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THE 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ACCOUNTING, MANAGEMENT, ECONOMICS, UNISKA

E-ISSN 3089-1566

Proceeding Accounting, Management, Economics Uniska **Volume 2, 2025, pp 301-314**

"The Role of Research in Economics, Management, Accounting to Realizing Sustainable Development"

FACTORS AFFECTING SUSTAINABILITY QUALITY STANDARD OF MANUFACTURE AND BANKING COMPANY IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the factors influencing the quality of sustainability report implementation based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards among manufacturing and banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2022–2024 period. The growing expectation for transparency and accountability in corporations has encouraged companies to release sustainability reports.; however, differences in governance capacity and industry characteristics often lead to inconsistent reporting quality. This study contributes to the literature by integrating legitimacy theory and stakeholder theory to explain how corporate governance mechanisms and firm characteristics affect sustainability disclosure. Using a quantitative approach with purposive sampling, 137 companies were selected as research samples. Multiple regression analysis was employed to examine the effects of Industry Type, Board of Commissioners' Effectiveness, and Firm Size on Sustainability Report Quality (SRQ). The results show that Industry Type does not significantly influence SRQ, whereas Board of Commissioners' Effectiveness and Firm Size both have significant positive effects. The results suggest that companies with stronger board effectiveness and greater operational capacity tend to generate more thorough and reliable sustainability reports.. This study highlights the importance of strengthening governance oversight and adopting GRI Standards as a strategic communication tool rather than merely a compliance requirement. The findings offer important insights for regulators, corporations, and academics aiming to improve the quality and trustworthiness of sustainability reporting in Indonesia.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, sustainability reporting has become an essential component of corporate transparency and accountability, particularly following the enactment of Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 16/SEOJK.04/2021 highlights the requirement for companies to report their sustainability performance. Public companies in Indonesia are required to publish sustainability reports (SR) that align with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. Despite this regulatory advancement, a significant disparity persists between compliance and the genuine integration of sustainability principles. Many corporations continue to view sustainability reporting merely as a formal obligation, rather than a strategic communication instrument that demonstrates transparency, reliability, and accountability. Recent regional studies indicate that regulatory compliance alone does not guarantee meaningful sustainability communication, emphasizing the need for integrated governance and stakeholder engagement (Chairina & Tjahjadi, 2023; Ramadhan et al., 2024).

A well-prepared sustainability report offers stakeholders consistent, credible, and provides insightful details regarding a company's economic, environmental, and social

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Proceeding Accounting, Management, Economics Uniska Volume 2, 2025, pp 301-314

performance. Clarkson et al. (2019) emphasized that extensive disclosure strengthens corporate legitimacy and boosts stakeholder trust, while Kansal, Joshi, and Batra (2014) suggested that transparent sustainability reporting supports more informed investment decisions. Nonetheless, the Financial Services Authority (OJK, 2024) reported that only 45% of the 303 companies publishing SRs in 2024 had fully implemented the most recent GRI Standards, indicating that adoption remains limited.

Industry characteristics also shape corporate reporting behavior. High-profile sectors such as manufacturing tend to face greater public scrutiny and environmental exposure, whereas low-profile sectors like banking experience comparatively lower societal pressure (Sinaga et al., 2017). Moreover, the board of commissioners is a key governance body responsible for monitoring sustainability performance. However, insufficient independence or a lack of expertise in sustainability matters can undermine the board's oversight effectiveness (Wicaksono et al., 2024). Firm size further influences disclosure quality, as larger entities generally possess greater financial capacity and visibility, which can promote more comprehensive sustainability communication (Madona & Khafid, 2020; Febriyanti, 2021).

Earlier research has shown inconsistent findings regarding the determinants that affect the quality of sustainability reporting (Choirunisah et al., 2024; Irfan & Sarumpaet, 2023; Rudyanto & Siregar, 2018). These divergent outcomes are primarily attributed to differences in research settings, measurement techniques, and study periods applied across prior works. Scholars have employed varying indicators to assess sustainability report quality, including disclosure breadth, content evaluation, and the existence of external assurance, which often yield inconsistent interpretations. Additionally, variations in industry characteristics, corporate governance structures, and regulatory frameworks among sampled companies further contribute to these discrepancies. For instance, governance mechanisms that effectively enhance reporting quality in high-profile industries may not produce similar effects in low-profile sectors due to differing stakeholder pressures and operational contexts. Hence, this research seeks to address these inconsistencies by empirically examining how industry classification, board of commissioners' effectiveness, and firm size influence the quality of sustainability reporting in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. The research specifically examines manufacturing and banking companies, representing high- and low-profile industries, to provide comparative insights into their reporting quality and adherence to international disclosure standards.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Legitimacy Theory

Legitimacy theory suggests that organizations consistently endeavor to align their operations with the norms, values, and expectations of the societies in which they operate (Dowling & Pfeffer, 1975). The disclosure of sustainability information represents a strategic approach for companies to sustain legitimacy and demonstrate conformity with social expectations. Through transparent and comprehensive sustainability reporting, firms convey their accountability and dedication to sustainable business conduct, thereby fostering public confidence. Accordingly, sustainability reporting serves as an instrument through which

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Proceeding Accounting, Management, Economics Uniska **Volume 2, 2025, pp 301-314**
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companies reinforce legitimacy and close potential gaps between corporate actions and societal norms.

Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder theory asserts that an organization's long-term viability depends on its capacity to satisfy the diverse interests and expectations of its stakeholders, which include investors, employees, customers, regulatory bodies, and the wider community (Freeman, 1984). The quality of a sustainability report indicates how well a company addresses stakeholder expectations and openly discloses its environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance. Thus, improving the quality of these reports not only ensures compliance with regulations but also strengthens and sustains relationships with key stakeholders. Recent evidence suggests that the quality of sustainability reporting mediates the relationship between green banking initiatives and firm value, highlighting its strategic relevance for stakeholders (Mediating Role of Sustainability Reporting Quality, 2024). Recent international findings also emphasize that stakeholder engagement and materiality disclosure are key elements that enhance the transparency and credibility of sustainability reports (Dewi et al., 2023; Saraswati et al., 2024)

Sustainability Report Quality

Sustainability report quality (SRQ) represents a multidimensional construct that captures the extent to which a company's sustainability disclosures demonstrate completeness, credibility, and communicative clarity (Helfaya & Whittington, 2019; Adaui, 2020). In this research, SRQ is evaluated using 121 disclosure indicators derived from the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, which encompass economic, environmental, and social aspects. A high-quality sustainability report presents comprehensive, verified, and visually clear information, thereby enabling stakeholders to accurately evaluate an organization's sustainability performance and accountability practices. In line with this perspective, Dewi et al. (2023) found that materiality and active stakeholder participation significantly strengthen the perceived quality and usefulness of sustainability disclosures. Moreover, recent studies have identified the increasing importance of firm size, governance transparency, and environmental commitment in determining disclosure depth (Evaluating ESG Performance, 2024; Herghiligiu et al., 2023).

Industry Type and Sustainability Report Quality

Industry type is commonly categorized into high-profile sectors, such as manufacturing, and low-profile sectors, such as banking (Sinaga et al., 2017; Ariyani & Hartomo, 2018). Companies operating in high-profile industries are typically subject to greater public exposure and environmental scrutiny, which encourages them to disclose sustainability information more extensively in order to maintain their legitimacy and corporate image. Conversely, firms in low-profile industries face less societal and environmental pressure, leading to relatively lower disclosure levels. Hence, organizations within high-profile sectors are generally expected to produce sustainability reports of higher

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quality and broader scope compared to those in low-profile industries. However, newer cross-industry research indicates that once sustainability disclosure regulations are standardized, the differences between sectors tend to diminish (Trends and Determinants of Quality of Sustainability Reporting, 2024).

H1: Industry type has a positive effect on sustainability report quality.

Board of Commissioners' Effectiveness and Sustainability Report Quality

The board of commissioners serves a vital governance function by monitoring managerial actions and promoting transparent corporate disclosure (Hermawan, 2009; Rudyanto & Siregar, 2018). An effective board is typically defined by a high degree of independence, active engagement, sufficient board size, and the professional competence of its members. When these characteristics are present, the board strengthens corporate governance mechanisms and enhances the reliability and comprehensiveness of sustainability reporting. Consequently, firms with more effective boards are expected to produce sustainability reports of higher quality and credibility.

H2: Board of commissioners' effectiveness has a positive and significant effect on sustainability report quality.

Firm Size and Sustainability Report Quality

Firm size represents the magnitude of an organization's operations and is commonly assessed using total asset value as an indicator (Kumar et al., 2021). Larger corporations generally possess greater financial resources, more established governance systems, and increased public visibility, which collectively motivate them to adopt more comprehensive sustainability practices and disclosures. In addition, sizable firms have stronger capacities to apply the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) framework in a more structured and detailed manner. Therefore, firm size is expected to positively influence the quality of sustainability reporting. This notion aligns with global findings that larger firms possess better capacity to manage environmental data and maintain consistent ESG transparency (Mastrandrea et al., 2022; Transforming Manufacturing Sector, 2024).

H3: Firm size has a positive and significant effect on sustainability report quality.

METHODS

This research employs a quantitative methodological approach to examine the relationships among the studied variables. The population comprises all manufacturing and banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) over the 2022–2024 period. A purposive sampling method is utilized, whereby companies are selected according to predetermined characteristics and inclusion criteria relevant to the research objectives (Ghozali, 2021). The key sampling criterion requires that the selected companies disclose their sustainability reports in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. Following the purposive sampling procedure, a total of 137 firms were identified and used as the final research sample representing the objects of analysis in this study.

Research sample

No	Criteria	Number
1.	Manufacturing and banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2022–2024 period.	510
2.	Companies that do not apply the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards.	(373)
	Companies that published complete sustainability reports during the 2022–2024 period.	Meet
	Companies that have complete data for all research variables.	Meet
	The number of companies used as the research sample.	137
	Research period	3
	Total observations	**411**

The research utilizes secondary data, which are obtained indirectly from publicly available corporate publications. The primary sources of data consist of sustainability reports (SR) and annual reports published by companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2022–2024 period. These documents were retrieved from the official IDX portal as well as the respective companies' official websites to ensure the authenticity, accuracy, and reliability of the information used in the analysis.

The primary sources of data consist of sustainability reports (SR) and annual reports published by companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2022–2024 period. This classification reflects the extent of public visibility and the magnitude of social and environmental implications linked to a company's business activities. In this study, manufacturing companies are identified as high-profile industries due to their direct environmental impact, whereas banking institutions are considered low-profile industries because of their relatively limited environmental exposure. For analytical purposes, the variable is represented using a dummy coding scheme, where a value of 1 denotes manufacturing firms and 0 represents banking firms (Sinaga et al., 2017; Ariyani & Hartomo, 2018).

The effectiveness of the board of commissioners is assessed through four key dimensions: independence, activeness in meetings, board size, and professional competence (Hermawan, 2009). Each dimension is measured using specific indicators that capture the board's governance quality and oversight performance. Consistent with Hermawan (2009), a three-level scoring framework is employed to evaluate board effectiveness, where a score of 3 denotes a *highly effective* board ("good"), a score of 2 indicates *moderate effectiveness* ("fair"), and a score of 1 represents *low effectiveness or insufficient disclosure* ("poor or no information"). The cumulative score across all indicators forms a composite index of board effectiveness, which is subsequently used in the statistical analysis.

Firm size represents the overall magnitude of a company's operations and resources. In this research, firm size is quantified using total assets as an indicator of organizational scale. To address differences in firm magnitude and ensure data comparability, the total

asset figures are converted into their natural logarithmic form (Ln Total Assets). This transformation helps normalize data distribution and mitigate heterogeneity across firms. The use of logarithmic asset values is common in accounting and financial studies, as it more accurately reflects a firm's financial strength, operational capacity, and long-term stability (Kumar et al., 2021).

No.	Variabel	Measurement	Skala	Source
1.	Industry (X1)	1. High-profile: manufacturing companies (code 1). 2. Low-profile: banking companies (code 0).	Nominal	(Sinaga *etal.*, 2017; Ariyani & Hartomo, 2018).
2.	Board of Commissioners Effectiveness (X2)	$\frac{Total\ Score\ of\ each\ character}{Maximum\ Score}$	Interval	(Hermawan, 2009)
3.	Firm Size (X3)	Total assets	Rasio	(Kumar *et al*, 2021)
4.	Sustainability Report Quality	$\frac{Number\ of\ item\ disclosed}{Maximum\ Number\ of\ item}$	Interval	(Helfaya & Whittington, 2019)

The quality of sustainability reporting is evaluated through three primary dimensions: content, credibility, and communication (Helfaya & Whittington, 2019; Adaui, 2020). The content dimension captures the comprehensiveness of disclosures made by firms in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, which include 121 disclosure indicators encompassing economic, environmental, and social aspects. To measure disclosure performance, a disclosure index is constructed by dividing the total number of GRI items reported by the company by the overall 121 indicators, with the result expressed as a percentage representing the firm's level of sustainability disclosure quality.

Nevertheless, evaluating sustainability report quality based solely on content disclosure is inadequate. The second dimension credibility concerns the reliability, accuracy, and integrity of the information presented (Birkey et al., 2016). Credibility is established through two primary mechanisms: the application of recognized external sustainability reporting standards, such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), and the provision of independent third-party assurance, which serves to verify the accuracy and impartiality of the reported data

The third dimension communication assesses how effectively organizations convey sustainability information to their stakeholders. This aspect encompasses the use of visual elements such as tables, charts, figures, and overall report design, all of which enhance the report's clarity and accessibility. An intuitive and well-structured presentation of information facilitates stakeholder comprehension and reinforces the perceived credibility and overall quality of the sustainability report.

Multiple regression analysis is the analytical technique used in this study, with the following regression equation:

$QSR = \alpha + \beta 1IND + \beta 2BCF + \beta 3SIZE + e$ …….(1)

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Information:
QSR = Sustainability Report Quality
IND = Industry Type
BCF = Board of Commissioners' Effectiveness
SIZE = Firm Size
α = Constant (intercept)
β1 - β3 = Regression coefficients of each independent variable
e = Error term

RESULTS

Table 1. Descriptive Statistic

	QSR	IND	BCF	SIZE
Mean	0,858790	0,789927	3.257435	39.51673
Median	0,850000	1.000.000	3.000.000	7.200.000
Maksimum	1.000.000	1.000.000	4.000.000	1218.300
Minimum	0, 611000	0,000000	1.300.000	0,110000
Std. Dev	0,094446	0,408778	0,656819	119.6282
Pengamatan	137	137	137	137

Source: *Processed data, 2025*

Table 2. Multiple Regression Analysis

Variabel	Coefficient
QSR	0,532449
IND	0,003664
BCF	0,100988
SIZE	0,000169

Source: *Processed data, 2025*

Based on the results of the multiple regression analysis table, the following regression equation model is obtained:

QSR =0,532449 + 0,003664 IND + 0,100988 BCF + 0,000169 SIZE

Information:

QSR = Sustainability Report Quality

IND = Industry Type

BCF = Board of Commissioners' Effectiveness

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SIZE = Firm Size

The explanation of the regression equation above is divided into four points as follows:

1. The constant value of 0.532449 indicates that if all independent variables namely Industry Type (IND), Board of Commissioners' Effectiveness (BCF), and Firm Size (SIZE) are equal to zero (constant), then the Sustainability Report Quality (SRQ) is 0.53%.
2. The Industry Type (IND) variable has a positive coefficient value of 0.003664, which means that for every 1% increase in Industry Type, the Sustainability Report Quality will increase by 0.002%, assuming that the other independent variables remain constant.
3. The Board of Commissioners' Effectiveness (BCF) variable has a positive coefficient value of 0.100988, indicating that for every 1% increase in BCF, the Sustainability Report Quality will increase by 0.1%, assuming the other independent variables are constant.
4. The Firm Size (SIZE) variable has a positive coefficient value of 0.000169, which means that for every 1% increase in Firm Size, the Sustainability Report Quality will increase by 0.00016%, assuming that the other independent variables remain constant.

Table 3. Normality Test

	Probabilitas Jarque-Bera
Normality Test	0,0066548

Source: *Processed data, 2025*

The normality test results show a probability value of 0.066548, which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the residuals are normally distributed.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test

	IND	**BCF**	**SIZE**
IND	1	-0,003830	-0,288552
BCF	-0,003830	1	0,286755
SIZE	-0,288552	0,2886755	1

Source: *Processed data, 2025*

The results of the multicollinearity test show the correlation matrix among the independent variables. The correlation between IND and BCF is -0.003830; between IND and SIZE is -0.288552; between BCF and IND is -0.003830; between BCF and SIZE is 0.286755; between SIZE and IND is -0.288552; and between SIZE and BCF is 0.286755. Since all correlation values among the independent variables are below 0.80, it can be concluded that the model is free from multicollinearity.

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Table 5. Heteroscedasticity Test

Variabel	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistik	Prob.
QSR	0,000231	0,001665	0,138971	0,8896
IND	0,001420	0,000783	1.813029	0,0709
BCF	0,000603	0,000487	1.237752	0,2168
SIZE	1.24E-06	2.79E-06	0,443413	0,6578

Source: *processed data, 2025*

The results of the heteroskedasticity test show that the probability values for the variables IND, BCF, and SIZE are 0.0709, 0.2168, and 0.6578, respectively, all of which are greater than 0.05. Therefore, the assumption of homoskedasticity is met, indicating that there is no heteroskedasticity problem in the model.

Table 6. Coefficient of Determination

R-Square	0,613283
Adjustied R-Square	0,609212

Source: *Processed data, 2025*

Based on the table above, the Adjusted R-Squared value is 0.609212, which means that the variables Industry Type (IND), Board of Commissioners' Effectiveness (BCF), and Firm Size (SIZE) collectively have an influence of 60.92% on the Sustainability Report Quality, while the remaining 39.18% is influenced by other factors outside the scope of this study.

Table 7. Partial t-Test

Variabel	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistik	Prob.
QSR	0,532438	0,018769	28.36847	0,0000
IND	0,002854	0,008828	0,323333	0,7467
BCF	0,100773	0,005491	18.35300	0,0000
SIZE	0,000148	3.142355	4.699939	0,0000

Source: *Processed data, 2025*

The regression analysis results reveal that the Industry Type (IND) variable has a coefficient of 0.002854 with a p-value of 0.7467, exceeding the 0.05 significance level. This indicates that industry type does not significantly affect the quality of sustainability reporting, implying no substantial difference between high-profile and low-profile industries in terms of disclosure quality. Although the coefficient and t-statistic (0.323333) indicate a positive relationship, it is statistically insignificant.

In contrast, the Board of Commissioners' Effectiveness (BCF) variable exhibits a coefficient of 0.100773 with a p-value of 0.0000, which is well below the 0.05 threshold. Consequently, H_o is rejected, suggesting that board effectiveness significantly and positively influences sustainability report quality. The corresponding t-statistic of 18.35300 reinforces this strong positive association.

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Similarly, the Firm Size (SIZE) variable records a coefficient of 0.000148 and a p-value below 0.0000, leading to the rejection of H_o. This finding indicates that larger firms tend to have higher-quality sustainability reports. The t-statistic of 4.699939 further confirms a positive and statistically significant relationship between firm size and sustainability report quality.

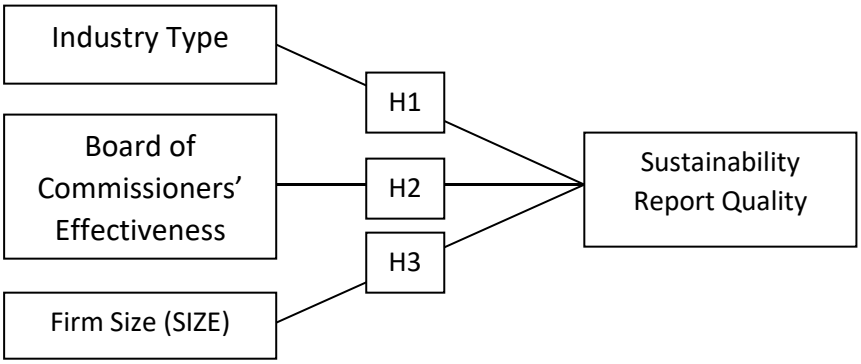

Figure 1. Model analysis

DISCUSSION

Industry Type

Based on the hypothesis testing results, the type of industry has no significant effect on the quality of sustainability reports. This implies that there is no major difference in report quality between high-profile industries (such as manufacturing, energy, and mining) and low-profile industries (such as property and banking). These results indicate that following the enforcement of SEOJK No.16/2021, all listed companies, regardless of their industry category, share equal responsibility for producing high-quality sustainability reports.

From a theoretical perspective, this finding is consistent with legitimacy theory, which asserts that firms pursue social legitimacy by aligning their activities with societal norms and expectations. Given that the OJK regulation has standardized reporting obligations, companies across various industry profiles are required to follow similar disclosure frameworks, thereby minimizing differences in reporting quality. Empirically, these results reinforce the notion that regulatory enforcement has a greater influence on sustainability reporting quality than industry-specific characteristics. Comparable outcomes were also observed in research on the Indian banking sector, where uniform reporting standards helped reduce sectoral disparities in disclosure quality (Trends and Determinants of Quality of Sustainability Reporting, 2024).

Board of Commissioners' Effectiveness

The second hypothesis test reveals that the effectiveness of the board of commissioners significantly and positively influences the quality of sustainability reports. This suggests that firms with boards that are more independent, capable, and proactive are likely to generate higher-quality sustainability reports. This finding aligns with stakeholder

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theory, which highlights the importance of corporate governance in ensuring that managerial decisions are consistent with stakeholder interests, especially in relation to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) disclosures.

Firm Size

The findings reveal that firm size significantly and positively influences the quality of sustainability reports. Larger firms generally possess greater resources, wider stakeholder reach, and higher public visibility, which encourage them to produce more comprehensive and higher-quality sustainability disclosures.

Within the framework of legitimacy theory, large corporations are more exposed to public scrutiny and face stronger social as well as regulatory demands. As a result, they are compelled to provide more extensive disclosures to maintain legitimacy and foster stakeholder trust. Moreover, larger firms typically have sufficient financial capacity to undertake sustainability initiatives and utilize third-party assurance services to strengthen the credibility of their reports.

This outcome aligns with prior studies (Mion & Adaui, 2019; Lulu, 2020; Madona & Khafid, 2020), which found a positive relationship between firm size and the comprehensiveness of sustainability reporting. Therefore, company size continues to be a crucial factor influencing reporting quality, as greater operational capacity allows firms to better meet both regulatory and societal expectations. Similar conclusions were drawn by Evaluating ESG Performance (2024), which highlighted that firm size and gender diversity contribute to improved sustainability transparency and enhanced ESG credibility across various industries.

CONCLUSION

This study investigates the factors influencing the quality of sustainability reports based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, focusing on manufacturing and banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2022–2024 period. The findings indicate that industry type does not have a significant effect on sustainability reporting quality, implying minimal differences between high-profile and low-profile industries in terms of disclosure depth and consistency. In contrast, the effectiveness of the board of commissioners shows a significant positive effect, suggesting that boards characterized by independence, active involvement, appropriate size, and adequate expertise enhance the credibility and completeness of sustainability disclosures.

Furthermore, firm size exhibits a positive and significant relationship with reporting quality, signifying that larger firms with more abundant resources and greater stakeholder attention are more capable of producing comprehensive and transparent sustainability reports. The Adjusted R^2 value of 0.609212 reveals that approximately 60.92% of the variation in sustainability report quality is explained by the independent variables, while the remaining 39.18% is attributed to other factors not explored in this research, such as profitability, ownership structure, or environmental performance.

These results align with global trends in emerging markets, where board governance, sustainability commitment, and regulatory enforcement collectively shape the quality of sustainability reporting (Chairina & Tjahjadi, 2023; Ramadhan et al., 2024; Transforming

E-ISSN 3089-1566
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Manufacturing Sector, 2024). Likewise, Saraswati et al. (2024) highlighted that incorporating stakeholder engagement and materiality considerations into governance strategies is essential for achieving credible and high-quality sustainability disclosures.

From a practical perspective, these results highlight the critical role of corporate governance particularly the board of commissioners in improving corporate transparency and accountability through high-quality sustainability reporting. Regulatory authorities and stakeholders are encouraged to foster board competency, sustainability awareness, and third-party assurance practices to elevate disclosure standards across Indonesian corporations. From an academic standpoint, this research extends prior studies on sustainability reporting by offering empirical evidence from the Indonesian context using the comprehensive GRI framework. Future research should consider incorporating additional organizational and performance-related variables and extending the observation period to better capture the long-term drivers of sustainability reporting quality.

From a practical standpoint, these findings underscore the vital importance of corporate governance especially the board of commissioners in enhancing corporate transparency and accountability through high-quality sustainability reporting. Regulators and stakeholders are encouraged to promote board competence, strengthen sustainability awareness, and support the use of third-party assurance to improve disclosure standards among Indonesian companies.

From an academic perspective, this study contributes to the existing literature on sustainability reporting by providing empirical evidence within the Indonesian context using the comprehensive GRI framework. Future studies are advised to include additional organizational and performance-related variables and to extend the observation period in order to gain deeper insights into the long-term factors influencing sustainability reporting quality.

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