

Sustainability Disclosure of GRI: Is Management Impression?

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Abstract: This research aims to comparing investigations sustainability reporting disclosure, between the top five F&B company in Indonesia and associate it with the management impression theory. The role of SR auditor is also in the spotlight issue. This research uses descriptive qualitative statistic method to analyze GRI disclosure the top five F&B company in Indonesia using their SR data from 2020-2021. The larger size of company in direct propotion to the number of GRI points disclosed. The greater number of GRI points disclosed always indicates that in preparing their SR, the company is assisted by an independent as assurance. Thus, management impression can be reduced even if it appears a little. Proves that the most important issue faced by the company is the most material to report and shows that indirectly sustainability report is a tool to improve the company's image. Future research directions have provided coverage wider area of the company and link it to auditing standards furthermore (specific aspect) for reliable sustainability reports that can be useful for stakeholders.

Introduction

Nowadays, the role and issue of sustainability is a concern of practitioners and academics around the world including Indonesia. Countries that are a member of the United Nations formulated the Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) and required their member to apply the principles (Tjahjadi, B., Soewarno, N., & Mustikaningtiyas, 2021). In the SDGs era, companies not only pursue financial oriented, but they also have to pay for their activities in social and environmental sustainability (Shahbaz, M., Karaman, A. S., Kilic, M., & Uyar, 2020). In the seminar "Application of green economy strategy for sustainable forest development" in April 2013, several speakers defined sustainable development based on the green economy from UNEP (2011) as follows:

“is one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental and ecological scarcities. It is a low carbon, resource efficient, and socially inclusive.”

On a global scale, the systemic environmental constraints force firm to be responsible for the environment, and global impacts on the company’s business operations, supply chains, and product life cycles (Ekasari, K., Eltivia, N., & Soedarso, 2019). The ability to systematically analyze challenges is crucial for long-term business success and an essential aspect of strategic management (Becker, 2018). Sustainability accounting and reporting is the organizational response to the management and reporting of social and environmental issues (Bebbington, J., Larrinaga-Gonzalez, C., Moneva-Abadia, 2008). Companies in the industry need to provide evidence of their social and environmental responsibility to their stakeholders, and sustainability accounting and reporting is an approach that has been increasingly utilized by them (Jenkins, H.M., Yakovleva, 2016). Through their relationship and activities, organizations make a negative contribution toward the goal of sustainable development (Zappettini, F., Unerman, 2016). It is related to the need to protect the environment. Sustainability Reporting (SR) not only reports how to preserve a sustainability environment, waste disposal, and social impact on operations company but also includes how programs and company performance on community development (Bebbington, J., Larrinaga-Gonzalez, C., Moneva-Abadia, 2008). The idea of social responsibility business firms existed in classical Greece. The business firms are expected to apply standards that are high regard for morality in commerce. In the era in medieval times in Europe, the Church made it mandatory for industry and company’s business conduct according to the moral code of the church. This issue then became warm in the United States in 1960s. In 2000 similar attention was paid to Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), as part of the United Nations environmental program, which provides SR guidelines covering three elements, namely economic, environmental, and social (Goel, M., & Ramanathan, 2014).

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards are structured as a set of interrelated standards (Nurim, Y., & Amara, 2019). They were primarily developed to help organizations prepare sustainability reports based on reporting principles and focused on core themes (Lynch, M. F., Lynch, N., & Casten, 2014). GRI creates a common language for organizations and stakeholders, through which the economic, environment, and social impacts can be communicated and understood (Consolidated Set of GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards, 2016). Overview of the set of GRI includes universal standards consisting of GRI 101 as a starting point for using the GRI Standards, GRI 102 to report contextual information about an organization, and GRI 103 to report the management approach for each material topic. GRI’s specific topic standards consist of GRI 200 to report specific disclosures for economic material topics, GRI 300 for environmental material topics, and GRI 400 for social disclosure. This research try to compile all topic in GRI that are reported in Sustainability Report. Then, researcher try to link the relationship between the number of aspects disclosed and the existence of an independent party, as well as the relationship between company size and the number of aspects disclosed (Putri, 2020). Furthermore, how the theory of management

impression still appears on several occasion (Dosinta, 2018). Impression management is a person's effort to make a favourable first impression on others. Impression management has the advantage that people who demonstrate good impression management benefit in a variety of situations. Impression management can be done by manager when explaining to company performance due to regulations set against disclosure of information is loose and voluntary (discussed presentation of information) manager other than required by applicable regulation. Because of management earnings and impression management comes as a result discretion is owned by management, then may be managers consider each other effect of the use of both discretion (Dosinta, 2018).

Companies can provide additional reports in their financial statements, especially if their activities are related to the environment (IAI, 2018). Indonesia is listed as one of the countries in the Group of 20 (G20) with the fastest economic growth, especially in the F&B sector (Astuti, FY., Wahyudi, S., & Mawardi, 2018). Most novice businessmen make the F&B sector to start their business. The ease of selecting raw materials, processing products, and marketing is more attractive to the public (Nasution, A. W., Mayendra, E., Putri, 2015). The performance of the F&B industry during 2015-2019 grew by an average of 8,16% or above the average growth of the non-oil and gas processing industry of 4,69%. In fact, during of the COVID-19 pandemic, the food & beverages industry was able to record positive growth of 2,95% in the second quarter of 2021. In addition, the contribution of the food & beverages industry to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached 6,66%. The food & beverages industry also contributes significantly to the export activities of the non-oil and gas processing industry. In the January-December 2020, the total export value of the food & beverages industry reached USD 31,17 billion or contributed 23,78% of the total exports of the non-oil and gas processing industry of USD 131,05 billion. With this fact, President Joko Widodo has established the F&B sector as one of the priority business sectors in the project entitled "Making Indonesia 4.0". The food & beverages industry is projected to remain one of the mainstay sectors to support manufacturing growth and the national economy in the next few years (Smeuninx, N., Clerck, B. D., 2016). This sector is interesting to study more because many people focus solely on how they achieve financial goals. While "more and more F&B companies will produce a more and more waste" (Rts, 2022).

GRI, or the Global Reporting Initiative, is a widely used framework for sustainability reporting. It provides guidelines and principles for organizations to report on their economic, environmental, and social performance. Food and beverage companies are particularly interesting to research in the context of GRI for several reasons. Food and beverage companies often have intricate and global supply chains. GRI reporting allows them to disclose information about their supply chain sustainability, including environmental and social impacts. This industry has significant environmental implications, from agricultural practices to manufacturing processes and transportation. GRI reporting helps these companies disclose their environmental impacts, efforts to reduce their carbon footprint, and initiatives to improve resource efficiency. Social responsibility is a key aspect of GRI reporting. This includes aspects such as labour practices, human rights, community engagement, and

product safety. For food and beverage companies, issues like fair labour practices in agriculture, ethical sourcing, and community development are critical areas of concern. With an increasing focus on health and nutrition, consumers are becoming more interested in the ingredients and nutritional content of the products they consume. GRI reporting allows food and beverage companies to transparently communicate information about their products, including nutritional content and any efforts to improve the health profile of their offerings. Consumers today are more conscious about the impact of their choices on the environment and society. Food and beverage companies that prioritize sustainability and transparent reporting through GRI can build trust with consumers. GRI reporting is aligned with various international standards and guidelines. In summary, researching GRI reporting in the context of food and beverage companies provides insights into their sustainability practices, supply chain management, environmental impact, social responsibility, and efforts to meet evolving consumer demands for transparency and ethical business practices.

Research Method

This research analysis was performed using a research method. Content analysis is research that conducts provided on the legal company's website to access Sustainability Reporting (SR) which is one of several types of annual reports. Concerning the level of explanation, this research is classified as descriptive in the field of academic and institutional research. The population in this research is Food & Beverage companies that were listed in IDX in 2020-2021. F&B companies listed on the IDX as of December 2019 consist of 26 companies. Yet, only five companies have to be sampled because they have provided sustainability reports and have the highest firm size (data table is attached). Then, the sampling technique used in this research is purposive sampling with the top five leading F&B companies listed in IDX period 2020-2021. Researcher used 2020-2021 period with the mean of looking overview about the impact of GRI's Food & Beverage Company in the Covid-19 era.

Result and Discussion

Production and operational activities must be accompanied by consideration of the company's committee and concrete steps that can reduce significant negative impacts on many aspects in line with the issue of SDGs. This research started by presenting data on the firm size of the five largest F&B companies in Indonesia and presents the annual Sustainability Report (SR) can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Firm Size of Food & Beverages Companies in 2020-2021

No.	Company Name	Firm Size	
		Total Assets (in million)	Log n(Total Assets)
1.	PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk.	1.962.492.709	68,21299
2.	PT Mayora Indah Tbk.	39.695.153	31,30993
3.	PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk.	39.603.164	31,31225
4.	PT Ultrajaya Milk Industry Tbk.	16.160.972	30,41362
5.	PT FKS Food Tbk.	3.773.191	28,95894

Source: The Processed Primary Data (2022)

Then analyzing the company's disclosures of GRI from five Indonesian F&B companies who made sustainability reporting. Each companies is represented by a stock code described in Table 2 and observed can be seen below.

Table 2. Lists of Food & Beverages Companies Stock Code

No.	Company Name	Stock Code
1.	PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk.	INDF
2.	PT Mayora Indah Tbk.	MYOR
3.	PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk.	UNVR
4.	PT Ultrajaya Milk Industri Tbk.	ULTJ
5.	PT FKS Food Tbk.	AISA

Source: The Processed Primary Data (2022)

Table 3. Summary of F&B Companies Disclosure of GRI Standards

GRI/Year	INDF		MYOR		UNVR		ULTJ		AISA	
	20	21	20	21	20	21	20	21	20	21
101	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
102	36	36	29	33	30	31	24	24	23	23
103	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total of GRI 100 Disclosed	42	42	35	39	36	37	30	30	29	29
201	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1
202	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
203	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	2
204	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
205	0	0	2	2	3	3	0	0	1	1
206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total of GRI 200 Disclosed	2	2	5	5	7	7	1	1	3	4
301	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
303	4	4	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	1
304	3	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
305	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
306	5	5	1	1	4	4	2	2	0	0
307	3	3	1	1	5	5	3	3	1	1
308	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total of GRI 300 Disclosed	22	22	5	5	14	14	12	12	5	5
401	3	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	1
402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
403	7	7	4	4	3	3	0	1	8	8
404	3	3	3	3	2	2	0	1	0	0
405	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
406	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
407	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
408	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

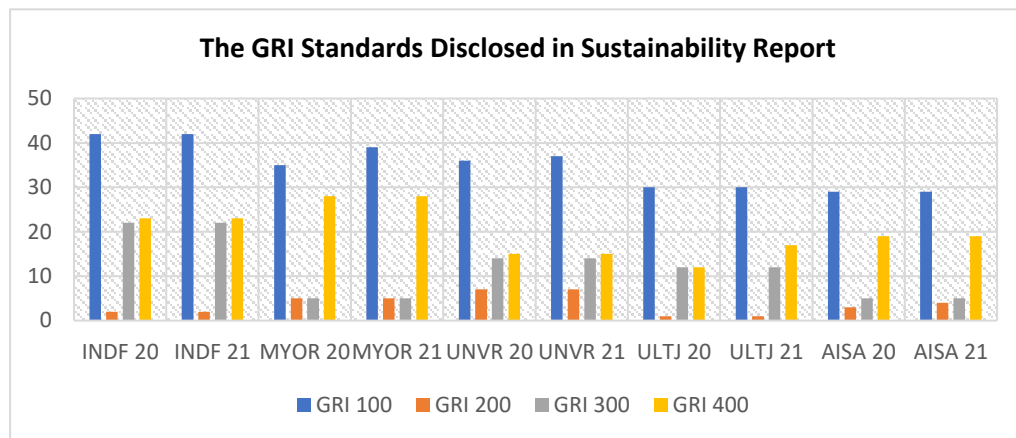
409	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
410	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
411	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
413	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
414	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
415	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
416	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	1
417	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	2
418	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
419	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Total of GRI 400 Disclosed	23	23	28	28	15	15	12	17	19	19
Total of GRI Dislosed	89	89	73	77	72	73	55	59	56	57

Source: The Processed Primary Data (2022)

The core of GRI Standards in GRI-100 have been met by all of sample. Total of 147 points in GRI Standard with 62 points in GRI-100 (core), 13 points in GRI-200 (economy), 32 points in GRI-300 (environment), and 40 points in GRI-400 (social). The next steps of this research will dissect one by the one economy commitment in every aspect of GRI-200. At a glance GRI-200 concern in how the company give their attention in their economic performance, how about the anti-fraud and doing their market presence (GRI, 2016). UNVR shows 54% disclosure economy aspects and followed by MYOR 38%. ULTJ is the lowest disclosed in this aspect, around 8%. The most company concern in the indirect economic impacts (GRI 203). It is represented by all of company except ULTJ was not reported. This research will dissect one by the one environmental commitment in every aspect of GRI 300. GRI 301 shows a company's responsibility regarding the inputs used in manufacturing and packing a product, the materials used by the company can be non-renewable inputs, such as minerals, metals, gas, oil, and coal; for renewable materials, such as wood and water (Zappettini, F., Unerman, 2016). The five companies observed, none of them disclosed their requirements to include in any published materials.

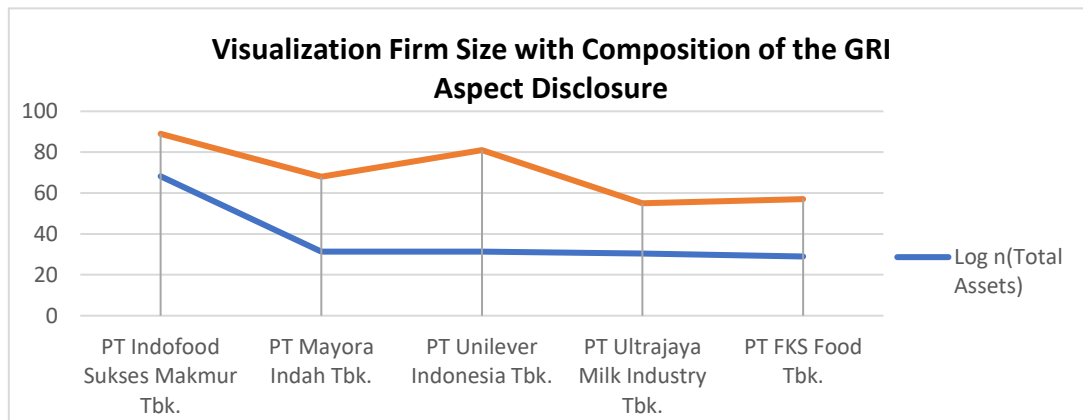
GRI 302 sets out reporting requirements on the topic of energy. This standard is effective for reports or other materials published on or after 1 July 2018. GRI 302 is a form of corporate responsibility regarding the impact of using various sizes, types, sectors, or geographic locations of energy used in operations (GSSB, 2016). Companies are obliged to consume energy efficiently, fight climate change, and reduce their environmental footprint by choosing renewable energy sources (Ekasari, K., Eltivia, N., & Soedarso, 2019). Based on the SR data, 80% or 4 (four) companies there are observed had been disclosed except MYOR both in 2020 and 2021. INDF and UNVR disclosed GRI 302-2. Meanwhile, from disclosure GRI 302-3, it is known that ULTJ or only one company disclosed. Based on the ULTJ's SR, ULTJ stated that there was a decrease in the total intensity of electrical energy from 0,10 kWh/kg of product to only 0,09. Including the intensity of fuel consumption in 2020 of 189,82 Kkal/Kg product to 187,17 in 2021 (remarks: derived from the sum of the converted diesel fuel and CNG consumption). At a glance, GRI-400 consist of many social topics. In this topic, MYOR reveals more social aspects as much as 70%

consistent over 2 years of observation, followed by INDF 58%, AISA 43% in 2020 and up to 5% in 2021, UNVR consistent with 38% and ULTJ as much as 38% in 2020 and up to significantly to 43% of the following year. In summary, 85% sampled paid their attention of the occupational health and safety in GRI-403. Simultaneously it can be seen that the relationship that occurs between company size and the number of GRI disclosed is directly proportional. Graph 2 below is presented to illustrate this measurement. Previously, Graph 1 will be presented to show how the composition of per GRI disclosed.



Graph 1. The GRI Standards Disclosed in the Sustainability Report

Source: The Processed Primary Data (2022)



Graph 2. Visualization Firm Size with Composition of the GRI Aspect Disclosure

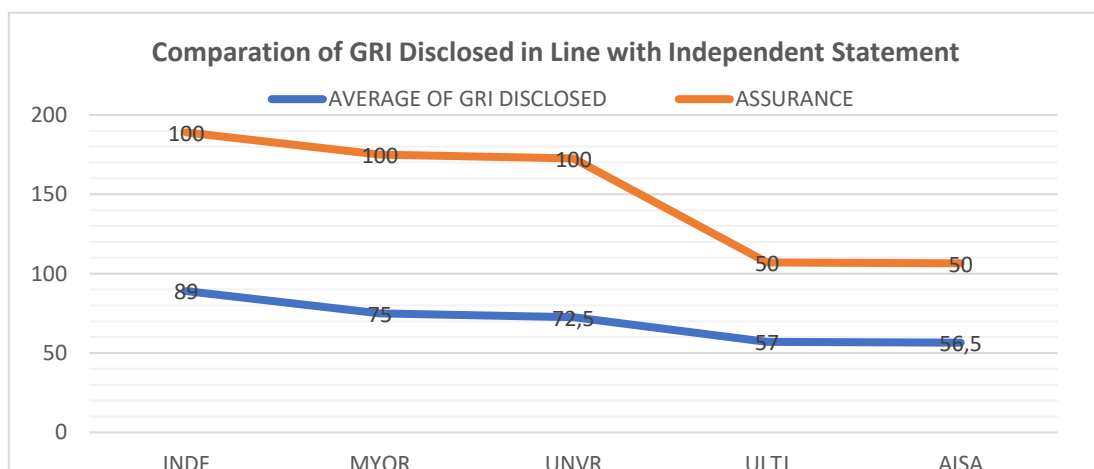
Source: The Processed Secondary Data (2022)

Table 4. Independent Assurance Statement

Company Name	Company Stock ID	Status	Auditor
PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk.	INDF	✓	Moores Rowland
PT Mayora Indah Tbk.	MYOR	✓	Mirawati Sensi Idris
PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk.	UNVR	✓	Moores Rowland
PT Ultrajaya Milk Industri Tbk.	ULTJ	-	-
PT FKS Food Tbk.	AISA	-	-

Source: The Processed Primary Data (2022)

Based on a visual comparison between the presence or absence of an independent assurance statement and firm size also the number of GRI aspect disclosed, several conclusions are drawn. First, the three parameters mentioned above have a positive relationship. That is companies with the top three largest sizes always involve the role of independent parties in order to provide confirmation that the reports made meet the standards that have been set. Second, based on company size, the assurance standards involved allow companies to report on a larger number of GRI aspects. This is proven that PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk reported 18.69% (from the mean calculating of GRI aspects disclosed in 2020-2021) more than PT Mayora Indah Tbk Likewise, the number of GRI aspects disclosed by PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk is much smaller, around 2.74% compared to PT Mayora Indah Tbk, and so on. Other evidences, if the firm size of PT Ultrajaya Milk Industri Tbk is smaller than PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk, then the number of GRI aspects that will be reported will also be less and because they will not have an independent assurance either. This has been proven true. Whereas PT Ultrajaya Milk Industri Tbk reports their GRI aspects with 28.02% less than PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk. In line with this condition, the GRI aspects reported by PT FKS Food Tbk will definitely be less than that of PT Ultrajaya Milk Industri Tbk. Based on the calculation results, PT FKS Food reports the GRI aspects with a capacity of 0.08% less than PT Ultrajaya Milk Industri Tbk.



Graph 3. Comparison of GRI Disclosed in Line with Independent Statement

Source: The Processed Primary Data (2022)

Based on the result of previous research that the size of the firm or company in this case total assets have a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure. This shows that larger company causes the company to have a greater social burden than the small companies (Lynch, M. F., Lynch, N., & Casten, 2014). This situation is influenced by the management impression. Management impression is a theory that discusses the company's encouragement to provide information to external parties. The impulse is caused by the occurrence of asymmetry between management and external parties. To reduce asymmetry information, companies must disclose information held, both financial and non-financial

(Tjahjadi, B., Soewarno, N., & Mustikaningtiyas, 2021). One of the pieces of information that must be disclosed by the company is information about social responsibility. The company makes disclosure CSR with GRI aspects will be increased the company's reputation and value (Astuti, FY., Wahyudi, S., & Mawardi, 2018). Furthermore, this research will answer the correlation between the impacts of management impression that closed in SR with their current issues shown in Table 4.

Table 5. Current issues of top five company direct of GRI

Company	GRI Standard	Environmental Issue Based on GRI
INDF	GRI-300	During an inspection of the Indofood factory in Medan, North Sumatra, Monday (15/7), hazardous and toxic waste (B3) was found scattered around the factory. "And after we checked earlier, we found a lot of B3 waste scattered in this factory, both from noodle spices instant, as well as the used oil," said Nasir. Not only that, this politician from the Democratic Party faction also did not find any TPS (Temporary Disposal Sites) for the rest of the production or instant noodles in the company. "So it is not clear where the rest of the production of instant noodles that are no longer used will be taken and how they will be destroyed," he added. This condition, continued Nasir, is certainly not in accordance with Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. "Therefore, we ask Gakkum from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to first secure these untruthful processes. In my opinion, an investigation should be carried out with a legal process and in accordance with Law Number 32 of 2009. Considering that instant noodles are the most consumed by the people of Indonesia," said the politician from the Riau II electoral district.
MYOR	GRI-200 GRI-300	PT Mayora Indah Tbk disposes of waste at certain hours, namely after maghrib. At that time, the water from the Kunir River, Gembong Village, Tangerang, immediately turned black and smelled bad. Mayora has also never given compensation funds to its citizens who are victims of environmental pollution (Regar, 2022).
UNVR	GRI-300	Based on the results of an investigation conducted by the metrorakyat.com team, Tuesday (15/8/2017) in the SEI Mangke area of Simalungun Regency, precisely in the oil palm plantation area, it was found that there was a ditch between oil palm trees where the water had been polluted by the waste it is suspected that the waste disposal by PT. Unilever is not far from the location. According to one of the employees who met at the PTPN-3 plantation location, Mr. Tobing(49) said that the activity had been going on for a long time in the area. "If we look at the

		waste disposal, it is cloudy and black, and occasionally emits a pungent stench," he said. He added that many people, including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and media crews, have highlighted the waste disposal allegedly sourced from PT Unilever (Redaksi Metro Rakyat, 2020).
ULTJ	GRI-200 GRI-300	Ngrampal District, West Bandung Regency (KBB), held a demonstration at the PT Ultrajaya Milk Industry Tbk. Monday (21/8/20) morning. They protested against the smell of sewage from this dairy company which was getting stronger by the day. Now, the water supply provided to residents experiences itching. One of the residents of Bunisari village Gadobangkong, Muhamad Satori said that the smell of Ultramilk waste has made residents and students tormented. Because the smell makes shortness of breath, nausea, and vomiting. Whereas Bunisari and Langensari elementary schools which have been established since 1968 and have 765 students are only 8 meters away from the factory location (Haryanto, 2020).
AISA	GRI-200 GRI-400	The Director of Audit OJK Edi Broto Suwarno revealed evidence of manipulation of financial statements carried out by former directors of PT Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk (AISA) Joko Mogoginta and Budhi Istanto at the South Jakarta District Court, Wednesday (3/3/2021). From the results of an investigative audit conducted by Ernst and Young, it was discovered that the overstatement value of the six companies reached IDR 4 trillion. Overstatements were also made to the sales account of IDR 662 billion and the EBITDA of the Tiga Pilar entity in the food division of IDR 329 billion.

Source: *The Processed Primary Data (2022)*

Furthermore, to answer and prove the management impression phenomenon in the output of Sustainability Reporting, we can look at the several cases that have tripped up large F&B companies in Indonesia. This is confirmed that even though a Sustainability Report has been made, it does not rule out the possibility of economy (GRI-200), environment (300), and social (400) by faced of company.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research above, several important things can be concluded, including aspects of the GRI disclosed by the company based on the observed year (2020-2021) show consistency. Based on the visualization of Chart 1, clearly shows that the number of items/aspects of GRI that are disclosed and accumulated have the same composition. On the other hand, there are indications of impression management and neutralization of current issues by the company concerned. Management impression is indicated will appear stronger if the preparation of the Sustainability Report is not carried out by involving an

independent party. The auditor in this case can ascertain whether the GRI topics disclosed are appropriate. This affects the credibility and trust of stakeholders. Three of the five largest company observed have included independent assurance in their Sustainability Report. Impression management is a field studies that study people's efforts represent yourself in order to be judged well. For example, behave in a way that the same as the individual.

Reason the most basic is the company consists of individuals, so that if any generalizable tendencies at the individual level, these tendencies will manifest at the individual level company (Dosinta, 2018). Impression management is management efforts to control and manipulating the impressions of report financial users. Stated management uses that explanation given to the financial statements for influence the judges' judgments and decisions financial report users. SR can be used as a tool to sharpen impression management through reports disclosed by management to external parties. This research has finally revealed how large companies (which were observed) still have the opportunity to be entangled in economic, environmental and social cases even though they have presented openness regarding material issues. This research does not function as a justification tool, but as a tool to see how the relationship between phenomena or issues concerning the names of companies that have presented Sustainability Reports in an orderly manner (Suripto, 2013). It can be firmly concluded that there is no significant relationship between the number of material topics disclosed and the minimization of economic, environmental and social cases that drag on the name of a company (Suripto, 2013).

This research contributes to academics understanding of the relationship between the disclosures of GRI aspects in SR with the current issues of the company concerned. At least there are twelve (12) theory that used to disclose in this research (Kono, R. V., Restuning., & Juliardi, 2023). In addition, the results of this study also indicate a tendency for impression management, which means that it is possible for entities to develop SR to improve or enhance the company's image through non-financial performance channels. For further research, focus on specific topic of GRI to get the deeper results. It is important for decision-makers to observe the scope further and broadly. The research sample can be expanded with similar lines of companies and researchers can compare the disclosure commitments of domestic and foreign F&B companies with economic, geographical, social, and environmental levels that are almost the same as Indonesia.

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