reports year from each company year 2020 to 2022. In general, the disclosure of environmental topics from seven companies in the agricultural sub-sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange rose in 2021 and 2022 when compared to 2020. This shows that the level of concern for the seven companies to the community and stakeholders increases. The total GRI Standards for general disclosures and specific topics are 32 disclosures. At PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk, PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk, PT Eagle High Plantation, and PT Sawit Sumbermas Sarana Tbk there is an increase in disclosure of sustainability reports. On the other hand, at PT Cisadane Sawit Raya Tbk the same every year. While PT Dharma Satya Nusantara Tbk experienced a decline and PT Mahkota Group Tbk had fluctuations. The company with the highest level of completeness is PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk with an average of 85% which discloses as much and the company with the lowest level of completeness is PT Cisadane Sawit Raya Tbk of 13%. In terms of the efforts of companies in the environmental aspect in general have made the best efforts and comply with government regulations. These companies disclose their commitments, efforts, and achievements in their sustainability reports, even with business targets and prospects.

Introduction

Indonesia's economy in 2022 grew by 5.31 percent. This percentage is higher when compared to 2021 which experienced growth of 3.70 percent (Statistical Center Agency, 2022). But these developments also have a negative impact on living things and the environment. Earth's temperature over time increases. The environment and activities of the citizens around the industry were also disrupted. This condition should make companies aware that it is time they have an obligation to maintain and maintain the earth and its contents (Maryanti et al., 2022).

Climate change such as the increase in the temperature of the earth in the range of 1.5-2°C since the industrial revolution has become a major concern of many countries in the world (Ahmad et al., 2022). It is important for every country to adapt and mitigate climate change in its economic development. Indonesia has committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 41 percent until 2030 with international support delivered on the occasion of the United Nation (Tri et al., 2021).

It won't only be difficult for the business to maximize its financial performance and turn a profit. The business will interact with the environment in order for it to help it achieve its objectives, so dealing with the environment presents another issue for the business. The most important element is that the company's operational activities are inextricably linked to its commitment to the environment and social surroundings (Ningsih & Rachmawati, 2017).

Companies need to apply the principle of triple bottom line, namely Profit, People, and Planet. There are three categories in the Triple bottom line disclosure. The first is the Community Theme, in this category which is assessed that is, providing support to community activities in the entity environment, such as arts and cultural activities, sports activities, spiritual institutions, educational institutions, and other activities, other social institutions as well as support on public facilities. The second category in the concept of Triple bottom line is the theme of employment. Employment themes related to occupational safety and health, employee cooperatives, welfare, education and training, gender equality in employment opportunities, worship facilities, and employee leave. The environment is the third concept. Environmental themes consist of environmental policy, environmental certification and amdal, energy use, pollution prevention/reduction (waste management), support for environmental conservation, support for wildlife conservation, regulation Rompliance, and rating (Lisnawati & Mulyati, 2021).

The application of the triple bottom line is disclosed in the sustainability report, where one of them is about the environment. Sustainability Report is needed to answer the demands of maintaining the sustainability of nature both the environment and the ecosystem. Sustainability Report as a result of measurement and process of accounting systems to convey how environmental sustainability is taken into account in financial governance management. Being crucial and also important for stakeholders (stakeholders) for performance the company is improving year by year. Information coverage is not only quantitative but also qualitative information. The quality of a company can be known from the breadth of an information disclosure (Maryanti et al., 2022).

Research that shows the positive influence of sustainability reports is one of them on research on Sustainability Reporting: Financial Performance Analysis and Corporate Value. The NCSR winner firm by category that was listed as an issuer on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2015 to 2017 was the subject of this study. The findings demonstrated that corporate value was impacted by sustainability reporting that took into account social, environmental, and economic performance (Anna & Dwi R.T, 2019).

The GRI Standard must serve as a guide for the disclosure of the sustainability report. The disclosure of reports on important topics is the main focus of this standard. The Sustainability Report's GRI standards will be applied to assess organizational performance. They show the organization's commitment to sustainable development and compare the organization's performance over time with regard to applicable laws, conventions, and regulations, standards of performance forms, and voluntary efforts. The GRI Standards work structure is separated into two categories: Universal Standards and Specific Topic Standards. Transparency in disseminating information to the community about the economic, environmental, and social implications is exemplified by the GRI standard. Companies need to make reports that are in accordance with GRI standards. This will provide an overview of the overall main problems that exist in the company regarding the related impacts, and how to deal with those impacts (Maryanti et al., 2022).

One company that is closely related to the environment and nature is a company that enters into the agricultural sub-sector. Businesses in the agricultural sector use the environment directly as their primary source of raw materials for their operations, including the products of plantations, agriculture, and animal husbandry. Consequently, some people believe that the company's operations do not harm or contaminate the environment as a result of these actions. Not insignificantly, certain communities also voice grievances on the effects of their operations. which may harm the environment and reduce community health pollution (Apriliyani et al., 2021).

For instance, the consequences of using pesticides, extracting too much water from the ground under us, irrigating too much, felling enormous trees on a large scale, causing air and soil harm from business operations, and so forth. The environment, ecosystems, and human health are all severely harmed by these actions. There is no denying that businesses must employ sustainability reports as documentation of all of their activities, including operational procedures and forms of accountability for environmental effects. When businesses in the agriculture sector manage the environment as a medium for managing the natural resources that are already available to them as the primary sources of raw materials and finished products. This is done to determine the total amount of sustainability reports that the business has accepted as new environmental care requirements. By releasing sustainability reports, the company may demonstrate with verifiable proof that its production process considers social and environmental problems in addition to profit in the long run (Apriliyani et al., 2021).

The sub-sector of Livestock Agriculture and its Products, the sub-sector of Forestry Agriculture, the sub-sector of Fisheries Agriculture, and the sub-sector of Agriculture of Food

Crops are all included in the agricultural sector. 22 issuers in total were listed on the IDX in 2019, however not all of them were known to have disclosed sustainability reports. Based on the data included in the OJK report, it appears that a small number of issuers take part in the publication of the Sustainability Report. Several agricultural sector companies that are not listed on the IDX have also released sustainability reports. These reports examine the environmental impact of the company's operations in an effort to fulfill their obligations to stakeholders and the local community (Apriliyani et al., 2021).

Previous studies have explored specific aspects of the topic, such as research that analyzed corporate sustainability reports in other sub-sectors of metals and minerals in 2019-2020. The study analyzed all aspects, namely economic, environmental, and social. The results of the study stated that in general, companies in the sub-sector of raw metal and other minerals listed on the IDX experienced an increase every year (Maryanti et al., 2022). In addition, there is research which discusses the Analysis of the Application of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G4 in the Sustainability Report of Agricultural Sector Companies. The overall highest disclosure rate in general standard disclosure (G4-1-G4-58) was 100%, in the Economic category (G4-EC1-G4-EC9) by 100%, and the Environmental category (G4-EN1-G4-EN34) is 100%. Meanwhile, the lowest disclosures occurred in sub-indicators on a particular standard (Apriliyani et al., 2021). Therefore, this study aims to analyze and compare the completeness of sustainability disclosure, especially on environmental aspects based on GRI 300 companies that enter the agricultural sub-sector and listed on the IDX in 2020-2022.

A. *Stakeholder Theory*

The parties for whom the corporation is accountable are described under the stakeholder theory. In this instance, a company's ability to continue operating is significantly impacted by the backing it receives from its stakeholders. The company's ability to survive rests on the support of its stakeholders, and obtaining this support is what the company's operations are centered around. Stakeholders are interested in the company's sustainability reporting because, for instance, the company's products need to be ecologically friendly in order to protect society and the environment (Anna & Dwi R.T, 2019).

B. *Legitimization Theory*

Legitimacy theory states that an organization will continue to work in accordance with the boundaries and values held by the community around the company to achieve legitimacy. Legitimacy theories are very useful for analyzing organizational behavior. Company norms change from time to time because they are always changing, so the company must follow its development. The company's efforts to track changes to gain legitimacy are an ongoing process (Maryanti et al., 2022).

C. *Sustainability Report*

Sustainability reports are reports designed to assist companies in planning, preparing, reporting, and publishing information on business commitment, implementation, measurement, disclosure and accountability of performance management on economic, social, and other issues, the environment and governance of business management with

internal and external stakeholders to achieve the vision, mission, and goals of the company and stakeholders and have long-term benefits and support long-term development (Ariyani et al., 2018). Because stakeholders feel that the company's disclosed earnings information is based on actual conditions, the presence of sustainability reporting can enhance the informativeness of the company's earnings (Page et al., 2023).

Meeting the needs of stakeholders for sustainability information about the effects of the company's business operations on the economy, the environment, and society is the idea behind sustainability reporting (Mion & Adau, 2020). The format and content of the sustainability report are not the same between one company and another, but the scope of the content or writing of the sustainability report must meet the criteria or standards that have been determined (Ekasari et al., 2021).

D. GRI Standards

A framework for reporting that can be used to create Sustainability Reports is the Global Reporting Initiative. In order to facilitate communication and understanding of an organization's economic, environmental, and social impacts, GRI standards give stakeholders and organizations a common vocabulary. The GRI standards are arranged as a collection of related standards. The main purpose of these standards is to assist organizations in producing sustainability reports that prioritize important topics and adhere to reporting guidelines.

There are four series in the GRI Standard Structure: 100, 200, 300, and 400. Three universal standards are part of Series 100: GRI 101: Foundation; GRI 102: General Disclosure; and GRI 103: Management Approach. Numerous specialized topic standards are covered in the 200, 300, and 400 series. Information on organizational effects pertaining to social, environmental, and economic issues is reported using these series (e.g., Personnel, Water, and Indirect Economic Impact). Series 400 is dedicated to social issues, Series 300 to environmental issues, and Series 200 to economic issues (Maryanti et al., 2022).

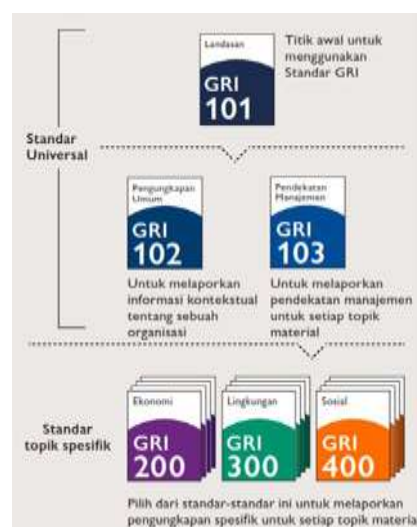


Figure 1. GRI Standard Range Overview

Research Methods

This study's qualitative research methodologies center on the examination of theoretical literature data pertaining to important research areas. The purpose of this study is to examine the growth or reduction from 2020 to 2022 in agricultural companies listed on the IDX, and to assess the completeness of disclosure of sustainability reports based on GRI 300. In order to determine if the contents and activities of the Sustainability Report are in line with the indicators in the most recent standard, the GRI Standards, the authors of this study examined the environmental elements of the internal and external stakeholders stated in the report. Additionally, the report evaluates how well businesses adhere to the GRI Standards. The degree of compliance increases with disclosure completion. Document research is the method employed, it is a qualitative method. Purposive sampling was used to determine the study's sample, and the following criteria is:

Table 1. Sample Criteria

No.	Information	Sums
1	Agricultural sub-sector companies listed on IDX until 2022	21
2	Agricultural sub-sector companies that do not release sustainability reports in 2020-2022	11
3	Agricultural sub-sector companies that are not guided by GRI Standard 2016 or GRI Standard 2021 in the disclosure of sustainability report 2020-2022	-3
The Numbe of Research Samples		7

Based on the selection of sample criteria, research samples will be obtained and later the data can be accounted for. From the table above, the sample criteria are 7 companies. The following is an example of 7 agricultural sub-sector companies listed on IDX:

Table 2. Sub Sector Agricultural Company Samples

No.	Code	Company Name
1	AALI	PT Astra Agro Lestari's Tbk
2	ANJTS	PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk
3	CSRA	PT Cisadane Sawit Raya Tbk
4	DSNG	PT Dharma Satya Nusantara Tbk
5	BPWT	PT Eagle High Plantation Tbk
6	MGRO	PT Mahkota Group Tbk
7	SSMS	PT Sawit Sumbermas Sarana Tbk

Source: *IDX.co.id*

The data used in this study are secondary data, depending on the source. The company's published Sustainability Report 2020-2022 is where secondary data are sourced from. The author employed documentation as a method of data collection. Documents

pertinent to data requirements are gathered from the company's website in the form of Sustainability Reports.

Methodology for doing research to determine how environmental performance indicators are scored overall and to create a summary graph. In terms of environmental performance disclosure, this study used descriptive analysis. To acquire a qualitative understanding of the disclosure of each company's sustainability report. This study employed a multi-stage content analysis procedure, which included scoring and coding. The first step in coding is to measure the narrative with a checklist. Each indicator's category for disclosure in corporate sustainability reporting corresponds to the GRI Standards items.

Code 0 indicates that there is no disclosure in the sustainability report, and code 1 indicates that there is one disclosure. Following the creation of a checklist for the disclosure of the sustainability report, the disclosure is then examined and evaluated in light of the environmental categories, with the company doing an analysis of each category in the year the report is released. The next step is to use the following method to score the items provided in the Sustainability Report in order to determine the performance index's level of disclosure.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Disclosure Items Filled}}{\text{Maximum Number of Item Scores}} \text{Disclosure Rate} = \times 100\%$$

Subsequently created data analysis table of each company's Sustainability Report for the period 2020-2022. The table contains the reported or unreported GRI standards disclosure component in the Sustainability Report, by looking at the GRI Index contained in the Sustainability Report.

Result and Discussion

Environmental sustainability is closely linked to the impact of organizations on natural systems, both living and inanimate, including soils, air, water, and ecosystems. The environmental category includes impacts related to inputs (such as materials, energy, and water) and outputs (such as emissions, wastewater, and waste). These include biodiversity, environmental compliance and supplier environmental assessment.

Customary Particular Subjects The Environmental Series is broken down into eight environmental topics: GRI 301 has three disclosures related to materials; GRI 302 has five disclosures related to energy; GRI 303 has five disclosures related to water and effluent; GRI 304 has four disclosures related to biodiversity; GRI 305 has seven disclosures related to emissions; GRI 306 has five disclosures related to wastewater (effluent) and waste; GRI 307 has one and GRI 308 has two disclosures related to environmental compliance. The following information is based on the 32 disclosures that were made overall in the environmental topics category:

Table 3. GRI-300 Environmental Topics Standard

Series	Topic/Disclosure	Standard	%
GRI 300	Environmental Topics		
GRI 301	Materials	3	9%
GRI 302	Energy	5	16%
GRI 303	Water and Effluents	5	16%
GRI 304	Biodiversity	4	13%
GRI 305	Emissions	7	22%
GRI 306	Effluents and Waste	5	16%
GRI 307	Environmental Compliance	1	3%
GRI 308	Supplier Environmental Assessment	2	6%
	Total	32	100%

Source: Consolidated Set of the GRI Standards

Here are the details of the disclosures made by each company in 2020-2022:

Table 4. Disclosure of Environmental Topics PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk 2020-2022

Series	Disclosure Topic	Standard GRI	%	PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk					
				2020	%	2021	%	2022	%
GRI 301	Materials	3	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
GRI 302	Energy	5	16%	1	3%	2	6%	5	16%
GRI 303	Water and Effluents	5	16%	1	3%	1	3%	5	16%
GRI 304	Biodiversity	4	13%	4	13%	4	13%	4	13%
GRI 305	Emissions	7	22%	2	6%	4	13%	7	22%
GRI 306	Effluents and Waste	5	16%	2	6%	2	6%	5	16%
GRI 307	Environmental Compliance	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
GRI 308	Supplier Environmental Assessment	2	6%	2	6%	2	6%	0	0%
	Total	32	100%	12	38%	15	47%	26	81%

Source: Data Processed, 2023

PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk (AALI) conducted 12 environmental series disclosures in 2020, rising to 15 disclosures by 2021, and rising drastically to 26 by 2022 or by 38% by 2020, 47% by 2021, and 81% by 2022 of the GRI Standards set standards are 32 disclosures.

One of the causes of increased emissions is the result of waste production and excessive energy use. Therefore, PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk utilizes solid waste in the form of fibers and shells for energy sources from PLTU for production in palm oil mills. It can replace the use of gasoline and diesel which is proven to reduce gasoline use from 2019 by 890,918 liters to 624,323 liters in 2020. Similarly, the use of solar in 2019 amounted to 15,865,936 liters to 11,977,750 by 2020.

In the management of air waste (emissions and ambients), PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk conducts perform routine maintenance on dust capture devices (dust collector) throughout the unit boilers periodically and ensure the efficiency of the capture of dust particles resulting from the combustion of biomass (shell and fiber) in the boiler. Through cooperation with accredited laboratories, PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk periodically conducts emission and ambient air quality checks around PKS twice a year. The company also identifies flora fauna and biodiversity management and ensures that biodiversity can be maintained.

Table 5. Environmental Topic Disclosure PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk 2020-2022

Series	Disclosure Topic	Standard GRI	%	PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk					
				2020	%	2021	%	2022	%
GRI 301	Material	3	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
GRI 302	Energizing	5	16%	5	16%	5	6%	5	16%
GRI 303	Water and Effluent	5	16%	0	0%	5	3%	5	16%
GRI 304	Biodiversity	4	13%	4	13%	4	13%	4	13%
GRI 305	Emissions	7	22%	7	22%	7	13%	7	22%
GRI 306	Wastewater (Efluen) and Effluent	5	16%	5	16%	5	6%	5	16%
GRI 307	Environmental Compliance	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
GRI 308	Supplier Environmental Assessment	2	6%	2	6%	2	6%	2	0%
	Total	32	100%	23	72%	28	88%	28	88%

Source: Data Processed, 2023

PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk (ANJT) conducted 23 environmental series disclosures in 2020, rising to 28 disclosures in 2021 and by 2022 or by 72% in 2020, 88% in 2021 and 2022

The company recognizes the substantial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from its operations, encompassing plant management, processing, and energy consumption from the national grid. To counter these emissions, it adopts a comprehensive strategy involving conservation, reformation, and renewable energy initiatives. The commitment to emission reduction and efficient energy use is ingrained in the Sustainability and Environmental Policies, aiming for reduced fertilizer use, enhanced efficiency, the transition to organic fertilizers, and, and a shift to renewable energy sources.

With a target to achieve net-zero emissions by 2030, the company has established specific goals validated through the Science Based Targets initiative. Finally, it provides GHG emissions intensity by 30%, increase renewable energy to over 60%, and minimize reliance on fossil fuels by 20% by 2025, showcasing a holistic sustainability approach. The company's GHG emissions performance, assessed using the RSPO PalmGHG calculator, indicates a 7.7% overall reduction and a notable 24.5% decline in the Palm Oil sector in 2022 compared to the previous year, credited to conservation initiatives and heightened forest sequestration.

Table 6. Disclosure of Environmental Topics of PT Cisadane Sawit Raya Tbk 2020-2022

Series	Disclosure Topic	Standard GRI	%	PT Cisadane Sawit Raya Tbk					
				2020	%	2021	%	2022	%
GRI 301	Materials	3	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
GRI 302	Energy	5	16%	2	6%	2	6%	2	6%
GRI 303	Water and Effluents	5	16%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
GRI 304	Biodiversity	4	13%	2	6%	1	3%	1	3%
GRI 305	Emissions	7	22%	0	0%	1	3%	1	3%
GRI 306	Effluents and Waste	5	16%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
GRI 307	Environmental Compliance	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
GRI 308	Supplier Environmental Assessment	2	6%	0	6%	0	0%	0	0%
	Total	32	100%	4	13%	4	13%	4	13%

Source: Data Processed, 2023

PT Cisadane Sawit Raya Tbk (CSRA) conducted 4 environmental series disclosures during 2020 to 2022 or 13% of the standards set by GRI Standards as many as 32 disclosures.

The efforts of PT Cisadane Sawit Raya Tbk in renewable energy are to utilize shells and fibers. In addition, the company also saves energy and water according to needs. In addition to saving energy and the use of renewable fuels, the company also makes emission efficiency efforts, namely carrying out emission tests of sources, ambient air, surface water quality, and aquatic biota. In addition, the company also conducts tree planting, reduction of pesticide use and use of fossil fuels. As we know, pesticides and fossil fuels can produce high carbon emissions.

Table 7. Disclosure of Environmental Topics PT Dharma Satya Nusantara Tbk 2020-2022

Series	Disclosure Topic	Standard GRI	%	PT Dharma Satya Nusantara Tbk					
				2020	%	2021	%	2022	%
GRI 301	Materials	3	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
GRI 302	Energy	5	16%	3	9%	4	13%	5	16%
GRI 303	Water and Effluents	5	16%	5	16%	4	13%	5	16%
GRI 304	Biodiversity	4	13%	4	13%	3	9%	4	13%
GRI 305	Emissions	7	22%	7	22%	7	22%	3	9%
GRI 306	Effluents and Waste	5	16%	5	16%	4	13%	5	16%
GRI 307	Environmental Compliance	1	3%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%
GRI 308	Supplier Environmental Assessment	2	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Total	32	100%	25	78%	22	69%	22	69%

Source: Data Processed, 2023

PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk (ANJT) conducted 25 environmental series disclosures in 2020, down to 22 disclosures in 2021 and in 2022 or by 78% in 2020, 69% in 2021 and 2022 of the GRI Standards set 32 disclosures

PT Dharma Satya Nusantara Tbk has a strong commitment to reduce GHG emissions. Sustainable strategic steps taken according to the best practices according to the RSPO, the company also continues several efforts to reduce GHG emissions including by processing palm oil liquid waste (POME) at Bio-CNG plants, among others, it serves as a turbine driving energy source that produces electrical energy, as well as compressed natural gas (CNG) biomethane. The company also implements energy savings through a variety of policies, initiatives and sustainable innovations.

The company manages and processes waste with a circularity approach, which re-utilizes waste generation as optimally as possible, thus providing economic value, and minimizing the impact that can be caused. In the Bio-CNG plant's wastewater treatment plant (IPAL), the quality of wastewater treatment has met the quality standards set by the government, and reused to support conservation of water resources in plantations according to land application for plantation nutrients, and conservation of water resources.

Table 8. Environmental Topic Disclosure PT Eagle High Plantation Tbk 2020-2022

Series	Disclosure Topic	Standard GRI	%	PT Eagle High Plantation Tbk					
				2020	%	2021	%	2022	%
GRI 301	Materials	3	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
GRI 302	Energy	5	16%	1	3%	1	3%	1	3%
GRI 303	Water and Effluents	5	16%	1	3%	5	16%	5	16%
GRI 304	Biodiversity	4	13%	4	13%	4	13%	4	13%
Series	Disclosure Topic	Standard GRI	%	PT Eagle High Plantation Tbk					
				2020	%	2021	%	2022	%
GRI 305	Emissions	7	22%	3	9%	2	6%	2	6%
GRI 306	Effluents and Waste	5	16%	0	0%	1	3%	1	3%
GRI 307	Environmental Compliance	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
GRI 308	Supplier Environmental Assessment	2	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Total	32	100%	9	28%	13	41%	13	41%

Source: Data Processed, 2023

PT Eagle High Plantation Tbk (BPWT) conducted 9 environmental series disclosures in 2020, rising to 13 disclosures in 2021 and by 2022 or by 28% in 2020, 41% in 2021 and 2022 of the GRI Standards set 32 disclosures.

PT Eagle High Plantation Tbk in treating waste, water, and effluent is re-utilizing liquid waste from production activities such as empty fruit bunches, fibers, and shells. In addition, in the energy aspect, the company uses renewable energy, namely biodiesel 30% so that it can reduce emissions by 7.6%.

In terms of biodiversity, the company supports conservation and conservation efforts and improves mangrove and coastal forest ecosystems by integrating mangrove restoration and rehabilitation. In addition, the company also does planting striped tree seedlings, bintuka, ketapi, and ubar.

Table 9. Disclosure of Environmental Topics of PT Mahkota Group Tbk 2020-2022

Series	Disclosure Topic	Standard GRI	%	PT Mahkota Group Tbk					
				2020	%	2021	%	2022	%
GRI 301	Materials	3	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
GRI 302	Energy	5	16%	2	6%	3	9%	3	9%
GRI 303	Water and Effluents	5	16%	1	3%	5	16%	5	16%
GRI 304	Biodiversity	4	13%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
GRI 305	Emissions	7	22%	0	0%	3	9%	0	0%
GRI 306	Effluents and Waste	5	16%	2	6%	5	16%	5	16%
GRI 307	Environmental Compliance	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%
GRI 308	Supplier Environmental Assessment	2	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Total	32	100%	5	16%	16	50%	14	44%

Source: Data Processed, 2023

PT Mahkota Group Tbk (MGRO) conducted 5 environmental series disclosures in 2020, rising to 16 disclosures in 2021, but falling to 14 in 2022 or by 26% in 2020, 50% by 2021, and 44% by 2022 of the GRI Standards set 32 disclosures.

The business is dedicated to lowering its reliance on non-renewable energy sources and substituting them with renewable energy sources made from waste fiber and shell. The Board of Directors continuously monitors and assesses energy use using a variety of performance reports. The corporation reduces emissions by, among other things, taking care of the boiler as much as possible to ensure that the smoke it produces meets quality standards. The GRK calculator is then used to calculate GHG emissions.

In addition, the jugga company monitors and utilizes solid waste in the palm oil mill environment in accordance with the company's provisions and conducts socialization and sustainable communication to employees about environmentally friendly work practices. In the use of water, The Company always ensures that the quality of river water to be used is in accordance with the standard quality standards set by the government. The Company does not collect water from water-stressed areas and does not block community access to water resources.

PT Sawit Sarana Sumbermas Tbk (SSMS) conducted 8 environmental series disclosures in 2020, rose to 15 disclosures in 2021, and rose drastically to 28 in 2022 or by 25% by 2020, 47% by 2021, and 88% by 2022 of the GRI Standards set standards are 32 disclosures.

Table 10. Disclosure of Environmental Topics of PT Sawit Sumbermas Sarana Tbk 2020-2022

Series	Disclosure Topic	Standard GRI	%	PT Sawit Sumbermas Sarana Tbk					
				2020	%	2021	%	2022	%
GRI 301	Materials	3	9%	0	0%	2	0%	0	0%
GRI 302	Energy	5	16%	2	6%	2	3%	5	16%
GRI 303	Water and Effluents	5	16%	1	3%	3	16%	5	16%
GRI 304	Biodiversity	4	13%	2	6%	0	13%	4	13%
GRI 305	Emissions	7	22%	1	3%	4	6%	7	22%
GRI 306	Effluents and Waste	5	16%	1	3%	4	3%	5	16%
GRI 307	Environmental Compliance	1	3%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%
GRI 308	Supplier Environmental Assessment	2	6%	0	0%	0	0%	2	6%
	Total	32	100%	8	25%	15	47%	28	88%

Source: Data Processed, 2023

PT Sawit Sarana Sumbermas Tbk uses renewable energy using fiber and shell and biogas. The company uses only 82.15% fossil energy and the rest uses renewable energy. The Company has a green initiative focused on environmentally sound business practices. The green initiative carried out by the Company on an ongoing basis is to take measurements of energy used, measurements of waste, measurements of emissions and water use, and, so that with these measurements the Company can make various efficiency efforts.

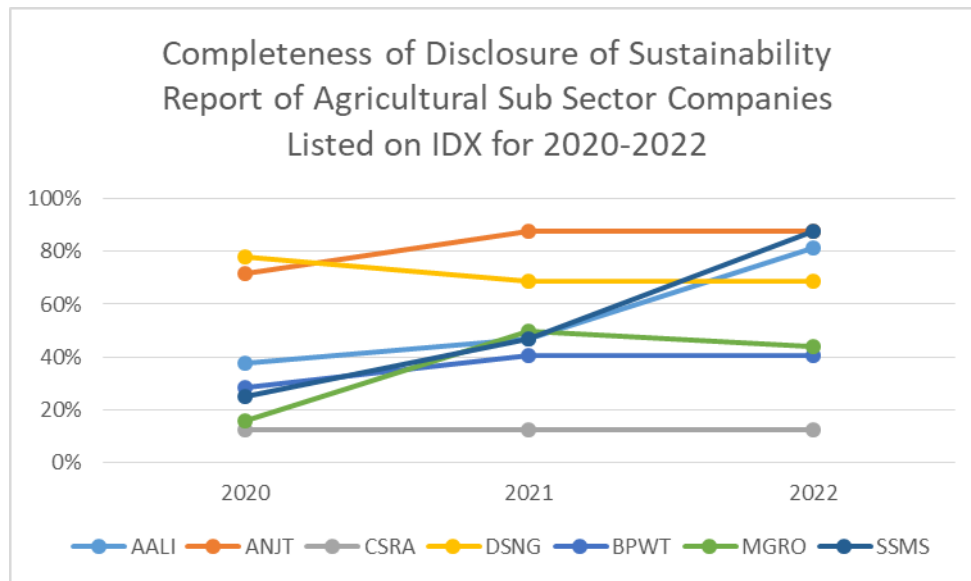
In the supplier environment assessment, the company identifies and records all TBS suppliers throughout our operational plants, in accordance with the Company's commitment to building a transparent and comprehensive supply chain traceability. The company also empowers suppliers who are local communities.

Overall, the completeness disclosure of sustainability reports from 2020 to 2022 can be seen in the following table:

Table 11. Standard Disclosure of Specific Topics Environmental Series of Agricultural Sub Sector Companies Listed in IDX 2020-2022

Company Name	Standard GRI	Disclosure					
		2020	%	2021	%	2022	%
PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk (AALI)	32	12	38%	15	47%	26	81%
PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk (ANJT)	32	23	72%	28	88%	28	88%
PT Cisadane Sawit Raya Tbk (CSRA)	32	4	13%	4	13%	4	13%
PT Dharma Satya Nusantara Tbk (DSNG)	32	25	78%	22	69%	22	69%
The PT Eagle High Plantation Tbk (BPWT)	32	9	28%	13	41%	13	41%
PT Mahkota Group Tbk (MGRO)	32	5	16%	16	50%	14	44%
PT Sawit Sumbermas Sarana Tbk (SSMS)	32	8	25%	15	47%	28	88%

Source: Data Processed, 2023



Source: Data Processed, 2023

Figure 2. Completeness Graph of Disclosure of Corporate Sustainability Report Sub Sector of Agriculture Registered in IDX 2020-2022

The completeness of the disclosure of sustainability reports from 7 agricultural sub-sector companies listed on the IDX in 2020-2022 has generally increased every year. However, there are also companies that experience a decrease in completeness such as PT Dharma Satya Nusantara Tbk, there are also fluctuating companies, namely PT Mahkota Group Tbk, and there are those that do not increase and decrease every year, namely PT Cisadane Sawit Raya Tbk.

Conclusion

The largest average of seven companies saw an increase in sustainability report disclosure from 2021 and 2022, although one company saw increases and decreases in 2021 and 2022, PT Mahkota Group Tbk. PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Tbk discloses the most complete report, whereas PT Cisadane Sawit Tbk discloses the least comprehensive report. In comparison to 2020, PT Cisadane Sawit Tbk has not seen a rise in the disclosure of sustainability reports in 2021 or 2022. In terms of the efforts of companies in the environmental aspect in general have made the best efforts and comply with government regulations. These companies disclose their commitments, efforts, and achievements in their sustainability reports, even with business targets and prospects. Suggestions to the next research is better to analyze all aspects of sustainability report, namely economic, social, and environmental aspects of agricultural companies or others. Then the recommendation for companies is to continue to innovate and green technology that can reduce their environmental impact. It includes the application of environmentally friendly technologies, the use of renewable energy, and investments in sustainable projects.

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