IS MANDATORY SUSTAINABILITY REPORT STILL BENEFICIAL?

Astrid Rudyanto
Trisakti School of Management, paperpenulis1275@gmail.com

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarhub.ui.ac.id/jaki

Part of the Accounting Commons, Corporate Finance Commons, Finance and Financial Management Commons, and the Taxation Commons

Recommended Citation
Rudyanto, Astrid (2021) "IS MANDATORY SUSTAINABILITY REPORT STILL BENEFICIAL?," Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan Indonesia: Vol. 18: Iss. 2, Article 2.
DOI: 10.21002/jaki.2021.08
Available at: https://scholarhub.ui.ac.id/jaki/vol18/iss2/2

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Faculty of Economics & Business at UI Scholars Hub. It has been accepted for inclusion in Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan Indonesia by an authorized editor of UI Scholars Hub.
IS MANDATORY SUSTAINABILITY REPORT STILL BENEFICIAL?

Astrid Rudyanto  
Program Studi Akuntansi, Trisakti School of Management  
astrid@stietrisakti.ac.id

Abstract

The latest regulations in Indonesia (SEOJK No 16/SEOJK.04/2021) have required public companies to make a sustainability report every year in order to increase sustainable investment. Prior to this regulation, several public companies had made sustainability reports and received benefits of sustainability report. This makes issuers ask whether after being obligated, public companies still get the benefits that have been obtained from voluntary sustainability reports and under what conditions the mandatory sustainability reports are beneficial for public companies. This study answers the public companies’ doubts by conducting a systematic literature review on research on mandatory and voluntary sustainability reports in Q1 and Q2 journals from 2008-2018. Before answering the issuers' doubts, this study explains the reasons why issuers make voluntary sustainability reports and the benefits derived from voluntary sustainability reports. After that, based on previous research, this study explains whether the benefits obtained from voluntary sustainability reports can still be obtained in mandatory sustainability reports. This study found that sustainability reports were made because of the desire to benefit from these reports initiated by company leaders coupled with institutional pressure. The benefits of voluntary sustainability reports are the positive perception of shareholders and increased concern for the company’s sustainability. Mandatory sustainability reports can still provide some (though not all) of the same benefits as voluntary sustainability reports. In addition, the sustainability report must be able to cover the weaknesses of the voluntary sustainability report with the condition that there is strict legal coercion, strict supervision, and the addition of an obligation to audit sustainability information which is strengthened by market demands to make a sustainability report. Therefore, the Indonesian government must pay attention to these conditions for this regulation to be implemented properly.

Keywords: sustainability report, systematic literature review, mandatory, voluntary

Abstrak

Peraturan terbaru di Indonesia (SEOJK No 16/SEOJK.04/2021) telah mewajibkan emiten untuk membuat laporan keberlanjutan setiap tahun dalam rangka meningkatkan investasi berkelanjutan. Sebelum peraturan ini dibuat, beberapa emiten telah membuat laporan keberlanjutan dan mendapatkan banyak manfaat dari laporan keberlanjutan. Hal ini membuat emiten bertanya apakah setelah diwajibkan, emiten tetap mendapatkan keuntungan yang telah diperoleh dari laporan keberlanjutan sukarela dan dalam kondisi seperti apa laporan keberlanjutan wajib bermanfaat bagi emiten. Penelitian ini menjawab keraguan emiten dengan melakukan reviu literatur sistematis atas penelitian mengenai laporan keberlanjutan wajib dan sukarela pada jurnal Q1 dan Q2 dari tahun 2008-2018. Sebelum menjawab keraguan emiten, penelitian ini menjelaskan alasan emiten membuat laporan keberlanjutan sukarela dan manfaat yang diperoleh dari laporan keberlanjutan sukarela. Setelah itu, berdasarkan penelitian sebelumnya, penelitian ini menjelaskan apakah manfaat yang diperoleh dari laporan keberlanjutan sukarela masih bisa diperoleh pada laporan keberlanjutan wajib. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa laporan keberlanjutan dibuat karena keinginan untuk
mendapatkan keuntungan dari laporan tersebut yang diinisiasi oleh pemimpin perusahaan ditambah dengan tekanan institusional. Manfaat laporan keberlanjutan sukarela adalah persepsi positif pemegang saham dan peningkatan kepedulian keberlanjutan perusahaan. Laporan keberlanjutan wajib masih dapat memberikan beberapa (walaupun tidak semua) manfaat yang sama dengan laporan keberlanjutan sukarela. Selain itu, laporan keberlanjutan wajib mampu menutup kelemahan laporan keberlanjutan sukarela dengan syarat adanya pemaksakan hukum yang ketat, pengawasan yang ketat, dan penambahan kewajiban untuk mengaudit informasi keberlanjutan yang diperkuat dengan tuntutan pasar untuk membuat laporan keberlanjutan. Karena itu, pemerintah Indonesia harus memperhatikan kondisi tersebut untuk peraturan ini dapat terlaksana dengan baik.

Kata kunci: laporan keberlanjutan, revi literatur sistematis, wajib, sukarela

INTRODUCTION

In 2021, Indonesian government had obligated public companies in Indonesia to make a sustainability report (Pemerintah Republik Indonesia 2021). This regulation was made to increase sustainable investment; create sustainable development; guarantee fund availability to run national economy which integrates economic, social, and life environment aspects; developing green financial system; and follow-up the sustainable financial roadmap (Tempo 2017; Miftahudin 2021). Even though this regulation has prime objectives, the profit obtained by a company from the sustainability report may be smaller than the cost of making the report, and this regulation only makes it difficult to the company (Nishitani et al. 2021). Furthermore, the company that has willingly made the sustainability report before will not possibly obtain benefit as same as they made the required sustainability report.

Waagstein (2011) stated that (sustainable) social responsibility report which is obligated in Indonesia improve receiving and implementing social responsibility from different stakeholders at different levels. However, having a social responsibility as an obligation contravenes its nature, which is that social responsibility shall be a voluntary action. Francis et al. (2008) also stated that mandatory disclosure no longer benefits the company. Therefore, there is a question: if the company has been obligated to make sustainability report, which will the company obtain the benefits from voluntary sustainability as same as they obtained it after mandatory sustainability report made? Does mandatory sustainability report give benefit more than voluntary sustainability report can do?

This research aims to answer to these questions. It explains in detail: the reason why a company makes voluntary sustainability report, and the benefits obtained from voluntary sustainability report and mandatory sustainability report. This research also shows the condition of the state regarding of what kind of mandatory sustainability report that can provide benefits for issuers. Besides giving governmental regulations suggestion regarding sustainability report, this research also contributes to the researches related to sustainability report. It shows previous research regarding sustainability reports issued in 2008-2018 that support the researcher to do sustainability report research.

There are many studies of sustainability report that has been conducted before, especially since the guideline of Global Reporting Initiative initiated in 2000. Literature review regarding this report has also been conducted before by, such as, Hahn and Kuhnen (2013), Huang and Watson (2015), Ceulemans et al. (2015), Speziale and Kloviene (2014), Mata et al. (2018), Traxler et al. (2020). According to the literature reviews, there is no review found that differentiates voluntary sustainability report and mandatory report. In fact, there are previous researches showed that voluntary and mandatory reports have different benefits (Francis et al. 2008; Tian and Chen 2009;
Nishitani et al. 2021; Bergmann and Posch 2018). These reviews also combine sustainability report with other kinds of social responsibility reports. However, sustainability report is different from social responsibility report because it generates representation comprehensively regarding triple bottom line that other kinds of social responsibility reports do not have (Joseph 2012; Sheehy and Farneti 2021). By combining the benefits of the two reports, the readers do not have a good representation of the benefits and wonder whether the mandatory report does still have benefits for the company or not. Therefore, this research makes a contribution by separating the benefits between voluntary report and mandatory report, as well as examining the benefits of the sustainability report only. This research answers the gap of other researches that separating the benefits of both of the reports with the context of the mandatory sustainability report regulations have just been implemented in Indonesia.

RELATED LITERATURE

Sustainability Report

Report (including sustainability report) has two meanings. Firstly, to give information and produce report. When considering sustainability report in terms of mere disclosure, this report is considered in terms of compliance level. When considering sustainability report in terms of producing report, the researcher is discussing the uptake, form, and practice of sustainability report (Niemann and Hoppe 2018). Some researchers only observe the report in terms of mere disclosure. Traxler et al. (2018) stated that sustainability report is a disclosure tool to affect performance perception of organization sustainability by providing information regarding triple bottom line performance, commitment to the sustainability and its activity as a good society. Sustainability report is a report reported by company or organization regarding economic, social, and environmental benefits due to their daily activities. This report also reveals organization value, management model, and demonstration of the relation between strategy and commitment in sustainability global economy (Global Reporting Initiative 2017). Sustainability report is considered as a tool to inform the sustainability activities in a company to stakeholders (Greco et al. 2015) both quantitatively and qualitatively (Malik and Kanwal 2018) which is useful for them to make an investment decision (Martínez-Ferrero et al. 2018). It also becomes a tool to get social recognition for legitimatizing companies’ activities and also creating positive image (Karaman et al. 2018; Abeydeera et al. 2016). Sustainable report is made as a response to various pressures, expectations, and social changes (Abeydeera et al. 2016). In terms of producing report, the report is considered as a process organizing and disclosing information related to sustainability practice and company performance as well as triple bottom line. This sustainability report is a process that makes organization change its point-of-view on the sustainability itself, and gives the organization lesson, as well as improving the organization changes towards sustainability (Massa et al. 2015). This report is a contribution to sustainable development outside of legal obligations (Verbeeten et al. 2016) and an important catalyst in change towards sustainability (Lozano et al. 2016). Sustainability report is considered as an activity aims at measuring the position of the sustainability of company towards sustainability, communicating business and development of economic; social; and environmental dimension to stakeholders, measuring sustainable performance, comparing to other companies, informing how the organization affects and being affected by the expectation of sustainable development and become the basis for changes to the sustainability plan (Lozano et al. 2016; Higgins et al. 2018). Sustainability requires
social and environmental performance targets, especially things related to the sustainable development beside economic growth and profit to increase the stakeholders’ value directly and indirectly nowadays without sacrificing what the stakeholders need in the future and paying attention to social and environmental benefits in the organization (Martínez-Ferrero et al. 2018; Lozano et al. 2016). Therefore, a company requires strategies to obtain a sustainable equilibrium which is economic, social, and environmental dimension today and future with sustainability report.

Some researches equate the terminology of “sustainability report” with social responsibility report (Berthelot et al. 2012; Martínez-Ferrero et al. 2016), triple bottom line report (Loh et al. 2017), GRI report, environment report, society report (Mahoney et al. 2013; Higgins, Milne, and van Gramberg 2015; Skouloudis et al. 2014; Stubbs et al. 2013), and responsibility report (Kuo et al. 2016). However, some other researches stated that sustainability report is different from the other reports, because the sustainability report shows representation more comprehensive than environment report (Berthelot et al. 2012) and social responsibility report (Loh et al. 2017) that combines social vision of social responsibility with the concern of social and environmental issues (Alcaraz-Quiles et al. 2015). This research does not differentiate the terminologies. However, this research does differentiate whether the report is made voluntarily or compulsorily. Voluntary sustainability report is a sustainable report made by a company without any regulations from the government. Meanwhile, mandatory sustainability report is a sustainability report made by a company with the regulations of the government (Zhu and Zhang 2012).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is conducted by searching data on Science Direct, Scopus, and Google Scholar in the beginning. At first, the researcher investigates Science Direct because it has “related articles” feature which simplifies one to get related article. Furthermore, the researcher utilizes “refine by” to select the data year 2008-2018. Year 2008 is selected because, in October 2006, GRI held the first global conference regarding sustainability report by introducing the report as a tool to improve companies’ sustainable activities (Global Reporting Initiative 2016). It makes the researcher interested to study this sustainability report. According to some researches, accounting research may take 1-2 years to publish the paper in

---

**Figure 1**

Process of Searching, Selecting, and Assessing Relevant Article

| Searching beyond:                  |
|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Science direct                |
| 2. scopus                        |
| 3. google scholar                |

| selection                        |
|----------------------------------|
| English as language Q1&Q2        |
| Journal articles                 |
| Suitable with research question  |
| From 2008-2018                   |

| Evaluation and category separation |
|------------------------------------|
| Reason of making sustainability report voluntarily | Effect of making sustainability report voluntarily | Effect of making mandatory sustainability report |

---

**Table:**

- **Process of Searching, Selecting, and Assessing Relevant Article**
- **Figure 1**
Scopus indexed journal. It means the papers submitted in October 2006 had been published in 2008 (Moizer 2009). After finding out on Science Direct, the researcher searched data on Scopus with the year of publication over 2007. After searching on Science Direct, the researcher searched on Scopus with publication year over 2007. To reduce the possibilities of missed articles, this research also does the searching on Google Scholar for additional article with the “custom range” 2008-2018. The researcher only selected Scopus-indexed Q1 and Q2 researches to limit the number of research. Scopus-indexed Q1 and Q2 shows high quality research. Research quality matters in this literature study, because it aims at drawing conclusion of the benefits of mandatory sustainability report. If the quality of the literature is low, it will impact on drawing wrong conclusion. The following article selection process in this research:

The stage of searching was started with keywords. Keywords was taken from the research of Hahn dan Kuhnen (2013) and modified by adding ‘voluntary’ and ‘mandatory’ to identify researches which differentiate voluntary and mandatory reports. The keywords used are: “sustainability report*” OR “stand-alone report*”; voluntary corporate social responsibility report*; voluntary CSR report*; mandatory corporate social responsibility report*; mandatory CSR report*; mandatory corporate social responsibility disclosure; voluntary corporate social responsibility disclosure; voluntary “triple bottom line report*”; mandatory “triple bottom line report*”; mandatory “global reporting initiative report*”; voluntary “global reporting initiative report*”. There are 19,587 articles obtained with utilizing those keywords in Science Direct, 2,286 articles obtained from Scopus, and 264,700 articles from Google Scholar.

The second stage is journal article selection. This research only requires English journal articles and relates to the topic, which is the research which is able to separate between voluntary report and mandatory report. Furthermore, the articles used are social responsibility or sustainability report only, and it does not include certain aspects of social responsibility, and study the effect of sustainability disclosure voluntarily and compulsory to compare the benefits of the both reports. However, the articles unused are the articles which study about factors affecting social responsibility disclosure of company, and the researcher only uses articles which discussing the effect of report quality or report insurance. In addition, the researcher selected articles related to the topic manually by reading abstracts. Even though there are likely differences between manually checking and search-engine checking, the manual one has less chance of missing than search engine checking. While selecting articles, the researcher also verifies the quality of the reports through Scimago Journal & Country Rank site. The quality of report used is a the quality of 2017. If the journal has different quality from different fields of science, the researcher utilizes quality of fields of science that is relevant to the used title of article. Thus, 97 articles finally obtained from the second stage and used in this research. In the third stage, the researcher divides some categories to ease analysis. These categories consist of the reason why voluntary report is made, the benefit of making voluntary report, and the benefit of making mandatory report. However, the researcher also noticed that there are some articles which possibly discuss both of the reports. Based on the data obtained, there are 35 researches discussing the reason why voluntary report is made, 36 researches discussing the benefit of making voluntary report, 6 researches discussing the reason and benefit of making voluntary report, and 20 researches discussing the benefit of making mandatory report.

In terms of descriptive statistics result, this research exports data from Mendeley to Microsoft Excel and tabulates it one by one manually. In terms of
discussion result, this research utilizes NVIVO 12. NVIVO 12 assists the research to draw conclusion from the articles collected before by giving nodes in every article. By giving nodes, NVIVO accelerates the process of drawing conclusion without reading the articles one by one. The following steps conducted by the research: firstly, all journal articles inputed from Mendeley to NVIVO 12 according to the categories, and it generally aims at getting comprehensive picture. In NVIVO 12, the researcher searched 100 most frequently used words with ‘Word Frequency with Stemmed Words’ and 5 letters for minimum. It was subsequently sorted out, then the researcher searched 3 of 100 most frequently used words with ‘Text Search with Stemmed Words’ in every category. After found those words in every article, the researcher categorized sentences used for the nodes. To reduce the missing of information, the results of the research also inputed manually and simultaneously with descriptive statistics in Microsoft Excel.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics shown in Figure 2. Figure 2 indicates that total article regarding voluntary and mandatory reports increases every year and the large increase happened in 2016 and 2018. In 2008, the researches regarding social responsibility report was only limited in the causes of making voluntary report. 2008 is the beginning of concern for researchers about social responsibility report. In the first place, most social responsibility report researches discussed the causes of making voluntary report. However, due to increasing the numbers of voluntary reports, the researches regarding voluntary report benefits is getting much more than the researches regarding the causes of making voluntary report.

Previous research which discussed the causes and benefits of voluntary report considered the endogeneity of the reason of making voluntary report. Meanwhile, previous research of the benefits of mandatory sustainability report is increasing rapidly year by year. Even though the issue regarding the benefits of mandatory report had been raised since a long time ago, in recent years; it has been remainly raised more and more, because some countries have implemented this mandatory sustainability report. Around 80% of articles used in this research studied by using quantitative research method (untabulated). Most of the research studied global data, which is data from various countries that indicate high result of generalization level. The United States of America as a state whose easily accessible data becomes the second most-researched country (untabulated).
Making sustainability report is a complex phenomenon which cannot be explained by one theory (Loh et al. 2017). Therefore, the researches regarding sustainability report utilize many theories to explain the reason of making sustainability report as well as the earned benefit. Based on the existing theories, the most frequently used theories to explain voluntary sustainability report are legitimacy theory, agency theory (including information asymmetry), stakeholder theory, and institutional theory (untabulated). The reason why a company makes sustainability report voluntarily cannot be inseparable from the benefits desired of the voluntarily report. Therefore, the theory used is not much different. At first, the company will make sustainability report to maintain the legitimacy, and in the end, the benefits obtained are not only legitimacy, but it also reduces information asymmetry that becomes theoretical framework of agency. Furthermore, the theories which explain the benefits of mandatory sustainability report are not much different either, which are agency theory, institutional theory, and legitimacy theory. Agency theory (including information asymmetry) indicates that there is an information asymmetry between manager and stakeholder who insist the company to make a report. Information asymmetry which happened in company’s sustainability activity insists them to make sustainability report (Martínez-Ferrero et al. 2016). Sustainability report can be made by a company whose both good and poor sustainable performances. According to voluntary disclosure, a company whose good sustainable performance has incentive to disclose, and it is for differentiating good and bad news to avoid adverse selection problem (Clarkson et al. 2008). Meanwhile, a company whose bad sustainable performance will face high political and social pressures and threaten its legitimacy, so that the company makes sustainability report to show that they are concerned with the sustainability (Sassen et al. 2018; Schreck and Raithel 2018; F. Verbeeten 2011). Sustainability report can be an instrument to maintain and increase legitimacy, so that it issues a licence to operate (Traxler et al. 2018). According to stakeholder theory, sustainability report is made due to the high level of stakeholder’s concern with world sustainability (Gallego-álvarez and Eduardo 2017). Stakeholder who greatly influences company survival is able to insist the company to do disclosing their contribution to sustainable development and public welfare (Gallego-álvarez and Eduardo 2017). On the other hand, institutional theory states that sustainability report is not made due to the initiation of company to reach specific goals, but it happens due to the manager is under social pressure of what one has to do on the context of the place where the company operates (Higgins et al. 2018). The pressure is put by government (regulation), professional organization (normative), and other companies which come from same industry (mimetic) (Bansal 2005; Li and Belal 2018). Previous research that studied the benefits of mandatory sustainability report stated that institutional theory is mostly used for finding out whether sustainability report based on social pressure from the surroundings can be beneficial for companies.

Analysis

The Reasons Why Voluntary Sustainability Report is Made

The reasons why voluntary sustainability report is made cannot be inseparable from the benefits expected from making sustainability report. Concern of sustainability comes from economic growth increase, economic globalization and reformation which cause social and environmental demoralization (Li and Belal 2018; Berthelot et al. 2012), practice which does not support sustainability and global warming issues (Elijido-ten 2011). As a consequence, stakeholder demands company to be responsible for the practice which threatens sustainability and report it to them. Sustainability report making cannot be inseparable from concern
increase with other stakeholders beside shareholders (Verbeeten et al. 2016; Gallego-Alvarez and Ortas 2017; Karaman et al. 2018). Concern develops from focus on environment to focus on sustainability (Kolk 2010). Sustainability report as a wide-ranging and comprehensive report regarding sustainable activities of a company and its benefits to ensure stakeholders that business view has changed and led to the sustainability (Stubbs et al. 2013).

Sustainability report making process comes from two elements, which are: 1) internal factor, which is a company requires to make sustainability report, and 2) external factor, which is external pressures to make a sustainability report (Liao et al. 2018). Furthermore, the decision to make sustainability report originated for the first time from internal factor and the decision to make sustainability report subsequently originated from internal and external factors (Lozano et al. 2016; Sassen et al. 2018; Greco et al. 2015). In terms of internal factor, there are many researches that mostly discussed legitimacy theory, voluntary disclosure theory, and agency. In terms of external factor, the researcher discusses institutional theory.

There are two big theories contradict with what underlie the reason voluntary sustainability report, which are legitimacy and voluntary reporting theories. According to legitimacy theory, voluntary sustainability theory is make to gain legitimacy and fulfill stakeholders’ expectation, so that the company can survive. Most of researches regarding voluntary sustainability report are based on this theory. Sustainability report is used to reduce skepticism of stakeholders (Nekhili et al. 2017), change public perception of sustainable performance (Clarkson et al. 2008), and fulfill demands of stakeholders (Sassen et al. 2018; Thorne et al. 2014; Dienes et al. 2016). This pressure gets worse due to the increase of mass media concern with the issue of sustainability (Reverte 2016) which makes a company that is more impressionable to the mass media more likely to make a sustainability report. Legitimacy theory indicates that a company that has bad sustainable performance requires sustainability report making to reduce skepticism of stakeholders.

According to voluntary disclosure theory, voluntary sustainability report is made for reducing information asymmetry and informing that the company reported has good sustainable performance (Mahoney et al. 2013). A company whose good sustainable performance has incentive to disclose, so that this company is able to differentiate itself from other companies whose bad sustainable performance (Qiu et al. 2016; Schreck and Raithel 2018). Sustainability report making cost for a company whose good sustainable performance is way lower than a company whose bad sustainable performance (Clarkson et al. 2008).

The result of the research shows that legitimacy theory is more dominant. Furthermore, the result of consistent research shows that a company that is more exposed to the media tends to have sustainability report (Nikolaeva and Bicho 2011; Dienes et al. 2016) and sustainability report is a part of company positioning strategy (Higgins and Coffey 2016). Big company tends to have sustainability report, because it is more visible than small company (Beck et al. 2018; Cormier and Magnan 2014; Gavana et al. 2018; Dhaliwal et al. 2011; Sassen et al. 2018; Karaman et al. 2018; Stubbs et al. 2013). Older company is way more visible so as to tend to have sustainability report (Orazalin and Mahmood 2018). Meanwhile, environmentally sensitive company also tends to have sustainability report, because it is more visible than non-environmentally sensitive company (Qiu et al. 2016; Skouloudis et al. 2014). Parsa et al (2018) studied the human rights reporting in sustainability report and concluded that there are weaknesses in reporting sustainability report and only reporting the high profile aspect. It indicates that reporting sustainability report aims at increasing legitimacy only. Patten dan Zhao (2014) also found out that
sustainability report is used to attract investors and create good image of sustainability report on retail company in US. Moreover, NGO also made sustainability report to avoid legitimacy threat (Traxler et al. 2018). Alcaraz-Quiles et al. (2015) stated that making decision regarding sustain-ability report requires planning in the first place before the manager utilizes it to gain legitimacy. Adjusting valid norm and fulfilling stakeholder’s expectation are the most important motivation to make sustainability report (Bona-Sánchez et al. 2017; Muttakin et al. 2015).

Relating to the voluntary disclosure theory, experts stated that motivation to make sustainability report is initiated by a willing to improve sustainable performance and increase transparency (Lozano et al. 2016). Clarkson et al. (2008), Liao et al. (2018), Mahoney et al. (2013), Kuo et al. (2016), and Du et al. (2017) proved that good sustainable performance increases reporting of sustainability report. Kolk (2010) found that a company makes sustainability report to improve sustainable ability.

According to agency theory, a company makes sustainability report to reduce information asymmetry between stakeholder and manager. Researches of agency theory discuss the characteristics of corporate governance. A company whose low internal ownership tends to have sustain-ability report to reduce large information asymmetry (Verbeeten et al. 2016; Martínez-Ferrero et al. 2018). On the other hand, shareholder mostly tends to make sustainability report to protect company reputation (Bona-Sánchez et al. 2017). State-owned enterprises also tend to make sustainability report more than private companies (Liao et al. 2018). A company with fewer commissioners tends to have personal responsibility to supervise sustained-ability report making (Al-Dah et al. 2018). Good governance tends to increase sustainability report, especially in the countries whose high protection to its investors, because they are able to reduce information asymmetry, especially when the financial report is less-transparent (Cormier and Magnan 2014; Malsch 2013). Other benefits of making sustainability report is to reduce capital cost due to lack of information asymmetry. Dhaliwal et al. (2011) showed that companies willingly make sustainability report in the hope of reducing the capital cost.

Besides reaching specific objectives, the company also makes sustainability report due to the existing institutional pressure. Institutional theory explains why a company adopts different sustainability report practice in many contexts and coun-
tries (Shabana et al. 2017; Higgins et al. 2018). Stekelorum et al. (2018) stated that managers of micro and medium enterprises have been assured that sustainability report is essential for the companies (normative pressure proof) and its reporting becomes mimetic due to the uncertainty of what things that required to be reported and the company is under pressure from customers to increase transparency (coercion factor). Researches conducted in China and Indonesia indicate that a company makes sustainability report due to mimetic pressure as well as other companies in the same industry that have already made it before (Li and Belal 2018; Rudyanto 2019). Furthermore, national culture has an important role in making sustainability report. A different culture-operated company will be forced to have different sustainable behavior as well, because of influencing the way of stakeholders think about sustainability (Gallego-Álvarez and Eduardo 2017; Garcia-Sanchez et al. 2016; Momin and Parker 2013), although Abeydeera et al. (2016) found that sustain-
ability report is made because of mimetic reason more than different culture. Perez-Batres et al. (2012) found that the type of industry (mimetic) and the country where the company is located are the most decisive things for a company to make sustainability report.

Outside pressure should be responded by internal party, especially the director or the chief of a company in the first place. Li
and Belal (2018) stated that the emergence of sustainability report in one of the state companies (ALPHA) begins from the awareness of executive managers on the numbers of sustainability reports that have been made by other companies which resulted in global pressure to make sustainability reports. In conclusion, the sustainability report hopefully could increase sustainability-based culture in ALPHA. Patrizio et al. (2013), Bellringer et al. (2011), Ramon-Llorens et al. (2018), Massa et al. (2015) also stated that leadership commitment is required in sustainability process, because the benefit of big pressure from outside company coul turn to be negative. Meanwhile, the reason why a company does not make sustainability report is also due to the manager who does not perceive that there is a stakeholder pressure of making the report (Stubbs et al. 2013). Sustainability report change becomes sustainability process which also depends on the chief or leadership (Higgins and Coffey 2016; Greco et al. 2015). Therefore, close relationship between directors or chiefs and stakeholders or sustainability organizations (Higgins et al. 2018) as well as the characteristics of leadership absolutely determine the sustainability report. Shafer and Lucianetti (2018) found that the characteristic of leadership which is Machiavellianism influences leadership behavior on sustainability report. A chief whose Machiavellianism characteristic has social disorder, being selfish and lack of empathy. As a consequence, the probability of making sustainability report is low.

Benefits of Making Voluntary Sustainability Report

Researches regarding benefits of making sustainability report mostly lead to the benefits of shareholder, which is company value. It indicates that sustainability report issued is positively responded by shareholder, because of two things. Firstly, the company which makes voluntary sustainability report is considered for having good sustainable performance (voluntary disclosure theory) (Verbeeten et al. 2016; Qiu et al. 2016; Loh et al. 2017) with the quality of the report is better and more credible (Wang and Li 2016; Guidry and Patten 2010). Secondly, sustainability report reduces company risk on the company which is more visible and increases company legitimacy (legitimacy theory) (Reverte 2016; Gavana et al. 2018; Bachmann and Ingenhoff 2016) or both (Berthelot et al. 2012; Orazalin and Mahmood 2018). From the perspective of agency theory, sustainability report is proven to reduce information asymmetry (Martínez-Ferrero et al. 2018), especially in the countries whose high protection to its stakeholders (Martínez-Ferrero et al. 2016), which results in decreasing profit management (Muttakin et al. 2015), increasing profit informative rate, especially when the entrenchment risk is high (Bona-Sánchez et al. 2017), increasing market liquidity (Egginton and McBrayer 2018), reducing analyst forecast errors (Garrido-Miralles et al. 2016; Aerts et al. 2008); especially in the stakeholder-oriented countries and their sustainability reports are credible (Dhaliwal et al. 2012), reducing capital cost (Reverte 2012; Dhaliwal et al. 2011).

Critics pointed out that sustainability report only increase company image, so that it only affects stakeholder perception (Higgins and Coffey 2016). To respond it, previous research showed that sustainability report benefits are not just a perception. Sustainability report increases sustainability performance by raising manager awareness of sustainability and assisting manager to include the sustainability in his/her activities (Massa et al. 2015), having environmental management system (Ramos et al. 2013), reducing reluctance to do changes to sustainability (Lozano et al. 2016), improving sustainable performance (Du et al. 2017), increasing capacity building through supplier sustainability (Stekelorum et al. 2018), promoting rights and increasing workers’ accountability (Parsa et al. 2018), improving brand equity (Malik and Kanwal 2018) which
will increase company profitability in ordinary companies (Beck et al. 2018) and Islam-based companies (Platonova et al. 2016). Ajonow et al. (2018) also asserted that sustainability report does not build up company image on unprofessional stakeholders.

Niemann dan Hoppe (2018) stated that the benefits of sustainability report depends on context, report structure, and process characteristic. In terms of context, Smiechowski et al. (2017) found that there is no benefit of sustainability report for pro-environmental activities which may be caused by the benefits of sustainability report are more perceived in its social activities (Verbeeten et al. 2016; Qiu et al. 2016; Al-Dah, Dah, and Jizi 2018). Sustainability report is also appreciated when the economic situation of a country is not problematic and high percentage of independent commissioners increases shareholder appreciation (Al-Dah et al. 2018). Nekhili et al. (2017) stated that the benefits of sustainability report on company value is more visible in the companies whose male and female commissioners than in the companies whose male commissioners only due to ethical reason Muttakin et al. (2015) found that sustainability report reduces profit management when involved internationally and increases profit management when being uninvolved internationally due to political consideration. Beck et al. (2018) found that amount of sustainability report benefit on company profitability is different and depends on context. In the terms of report structure, research showed that the benefits of sustainability report will be too real to enjoy, if the report is made specifically by using local language (Orazalin and Mahmood 2018) and language structure (Higgins and Coffey 2016). Meanwhile, in the terms of process characteristic, the benefits of sustainability report is inseparable from the relevance between every part of the company in making sustainability report and the sustainability training provided by the company to its employees (Monfardini et al. 2013; Lozano et al. 2016).

**Benefits of Mandatory Sustainability Report**

Wang and Li (2016) showed that whether it is mandatory or voluntary sustainability report gives positive signal to shareholders. Mandatory sustainability report still reduce information asymmetry as well and this benefit is superior to voluntary sustainability report (Wang et al. 2018), especially when having more obligation to do independent verification (Belal et al. 2015). However, obligating sustainability report makes the companies which have already made the report before the obligation applies as well as the companies whose good sustainable performance will not obtain benefits as much as before (Belal et al. 2015), because it is predicted that the report will be no longer reducing insider trading (Liao et al. 2018), reducing the benefits of sustainability report on analyst forecast accuracy (Dhaliwal et al. 2012), even reducing company value (Birkey et al. 2016). This is because the theory of voluntary disclosure is no longer valid.

Criticism of voluntary sustainability report are the lack of numbers of sustainability report (Waagstein 2011; Liao et al. 2018; Sassen et al. 2018) and less trustworthy (Schreck and Raithel 2018), and incomparable (Birkey et al. 2016; Nekhili et al. 2017), as well as interpreted as a form of legitimacy only (Crawford and Williams 2010). Theoretically, institutional theory stated that coercive factor through obligation from the government is able to cover weakness of voluntary sustainability report, because it protects stakeholders from company act that does not support sustainability (García-Sánchez et al. 2016), raising company awareness (Christensen et al. 2017), facilitating stakeholders with appropriate instruments for measuring company sustainability strategy so as to be able to increase sustainable performance (Zhu and Zhang 2012). It can increase the numbers of sustainability report and sustainable act from the company (Smiechowski and Lament 2017). Previous research showed that the obligation of making sustainability report
increases the numbers of sustainability report (Muttakin et al. 2015).

If coercive factor is not bigger than benefits of voluntary disclosure, the state should not require obligating sustainability report. Besides no benefit of voluntary disclosure obtained, the obligation of sustainability report also adds company compliance cost (Waagstein 2011). Meanwhile, sustainability report made by companies located in the countries where obligate to make the report does not longer indicate awareness of sustainability issue, but rather obedience to government regulations (Kansal et al. 2018). Therefore, this result can be obtained only if the obligation assisted by legal coercion (Crawford and Williams 2010) and strict supervision (Garcia-Sanchez et al. 2016). Both of the things are not owned by developing countries (Waagstein 2011), and Indonesia is no exception. Criticism also stated that the increase of the numbers of sustainability reports cannot be related to obligation directly (Arena et al. 2018), even though one of the reasons why a company does not make sustainability report is because they are not obligated (Ramos et al. 2013; Higgins et al. 2018). It is affirmed by Lin et al (2017) who found that sustainability report is negatively associated with tax avoidance in countries whose good law quality only.

The absence of legal coercion and strict supervision has negative consequences. Obligation applies in the countries whose law and supervision issues. Previous research of mandatory sustainability report indicated that the report is mostly narrative (Kansal et al. 2018) and the obligation has no effect (Leong et al. 2014) or reduces sustainability disclosure in the countries whose comprehensive sustainable information before the obligation applied (Arena et al. 2018; Jain et al. 2015; Crawford and Williams 2010) which is supported by having no good intention in reporting process (Leong et al. 2014). Furthermore, Belal et al. (2015) dan Bellringer et al. (2011) stated that alternate accountability means coercion from a non-legal perspective by using influential groups to increase sustainability in developing countries rather than legal coercion.

Even though the obligation of sustainability report has weaknesses, especially in developing countries, the voluntary sustainability report does too. Previous research showed that disclosure quality of voluntary sustainability report is still bad (Higgins et al. 2018; Stekelorum et al. 2018; Higgins and Coffey 2016). High market pressure and the profit accepted after making voluntary sustainability report do not make a company reports its sustainability (Crawford and Williams 2010). On the other hand, the obligation of sustainability report requires high social pressure and competitive market (Zhu and Zhang 2012) as well as good governance structure (Zhu and Zhang 2012). Furthermore, voluntary sustainability report requires regulation (Crawford and Williams 2010), because the report is less reliable and comparable (Zhu and Zhang 2012). Previous research showed that incentive of sustainability report affects compliance level on obligation of sustainability report (Peters and Romi 2013). In addition, mimetic and normative behaviours are shown in the countries that obligate to make sustainability report (Crawford and Williams 2010). A company may be possible to make sustainability report (even obligated), if the company is a large company and obtains benefits directly from the report, e.g. environmentally sensitive company (Bergmann and Posch 2018). Therefore, to gain benefits of sustainability report obligation, this obligation requires to be completed with market demand and real benefits of making sustainability report (Waagstein 2011).

The obligation of making sustainability report does not only solve the problems of voluntary report, because mandatory report does not solve either the problems of data consistency and comparability, and it could lead to the “one size fits all” for sustainability report in company (Zhu and Zhang 2012). Therefore, this
obligation is not only completed by market demand; law enforcement and government supervision, but it is also completed by addition of audit obligation and specific sustainability report standard for various industries and purposes (e.g. in Islamic banking industry (Platonova et al. 2018)). GRI has a role to provide specific sustainability report standard (Orazalin and Mahmood 2018). The synergies between scientific oversight, government regulations, audit mechanisms, and market demands optimize the benefits of sustainability report.

CONCLUSION
This research aims at giving answers to the question: can the benefits of making voluntary sustainability report be obtained as same as it can be obtained after mandatory sustainability report has been made? By utilizing systematic literature review of the research which discussed sustainability report in 2008-2018 on Scopus 1 and 2 quality journals, this research found out that sustainability report is made due to internal awareness of the chief of company which is stakeholder pressure on sustainability report and the benefit expected after making the report, increasing public legitimacy, giving signal of good sustainable performance, and reducing information asymmetry (Li and Belal 2018; Monfardini et al. 2013; Bellringer et al. 2011; Ramón-Llorens et al. 018; Massa et al. 2015). This internal awareness is strengthened by institutional pressure influence, which is normative pressure of GRI guidelines issued and mimetic pressure of same industry. These become a basis of increasing numbers of sustainability reports in the world (Higgins et al. 2018; Traxler et al. 2018; Axjonow et al. 2018; Rudyanto 2019), although the number is still small today (Sassen et al. 2018). The profit is proved conclusively by making voluntary sustainability report, although the results are relevant to the context, culture, and how the company utilizes the report strategically (Martínez-Ferrero et al. 2016). Decision to obligate to make sustainability report requires to consider its positive and negative benefits. Negative benefit of this obligation is that compliance cost increases and profit reduces. It may happen in the companies that have issued sustainability report before the obligation applied and the companies whose good sustainable performance (Waagstein 2011; Kansal et al. 2018). Positive benefit of this obligation is that the numbers of sustainability reports and the awareness of sustainability increase which are followed by the increase of sustainable performance quality of a company (Muttakin et al. 2015; Śmiechowski and Lament 2017; Christensen et al. 2017). This positive benefits can be obtained only if the country's legal environment is strong and there is a ‘carrot and stick’ on sustainability reports (Garcia-Sanchez et al. 2016; Crawford and Williams 2010). This is what the government requires to pay attention to. Indonesia does not have a strong legal environment. Therefore, if the government does not act decisively in following up, this regulation is considered non-existent (Waagstein 2011). As a result, positive benefit is cannot be obtained and negative benefit still remains, so that the regulations reduce the quality of sustainability report (Arena et al. 2018; Jain et al. 2015; Crawford and Williams 2010). In addition to a strong legal environment, the government also requires to set the standards used in making sustainability report, e.g. using GRI Standards issued in 2017, and requires audit of sustainability report audit to increase the credibility of the information.

If the Government of Indonesia is not able to improve the quality of the legal environment for this regulation, they can take advantage of market demands, which are stakeholder demands for sustainability report, and the role of influential organizations on these demands (Waagstein 2011; Crawford and Williams 2010). The most ideal situation is a market demand followed by a strong legal environment with additional sustainability report standard as well as additional audit obligation on sustainability report (Platonova et al. 2018; Crawford and Williams 2010).
Thus, is mandatory sustainability report still beneficial? Mandatory sustainability report is still beneficial if the Government of Indonesia is able to improve the quality of the legal environment and/or take advantage of market demand. If these conditions are met, the obligation of sustainability report can increase the awareness of all parties on their sustainability activities, increase the credibility of information, and increase competition in the company's sustainability activities that are not obtained from voluntary sustainability reports. This condition ensures the success of the regulatory objectives on sustainability report.

REFERENCES

Abeydeera, S., T. Helen, and K. Kate. 2016. Sustainability Reporting More Global than Local?. *Meditari Accountancy Research*, 24 (4), 478–504.

Aerts, W., D. Cormier, and M. Magnan. 2008. Corporate Environmental Disclosure, Financial Markets and the Media: An International Perspective. *Ecological Economics*, 64 (3), 643–59.

Al-Dah, B., M. Dah, and M. Jizi. 2018. Is CSR Reporting Always Favorable?. *Management Decision*, 56 (7), 1506–25.

Alcaraz-Quiles, Francisco J., Andrés Navarro-Galera, and David Ortiz-Rodríguez. 2015. Factors Determining Online Sustainability Reporting by Local Governments. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 81 (1), 79–109.

Arena, C., R. Liong, and P. Vourvachis. 2018. Carrot or Stick: CSR Disclosures by Southeast Asian Companies. *Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal*, 9 (4), 422–54.

Axjonow, A. J. Ernstberger, and C. Pott. 2018. The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Corporate Reputation: A Non-Professional Stakeholder Perspective. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 151 (2), 429–50.

Bachmann, P., and D. Ingenhoff. 2016. Legitimacy through CSR Disclosures? The Advantage Outweighs the Disadvantages. *Public Relations Review*, 42 (3), 386–94.

Beck, C., G. Frost, and S. Jones. 2018. CSR Disclosure and Financial Performance Revisited: A Cross-Country Analysis. *Australian Journal of Management*, March, 21–25.

Belal, A. R., S. M. Cooper, and N. A. Khan. 2015. Corporate Environmental Responsibility and Accountability: What Chance in Vulnerable Bangladesh? *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, 33, 44–58.

Bellringer, A. A. Ball, and R. Craig. 2011. Reasons for Sustainability Reporting by New Zealand Local Governments. *Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal*, 2 (1).

Bergmann, A., and P. Posch. 2018. Mandatory Sustainability Reporting in Germany: Does Size Matter? *Sustainability*, 10 (11), 3904.

Berthelot, S., M. Coulmont, and V. Serret. 2012. Do Investors Value Sustainability Reports? A Canadian Study. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management* 19 (6), 355–63.

Birkey, R. N. et al. 2016. Mandated Social Disclosure: An Analysis of the Response to the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act of 2010. *Journal of Business Ethics* 152 (3), 1–15.
Bona-Sánchez, C., J. Pérez-Alemán, and D. J. Santana-Martin. 2017. Sustainability Disclosure, Dominant Owners and Earnings Informativeness. *Research in International Business and Finance* 39, 625–39.

Ceulemans, K., I. Molderez, and L. Van Liedekerke. 2015. Sustainability Reporting in Higher Education: A Comprehensive Review of the Recent Literature and Paths for Further Research. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 106, 127–43.

Christensen, H. B. et al. 2017. The Real Effects of Mandated Information on Social Responsibility in Financial Reports: Evidence from Mine-Safety Records. *Journal of Accounting and Economics* 64 (2–3), 284–304.

Clarkson, P. M. et al. 2008. Revisiting the Relation between Environmental Performance and Environmental Disclosure: An Empirical Analysis. *Accounting, Organizations and Society* 33 (4–5), 303–27.

Cormier, D., and M. Magnan. 2014. The Impact of Social Responsibility Disclosure and Governance on Financial Analysts’ Information Environment. *Corporate Governance (Bingley)* 14 (4), 467–84.

Crawford, E. P., and C. C. Williams. 2010. Should Corporate Social Reporting Be Voluntary or Mandatory? Evidence from the Banking Sector in France and the United States. *Corporate Governance* 10 (4), 512–26.

Dhaliwal, D. S., O. Z. Li, and A. Tsang. 2011. Voluntary Nonfinancial Disclosure and the Cost of Equity Capital: The Initiation of Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting. *The Accounting Review*.

Dhaliwal, D. S., O. Z. Li, A. Tsang, and Y. G. Yang. 2011. Voluntary Nonfinancial Disclosure and the Cost of Equity Capital: The Initiation of Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting. *Accounting Review* 86 (1), 59–100.

Dhaliwal, D. S., S. Radhakrishnan, A. Tsang, and Y. G. Yang. 2012. Nonfinancial Disclosure and Analyst Forecast Accuracy: International Evidence on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure. *Accounting Review* 87 (3): 723–59.

Dienes, D., R. Sassen, and J. Fischer. 2016. What Are the Drivers of Sustainability Reporting? A Systematic Review. *Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal* 7 (2), 154–89.

Du, S., K. Yu, C.B. Bhattacharya, and S. Sen. 2017. The Business Case for Sustainability Reporting: Evidence from Stock Market Reactions. *Journal of Public Policy & Marketing* 36 (2), jjpm.16.112.

Egginton, J. F., and Garrett A. McBrayer. 2018. Does It Pay to Be Forthcoming? Evidence from CSR Disclosure and Equity Market Liquidity. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, 1–12.

Elijido-ten, Evangeline. 2011. Media Coverage and Voluntary Environmental Disclosures: A Developing Country Exploratory Experiment. *Accounting Forum* 35 (3), 139–57.

Francis, J., D. Nanda, and P. Olsson. 2008. Voluntary Disclosure, Earnings Quality, and Cost of Capital. *Journal of Accounting Research* 46 (1): 53–99.

Gallego-álvarez, Isabel, and E. Ortas. 2017. Corporate Environmental Sustainability Reporting in the Context of National Cultures: A Quantile Regression Approach. *International Business Review*, 26 (2), 337–53.
Gallego-Álvarez, Isabel, and E. Ortas. 2017. Corporate Environmental Sustainability Reporting in the Context of National Cultures: A Quantile Regression Approach. *International Business Review* 26 (2), 337–53.

Garcia-Sanchez, I. Maria, B. Cuadrado-Ballesteros, and J. Valeriano Frias-Aceituno. 2016. Impact of the Institutional Macro Context on the Voluntary Disclosure of CSR Information. *Long Range Planning* 49 (1): 15–35.

Garrido-Miralles, P., A. Zorio-Grima, and M.A. García-Benau. 2016. Sustainable Development, Stakeholder Engagement and Analyst Forecasts’ Accuracy: Positive Evidence from the Spanish Setting. *Sustainable Development* 24 (2), 77–88.

Gavana, G., P. Gottardo, and A. M. Moisello. 2018. Do Customers Value CSR Disclosure? Evidence from Italian Family and Non-Family Firms. *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 10 (5), 1–17.

Global Reporting Initiative. 2017. About GRI.”2017. https://www.globalreporting.org/Information/about-gri/Pages/default.aspx.

Greco, G., N. Sciulli, and G. D’Onza. 2015. The Influence of Stakeholder Engagement on Sustainability Reporting: Evidence from Italian Local Councils. *Public Management Review* 17 (4), 465–88.

Guidry, R. P., and D. M. Patten. 2010. Market Reactions to the First-time Issuance of Corporate Sustainability Reports. *Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal* 1 (1), 33–50.

Hahn, R., and M. Kühnen. 2013. Determinants of Sustainability Reporting: A Review of Results, Trends, Theory, and Opportunities in an Expanding Field of Research. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 59, 5–21.

Higgins, C. and B. Coffey. 2016. Improving How Sustainability Reports Drive Change: A Critical Discourse Analysis. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 136, 18–29.

Higgins, C., M. J. Milne, and B. V. Gramberg. 2015. The Uptake of Sustainability Reporting in Australia. *Journal of Business Ethics* 129 (2), 445–68.

Higgins, C., W. Stubbs, and M. Milne. 2018. Is Sustainability Reporting Becoming Institutionalised? The Role of an Issues-Based Field. *Journal of Business Ethics* 147 (2), 309–26.

Huang, X.B., and L. Watson. 2015. Corporate Social Responsibility Research in Accounting. *Journal of Accounting Literature* 34, 1–16.

Jain, A., M. Keneley, and D. Thomson. 2015. Voluntary CSR Disclosure Works! Evidence from Asia-Pacific Banks. *Social Responsibility Journal* 11 (1), 2–18.

Joseph, G., 2012. Ambiguous but Tethered: An Accounting Basis for Sustainability Reporting. *Critical Perspectives on Accounting* 23 (2), 93–106.

Kansal, M., M. Joshi, S. Babu, and S. Sharma. 2018. Reporting of Corporate Social Responsibility in Central Public Sector Enterprises: A Study of Post Mandatory Regime in India. *Journal of Business Ethics* 151 (3), 813–31.

Karaman, A. S., M. Kilic, and A. Uyar. 2018. Sustainability Reporting in the Aviation Industry: Worldwide Evidence. *Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal*, 9 (4), 362–91.
Kolk, Ans. 2010. Trajectories of Sustainability Reporting by MNCs. *Journal of World Business* 45 (4), 367–74.

Kuo, T. C., G. E.O. Kremer, N. T. Phuong, and C. W. Hsu. 2016. Motivations and Barriers for Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting: Evidence from the Airline Industry. *Journal of Air Transport Management* 57, 184–95.

Leong, S. et al. 2014. Mine Site-Level Water Reporting in the Macquarie and Lachlan Catchments: A Study of Voluntary and Mandatory Disclosures and Their Value for Community Decision-Making. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 84 (1), 94–106.

Li, T., and A. Belal. 2018. Authoritarian State, Global Expansion and Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting: The Narrative of a Chinese State-Owned Enterprise. *Accounting Forum* 42 (2), 199–217.

Liao, L., T. P. Lin, and Y. Zhang. 2018. Corporate Social Responsibility and Insider Trading: Evidence from China. *Sustainability* 150 (1), 211–25.

Lin, K. Z., S. Cheng, and F. Zhang. 2017. Corporate Social Responsibility, Institutional Environments, and Tax Avoidance: Evidence from a Subnational Comparison in China. *International Journal of Accounting* 52 (4), 303–18.

Loh, L., T. Thomas, and Y. Wang. 2017. Sustainability Reporting and Firm Value: Evidence from Singapore-Listed Companies. *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 9 (11), 1–12.

Lozano, R., B. Nummert, and K. Ceulemans. 2016. Elucidating the Relationship between Sustainability Reporting and Organisational Change Management for Sustainability.

Journal of Cleaner Production 125, 168–88.

Mahoney, L. S., L. Thorne, L. Cecil, and W. LaGore. 2013. A Research Note on Standalone Corporate Social Responsibility Reports: Signaling or Greenwashing? *Critical Perspectives on Accounting* 24 (4–5), 350–59.

Malik, M. S., and L. Kanwal. 2018. Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Financial Performance: Case Study of Listed Pharmaceutical Firms of Pakistan. *Journal of Business Ethics* 150 (1), 69–78.

Malsch, B. 2013. Politicizing the Expertise of the Accounting Industry in the Realm of Corporate Social Responsibility. *Accounting, Organizations and Society* 38 (2), 149–68.

Martínez-Ferrero, J., L. Rodríguez-Ariza, I. M. García-Sánchez, and B. Cuadrado-Ballesteros. 2018. Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure and Information Asymmetry: The Role of Family Ownership. *Review of Managerial Science* 12 (4), 885–916.

Martínez-Ferrero, J., D. Ruiz-Cano, and I. M. García-Sánchez. 2016. The Causal Link between Sustainable Disclosure and Information Asymmetry: The Moderating Role of the Stakeholder Protection Context. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management* 23 (5), 319–32.

Massa, L., F. Farneti, and B. Scappini. 2015. Developing a Sustainability Report in a Small to Medium Enterprise: Process and Consequences. *Meditari Accountancy Research* 23 (1), 62–91.

Mata, C., A. Fialho, and T. Eugénio. 2018. A Decade of Environmental Accounting Reporting: What We Know? *Journal of Cleaner Production*
Miftahudin, H. 2021. OJK Dorong Inovasi Investasi Berkelanjutan Di Pasar Modal. Medcom.Id. 2021.

Moizer, P. 2009. Publishing in Accounting Journals: A Fair Game? Accounting, Organizations and Society 34 (2), 285–304.

Momin, M. A., and L. D. Parker. 2013. Motivations for Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting by MNC Subsidiaries in an Emerging Country: The Case of Bangladesh. British Accounting Review 45 (3), 215–28.

Monfardini, P., A. D. Barretta, and P. Ruggiero. 2013. Seeking Legitimacy: Social Reporting in the Healthcare Sector. Accounting Forum 37 (1), 54–66.

Muttakin, M. B., A. Khan, and M. I. Azim. 2015. Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures and Earnings Quality: Are They a Reflection of Managers’ Opportunistic Behavior? Managerial Auditing Journal 30 (3), 277–98.

Nekhili, M., H. Nagati, T. Chtioui, and A. Nekhili. 2017. Gender-Diverse Board and the Relevance of Voluntary CSR Reporting. International Review of Financial Analysis 50: 81–100.

Nekhili, M., H. Nagati, T. Chtioui, and C. Rebolledo. 2017. Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure and Market Value: Family versus Nonfamily Firms. Journal of Business Research 77 (July 2016), 41–52.

Niemann, L., and T. Hoppe. 2018. Sustainability Reporting by Local Governments: A Magic Tool? Lessons on Use and Usefulness from European Pioneers. Public Management Review 20 (1), 201–23.

Nikolaeva, R., and M. Bicho. 2011. The Role of Institutional and Reputational Factors in the Voluntary Adoption of Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting Standards. Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science 39 (1), 136–57.

Nishitani, K., J. Unerman, and K. Kokubu. 2021. Motivations for Voluntary Corporate Adoption of Integrated Reporting: A Novel Context for Comparing Voluntary Disclosure and Legitimacy Theory. Journal of Cleaner Production 322 (March), 129027.

Orazalin, N., and M. Mahmood. 2018. Economic, Environmental, and Social Performance Indicators of Sustainability Reporting: Evidence from the Russian Oil and Gas Industry. Energy Policy 121 (January), 70–79.

Parsa, S., I. Roper, M. Muller-Camen, and E. Szigetvari. 2018. Have Labour Practices and Human Rights Disclosures Enhanced Corporate Accountability? The Case of the GRI Framework. Accounting Forum 42 (1), 47–64.

Patten, D. M., and N. Zhao. 2014. Standalone CSR Reporting by U.S. Retail Companies. Accounting Forum 38 (2), 132–44.

Pemerintah Republik Indonesia. 2021. Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 16/SEOJK.04/2021 Tentang Bentuk Dan Isi Laporan Tahunan Emiten Atau Perusahaan Publik. Vol. 1.

Perez-Batres, L., V. Miller, M. Pisani, I. Henriques, and J. Renau-Sepulveda. 2012. Why Do Firms Engage in National Sustainability Programs and Transparent Sustainability Reporting?: Evidence from Mexico’s Clean Industry Program. Management International Review 52 (1), 107–36.
Peters, G. F., and A. M. Romi. 2013. Discretionary Compliance with Mandatory Environmental Disclosures: Evidence from SEC Filings. *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy* 32 (4), 213–36.

Platonova, E., M. Asutay, R. Dixon, and S. Mohammad. 2016. The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Financial Performance: Evidence from the GCC Islamic Banking Sector. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 1–21.

Platonova, E., M. Asutay, R. Dixon, and S. Mohammad. 2018. The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Financial Performance: Evidence from the GCC Islamic Banking Sector. *Journal of Business Ethics* 151 (2), 451–71.

Qiu, Y., A. Shaukat, and R. Tharyan. 2016. Environmental and Social Disclosures: Link with Corporate Financial Performance. *The British Accounting Review* 48 (1), 102–16.

Ramón-Llorens, M. C., E. García-Meca, and M. C. Pucheta-Martínez. 2018. The Role of Human and Social Board Capital in Driving CSR Reporting. *Long Range Planning*, no. August: 0–1.

Ramos, T. B., T. Cecílio, C. H. Douglas, and S. Caeiro. 2013. Corporate Sustainability Reporting and the Relations with Evaluation and Management Frameworks: The Portuguese Case. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 52, 317–28.

Reverte, C. 2012. The Impact of Better Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on the Cost of Equity Capital. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management* 19 (5), 253–72.

Reverte, C. 2016. Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure and Market Valuation: Evidence from Spanish Listed Firms. *Review of Managerial Science* 10 (2), 411–35.

Rudyanto, A.. 2019. Mimetic Isomorphism as a Reason for Preparing Sustainability Report. *Jurnal Akuntansi Multiparadigma*, 10, (3).

Sassen, R., D. Dienes, and J. Wedemeier. 2018. Characteristics of UK Higher Education Institutions That Disclose Sustainability Reports. *International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education*, IJSHE-03-2018-0042.

Schreck, P., and S. Raithel. 2018. Corporate Social Performance, Firm Size, and Organizational Visibility: Distinct and Joint Effects on Voluntary Sustainability Reporting. *Business and Society*, 57 (4), 742–78.

Shaban a, K. M., A. K. Buchholtz, and A. B. Carroll. 2017. The Institutionalization of Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting. *Business and Society* 56 (8), 1107–35.

Shafer, W. E., and L. Lucianetti. 2018. Machiavellianism, Stakeholder Orientation, and Support for Sustainability Reporting. *Business Ethics* 27 (3), 272–85.

Sheehy, B., and F. Farneti. 2021. Corporate Social Responsibility, Sustainability, Sustainable Development and Corporate Sustainability: What Is the Difference, and Does It Matter? *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13 (11).

Skouloudis, A., N. Jones, C. Malesios, and K. Evangelinos. 2014. Trends and Determinants of Corporate Non-Financial Disclosure in Greece. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 68, 174–88.

Śmiechowski, K., and M. Lament. 2017. Impact of Corporate Social
Responsibility (CSR) Reporting on pro-Ecological Actions of Tanneries. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 161, 991–999.

Speziale, Maria-Teresa, and L. Kloviene. 2014. The Relationship between Performance Measurement and Sustainability Reporting: A Literature Review. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 156 (April), 633–38.

Stekelorum, R., I. Laguir, and J. Elbaz. 2018. CSR Disclosure and Sustainable Supplier Management: A Small to Medium-Sized Enterprises Perspective. *Applied Economics* 50 (46), 1–14.

Stubbs, W., C. Higgins, and M. Milne. 2013. Why Do Companies Not Produce Sustainability Reports? *Business Strategy and the Environment* 22 (7), 456–70.

Tempo. 2017. Menyambut Gembira POJK Keuangan Berkelanjutan. Tempo.Co. 2017. https://indonesiana.tempo.co/read/115078/2017/08/11/jalal.csr/menyambut-gembira-pojk-keuangan-berkelanjutan.

Thorne, L., L. S. Mahoney, and G. Manetti. 2014. Motivations for Issuing Standalone CSR Reports: A Survey of Canadian Firms. *Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Journal* 27 (4), 686–714.

Tian, Y., and J. Chen. 2009. Concept of Voluntary Information Disclosure and A Review of Relevant Studies, 55–59.

Traxler, A. A., D. Greiling, and H. Hebesberger. 2018. GRI Sustainability Reporting by INGOs: A Way Forward for Improving Accountability? *Voluntas*, 1–17.

Traxler, A. A., D. Schrack, and D. Greiling. 2020. Sustainability Reporting and Management Control – A Systematic Exploratory Literature Review. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 276, 122725.

Verbeeten, F. H.M., R. Gamerschlag, and K. Möller. 2016. Are CSR Disclosures Relevant for Investors? Empirical Evidence from Germany. *Management Decision* 54 (6), 1359–82.

Waagstein, P. R.. 2011. The Mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility in Indonesia: Problems and Implications. *Journal of Business Ethics* 98 (3), 455–66.

Wang, K. T., and D. Li. 2016. Market Reactions to the First-Time Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility Reports: Evidence from China. *Journal of Business Ethics* 138 (4), 661–82.

Wang, X., F. Cao, and K. Ye. 2018. Mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Reporting and Financial Reporting Quality: Evidence from a Quasi-Natural Experiment. *Journal of Business Ethics* 152 (1), 253–74.

Zhu, X., and C. Zhang. 2012. Reducing Information Asymmetry in the Power Industry: Mandatory and Voluntary Information Disclosure Regulations of Sulfur Dioxide Emission. *Energy Policy* 45, 704–13.