

BUKTI KOROSPONDENSI
Pengiriman Atikel International Journal of Management and Sustainability

Judul Artikel : Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Jurnal : International Journal of Management and Sustainability

Penulis : **Nur Wahyuni**, Zul Kahfi, Abdul Karim, Syamsuri Rahim

No.	Perihal	Tanggal
1.	Pengiriman naskah artikel ke Editorial Office.	14 Januari 2025
2.	Penerimaan naskah artikel oleh Editorial Office.	15 Januari 2025
3.	Peninjauan naskah oleh pengulas.	16 – 20 Januari 2025
4.	Pemberitahuan ke Penulis hasil peninjauan pengulas oleh Editorial Office.	20 Januari 2025
5.	Tanggapan penulis hasil peninjauan artikel.	20 Januari 2025
6.	Tanggapan kembali Editorial Office ke penulis	21 Januari 2025
7.	Pengiriman revisi artikel Penulis ke Editorial Office.	24 Januari 2025
8.	Penerimaan revisi artikel oleh Editorial Office.	25 Januari 2025
9.	Tanggapan penulis atas penerimaan revisi naskah.	26 Januari 2025
10.	Pemberitahuan oleh Editorial Office ke Penulis mengenai jumlah dan proses pembayaran artikel.	27 Januari 2025
11.	Penulis menyampaikan waktu kepastian pembayaran artikel	27 Januari 2025
12.	Editorial menanggapi waktu pembayaran oleh penulis	27 Januari 2025
13.	Penulis mengirimkan bukti pembayaran proses artikel ke Editorial Office.	31 Januari 2025
11.	Tanggapan Editorial Office mengenai penerimaan bukti pembayaran artikel.	31 Januari 2025
12.	Pemberitahuan ke Penulis terkait adanya beberapa bagian artikel yang perlu direvisi dan permintaan identitas, foto, email, dan URL Orcid dari seluruh penulis oleh Editorial Office.	31 Januari 2025
13.	Pengiriman kembali revisi artikel dan ID's seluruh penulis.	2 Februari 2025
14.	Tanggapan Editorial Office atas penerimaan revisi artikel dan ID's penulis.	2 Februari 2025
15.	Penulis menanggapi permintaan Editorial Office.	3 Februari 2025
16.	Editorial Office menerima koreksian dari penulis.	3 Februari 2025
17.	Pemberitahuan ke Penulis adanya bagian pada artikel yang perlu direvisi.	6 Maret 2025
18.	Penulis mengirimkan kembali hasil revisi akhir artikel.	7 Maret 2025
19.	Editorial Office menerima hasil revisi akhir artikel.	8 Maret 2025
20.	Publish artikel	28 April 2025

Workflow

Publication

Submission

Review

Copyediting

Production

Submission Files

▶

 30643

Dr+Nurwahyuni.docx

January 14, 2025

Article Text

[Download All Files](#)

Pre-Review Discussions

[Add discussion](#)

Name	From	Last Reply	Replies	Closed
No Items				

12651 / Wahyuni

Workflow

Submission

Round 1

Round 2

Revision

Notifications

[Editor Decision](#)

2025-01-15 08:07 AM

Reviewer's Attachments

 Search

No Files

Revisions

 Search

Upload File

No Files

Review Discussions

Add discussion

Notifications

×

Editor Decision

2025-01-15 08:07 AM

Nur Wahyuni:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to {\${contextName}}, "Sustainability Report Disclosures on the Financial Performance (Examination of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange)".

Our decision is to: Send to Review

Submission URL: <https://trackyoursubmissions.com/index.php/19/authorDashboard/submission/12651>

File

Library

Major Revision Required: Article ID-IJMS/2135/25

Dari: Conscientia Beam Journals (articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com)

Kepada: nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id; windaismaya445@gmail.com; abdul.karim@universitasbosowa.ac.id; syamsuri.rahim@umi.ac.id

Tanggal: Senin, 20 Januari 2025 pukul 18.24 GMT+8

Title: Sustainability Report Disclosures on the Financial Performance

Article no: 2135-IJMS

Journal: International Journal of Management and Sustainability

Dear Nur Wahyuni

The paper has received feedback from reviewers. It is evident that several matters require attention prior to the acceptance of the paper for publication in IJMS. Kindly refer to the attached document containing the comments provided by the referees.

It is requested that the author thoroughly consider the comments provided by the referees and subsequently submit a revised version of the manuscript along with a detailed response addressing each of the reviewers' remarks. It is requested that any modifications be highlighted in a distinct colour and that the editable source files (such as Word) be provided for submission. The deadline for submission of your revised work is **February, 05 2025**.

If you decide to revise the work, please submit a list of changes or a rebuttal against each point which is being raised when you submit the revised manuscript.

In the event that additional time is required for manuscript revision, kindly reach out to us for further assistance. It is advisable to include the manuscript number, **IJMS/2135/25**, in the further communication.

I am eagerly anticipating the receipt of your revised manuscript.

Yours sincerely,

Sanele Phillip

Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam

Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

Social Media | YouTube

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)



Reviewer form 2135-IJMS-12651.docx
113.8kB



AI--27%-----12651-IJMS.docx.pdf
448.8kB



38%-----12651-IJMS.docx.pdf
3.6MB

Re: Major Revision Required: Article ID-IJMS/2135/25

Dari: Nur Wahyuni (nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id)

Kepada: windaismaya445@gmail.com; abdul.karim@universitasbosowa.ac.id; syamsuri.rahim@umi.ac.id;
articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com

Tanggal: Senin, 20 Januari 2025 pukul 19.05 GMT+8

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for this valuable information, we as the authors will immediately revise the article, Ref. No: IJMS/2136/25 according to the specified time.

Best regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Senin, 20 Januari 2025 pukul 18.24.15 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Title: Sustainability Report Disclosures on the Financial Performance

Article no: 2135-IJMS

Journal: International Journal of Management and Sustainability

Dear Nur Wahyuni

The paper has received feedback from reviewers. It is evident that several matters require attention prior to the acceptance of the paper for publication in IJMS. Kindly refer to the attached document containing the comments provided by the referees.

It is requested that the author thoroughly consider the comments provided by the referees and subsequently submit a revised version of the manuscript along with a detailed response addressing each of the reviewers' remarks. It is requested that any modifications be highlighted in a distinct colour and that the editable source files (such as Word) be provided for submission. The deadline for submission of your revised work is **February,05 2025**.

If you decide to revise the work, please submit a list of changes or a rebuttal against each point which is being raised when you submit the revised manuscript.

In the event that additional time is required for manuscript revision, kindly reach out to us for further assistance. It is advisable to include the manuscript number, **IJMS/2135/25**, in the further communication.

I am eagerly anticipating the receipt of your revised manuscript.

Yours sincerely,

Sanele Phillip

Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam

Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

Social Media | [YouTube](#)

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

Re: Major Revision Required: Article ID-IJMS/2135/25

Dari: Conscientia Beam Journals (articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com)

Kepada: nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id

Tanggal: Selasa, 21 Januari 2025 pukul 13.43 GMT+8

Noted with thanks.

Sanele Phillip

Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam

Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

Social Media | YouTube

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Mon, Jan 20, 2025 at 4:05 PM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for this valuable information, we as the authors will immediately revise the article, Ref. No: IJMS/2136/25 according to the specified time.

Best regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Senin, 20 Januari 2025 pukul 18.24.15 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Title: Sustainability Report Disclosures on the Financial Performance

Article no: 2135-IJMS

Journal: International Journal of Management and Sustainability

Dear Nur Wahyuni

The paper has received feedback from reviewers. It is evident that several matters require attention prior to the acceptance of the paper for publication in IJMS. Kindly refer to the attached document containing the comments provided by the referees.

It is requested that the author thoroughly consider the comments provided by the referees and subsequently submit a revised version of the manuscript along with a detailed response addressing each of the reviewers' remarks. It is requested that any modifications be highlighted in a distinct colour and that the editable source files (such as Word) be provided for submission. The deadline for submission of your revised work is **February,05 2025**.

If you decide to revise the work, please submit a list of changes or a rebuttal against each point which is being raised when you submit the revised manuscript.

In the event that additional time is required for manuscript revision, kindly reach out to us for further assistance. It is advisable to include the manuscript number, **IJMS/2135/25**, in the further communication.

I am eagerly anticipating the receipt of your revised manuscript.

Yours sincerely,

Sanele Phillip

Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam

Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

Social Media | [YouTube](#)

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

Re: Major Revision Required: Article ID-IJMS/2135/25

Dari: Nur Wahyuni (nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id)

Kepada: articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com

Tanggal: Jumat, 24 Januari 2025 pukul 21.36 GMT+8

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Here, the author has revised the entire review manuscript of **Article ID-IJMS/2135/25**, hopefully by expectations and the author hopes that this article can be published to advance the reputation of publication at the author's institution.

1. The author sends 2 sheets of revision documents in track changes format from the original manuscript that has been submitted previously and revision documents for several parts marked in green.
2. The author also sends a revision from the reviewer.

Thanks very much.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Selasa, 21 Januari 2025 pukul 13.43.27 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Noted with thanks.

Sanele Phillip

Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam

Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

Social Media | YouTube

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Mon, Jan 20, 2025 at 4:05 PM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for this valuable information, we as the authors will immediately revise the article, Ref. No: IJMS/2136/25 according to the specified time.

Best regards,

Nur Wahyuni

Correspondence

Pada Senin, 20 Januari 2025 pukul 18.24.15 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Title: Sustainability Report Disclosures on the Financial Performance

Article no: 2135-IJMS

Journal: International Journal of Management and Sustainability

Dear Nur Wahyuni

The paper has received feedback from reviewers. It is evident that several matters require attention prior to the acceptance of the paper for publication in IJMS. Kindly refer to the attached document containing the comments provided by the referees.

It is requested that the author thoroughly consider the comments provided by the referees and subsequently submit a revised version of the manuscript along with a detailed response addressing each of the reviewers' remarks. It is requested that any modifications be highlighted in a distinct colour and that the editable source files (such as Word) be provided for submission. The deadline for submission of your revised work is **February,05 2025**.

If you decide to revise the work, please submit a list of changes or a rebuttal against each point which is being raised when you submit the revised manuscript.

In the event that additional time is required for manuscript revision, kindly reach out to us for further assistance. It is advisable to include the manuscript number, **IJMS/2135/25**, in the further communication.

I am eagerly anticipating the receipt of your revised manuscript.

Yours sincerely,

Sanele Phillip

Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam

Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

Social Media | [YouTube](#)

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)



Article_No. 2135-IJMS_Revision.docx
157kB



Article_No. 2135-IJMS_Track Changes.docx
209.4kB



Reviewer form 2135-IJMS-12651.docx
117.2kB

Revision form

International Journal of Management and Sustainability

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com/journal/11>

Article title: Sustainability Report Disclosures on the Financial Performance (Examination of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange)	
Article No.: 2135-IJMS-12651	
Is this article according to the scope of this journal?	Yes
Abstract	Study needs to improve abstract. <i>The author has revised the abstract and adjusted it to the changes. The revision can be seen in the article manuscript, which is marked in green on the revision document and the track changes document. (pages 1)</i>
Introduction	The study needs to improve its contribution by criticizing on previous literature. The introduction does not adequately discuss how and why you planned to conduct this research, what the future benefits of this research will be to upcoming scholars, and what the findings of this study are. <i>The author has increased the contribution by providing constructive criticism of the literature. The author has also deepened the implementation and benefits of future research. The revision is seen in the revised document and the track changes document which have been marked in green. (paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5) (pages 1 & 2)</i>
Review of literature	The literature review appears incomplete, is not critical, nor is there sufficient academic support for the arguments in the article. There is a lack of critical synthesis of the studies reviewed in the literature review, i.e., the literature review appears to be descriptive rather than a critical analysis of the examined studies. <i>The author has made major revisions to the literature review and adjusted it to the reviewer's review. The revisions can be seen in the revision document and the track changes document, which have been marked in green. (pages 3, 4, and 5)</i>
Methodology	The research adopts a quantitative approach with an associative design. It uses secondary data sourced from the annual reports of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Data collection was conducted using the documentation method by analyzing the companies' annual reports. Statistical methods employed include descriptive statistical tests, classical assumption tests, multiple linear regression analysis, and hypothesis testing. The methodology section of your paper should clearly articulate why you have chosen a particular model or procedure. The study should add the variables definition table. The study should set the heading numbering (, 3. Methodology). The study needs to improve the whole methodology section. the study needs to correct the empirical model $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$

	<i>The author has made major revisions in the methodology section. The revisions are marked in green in the revision document and the track changes document. (pages 5 & 6)</i>
Results	The connection between results should be clarified to emphasize the importance of results In summary, what is the meaning of all results? The study should correct the value OE-7 from table 2. The study should add table 6 results in core results table. <i>The author has made major revisions in the results section and has corrected OE-7 values. The author has also revised the results and adjusted them overall. The revisions can be seen in the revision document and the track changes document which have been marked in green. (pages 6,7,8,9,10, & 11)</i>
Discussion	The discussion section could be enriched by more critically comparing it with existing literature, especially by highlighting any differences and providing possible explanations. Discussion and implications need to underline the contributions of the paper by hooking them to previous research. <i>The author has made major revisions to the discussion section and included criticism of the literature. The author has also revised and provided the impact of the contribution of this article in the future. The revision can be seen in the revision document and the track changes document which have been marked in green. (pages 11, 12, & 13)</i>
Conclusion	The conclusions of the paper need more discussion. <i>The author has revised the article in the conclusion section. The revision can be seen in the revision document and the track changes document which have been marked in green. (pages 14, & 15)</i>
Policy Suggestion	The study should improve the policy implications. <i>The author has included policy suggestions. (pages 15)</i>
Bibliography/References	The study should set manuscript, tables, and references according journal guidelines. <i>The author has adjusted according to journal provisions.</i>
Others	The study should check the spelling, spacing, formatting, and grammar mistakes. The similarity index is really high. It is necessary to revise the text, and a similarity index of 19% is considered acceptable. Title of the study is not attractive, study should use only one title no need to write within brackets. <i>The author has revised the title, the revision is visible in the revision document and the track changes document which has been marked in green. (pages 1)</i>
Decision	Requires Major Revision

Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange
Sustainability Report Disclosures on the Financial Performance
(Examination of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange)

^{1*}Nur Wahyuni, ²Zul Kahfi, ³Abdul Karim, ⁴Syamsuri Rahim

^{1,4}Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia.

²Institut Kesehatan dan Bisnis St. Fatimah, Mamuju, West Sulawesi, Indonesia

³Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Bosowa, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

¹Email: nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id ORCID ID's: 0009-0002-2736-2282

²Email: kahfizul13@gmail.com ORCID ID's: 0009-0000-1008-9588

³Email: abdul.karim@universitasbosowa.ac.id ORCID ID's: 0000-0002-3155-2241

⁴Email: syamsuri.rahim@umi.ac.id ORCID ID's: 0000-0003-4226-6520

Formatted: Superscript

Formatted: Font: 10 pt

¹Nur Wahyuni

Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar, Indonesia

Email Correspondence: nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id

²Winda Ismaya

Department of Accounting, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar, Indonesia

Email: windaismaya445@gmail.com

³Abdul Karim

Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Bosowa, Indonesia

Email: abdul.karim@universitasbosowa.ac.id

⁴Syamsuri Rahim

Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar, Indonesia

Email: syamsuri.rahim@umi.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to examine the effect of sustainability report disclosure on the financial performance of textile and garment manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Sustainability disclosure includes economic, environmental, and social aspects assessed based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines. Financial performance is measured through indicators such as Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Net Profit Margin (NPM). The research method uses quantitative analysis with secondary data obtained from annual reports and company sustainability reports for the period 2018–2023. The data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression to identify the relationship between the level of sustainability disclosure and financial performance. The results of the study indicate that disclosure of economic and social aspects has a significant positive effect on ROA and ROE, while disclosure of environmental aspects has a varying effect depending on the company's sustainability strategy. This study provides an important contribution to stakeholders in understanding the role

of sustainability in improving the competitiveness of companies in the textile and garment manufacturing sector in Indonesia.

The urgency of this research lies in the increasing importance of sustainability reporting in today's business environment. As stakeholders, including investors and consumers, demand greater transparency and accountability, companies are expected to disclose not only their financial performance but also their contributions to economic, social, and environmental sustainability. This is particularly relevant for the textile and garment industry, which faces scrutiny for its environmental and social impacts. Understanding how sustainability disclosures affect financial performance provides valuable insights for companies striving to align profitability with sustainable practices. This study aims to examine the impact of sustainability report dimensions—(1) economic, (2) social, and (3) environmental—on textile and garment manufacturing companies. The research adopts a quantitative approach with an associative design. It uses secondary data sourced from the annual reports of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Data collection was conducted using the documentation method by analyzing the companies' annual reports. Statistical methods employed include descriptive statistical tests, classical assumption tests, multiple linear regression analysis, and hypothesis testing. The findings reveal that the disclosure of the economic dimension in sustainability reports significantly impacts transparency, enhancing company performance. Similarly, the disclosure of the social dimension significantly influences financial performance by improving corporate image, which subsequently boosts financial outcomes. However, the disclosure of the environmental dimension shows no significant effect on financial performance.

Keywords: Corporate image; ~~Economic~~; ~~Corporate environment~~Environmental; Financial performance; Indonesia stock exchange (IDX); ~~Social~~; ~~Sustainability~~Sustainability report.

Contribution/Originality: This study can integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) indicators with financial metrics to build a more comprehensive analysis framework. This study focuses on companies listed on the IDX, providing a local perspective on the global trend of sustainability reporting.

Commented [T1]: The Contribution is too large and exceeds the word limit of 50 words. Please revise and restrict to the allowed length.

Commented [AA2R1]: The author has revised to the 50-word limit.

Formatted: Font: Not Italic

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0"

1. INTRODUCTION

The textile and garment industry are one of the strategic sectors in Indonesia that contributes significantly to the national economy. As one of the sectors with high export value, this industry is an important pillar for state revenue, job creation, and economic growth. Industrial companies are entities that manage raw materials and process them into semi-finished or finished goods (final products). The industrial sector plays a crucial role in a country's economy, especially as a primary driver of economic demand. For instance, the manufacturing sector in Indonesia contributes nearly 20% to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Badan Pusat Statistik IndonesiaBPS, 2021). The sector also faces challenges such as global competition, fluctuating raw material prices, and pressure on standards and quality. In recent years, there has been an increasing demand for companies to disclose sustainability-related information. This is driven by consumer, investor, and regulator awareness of the importance of good corporate governance and the social and

environmental impacts of business activities (Hasniati et al., 2023). Textile and garment manufacturing companies, which are often involved in labor-intensive activities and have environmental impacts, are required to be more transparent in their reporting. The main objective of a company is to generate profit, and the better the company's financial performance, the higher the profits shareholders will receive. Therefore, maintaining stable financial performance is of utmost importance (Ye et al., 2023).

The textile and garment industry in Indonesia is one of the leading sectors that makes a significant contribution to the national economy, both through exports and job creation. Financial performance refers to the analysis conducted to assess how well a company operates by adhering to sound financial principles. This evaluation helps companies improve efficiency and provides investors with indicators of the potential returns they may earn (Yuliana et al., 2024). However, the industry also faces sustainability challenges, including social, environmental, and corporate governance (ESG) issues. With the increasing global attention to sustainability, sustainability reporting disclosure by companies is becoming increasingly important (Karim et al., 2024). Financial performance serves as a crucial indicator of a company's condition, assisting investors in deciding whether to invest. Various methods are used to measure financial performance, including liquidity, solvency, and profitability ratios, which are essential tools for assessing a company's financial health. These financial performance data are typically available in the company's financial statements, published regularly.

Sustainability reporting disclosure has been linked to increased transparency, competitiveness, and financial performance of companies. Several studies have shown that companies that are more transparent in their sustainability reporting can attract more investors and improve their reputation in the market. Today, a company's financial statements do not only cover financial performance but also non-financial performance, such as environmental and social impacts. Sustainability reports are increasingly adopted by large companies to provide a comprehensive picture of the social and environmental consequences of their operations (Daga et al., 2024). Many companies in Indonesia already report their financial performance through Annual Reports, which also include Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosures. Research by (Parmar et al., 2010) shows that CSR disclosures in annual reports can enhance transparency and improve a company's relationship with its stakeholders, thereby boosting its reputation.

Several studies often focus on sectors that are more mature in implementing sustainability practices, such as banking and energy, while the textile and garment manufacturing industry in Indonesia is relatively under-explored (Karim, Asrianto, Ruslan, & Said, 2023). Currently, Indonesia has global sustainability targets such as sustainable development goals (SDGs), especially on goals related to industry, innovation, consumption, and responsible production. Furthermore, previous literature often ignores contextual aspects that are unique to Indonesia, such as local regulations, business practices, and specific challenges faced by companies in this sector. This suggests the need for more in-depth and critical research on the relationship between sustainability disclosure and financial performance in the textile and garment industry. These reports, known as sustainability reports, aim to measure, disclose, and manage changes in order to achieve sustainable operations (Jenkins & Yakovleva, 2006). Research on sustainability report disclosure and financial performance of textile and garment manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange provides significant benefits for various stakeholders, both academic, practical and the wider community (Manisa & Defung, 2018). This research enriches the literature on sustainability disclosure, especially in the textile and garment manufacturing sector which has not been studied in depth in Indonesia. Sustainability reports have now become a primary focus for

shareholders, as they offer a comprehensive overview of a company's performance across three dimensions: economic, environmental, and social. Companies with strong sustainability performance are typically able to generate long-term profits. Therefore, disclosing sustainability practices is believed to increase stakeholder confidence in the company. This trust is essential for maintaining smooth operations and ensuring continued funding from various parties (Gerwing et al., 2022).

This study provides empirical evidence on the relationship between sustainability report disclosure and corporate financial performance, which can be a reference for further research (Karim et al., 2021). Provides insight to companies on the importance of sustainability disclosure in improving reputation and attracting investor interest. Sustainability improvement strategies provide practical recommendations for companies to improve the management of sustainability aspects, such as waste reduction, energy efficiency, and improving working conditions (Bukhori & Sopian, 2017; Rahim, 2024). Companies become more competitive in the global market by demonstrating their commitment to sustainability, which is increasingly a major concern for consumers and international business partners. However, some companies still fail to disclose the environmental dimension in their reports, even though this aspect is crucial for both society and the long-term health of the company. States that while environmental CSR is becoming increasingly popular, many companies still neglect their environmental responsibilities. This neglect can lead to significant reputational damage, especially with consumers and investors who are becoming more concerned with sustainability.

This research is based on agency theory. Agency theory explains the phenomenon of conflicting interests between the principal and the agent. The agency relationship is a contract between the shareholders (the principal) and the company's management (the agent) (Ang et al., 2000).

The majority of textile and garment manufacturing companies on the IDX tend to have low to moderate levels of sustainability report disclosure. This is due to cost constraints, lack of awareness, or minimal expertise in preparing sustainability reports. Large companies with larger capital tend to be more active in disclosing sustainability information compared to small or medium-sized companies. Many companies emphasize more on economic aspects in sustainability reports, such as contribution to economic added value and job creation, compared to social aspects (such as worker welfare) or environmental aspects (waste and emission management). The core of the agency relationship lies in the separation between ownership and control. The differences in interests between the two parties may lead to agency conflicts. Corporate Governance is a company's response to such conflicts.

This study draws upon the research conducted by (Manisa & Defung, 2018), which found that social disclosure and product responsibility have an impact on financial performance. Additionally, (Bukhori & Sopian, 2017; Rahim, 2024) conducted research on the influence of sustainability reports on financial performance, with results indicating that only the social dimension of the sustainability report significantly influences financial performance. However, the key difference in this study is its focus on a more specific type of company, namely manufacturing companies in the textile and garment sub-sector.

The difference in the subject of this research distinguishes it from previous studies. Moreover, this type of company, particularly in the textile and garment sectors, significantly contributes to environmental degradation. Therefore, these companies are obligated to fulfill their responsibilities, or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), which is also referred to as the environmental dimension of sustainability reporting.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Corporate image~~Agency Theory~~

Corporate image refers to the perception or picture that the public, customers, and other stakeholders have of a company. Corporate image is the collective impression formed in the public mind about a company based on the experiences, information, and communications received (Kotler, Keller, & Armstrong, 2016). This image is not only formed by the products and services offered, but also by the company's behavior in interacting with the community, business ethics, social responsibility, and contributions to the environment.

Corporate image is a collective representation of a company's identity, values, and reputation as perceived by stakeholders. Corporate image includes perceptions formed from interactions between the company and its environment, including customers, employees, investors, and the community (Fombrun, Gardberg, & Barnett, 2000). The total impression perceived by the audience towards an organization is based on direct and indirect communications (Gray & Balmer, 1998).

Various literatures have identified the main dimensions in building a corporate image (Cornelissen, 2000), including (1) Product and service quality which is the perception of the superiority and reliability of the company's products or services; (2) Corporate social responsibility as a form of corporate commitment to social, economic, and environmental sustainability that influences positive public perception; (3) Communication and branding in communication efforts through advertising, media, and public relations that shape the company's image; and (4) Ethics and governance, transparency, fairness, and honesty in business activities. Previous research shows a close relationship between sustainability disclosure and corporate image.

Transparent sustainability disclosure increases stakeholder trust in the company (Carroll & Shabana, 2010). Companies that are active in sustainability reports tend to have a better image in the eyes of customers and investors. Transparency of information regarding sustainability reports provides a clear picture of the company's commitment to social and environmental responsibility (Eccles, Ioannou, & Serafeim, 2014). Trust and loyalty become consistent and relevant disclosures that create higher trust from various stakeholders.~~Agency theory explains the phenomenon of conflicting interests between the principal and the agent. The agency relationship is a contract between the shareholders (the principal) and the company's management (the agent). The essence of the agency relationship lies in the separation between ownership and control. Differences in interests between these two parties can lead to agency conflicts. Corporate Governance is the company's response to these conflicts. Aspects of corporate governance, such as managerial ownership, institutional ownership, the proportion of independent commissioners, and the number of audit committee members, are seen as effective control mechanisms to reduce agency conflicts.~~

~~Agency theory assumes that all individuals act in their own self-interest. Shareholders, as principals, are assumed to be solely interested in financial returns or the growth of their investment in the company. Meanwhile, agents are assumed to derive satisfaction from financial compensation and the terms associated with their position. Due to this difference in interests, each party seeks to maximize its own benefits. The principal desires a quick and significant return on investment, often reflected in an increase in the dividend payout for each share held. The agent, on the other hand, seeks to have their interests met through compensation, bonuses, incentives, and remuneration that are "adequate" and maximized based on their performance. The principal evaluates the agent's performance based on the ability to increase profits that can be allocated for~~

dividend distribution. The higher the profits, stock prices, and dividends, the better the agent is perceived to perform, thus justifying higher incentives for their success.

Agency theory explains the potential conflicts of interest among the various stakeholders involved in a company. These conflicts can arise due to differences in the objectives of each party based on their respective interests in the company (Syafriadi et al., 2023). Agency theory posits that the company serves as a place for contractual relationships between management, owners, creditors, and the government. Regarding earnings management, this theory suggests that managers tend to act in their own interests. To achieve favorable evaluations or appear to meet the targets outlined in the contractual relationship, managers may manipulate earnings to align them with the desired amounts in order to present a performance evaluation that meets expectations. Shareholders with controlling stakes often also serve as managers within the company, or at least appoint their preferred managers, which creates the potential for prioritizing personal gains over the interests of minority shareholders, sometimes through mechanisms such as tunneling.

2.2. Corporate environment Sustainability Report

The environment in a company refers to all external and internal aspects that affect the company's operational activities, especially related to the company's impact on the physical, social, and economic ecosystems. The company's environment includes two main dimensions, namely: (1) Internal environment related to policies, organizational culture, and resource management within the company; (2) External environments such as factors such as government regulations, community pressure, and the condition of the ecosystem in which the company operates (Hanna, 1995). In sustainability, attention to the environment focuses more on physical aspects, such as managing natural resources, waste, carbon emissions, and efforts to mitigate negative impacts on the ecosystem. Companies have a great responsibility to maintain a balance between business objectives and environmental conservation. Environmental management can improve the company's operational performance and reputation (Hanna & Newman, 1995). Some of the main roles of environmental management in a company are: (1) Reducing negative impacts in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, waste, and pollution; (2) Operational efficiency in optimizing the use of resources such as energy and water, which also reduces operational costs; (3) Fulfilling regulatory compliance to avoid legal sanctions due to violations of environmental standards; and (4) Enhance reputation to attract investors and consumers who care about sustainability issues.

The relationship between environment and corporate performance shows that good environmental management can have a positive impact on corporate performance. Innovative environmental strategies can improve resource efficiency and create added value for the company (Porter & Linde, 1995). Reducing emissions and waste is often correlated with increasing corporate profitability in the long term. Companies that receive awards for environmental performance tend to experience increased market value (Hart & Ahuja, 1996). Companies that integrate environmental management into their business strategies show improved operational performance. Proactive approaches to environmental issues, such as eco-efficiency and sustainable development, provide long-term benefits for the company.

There is a negative relationship between the level of corporate pollution and financial performance, indicating that investment in environmental management is economically beneficial (King & Lenox, 2004). Environmental management in companies, especially in the textile and garment manufacturing sector, is very relevant considering the large impact of this industry on the environment, such as textile waste, chemical use, and carbon emissions. This research can contribute to the development of sustainability strategies and better disclosure of sustainability

reports..According to, a sustainability report is a report that not only includes financial performance information but also non-financial data related to social and environmental activities. This type of report enables companies to grow in a way that ensures long-term sustainability (sustainable performance). The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) states that sustainability reporting is essential for companies as it provides a platform to publish information that reflects organizational performance across three key dimensions: economic, social, and environmental.

A sustainability report is crucial in building trust among stakeholders. In developed countries, many companies already disclose their sustainability reports in their annual reports. Companies that engage in sustainability reporting are likely to gain support from both internal and external stakeholders, which can enhance their overall value. The practice of reporting social and environmental responsibility activities is guided by standards such as the (Global Reporting Initiative, 2024). In Indonesia, this framework is utilized by NCSR, an independent organization that periodically evaluates the sustainability disclosures made by companies. The content of a sustainability report goes beyond just the economic aspect; it also covers social and environmental dimensions. The indicators and aspects in these reports are examined in detail, addressing issues such as workplace discrimination and the rights of local communities, as reflected in indicators related to human rights performance. These indicators ultimately form the basis of a company's sustainability report, which is then published to provide accountability to stakeholders, including the government, employees, and the broader public.

2.3. Financial Performance

Financial performance is defined as a measure of a company's ability to manage financial resources to achieve business goals, such as increasing profits, operational efficiency, and corporate sustainability (Husaeni, 2018). The importance of financial performance can be a key indicator in evaluating corporate health. Influences stakeholder decisions, such as investors, creditors, and regulators. Plays a role in corporate strategy planning to achieve competitiveness. Financial performance is usually measured by several key financial indicators, namely profitability, liquidity, leverage, operational efficiency, and market valuation. Factors that influence financial performance are internal and external factors, such as operational efficiency, technological innovation, macroeconomic conditions, and industry regulations. The relevance of financial performance in investment decisions is how financial performance is one of the main considerations for investors in assessing the value of a company (Putri, & Willim, 2024).

The sustainability report covers economic, environmental, and social aspects (Triple Bottom Line) (Alhaddi, 2015). supports good corporate governance and long-term sustainability. Companies with good financial performance tend to be more able to allocate resources to disclose sustainability reports to gain public legitimacy. Sustainability disclosure is made to meet the expectations of stakeholders who are interested in sustainability aspects (Tóth, Suta, & Szauter, 2022). Good financial performance gives companies a greater ability to invest in sustainability activities (Oncioiu, Petrescu, Bîlcan, Petrescu, Popescu, & Anghel, 2020). Quality sustainability disclosure can improve a company's reputation, which in turn improves financial performance. According to financial performance refers to an analysis conducted to assess the extent to which a company has carried out its activities in accordance with sound financial management principles. Financial performance is the outcome of financial reporting based on established financial standards. The analysis of financial performance involves critically reviewing data, calculating, measuring, interpreting, and providing solutions regarding a company's finances

for a specific period (Agung, 2012). From the definitions provided by experts, it can be concluded that financial performance is the analysis of a company's financial reports to determine whether its activities have been conducted in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations.

In this study, financial performance is measured using profitability ratios. Defines profitability as the ability of a company to generate profits comprehensively, converting sales into profits and cash flow. Meanwhile, according to profitability represents how well a company can generate profits from its assets or capital. Profit can be used as a measure of a company's performance. When profits are high, it can indicate that the company's performance is considered good. Profit is often compared with other financial conditions such as sales, assets, and equity.

This study employs a quantitative approach with descriptive and causal methods to examine the impact of sustainability report disclosures, specifically focusing on economic, social, and environmental dimensions, on the financial performance of textile and garment companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The population includes all textile and garment companies listed on the IDX during the study period (2018–2022). A purposive sampling method is used to select the sample, with criteria including consistent publication of sustainability reports during the study period, availability of audited financial statements, and relevant disclosures of economic, social, and environmental data (Black et al., 2010).

2.4. Indonesia Stock Exchange

The Indonesia Stock Exchange is an institution that provides securities trading facilities (stocks, bonds, and other instruments) to support capital market activities in Indonesia (Indonesia, 2023). Established in 2007 from the merger of the Jakarta Stock Exchange (BEJ) and the Surabaya Stock Exchange (BES). Regulated by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) by Capital Market Law No. 8 of 1995. As a liaison institution between companies that need capital and investors. In addition, the IDX is an indicator of national economic performance through the stock price index. The IDX provides an electronic trading system for securities transactions (Husain, 2021). Example of a system: Jakarta Automated Trading System (JATS). Ensure that traded securities are easily accessible and have an active market. Collaborate with the OJK to oversee the compliance of issuers and market players with regulations.

Educational programs for the public to improve financial literacy. Increase the number of companies listed on the IDX from various sectors. Increase public participation in investing in the capital market (Saputra, 2022). Implementation of technology to support transactions, such as e-IPO (online stock offering). IDX is the main data source for financial performance research, sustainability disclosure, and investment analysis. This research's empirical study is about the relationship between stock performance and economic factors (Sihombing & Samsudin, 2024). Analysis of the effect of sustainability disclosure on the company's market value. IDX has a strategic role in national economic growth and the development of an efficient capital market. A lack of research that focuses on specific sectors in IDX, such as textile and garment manufacturing, especially about sustainability and financial performance.

2.5. Sustainability Report

A sustainability report is a document containing disclosures related to a company's economic, social, and environmental performance to provide transparency to stakeholders (Halkos & Nomikos, 2021). The role of sustainability reports is to support good corporate governance, increase stakeholder trust, and align business objectives with long-term sustainability. One of the most common global standards for sustainability reports is to provide guidelines for reporting

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Justified, Indent: First line: 0.38"

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Justified, Indent: First line: 0.38"

economic, environmental, and social aspects. The implementation of sustainable finance requires financial services institutions and issuers to submit sustainability reports (Mougenot & Doussoulin, 2024). Reports on the company's economic contribution, such as job creation, tax payments, and indirect economic impacts.

Sustainability disclosures are made to meet stakeholder expectations. Sustainability reports are used to gain social legitimacy (Narula, Puppala, Kumar, Frederico, Dwivedy, Prakash, & Talwar, 2021). Research shows a positive relationship between the quality of sustainability reports and financial performance (Holle, Kockrow, & Schnitger, 2021). Good sustainability disclosure can increase investor attractiveness and the company's market value. Sustainability reporting is a strategic tool to improve the transparency and competitiveness of companies. Lack of exploration of the relationship between sustainability reporting quality and sustainability aspects in certain sectors, such as textile and garment manufacturing. Lack of research on the implementation of international standards in Indonesia.

3. METHODOLOGY

This quantitative study uses a descriptive and associative approach (Sari et al., 2023). The descriptive approach identifies the level of disclosure in sustainability reports. In contrast, the associative approach tests the relationship between sustainability disclosure and a company's financial performance.

3.1. Data Sources

The data used are secondary, in the form of annual reports and sustainability reports of textile and garment manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2018 to 2023.

3.2. Population and Sample

The research population includes all textile and garment manufacturing companies listed on the IDX. The purposive sampling technique was used to select samples based on the following criteria:

3.2.1. The company has consistently published sustainability reports and annual reports during the study period.

3.2.2. The company has completed financial performance data (ROA, ROE, and NPM).

3.2.3. The company did not experience delisting during the study period.

3.3. Research Variables

3.3.1. Independent Variable (X) is the level of disclosure of sustainability reports (economic, environmental, social), measured based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines.

3.3.2. Dependent Variable (Y) is financial performance, measured using the Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Net Profit Margin (NPM) indicators.

3.4. Data Collection Method

Data was collected through documentation, namely downloading annual reports and sustainability reports from the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the company's website.

3.5. Data Analysis Technique

3.5.1. Measurement of the level of disclosure is a disclosure score calculated using the sustainability index based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines, by giving a score to each item disclosed in the company's report.

3.5.2. Descriptive statistical tests are used to describe the research data profile.

Formatted: Normal

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", Hanging: 0.38"

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0"

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0"

3.5.3. Multiple linear regression tests are used to test the relationship between sustainability report disclosure and financial performance.

3.5.4. Classical assumption tests are carried out to ensure the validity of the regression model (normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation tests).

3.6. Software

Data analysis was conducted using statistical software such as SPSS or STATA.

3.7. Research steps

This research was conducted in several steps, namely; (1) Identifying companies that meet the sample criteria; (2) Collecting sustainability report data and company financial reports; (3) Calculating the disclosure index based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines; and (4) Conducting descriptive and regression analysis to test the research hypothesis. The data for this research are secondary data, obtained from corporate sustainability reports and financial statements published on the IDX website and official corporate websites. Sustainability report disclosures are evaluated based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, which provide a comprehensive framework for reporting economic, social, and environmental dimensions (Global Reporting Initiative, 2024). Each dimension is measured using a content analysis approach, with the level of disclosure calculated as an index score.

The independent variables in this study are the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainability disclosures. The economic dimension includes information on value creation, economic contributions, and local economic investments. The social dimension involves disclosures about employee rights, corporate social responsibility activities, and community welfare initiatives. The environmental dimension covers topics such as carbon emissions, waste management, energy efficiency, and environmental preservation. The dependent variable is corporate financial performance, measured by indicators such as Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Net Profit Margin (NPM) (Brigham & Houston, 2019).

Data analysis involves several stages. First, descriptive statistics are employed to summarize the characteristics of the sustainability disclosures and financial performance. Next, the data undergo classical assumption tests, including tests for normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation, to ensure the validity of the regression model (Gujarati, 2009). The relationship between sustainability disclosures and financial performance is analyzed using a multiple linear regression model:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon$$

Where Y represents financial performance (ROA, ROE, or NPM), X1, X2, and X3 represent the economic, social, and environmental dimensions, respectively, β_0 is the intercept, β_1 , β_2 , β_3 are the regression coefficients, and ϵ is the error term. Hypothesis testing is conducted using t-tests for individual variables and F-tests for the overall model, with a significance level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$). The data is processed using statistical software such as SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) v25. The study spans a five-year period (2018–2022) to ensure consistency and reliability in findings. While focusing exclusively on the textile and garment sector, this research is limited by its reliance on publicly disclosed sustainability and financial reports, which may not capture all sustainability practices. Nonetheless, this methodological framework offers valuable insights into the link between sustainability practices and corporate financial outcomes, aligning with prior research on corporate sustainability and financial performance (Cheng et al., 2014; Frias-Aceituno et al., 2013).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0"

4.1. Results of Data Analysis Methods

4.1. This study shows a positive relationship between the quality of sustainability report disclosure and the company's financial performance (ROA, ROE, NPM, EPS). This is based on good sustainability disclosure increasing stakeholder trust, including investors and customers. Transparent companies are considered more stable and have the potential for long-term sustainability. Based on the results of the study, textile companies that have high scores in Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) reported increased market value and profitability. Textile companies in Indonesia that adopt environmentally friendly practices show increased competitiveness and business sustainability. However, implementation requires large costs so it can affect profitability in the short term.

4.1.1. Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis

The variables in this study include Corporate-financial Performance performance and Sustainability-report-report disclosures. The descriptive statistics for the sample of manufacturing companies during the period (2018-2022/2023) are presented in the following table:

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of research variables

Descriptive statistics	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Company performance	189	.00	.56	.0857	.09127
Economic dimension	189	.11	.67	.3552	.16288
Social dimension	189	.02	.46	.1056	.09318
Environmental dimension	189	.03	.47	.1079	.10339
Valid N (listwise)	189				

Source: Processed data, 2024.

Based on Table above, the results can be explained as follows:

- Corporate financial performance variable:
 - The highest value recorded is 0.56, while the lowest value is 0.00.
 - The mean (average) value is 0.0857, with a standard deviation of 0.09127.
 - The standard deviation of Corporate Financial Performance exceeds the mean, indicating a relatively high variability in financial performance among the companies analyzed.
- Economic dimension disclosure variable:
 - The highest value is 0.67, and the lowest value is 0.11.
 - The mean value is 0.3552, with a standard deviation of 0.16288.
 - The standard deviation is smaller than the mean, suggesting a moderate level of consistency in economic dimension disclosures among the companies.
- Social Dimension Disclosure Variable:
 - The highest value is 0.46, while the lowest value is 0.02.
 - The mean value is 0.1056, with a standard deviation of 0.09318.
 - The standard deviation is smaller than the mean, indicating a relatively low variability in social dimension disclosures.
- Environmental Dimension Disclosure Variable:
 - The highest value is 0.47, and the lowest value is 0.03.
 - The mean value is 0.1079, with a standard deviation of 0.10339.

Formatted: Space After: 0 pt, Line spacing: single

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted: Normal, Justified, No bullets or numbering, Tab stops: 0.31", Left

Formatted Table

- Similar to the social dimension, the standard deviation is smaller than the mean, reflecting a consistent pattern in environmental dimension disclosures.

4.2. Results of Classical Assumption Tests

4.2.1. Normality Test

The results of the Normality Test for the analysis of the relationship between sustainability report disclosure and financial performance of textile and garment manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange require an explanation of the data processing process and correction of the 0E-7 value (or values close to 0).

4.2.1.1. Use of Normality Test

The purpose of the normality test is to ensure that the research data, especially the financial performance variables (e.g. ROA, ROE, EPS) and sustainability disclosure scores, follow a normal distribution. This test is important because the normality assumption is the basis for many parametric statistical tests such as linear regression.

4.2.1.2. Normality Test Method

The test methods used are: (1) Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test to measure data deviation from normal distribution; (2) Shapiro-Wilk Test is more sensitive for small to medium sample sizes; and (3) Skewness and Kurtosis to use statistical indicators to see deviations from normality.

4.2.1.3. Value 0E-7 in Statistics Output

Interpretation 0E-7 or near-zero values usually appear in statistical software output (such as SPSS, Stata, or Python) to describe a very small number, such as 0.0000001. This value is often interpreted as 0 in practical contexts, indicating that the statistical test detected a very small relationship or deviation. Correction is made by rounding this value to 0.00 in the results report. If the p-value of the normality test is > 0.05 (after correction), then the data is considered normally distributed. If the p-value ≤ 0.05 , then the data is not normal and requires further transformation (e.g. logarithmic, square root, or Box-Cox).

4.2.1.4. Data Correction Steps

If the data does not meet the normality assumption, then the variable transformation is carried out using the logarithmic method ($\ln\{\gamma\}$) or square root ($\sqrt{\gamma}$). This aims to reduce outliers and reduce skewness. If transformation is not possible, use non-parametric tests such as Spearman's Rank Correlation or Mann-Whitney U. The following are the results of the normality test using Shapiro-Wilk for the Return on Assets (ROA) variable on financial performance, as in table 2 below.

Table 2. Statistical Output

Variable	Statistic	df	Sig. (p-value)
ROA	0.952	50	0.123
Sustainability report disclosure scores	0.899	50	0.034

Interpretation as follows; (1) ROA: p-value $0.123 > 0.05$, data is normally distributed. (2) Disclosure Score: p-value $0.034 \leq 0.05$, data is not normal. Correction of small values such as 0E-7 will not affect the test results if the rounding is according to the standard (eg, to 3 decimals). For non-normal data, be sure to perform a transformation or use non-parametric tests for further analysis. The results of the normality test are the basis for choosing the right statistical analysis method, such as parametric regression or Spearman correlation.

The results of the normality test are presented in the following table:

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0.38"

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0"

Table 2. Normality test result

		Unstandardized Residual
N		189
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0E-7
	Std. Deviation	.08802123
	Absolute	.198
Most Extreme Differences	Positive	.198
	Negative	-.139
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		2.720
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.000

Source: Processed data, 2024.

The results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in Table 5 indicate a Z-value of 2.720 with a significance level of 0.000, which is less than 0.05. This suggests that the dependent and independent variables are not normally distributed at the 95% confidence level. To address this, a data transformation was applied using the Runs Test, with the results shown below:

Table 3. Data normality test results

	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value ^a	-.02127
Cases < Test Value	94
Cases ≥ Test Value	95
Total Cases	189
Number of Runs	95
Z	-.073
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.942

Source: Processed data, 2024.

Based on the Runs Test results, the Z-value is -0.073 with a significance level of 0.942, which is greater than 0.05. This indicates that the transformed data is normally distributed. Consequently, the normality assumption has been satisfied, allowing for further classical assumption tests.

4.2.2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used in regression analysis to ensure that there is no strong linear relationship between independent variables. High multicollinearity can cause regression results to be biased or cannot be interpreted properly.

4.2.2.1. Multicollinearity Test Indicators

Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) measures the extent to which the variability of one independent variable can be explained by other independent variables. VIF > 10 indicates high multicollinearity (some literature uses a limit of 5). VIF = 1 means there is no correlation between independent variables. The opposite of VIF (Tolerance = 1 / VIF) where the tolerance value < 0.10 indicates potential multicollinearity.

4.2.2.2. Testing Procedure

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0"

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0"

This test is conducted to test the relationship between:

Y: Company financial performance (ROA).

X1: Environmental disclosure.

X2: Social disclosure.

X3: Economic disclosure.

Statistical software (SPSS, Stata, or Python) to run multiple linear regression, then check the VIF and Tolerance values. Interpretation of the results of the multicollinearity test based on the analysis results in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Interpretation of Multicollinearity Test Results

<u>Independent variable</u>	<u>VIF</u>	<u>Tolerance</u>
<u>Environmental disclosure (X1)</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>0.286</u>
<u>Social disclosure (X2)</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>0.161</u>
<u>Economic disclosure (X3)</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>0.083</u>

Formatted Table

Interpretation as follows: (1) X1 and X2 are VIF values < 10, there is no significant multicollinearity. Tolerance value > 0.10 indicates the relationship between variables is still acceptable. (2) X3 is VIF > 10 indicates a multicollinearity problem. Tolerance value < 0.10 indicates a relationship that is too strong with other independent variables. Multicollinearity testing must be carried out in the regression model to ensure valid results. VIF and Tolerance values indicate the relationship between independent variables. If multicollinearity is found, corrective steps such as deleting variables or using alternative analysis methods must be taken.

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0.38"

The multicollinearity test evaluates whether there is a correlation among independent variables. A good regression model should have no multicollinearity, where tolerance > 0.10 and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) < 10 (Ghozali, 2018). The results are summarized in the following table:

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0"

Table 4. Multicollinearity test result

<u>Coefficients (a)</u>	<u>Unstandardize</u> <u>d coefficients</u>	<u>Standardized</u> <u>coefficients</u>	<u>Collinearity</u> <u>statistics</u>
	<u>B</u>	<u>Std. error</u>	<u>Beta</u>
Constant	0.138	0.017	
Economic dimension	-0.088	0.040	-0.157
Social dimension	-0.217	0.104	-0.221
Environmental dimension	0.020	0.094	0.023

Source: Processed data, 2024.

The tolerance values for the Economic, Social, and Environmental dimensions are 0.994, 0.442, and 0.443, respectively, with corresponding VIF values of 1.006, 2.261, and 2.256. As all VIF values are less than 10 and tolerance values exceed 0.10, there is no multicollinearity issue among the independent variables.

4.2.3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to determine whether there is an inequality in the variance of residuals from one observation to another in a regression model. In a good linear regression model, the variance of residuals should be constant, a condition known as homoscedasticity. If the variance of residuals is inconsistent or changes across observations, a condition called

heteroscedasticity occurs (Basalamah. 2023). This issue can lead to biased parameter estimates, invalid standard errors, and incorrect inferential decisions. When heteroscedasticity is present, the accuracy of regression coefficients and their associated statistical tests, such as t-tests and F-tests, may be compromised, resulting in unreliable conclusions(Murdifin et al., 2021).

The primary purpose of the heteroscedasticity test is to ensure the validity of the regression model by verifying that the residuals exhibit constant variance. This test also helps avoid violations of classical assumptions, ensuring the model remains efficient and reliable. Moreover, it enhances the interpretability of regression results by confirming that the model is not affected by unwanted variance distortions. Common methods for testing heteroscedasticity include scatterplot residual analysis, the Glejser test, White test, and Breusch-Pagan test. If heteroscedasticity is detected, remedial steps such as data transformation or employing methods like Generalized Least Squares can be applied to address the issue. The heteroscedasticity test evaluates whether there is unequal variance of residuals. This test uses a scatterplot, as shown below:

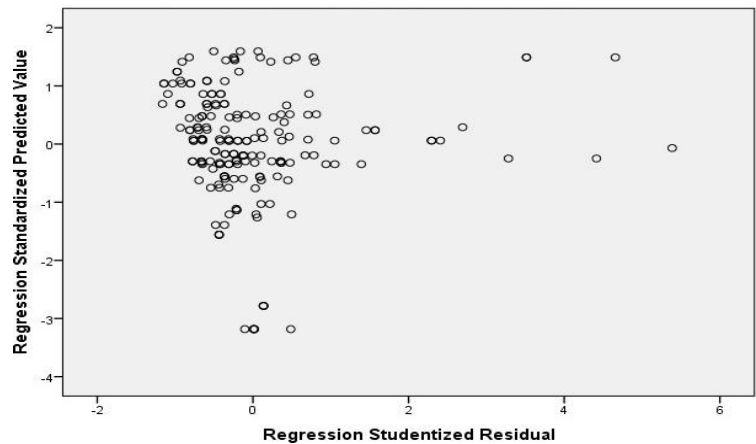


Figure 1. Heteroscedasticity test plot results
Source: Processed data, 2024.

The scatterplot demonstrates no discernible pattern, with points randomly distributed above and below the Y-axis at zero. This indicates no heteroscedasticity, confirming the model’s suitability for regression analysis.

4.2.4. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is a method to detect correlation between residuals in a regression model. In the context of research, this test ensures that the residuals of the regression model are not correlated with each other (independent). If there is autocorrelation, the assumptions of classical linear regression (OLS) are not met, and the estimation results may be invalid.The autocorrelation test examines whether there is a correlation between error terms from one period to another. Using the Durbin-Watson (DW) test, the results are as follows:

Table 54. Autocorrelation test results

Formatted: Left

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.265 ^a	.070	.055	.08873	1.855

- a. Predictors: (Constant), environment, economy, social
b. Dependent Variable: company performance

Source: Processed data, 2024.

With a sample size of 189 and four independent variables, the Durbin-Watson critical values are $dL=1.7298$ and $dU=1.7942$. The DW test statistic of 1.855 falls within the range $dU < DW < 4 - dU$ (1.7942 is lower than 1.855 is lower than 2.2058), indicating no positive autocorrelation. Thus, the regression model is free from autocorrelation issues.

4.3. Result of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The results of multiple linear regression analysis present the relationship between independent variables (predictors) and dependent variables (responses). These results usually include several key aspects, which must be understood to answer this research question. The following are important elements found in the results of multiple linear regression analysis.

4.3.1. Model Summary

R-squared (R^2) is the proportion of variance of the dependent variable explained by the independent variables. R^2 ranges from 0 to 1, the closer it is to 1, the greater the model's ability to explain variance. Adjusted R-squared: Corrects R^2 for the number of variables in the model; more relevant for models with many predictors.

4.3.2. F-statistic Test (ANOVA)

Testing the overall feasibility of the model. Hypothesis: (1) H_0 : The model is not significant (there is no relationship between the independent and dependent variables). (2) H_1 : The model is significant. If the p-value $< 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05$, the model is statistically significant.

4.3.3. Regression Coefficient

Each independent variable will have: (1) Coefficient (β) shows the effect of a one-unit change in the independent variable on the dependent variable. (2) T-statistic and p-value, testing whether the coefficient is statistically significant. If p-value $< 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05$, the independent variable significantly affects the dependent variable. Intercept (b_0) is the value of the dependent variable when all independent variables are zero. The results of the regression analysis and regression coefficients are in Tables 5 & 6 below.

Table 5. Model Summary

Model summary	
R-squared	0.78
Adjusted R-squared	0.76
F-statistic	25.43 (p < 0.001)

Table 6. Regression Coefficients

Independent Variables	Koefisien (β)	t-statistik	p-value	VIF
Sustainability disclosure	0.45	3.85	0.001	1.23
Company size	0.32	2.71	0.010	1.45
Leverage	-0.25	-2.14	0.035	1.12

Formatted Table

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Italic, Superscript

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0.31"

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Italic, Superscript

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Italic, Subscript

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Italic, Subscript

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Italic, Subscript

(Constant)	2.5	5.60	0.000	
------------	-----	------	-------	--

Sustainability disclosure has a positive and significant result ($p = 0.001$), meaning that an increase in sustainability disclosure by 1 unit increases financial performance by 0.45 units. Company size has a positive and significant result ($p = 0.010$). While Leverage has a negative and significant result ($p = 0.035$). The significant model ($p < 0.001$), with $R^2 = 0.78$, shows that 78% of the variance in financial performance is explained by the independent variables. Sustainability disclosure has a significant positive effect on financial performance.

Based on the results of the classical assumption tests, a multiple linear regression analysis was conducted in this study to examine the regression coefficients and their significance. This analysis aims to test the hypotheses and assess the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. The results of the multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS are shown in the table below:

Table 6. Results of multiple linear regression analysis

Coefficients (a)	Unstandardize d coefficients	Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
Constant	0.138		8.048	0.000
Economic	-0.008	-0.157	-2.206	0.029
Social	-0.217	-0.221	-2.074	0.039
Environmental	0.020	0.023	0.216	0.829
Dependent variable: financial performance				

Source: Processed data, 2024.

The regression equation derived from the analysis is:

$$Y = 0.138 - 0.088X_1 - 0.217X_2 + 0.020X_3$$

Explanation of Regression Equation;

1. The constant (α) of 0.138 indicates that if all independent variables (Economic, Social, and Environmental Performance Disclosures) are assumed to be zero, the Financial Performance is 0.138.
2. The regression coefficient for Economic Performance Disclosure (- 0.088) implies that for every one-unit increase in Economic Performance Disclosure, Financial Performance decreases by 0.088, assuming other variables remain constant.
3. The regression coefficient for Social Performance Disclosure (- 0.217) suggests that a one-unit increase in Social Performance Disclosure leads to a 0.217 decrease in Financial Performance, assuming other variables remain constant.
4. The regression coefficient for Environmental Performance Disclosure (0.020) shows that a one-unit increase in Environmental Performance Disclosure results in a 0.020 increase in Financial Performance, assuming other variables remain constant.

4.4. Hypothesis Testing

4.4.1. Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Table 6. Results of the r-square test

Model Summary^b

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Left

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1.	.265 ^a	.070	.055	.08873	1.855

a. Predictors: (Constant), environment, economy, social

b. Dependent Variable: company performance

Source: Processed data, 2024.

The adjusted R^2 value of 0.055 suggests that only 5.5% of the variance in Financial Performance is accounted for by the independent variables included in the model, which are Economic, Social, and Environmental Disclosures. This means that a small portion of the variability in financial performance can be explained by the sustainability-related factors captured by the model. However, the remaining 94.5% of the variance in financial performance is attributed to other external factors that are not included in the model. These factors may include company-specific attributes, market conditions, industry trends, management decisions, or macroeconomic influences that significantly impact a company's financial outcomes but are beyond the scope of the study. This suggests that while sustainability disclosures play a role in shaping financial performance, their effect is relatively limited compared to other unobserved variables that may be influencing the financial performance of the companies in the study. Therefore, future research could explore additional factors or refine the model to capture a more comprehensive set of variables to improve the explanatory power of the model.

4.4.2. Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

The F test results show a significant value of 0.004, with an F statistic of 4.642. Since $\text{Sig} < 0.05$ and $F > F_{\text{critical}} (2,42)$, it can be concluded that the regression model is statistically significant. This indicates that the independent variables (Economic, Social, and Environmental Performance Disclosures) collectively have a significant impact on Financial Performance. Result of Simultaneous Test Result presented below:

Table 7. F test results
ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1. Regression	.110	3	.037	4.642	.004 ^b
Residual	1.457	185	.008		
Total	1.566	188			

a. Dependent Variable: company performance

b. Predictors: (Constant), environment, economy, social

Source: Processed data, 2024.

4.4.3. Partial Test (T Test)

The t test is used to test the hypotheses presented in the research. The conclusions (Sugiyono, 2017) are drawn as follows:

- Ha is accepted, and H0 is rejected if the t statistic is greater than the critical t value (t table) or if the significance level (Sig) is less than 0.05.
- H0 is accepted, and Ha is rejected if the t statistic is less than the critical t value (t table) or if the significance level (Sig) is greater than 0.05.

The results of the t test can be summarized as follows:

- a. Hypothesis 1 (Ha1): This hypothesis proposes that the Economic Dimension Disclosure has a positive and significant impact on financial performance. According to the t test results presented in the table, the significance value is 0.029, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, Ha1 is accepted, indicating that the Economic Dimension of the Sustainability Report positively and significantly influences the financial performance of the company.
- b. Hypothesis 2 (Ha2): This hypothesis posits that the Social Dimension Disclosure has a positive and significant effect on financial performance. The t test results show a significance value of 0.039, which is also less than 0.05. Thus, Ha2 is accepted, meaning that the Social Dimension of the Sustainability Report positively and significantly affects the financial performance of the company.
- c. Hypothesis 3 (Ha3): This hypothesis suggests that the Environmental Dimension Disclosure has a positive and significant impact on financial performance. However, the t test results reveal a significance value of 0.829, which is greater than 0.05. As a result, Ha3 is rejected, and H0 (which states that there is no positive and significant influence of the Environmental Dimension on financial performance) is accepted.

Therefore, it is concluded that the Environmental Dimension of the Sustainability Report does not have a positive and significant impact on financial performance, and Ha3 is rejected. These results help in understanding the varying impacts of the different dimensions of sustainability disclosures on the financial performance of companies, with the Economic and Social dimensions showing a significant relationship, while the Environmental dimension does not.

4.5. Discussion

4.5.1. Determinant of Economic Dimension Disclosure on Corporate Financial Performance

The determinants of economic dimension disclosure in sustainability reports on a company's financial performance can be analyzed through the relationship between various variables that influence the level of disclosure and how it affects financial results. The economic dimension includes information that shows the company's contribution to economic sustainability, including (1) Direct economic value generated (revenue, profit, dividends); (2) Distribution of economic value (operational expenses, employee salaries, tax payments, community investment); and (3) Management of long-term economic risks and opportunities.

Its influence on financial performance in the form of economic dimension reports can increase positive investor perceptions, stakeholder trust, and access to capital, which directly or indirectly affect the company's profitability. Large companies are more likely to disclose detailed economic information due to regulatory pressures and higher public expectations. Companies with good financial performance tend to be more transparent in disclosure to improve their reputation (Suhatmi et al., 2024). Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), or Net Profit Margin (NPM). High debt levels encourage greater disclosure to provide confidence to creditors. More mature companies tend to have better disclosure practices.

Companies with large institutional ownership tend to have higher levels of disclosure. Investors who prioritize sustainability will encourage companies to increase disclosure. The textile and garment sector are often under scrutiny regarding sustainability due to its large environmental impact. Companies that follow the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards will have more comprehensive disclosure. Laws in Indonesia, such as Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Social and

Environmental Responsibility, encourage better disclosure. Pressure from the community, customers, or non-governmental organizations can increase disclosure of the economic dimension. Disclosure of the economic dimension can affect financial performance through mechanisms such as (1) Transparency that provides information that helps investors make investment decisions; (2) Trust and increasing stakeholder trust, which leads to stronger business relationships; and (3) Access to capital for companies with good disclosures has easier access to financing sources. Larger and more profitable companies tend to have better disclosure of the economic dimension, which can increase investor confidence and financial performance (Wahyuni et al., 2022). Government regulations and social expectations play an important role in driving transparency of disclosure. Based on the results of the first hypothesis (Ha1), it is concluded that there is a significant impact of Economic Dimension Disclosure on Corporate Financial Performance. Reporting on the economic dimension in the sustainability report increases the transparency of the company, which in turn enhances investor trust and financial performance (as measured by ROA). Economic performance disclosures have a positive effect on financial performance. The positive relationship between sustainability report disclosures and financial performance is due to the information disclosed in the economic dimension report, which can reassure potential investors by demonstrating competitive capital resources with low risk levels. This, in turn, impacts the company's ability to generate profits, and as profits increase, financial performance (ROA) also improves (Suhatmi et al., 2024).

The findings of this study align with research by (Rahim, 2024), which found that Economic Performance Disclosure impacts Corporate Financial Performance. The higher the level of economic dimension disclosure, the greater the improvement in a company's financial performance in subsequent periods, reflected in the company's asset value, which attracts investor interest. Financial support from investors increases the company's working capital and enables it to enhance its operations (Wahyuni et al., 2022). As a result, the company is more likely to achieve good financial performance. Shareholders, in addition to expecting returns from the company, also face the risk of losing the capital they invest. Therefore, as stakeholders, shareholders require transparency about the company's economic performance. Disclosure of economic performance in sustainability reports helps increase stakeholder and investor confidence, thereby enhancing the company's image and financial performance, particularly in terms of profitability.

4.5.2. The Role of Social Dimension Disclosure on Corporate Financial Performance

Disclosure of the social dimension of corporate performance in Indonesia has an increasingly important role, along with the growing awareness of social responsibility and sustainability. Improving the image and reputation of companies in Indonesia, consumers, and the public increasingly judge companies not only based on the products or services offered but also based on their contributions to society and the environment. Companies that disclose information related to their social responsibility (such as corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs, diversity, or environmental impact) will get a positive image, which can strengthen relationships with customers and business partners. This good image can lead to increased sales and consumer trust.

Increasing access to investment companies that demonstrate a commitment to social and sustainability issues is more easily noticed by investors who are increasingly concerned about sustainability and social factors in their investments. In Indonesia, many investors, both local and international, consider companies with good social performance as a more stable and sustainable

choice for long-term investment (Nugrahani & Artanto, 2022). Reducing social and environmental risks with clear disclosure of social and environmental policies, companies in Indonesia can reduce risks related to social and environmental issues. For example, issues related to labor rights, environmental impacts, or social injustice can affect a company's reputation and financial performance. Transparent disclosure helps companies identify and manage these risks more effectively.

Increasing Employee Loyalty Companies that disclose fair social policies and support employee welfare can increase employee loyalty and satisfaction. In Indonesia, many companies have begun to pay attention to issues such as employee welfare, diversity, and community development programs. Employees who feel appreciated tend to be more productive, which in turn has a positive impact on company performance. Disclosure of the social dimension can also help companies comply with existing regulations, both from the Indonesian government and international standards (Mulpiani, 2019). The Indonesian government has encouraged companies to be more transparent about their social impacts, and this disclosure will ensure that companies can comply with applicable regulations and avoid potential legal or administrative problems.

Disclosure of the social dimension improves relationships with various stakeholders, including the government, communities, and non-governmental organizations. Stakeholders who feel that the company is socially responsible tend to be more supportive of the company's operations, both in terms of ease of doing business, supportive government policies, and in terms of reputation. Overall, disclosure of the social dimension has a significant impact on company performance in Indonesia. Companies that are transparent and proactive in communicating information about their social responsibilities not only enhance their reputation but also create a strong foundation for sustainable long-term growth. Based on the results of the second hypothesis (Ha2), it is concluded that there is a significant impact of Social Dimension Disclosure on Corporate Financial Performance. The social dimension in the sustainability report addresses the company's impact on the community in which it operates and explains the risks associated with social institutions. Explain that companies are bound by contracts with society, where their survival and growth are based on the output they can provide to the community. Disclosure of the social dimension in the sustainability report significantly impacts financial performance. Public acceptance (legitimacy) is expected to enhance the company's value through a positive image, which ultimately influences sales and profit growth, leading to improved financial performance (ROA).

The disclosure of the social dimension in the sustainability report addresses the company's awareness of societal issues such as community relations, corruption, public policy, and anti-competitive behavior like anti-trust and monopolies. By reporting the social dimension, the company shapes stakeholders' perceptions about its treatment of the human resources around it. The findings of this study are consistent with research by (Nugrahani & Artanto, 2022), which found that Social Performance Disclosure impacts Corporate Financial Performance. The disclosure of social performance in sustainability reports influences stakeholders' perceptions of how the company treats human resources and its social responsibility. By implementing and reporting social responsibility to stakeholders, companies not only improve financial performance but also enhance employee welfare and loyalty, reduce employee turnover, and ultimately increase company productivity (Nugrahani & Artanto, 2022).

4.5.3. The Impact of Environmental Dimension Disclosure on Corporate Financial Performance

Environmental dimension disclosure has a significant impact on a company's financial performance. This relates to how companies manage and communicate the environmental impact of their operations, as well as how it affects public, investor, and regulator perceptions. Companies that actively disclose their environmental impacts, such as greenhouse gas emission management, renewable energy use, or waste reduction efforts, tend to gain a positive reputation (Aurelya & Syofyan, 2023). This good image increases customer loyalty and can strengthen market position, which ultimately contributes to increased sales and revenue (Abduh et al., 2024). Increasing access to capital with good disclosure of environmental policies can attract investors who focus on sustainability and social/environmental factors. Many investors, especially those involved in ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance)-based investments, prefer to invest in companies that demonstrate a commitment to environmental protection. This can provide companies with easier access to financing at lower costs (Deswanto & Siregar, 2018). Governments and regulators in many countries, including Indonesia, are increasingly stringent in regulating environmental issues. Clear disclosure of how companies manage their environmental impacts can help companies avoid potential legal risks or financially damaging fines. In addition, it shows that companies are complying with applicable environmental policies, which reduces operational uncertainty and risk.

Increased operational efficiency and cost savings because many companies that actively disclose their environmental impacts also take initiatives to reduce resource use, conserve energy, or reduce waste. These steps are not only good for the environment but can also reduce operational costs, leading to increased profit margins. Increased attractiveness to consumers and business partners: consumers and business partners who are increasingly concerned about environmental issues prefer to work with companies that are committed to sustainability. Transparent disclosure of environmental impacts and green initiatives can increase a company's attractiveness in the market, expand its customer base, and strengthen relationships with business partners who share similar values. Increased investor and capital market trust in investors increasingly assessing environmental impact as one of the indicators of a company's long-term health and sustainability (Ye et al., 2023). Companies that are transparent in disclosing environmental information can be more trusted by investors, which in turn can increase the company's stock value and financial stability.

Increasing competitive advantage in terms of effective environmental disclosure can create a competitive advantage. Companies that are more environmentally responsible often have more opportunities to innovate environmentally friendly products or processes, open new market opportunities, and adapt to global trends toward sustainability. This can lead to better financial performance in the long term. Overall, environmental disclosure provides significant benefits in the financial aspects of companies, both in terms of improving reputation, cost efficiency, access to capital, and risk management. Companies that can manage their environmental impacts well and disclose them transparently have the potential to achieve better and more sustainable financial performance in the future. Based on the results of the third hypothesis (Ha3), it is concluded that there is no significant impact of Environmental Dimension Disclosure on Corporate Financial Performance. The environmental dimension refers to the impacts of a company's production activities on the environment, including the materials used, energy consumption, ecosystems, land, air, water, waste disposal, emissions, and other related factors. The company's ability to communicate its environmental activities is deemed important for enhancing its reputation and gaining stakeholder trust, including consumers, which could lead to increased revenue (Karim et al., 2023). The quality of environmental disclosure is positively related to the company's value. Therefore, sustainability reporting is essential to meet the demands of stakeholders who want to

understand the company's environmental performance, which in turn could lead to positive responses such as increased funding, thus impacting the company's financial performance (ROA).

The results of this study align with the research by (Aurelya & Syofyan, 2023), which found that Environmental Performance Disclosure has no impact on Corporate Financial Performance. An increase in environmental disclosure led to a decline in a company's financial performance, and vice versa. This is because many companies still consider environmental responsibility as an additional cost, which reduces the potential for profit generation (Abdullah et al., 2024). Furthermore, the disclosure of the environmental dimension in sustainability reports has been less emphasized in developing countries, such as Indonesia, compared to developed nations, which leads to its lack of impact on financial performance. This indicates that investors are not yet responsive to environmental performance disclosures and prioritize financial performance when assessing a company.

However, other studies indicate that environmental disclosures can positively impact financial performance in certain contexts. For example, research by (Deswanto & Siregar, 2018) suggests that companies that demonstrate a commitment to environmental sustainability through robust environmental disclosures tend to attract more socially responsible investors. This in turn can lead to greater access to capital, lower cost of debt, and increased profitability over time, as these companies are seen as lower risk investments. Furthermore, studies by (Ye et al., 2023) show that firms with better environmental disclosures are more likely to experience long-term sustainability in their financial performance due to improved stakeholder relationships and reduced regulatory risks.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusion

Disclosure of sustainability reports has a positive effect on financial performance. The results of this study indicate that companies that actively disclose sustainability reports, including social and environmental aspects, tend to have better financial performance. This is due to the improvement of the company's reputation, which encourages investor interest and increases customer loyalty, as well as providing easier access to financing at lower costs. Transparency in managing environmental and social issues increases the company's attractiveness. Textile and garment companies that disclose their commitment to sustainability through sustainability reports, including in terms of managing environmental impacts (such as reducing emissions, managing waste, and using renewable energy), can improve their image in the market. This has a positive impact on the company's attractiveness to consumers and investors who are increasingly concerned about sustainability issues.

Transparency reduces risk and increases regulatory compliance. Companies that transparently disclose their sustainability practices are better able to manage risks related to environmental and social regulations. In Indonesia, companies that do not pay attention to these issues are at risk of fines or sanctions that can harm financial performance. Clear disclosure shows that the company complies with applicable regulations, which can reduce uncertainty and risk. The importance of structured and consistent disclosure. This study also indicates that structured and consistent disclosures, involving international standards (such as GRI or SASB), have a more positive impact on a company's financial performance. Incomplete or unclear reports can reduce the effectiveness of disclosure in improving financial performance.

Sustainability disclosures also support the company's competitiveness in a market that increasingly prioritizes environmentally and socially friendly products and services. This also

Formatted: Space Before: 0 pt

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", Hanging: 0.25", Space Before: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

opens up opportunities for companies to establish strategic partnerships with other parties who share the same sustainability values. Overall, this study indicates that sustainability report disclosures have a significant positive impact on the financial performance of textile and garment manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, especially in terms of reputation, investor attraction, risk management, and competitiveness development. Companies that are committed to being transparent in terms of sustainability have the potential to achieve better financial performance in the long term. The economic dimension of sustainability reporting has a positive and significant impact on the financial performance of textile and garment companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period of 2019-2021. This increased transparency enhances investor confidence and improves financial performance, encouraging investors to allocate capital into these companies, which, in turn, boosts profits. Similarly, the social dimension of sustainability reporting also shows a positive and significant effect on financial performance. Companies with strong social sustainability practices are expected to see an increase in corporate value, driven by an improved public image, which ultimately influences sales and boosts profits, thereby improving financial performance. In contrast, the environmental dimension of sustainability reporting does not have a significant impact on the financial performance of textile and garment companies during the same period. Companies generally perceive that environmental disclosures do not directly affect their profits.

Based on these conclusions and the limitations identified, the author offers several recommendations for future research. First, future studies could expand their scope to include companies from a broader range of industries listed on the IDX, rather than focusing solely on the manufacturing sector, in line with the evolving market conditions. Additionally, extending the research period to include both past and more recent data would provide a more comprehensive view of the financial performance of companies in Indonesia. For researchers aiming to revisit this topic, it is suggested to incorporate additional or alternative variables to further enrich the analysis. Lastly, textile and garment companies are encouraged to place greater emphasis on the environmental dimension of sustainability reporting. This aspect is often overlooked in some developing countries, such as Indonesia, compared to developed nations, leading to its limited impact on the financial performance of companies.

5.2. Suggestions

5.2.1. Compliance with national regulations

- Companies are required to comply with the provisions of POJK No. 51/2017 concerning social and environmental responsibility for the financial services sector and public companies.
- Integrate sustainability policies into the annual report as an integral part.

5.2.2. Reporting based on international standards

- Make the use of standards such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards or the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) a mandatory requirement for transparency and comparability of sustainability reports.

5.2.3. Collaboration and innovation policies

- Encourage collaboration between textile and garment companies to create sustainability standards that are relevant to the characteristics of the industry in Indonesia.
- Establish policies to encourage investment in environmentally friendly technologies, such as textile waste processing and the use of recycled materials.

Formatted: List Paragraph, Left, Bulleted + Level: 1 +
Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"

Formatted: List Paragraph, Left, Bulleted + Level: 1 +
Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"

Formatted: List Paragraph, Left, Bulleted + Level: 1 +
Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"

Funding: This research was funded through a grant from Universitas Muslim Indonesia (Grant Number: 22270/PT/3-MU/VI/2024).

Institutional Review Board Statement: The Chancellor of the Universitas Muslim Indonesia approved this research on June 27, 2024 (Ref. No. 15014.57PK-001PG/2024).

Transparency: The authors verify that the manuscript is truthful, credible, and transparent; no important aspects of the investigation have been omitted, and any discrepancies from the planned research have been clarified. This research follows all writing ethics.

Competing Interests: The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' Contributions: All authors contributed equally to the conception and design of the study. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman, Highlight

Formatted: Highlight

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman, Highlight

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman, Highlight

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman, Highlight

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman, Highlight

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman, Highlight

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman, Highlight

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman, Highlight

REFERENCES

- Abduh, T., Remmang, H., Abubakar, H., & Karim, A. (2024). Entrepreneurship and MSME market orientation toward creative industries: Society Era 5.0 in Makassar city. *Asian Economic and Financial Review*, 14(2), 76-87. <https://doi.org/10.55493/5002.v14i2.4964>
- Ang, J. S., Cole, R. A., & Lin, J. W. (2000). Agency costs and ownership structure. *the Journal of Finance*, 55(1), 81-106. <https://doi.org/10.1111/0022-1082.00201>
- Aurelya, R. T., & Syofyan, E. (2023). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Sustainability Report dan Intensitas Modal terhadap Profitabilitas: Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2016-2020. *Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi*, 5(1), 56–70. <https://doi.org/10.24036/jea.v5i1.602>
- Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia. (2021). *Laporan Perekonomian Indonesia 2021*. <https://www.bps.go.id/id/publication/2021/09/17/f3ece7157064514772b18335/laporan-perekonomian-indonesia-2021.html>
- Basalamah, M. S. A. (2023). Reinvestigate how education and work experience determine work ethic of employee. *Enrichment: Journal of Management*, 13(1), 225-235. <https://doi.org/10.35335/enrichment.v13i1.1285>
- Beck, D., & Storopoli, J. (2021). Cities through the lens of Stakeholder Theory: A literature review. *Cities*, 118, 103377. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2021.103377>
- Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2010). *Multivariate data analysis: A global perspective*. Pearson.
- Brigham, E. F., & Houston, J. F. (2019). *Fundamentals of financial management*. Cengage Learning. <https://thuvienso.hoasen.edu.vn/handle/123456789/11493>
- Bukhori, M. R. T., & Sopian, D. (2017). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Sustainability Report terhadap Kinerja Keuangan. *Jurnal Sikap*, 2(1), 35–48.
- Cheng, B., Ioannou, I., & Serafeim, G. (2014). Corporate social responsibility and access to finance. *Strategic management journal*, 35(1), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.1002/smj.2131>
- Daga, R., Karim, A., Nawir, F., Lutfi, A., & Jumady, E. (2024). Analysis of Social Media Marketing Technology and Online-Based Consumer Purchase Interest in South Sulawesi. *Quality–Access to Success*, 25(199), 330-337. <https://doi.org/10.47750/QAS/25.199.36>
- Deswanto, R. B., & Siregar, S. V. (2018). The associations between environmental disclosures with financial performance, environmental performance, and firm value. *Social responsibility journal*, 14(1), 180-193. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SRJ-01-2017-0005>
- Frias-Aceituno, J. V., Rodriguez-Ariza, L., & Garcia-Sanchez, I. M. (2013). The role of the board in the dissemination of integrated corporate social reporting. *Corporate social responsibility and environmental management*, 20(4), 219–233. <https://doi.org/10.1002/csr.1294>

Gerwing, T., Kajüter, P., & Wirth, M. (2022). The role of sustainable corporate governance in mandatory sustainability reporting quality. *Journal of Business Economics*, 92(3), 517-555. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11573-022-01092-x>

~~Ghozali, I. (2018). Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate Dengan Program IBM SPSS 25, Edisi Kesembilan. In Semarang: Penerbit Undip.~~

Global Reporting Initiative. (2024). *The global standards for sustainability impacts*. The GRI Standards Represent Global Best Practice for Reporting Publicly on a Range of Economic, Environmental and Social Impacts. <https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/>

~~Gujarati, D. N. (2009). Basic econometrics. McGraw-Hill. <http://dspace.kottakkalfarookcollege.edu.in:8001/jspui/bitstream/123456789/3846/1/Basic%20Econometrics%20%28%20PDFDrive%20%29.pdf>~~

Jenkins, H., & Yakovleva, N. (2006). Corporate social responsibility in the mining industry: Exploring trends in social and environmental disclosure. *Journal of cleaner production*, 14(3-4), 271-284. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2004.10.004>

Karim, A., Syamsuddin, I., & Asrianto, A. (2023). PROFITABILITY RATIO ANALYSIS PROFIT GROWTH PT. GUDANG GARAM TBK ON THE IDX FOR THE 2014-2021 PERIOD. *International Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting Research (IJEBAR)*, 7(2), 649-660. <https://doi.org/10.29040/ijebar.v7i2.9133>

Manisa, D., & Defung, F. (2018). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Sustainability Report terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Infrastruktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *FORUM EKONOMI*, 19, 174. <https://doi.org/10.29264/jfor.v19i2.2124>

Murdifin, I., Nasir, M., Ashoer, M., & Syahnur, M. H. (2021). Determination of Internet Banking Customer Satisfaction-Study at SOE Bank in Indonesia. *Jurnal Minds: Manajemen Ide Dan Inspirasi*, 8(1), 127-140. <https://doi.org/10.24252/minds.v8i1.20640>

Nugrahani, T. S., & Artanto, D. A. (2022). Sustainability reporting by disclosing economic, social and environmental performance. *Studies in Business and Economics*, 17(2), 216-226. <https://doi.org/10.2478/sbe-2022-0034>

Parmar, B. L., Freeman, R. E., Harrison, J. S., Wicks, A. C., Purnell, L., & De Colle, S. (2010). Stakeholder theory: The state of the art. *Academy of Management Annals*, 4(1), 403-445. <https://doi.org/10.5465/19416520.2010.495581>

Rahim, S. (2024). Sustainability Report and Financial Performance: Evidence from Mining Companies in Indonesia. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 14(1), 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeep.14994>

Sugiyono, P. D. (2017). Metode penelitian bisnis: pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif, kombinasi, dan R&D. Penerbit CV. Alfabeta: Bandung, 225(87), 48-61.

Suhatmi, E., Dasman, S., Badarisman, D., Nahar, A., & Jaya, A. (2024). Sustainability Reporting and Its Influence on Corporate Financial Performance: A Global Analysis. *The Journal of Academic Science*, 1, 725-740. <https://doi.org/10.59613/d0qn5c22>

Suriani, S., Nur, I., Mardjuni, S., Baharuddin, S. M., & Karim, A. (2024). Budget participation and financial information asymmetry: Behavior of budget users and financial report fraud. *Asian Economic and Financial Review*, 14(10), 748-761. DOI: 10.55493/5002.v14i10.5201

~~Syafriadi, E., Br Sitepu, H., Andini, Y., Muda, I., & Kesuma, S. (2023). The Impact Of Agency Theory On Organizational Behavior A Systematic Literature Review Of The Latest Research Findings. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 9, 31895-31911. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv9n12-090>~~

- Wahyuni, N., Kalsum, U., Asmara, Y., & Karim, A. (2022). Activity-Based Costing Method as an Effort to Increase Profitability of PT. Anugrah Ocean Wakatamba. *Jurnal ASET (Akuntansi Riset)*, 14(2). <https://doi.org/10.17509/jaset.v14i2.45642>
- Ye, Y., Yang, X., & Shi, L. (2023). Environmental information disclosure and corporate performance: Evidence from Chinese listed companies. *Heliyon*, 9(12), e22400. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e22400>
- Yuliana, S., Fatmala, E., Adiansyah, N. P., Haryadi, D., & Wahyudi, W. (2024). Operating costs and profitability to company value. *International Journal of Applied Finance and Business Studies*, 11(4), 928–934. <https://doi.org/10.35335/ijafibs.v11i4.247>
- Sari, M., Rachman, H., Astuti, N. J., Afgani, M. W., & Siroj, R. A. (2023). Explanatory survey dalam metode penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sains Dan Komputer*, 3(01), 10-16. <https://doi.org/10.9644/sindoro.v5i6.4186>
- Karim, A., Syamsuddin, I., Jumarding, A., & Amrullah, A. (2022). The Effect of Gender Independence and Leadership Style on Audit Quality in Makassar Public Accounting Offices. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 5(7), 114-126. <https://doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v5i7.341>
- Karim, A., Asrianto, A., Ruslan, M., & Said, M. (2023). Gojek Accelerate Economic Recovery Through the Digitalization of MSMEs in Makassar. *The Winners*, 24(1). <https://doi.org/10.21512/tw.v24i1.9388>
- Karim, A., Musa, C. I., Sahabuddin, R., & Azis, M. (2021). The increase of rural economy at baraka sub-district through village funds. *The Winners*, 22(1), 89-95. <https://doi.org/10.21512/tw.v22i1.7013>
- Karim, A., Ruslan, M., Chahyono, C., Yunus, M. K., & Ahmad, A. (2024). Fintech P2P Lending in Increasing People's Purchasing Power in South Sulawesi Province. *Journal The Winners*. Retrieved from <https://journal.binus.ac.id/index.php/winners/article/view/12059>
- Hasniati, H., Indriasari, D. P., Sirajuddin, A., & Karim, A. (2023). The Decision of Women in Makassar City to Entrepreneur. *Binus Business Review*, 14(1). <https://doi.org/10.21512/bbr.v14i1.8936>
- Kotler, Philip, & Armstrong, G. (2016). *Principles Of Marketing* (S. Wall (ed.); 16th ed.). Pearson Education Limited.
- Fombrun, C. J., Gardberg, N. A., & Barnett, M. L. (2000). Opportunity platforms and safety nets: Corporate citizenship and reputational risk. *Business and society review*, 105(1), 85-106. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781788970693.00006>
- Gray, E. R., & Balmer, J. M. (1998). Managing corporate image and corporate reputation. *Long range planning*, 31(5), 695-702. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-6301\(98\)00074-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-6301(98)00074-0)
- Cornelissen, J. (2000). Corporate image: an audience centred model. *Corporate Communications: An International Journal*, 5(2), 119-125. <https://doi.org/10.1108/13563280010372540>
- Carroll, A. B., & Shabana, K. M. (2010). The business case for corporate social responsibility: A review of concepts, research and practice. *International journal of management reviews*, 12(1), 85-105. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2370.2009.00275.x>
- Eccles, R. G., Ioannou, I., & Serafeim, G. (2014). The impact of corporate sustainability on organizational processes and performance. *Management science*, 60(11), 2835-2857. <https://doi.org/10.1287/mnsc.2014.1984>
- Hanna, G. L. (1995). Demographic and clinical features of obsessive-compulsive disorder in children and adolescents. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 34(1), 19-27. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00004583-199501000-00009>

- Hanna, M. D., & Rocky Newman, W. (1995). Operations and environment: an expanded focus for TQM. *International Journal of Quality & Reliability Management*, 12(5), 38-53. <https://doi.org/10.1108/02656719510089984>
- Porter, M. E., & Linde, C. V. D. (1995). Toward a new conception of the environment-competitiveness relationship. *Journal of economic perspectives*, 9(4), 97-118. DOI: 10.1257/jep.9.4.97
- Hart, S. L., & Ahuja, G. (1996). Does it pay to be green? An empirical examination of the relationship between emission reduction and firm performance. *Business strategy and the Environment*, 5(1), 30-37. [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-0836\(199603\)5:1%3C30::AID-BSE38%3E3.0.CO;2-Q](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-0836(199603)5:1%3C30::AID-BSE38%3E3.0.CO;2-Q)
- Lenox, M., & King, A. (2004). Prospects for developing absorptive capacity through internal information provision. *Strategic management journal*, 25(4), 331-345. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1937-5956.2001.tb00373.x>
- Husaeni, U. A. (2018). Determinants of capital structure in companies listed in the Jakarta Islamic Index. *International Journal of Economics, Management and Accounting*, 26(2), 443-456. <https://doi.org/10.31436/ijema.v26i2.504>
- Putri, R. L., & Willim, A. P. (2024). Analysis of the effect of assets structure, earning volatility and financial flexibility on capital structure in consumer goods industry sector companies on the Indonesia stock exchange. *LBS Journal of Management & Research*, 22(1), 25-36. <https://doi.org/10.1108/LBSJMR-11-2022-0069>
- Alhaddi, H. (2015). Triple bottom line and sustainability: A literature review. *Business and Management studies*, 1(2), 6-10. <https://doi.org/10.11114/bms.v1i2.752>
- Tóth, Á., Suta, A., & Szauter, F. (2022). Interrelation between the climate-related sustainability and the financial reporting disclosures of the European automotive industry. *Clean Technologies and Environmental Policy*, 24(1), 437-445. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10098-021-02108-w>
- Oncioiu, I., Petrescu, A. G., Bîlcan, F. R., Petrescu, M., Popescu, D. M., & Anghel, E. (2020). Corporate sustainability reporting and financial performance. *Sustainability*, 12(10), 4297. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12104297>
- Indonesia, B. E. (2023). Bursa Efek Indonesia. Retrieved April, 10, 2023. https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=id&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Bursa+Efek+Indonesia+&btnG=#d=gs_cit&t=1737600287748&u=%2Fscholar%3Fq%3Dinfo%3Ar3mH27yKwKUJ%3Ascholar.google.com%2F%26output%3Dcite%26scirp%3D0%26hl%3Did
- Husain, F. (2021). pengaruh rasio likuiditas dan rasio profitabilitas terhadap harga saham pada perusahaan indeks IDX-30. *INOBI: Jurnal Inovasi Bisnis Dan Manajemen Indonesia*, 4(2), 162-175. <https://doi.org/10.31842/jurnalinobis.v4i2.175>
- Saputra, F. (2022). Analysis Effect Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE) and Price Earning Ratio (PER) on Stock Prices of Coal Companies in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) Period 2018-2021. *Dinasti International Journal of Economics, Finance & Accounting*, 3(1), 82-94. <https://doi.org/10.38035/dijefa.v3i1.1238>
- Sihombing, P., & Samsudin, I. (2024). Determinants of the Developed Country Index and Indonesian Macroeconomic on the IDX Growth 30 and IDX Value 30. *Research of Economics and Business*, 2(2), 78-93. <https://doi.org/10.58777/reb.v2i2.209>
- Halkos, G., & Nomikos, S. (2021). Corporate social responsibility: Trends in global reporting initiative standards. *Economic Analysis and Policy*, 69, 106-117. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2020.11.008>

- Mougenot, B., & Doussoulin, J. P. (2024). A bibliometric analysis of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI): global trends in developed and developing countries. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 26(3), 6543-6560. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-023-02974-y>
- Narula, S., Puppala, H., Kumar, A., Frederico, G. F., Dwivedy, M., Prakash, S., & Talwar, V. (2021). Applicability of industry 4.0 technologies in the adoption of global reporting initiative standards for achieving sustainability. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 305, 127141. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.127141>
- Holle, F., Kockrow, M., & Schnitger, A. (2021). Tax and Transparency: Reporting in Accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative. *Intertax*, 49(8/9). <https://doi.org/10.54648/taxi2021069>
- Mulpiani, W. (2019). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Sustainability Report Terhadap Kinerja Perusahaan Publik di Indonesia. *Akurasi: Jurnal Studi Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 2(2), 77-90. <https://doi.org/10.29303/akurasi.v2i2.16>

Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

¹Nur Wahyuni, ²Zul Kahfi, ³Abdul Karim, ⁴Syamsuri Rahim

^{1,4}Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia.

²Institut Kesehatan dan Bisnis St. Fatimah, Mamuju, West Sulawesi, Indonesia

³Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Bosowa, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

¹Email: nur.wahyuni1964@gmail.com ORCID ID's: 0009-0002-2736-2282

²Email: kahfizul13@gmail.com ORCID ID's: 0009-0000-1008-9588

³Email: abdul.karim@universitasbosowa.ac.id ORCID ID's: 0000-0002-3155-2241

⁴Email: syamsuri.rahim@umi.ac.id ORCID ID's: 0000-0003-4226-6520

Formatted: Superscript

Abstract

This study aims to examine the effect of sustainability report disclosure on the financial performance of textile and garment manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Sustainability disclosure includes economic, environmental, and social aspects assessed based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines. Financial performance is measured through indicators such as Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Net Profit Margin (NPM). The research method uses quantitative analysis with secondary data obtained from annual reports and company sustainability reports for the period 2018–2023. The data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression to identify the relationship between the level of sustainability disclosure and financial performance. The results of the study indicate that disclosure of economic and social aspects has a significant positive effect on ROA and ROE, while disclosure of environmental aspects has a varying effect depending on the company's sustainability strategy. This study provides an important contribution to stakeholders in understanding the role of sustainability in improving the competitiveness of companies in the textile and garment manufacturing sector in Indonesia.

Keywords: Corporate image; Corporate environment; Financial performance; Indonesia stock exchange (IDX); Sustainability report.

Contribution/Originality: This study can integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) indicators with financial metrics to build a more comprehensive analysis framework. This study focuses on companies listed on the IDX, providing a local perspective on the global trend of sustainability reporting.

1. INTRODUCTION

The textile and garment industry are one of the strategic sectors in Indonesia that contributes significantly to the national economy. As one of the sectors with high export value, this industry is an important pillar for state revenue, job creation, and economic growth (BPS, 2021). The sector also faces challenges such as global competition, fluctuating raw material prices, and pressure on standards and quality. In recent years, there has been an increasing demand for companies to disclose sustainability-related information. This is driven by consumer, investor, and regulator awareness of the importance of good corporate governance and the social and environmental impacts of business activities (Hasniati et al., 2023). Textile and garment manufacturing companies, which are often involved in labor-intensive activities and have environmental impacts, are required to be more transparent in their reporting (Ye et al., 2023).

The textile and garment industry in Indonesia is one of the leading sectors that makes a significant contribution to the national economy, both through exports and job creation (Yuliana et al., 2024). However, the industry also faces sustainability challenges, including social, environmental, and corporate governance (ESG) issues. With the increasing global attention to sustainability, sustainability reporting disclosure by companies is becoming increasingly important (Karim et al., 2024). Sustainability reporting disclosure has been linked to increased transparency, competitiveness, and financial performance of companies. Several studies have shown that companies that are more transparent in their sustainability reporting can attract more investors and improve their reputation in the market (Daga et al., 2024). Many companies in Indonesia already report their financial performance through Annual Reports, which also include Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosures. Research by (Parmar et al., 2010) shows that CSR disclosures in annual reports can enhance transparency and improve a company's relationship with its stakeholders, thereby boosting its reputation.

Several studies often focus on sectors that are more mature in implementing sustainability practices, such as banking and energy, while the textile and garment manufacturing industry in Indonesia is relatively under-explored (Karim, Asrianto, Ruslan, & Said, 2023). Currently, Indonesia has global sustainability targets such as sustainable development goals (SDGs), especially on goals related to industry, innovation, consumption, and responsible production. Furthermore, previous literature often ignores contextual aspects that are unique to Indonesia, such as local regulations, business practices, and specific challenges faced by companies in this sector. This suggests the need for more in-depth and critical research on the relationship between sustainability disclosure and financial performance in the textile and garment industry (Jenkins & Yakovleva, 2006). Research on sustainability report disclosure and financial performance of textile and garment manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange provides significant benefits for various stakeholders, both academic, practical and the wider community (Manisa & Defung, 2018). This research enriches the literature on sustainability disclosure, especially in the textile and garment manufacturing sector which has not been studied in depth in Indonesia (Gerwing et al., 2022).

This study provides empirical evidence on the relationship between sustainability report disclosure and corporate financial performance, which can be a reference for further research (Karim et al., 2021). Provides insight to companies on the importance of sustainability disclosure in improving reputation and attracting investor interest. Sustainability improvement strategies provide practical recommendations for companies to improve the management of sustainability aspects, such as waste reduction, energy efficiency, and improving working conditions (Bukhori & Sopian, 2017; Rahim, 2024). Companies become more competitive in the global market by demonstrating their commitment to sustainability, which is increasingly a major concern for consumers and international business partners (Ang et al., 2000).

The majority of textile and garment manufacturing companies on the IDX tend to have low to moderate levels of sustainability report disclosure. This is due to cost constraints, lack of awareness, or minimal expertise in preparing sustainability reports. Large companies with larger capital tend to be more active in disclosing sustainability information compared to small or medium-sized companies. Many companies emphasize more on economic aspects in sustainability reports, such as contribution to economic added value and job creation, compared to social aspects (such as worker welfare) or environmental aspects (waste and emission management).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Corporate image

Corporate image refers to the perception or picture that the public, customers, and other stakeholders have of a company. Corporate image is the collective impression formed in the public mind about a company based on the experiences, information, and communications received (Kotler, Keller, & Armstrong, 2016). This image is not only formed by the products and services offered, but also by the company's behavior in interacting with the community, business ethics, social responsibility, and contributions to the environment.

Corporate image is a collective representation of a company's identity, values, and reputation as perceived by stakeholders. Corporate image includes perceptions formed from interactions between the company and its environment, including customers, employees, investors, and the community (Fombrun, Gardberg, & Barnett, 2000). The total impression perceived by the audience towards an organization is based on direct and indirect communications (Gray & Balmer, 1998).

Various literatures have identified the main dimensions in building a corporate image (Cornelissen, 2000), including (1) Product and service quality which is the perception of the superiority and reliability of the company's products or services; (2) Corporate social responsibility as a form of corporate commitment to social, economic, and environmental sustainability that influences positive public perception; (3) Communication and branding in communication efforts through advertising, media, and public relations that shape the company's image; and (4) Ethics and governance, transparency, fairness, and honesty in business activities. Previous research shows a close relationship between sustainability disclosure and corporate image.

Transparent sustainability disclosure increases stakeholder trust in the company (Carroll & Shabana, 2010). Companies that are active in sustainability reports tend to have a better image in the eyes of customers and investors. Transparency of information regarding sustainability reports provides a clear picture of the company's commitment to social and environmental responsibility (Eccles, Ioannou, & Serafeim, 2014). Trust and loyalty become consistent and relevant disclosures that create higher trust from various stakeholders.

2.2. Corporate environment

The environment in a company refers to all external and internal aspects that affect the company's operational activities, especially related to the company's impact on the physical, social, and economic ecosystems. The company's environment includes two main dimensions, namely: (1) Internal environment related to policies, organizational culture, and resource management within the company; (2) External environments such as factors such as government regulations, community pressure, and the condition of the ecosystem in which the company operates (Hanna, 1995). In sustainability, attention to the environment focuses more on physical aspects, such as managing natural resources, waste, carbon emissions, and efforts to mitigate negative impacts on the ecosystem.

Companies have a great responsibility to maintain a balance between business objectives and environmental conservation. Environmental management can improve the company's operational performance and reputation (Hanna & Newman, 1995). Some of the main roles of environmental management in a company are: (1) Reducing negative impacts in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, waste, and pollution; (2) Operational efficiency in optimizing the use of resources such as energy and water, which also reduces operational costs; (3) Fulfilling regulatory compliance to

avoid legal sanctions due to violations of environmental standards; and (4) Enhance reputation to attract investors and consumers who care about sustainability issues.

The relationship between environment and corporate performance shows that good environmental management can have a positive impact on corporate performance. Innovative environmental strategies can improve resource efficiency and create added value for the company (Porter & Linde, 1995). Reducing emissions and waste is often correlated with increasing corporate profitability in the long term. Companies that receive awards for environmental performance tend to experience increased market value (Hart & Ahuja, 1996). Companies that integrate environmental management into their business strategies show improved operational performance. Proactive approaches to environmental issues, such as eco-efficiency and sustainable development, provide long-term benefits for the company.

There is a negative relationship between the level of corporate pollution and financial performance, indicating that investment in environmental management is economically beneficial (King & Lenox, 2004). Environmental management in companies, especially in the textile and garment manufacturing sector, is very relevant considering the large impact of this industry on the environment, such as textile waste, chemical use, and carbon emissions. This research can contribute to the development of sustainability strategies and better disclosure of sustainability reports.

2.3. Financial Performance

Financial performance is defined as a measure of a company's ability to manage financial resources to achieve business goals, such as increasing profits, operational efficiency, and corporate sustainability (Husaini, 2018). The importance of financial performance can be a key indicator in evaluating corporate health. Influences stakeholder decisions, such as investors, creditors, and regulators. Plays a role in corporate strategy planning to achieve competitiveness. Financial performance is usually measured by several key financial indicators, namely profitability, liquidity, leverage, operational efficiency, and market valuation. Factors that influence financial performance are internal and external factors, such as operational efficiency, technological innovation, macroeconomic conditions, and industry regulations. The relevance of financial performance in investment decisions is how financial performance is one of the main considerations for investors in assessing the value of a company (Putri, & Willim, 2024).

The sustainability report covers economic, environmental, and social aspects (Triple Bottom Line) (Alhaddi, 2015). supports good corporate governance and long-term sustainability. Companies with good financial performance tend to be more able to allocate resources to disclose sustainability reports to gain public legitimacy. Sustainability disclosure is made to meet the expectations of stakeholders who are interested in sustainability aspects (Tóth, Suta, & Szauter, 2022). Good financial performance gives companies a greater ability to invest in sustainability activities (Oncioiu, Petrescu, Bîlcan, Petrescu, Popescu, & Anghel, 2020). Quality sustainability disclosure can improve a company's reputation, which in turn improves financial performance.

2.4. Indonesia Stock Exchange

The Indonesia Stock Exchange is an institution that provides securities trading facilities (stocks, bonds, and other instruments) to support capital market activities in Indonesia (Indonesia, 2023). Established in 2007 from the merger of the Jakarta Stock Exchange (BEJ) and the Surabaya Stock Exchange (BES). Regulated by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) by Capital Market Law No. 8 of 1995. As a liaison institution between companies that need capital and investors. In

addition, the IDX is an indicator of national economic performance through the stock price index. The IDX provides an electronic trading system for securities transactions (Husain, 2021). Example of a system: Jakarta Automated Trading System (JATS). Ensure that traded securities are easily accessible and have an active market. Collaborate with the OJK to oversee the compliance of issuers and market players with regulations.

Educational programs for the public to improve financial literacy. Increase the number of companies listed on the IDX from various sectors. Increase public participation in investing in the capital market (Saputra, 2022). Implementation of technology to support transactions, such as e-IPO (online stock offering). IDX is the main data source for financial performance research, sustainability disclosure, and investment analysis. This research's empirical study is about the relationship between stock performance and economic factors (Sihombing & Samsudin, 2024). Analysis of the effect of sustainability disclosure on the company's market value. IDX has a strategic role in national economic growth and the development of an efficient capital market. A lack of research that focuses on specific sectors in IDX, such as textile and garment manufacturing, especially about sustainability and financial performance.

2.5. Sustainability Report

A sustainability report is a document containing disclosures related to a company's economic, social, and environmental performance to provide transparency to stakeholders (Halkos & Nomikos, 2021). The role of sustainability reports is to support good corporate governance, increase stakeholder trust, and align business objectives with long-term sustainability. One of the most common global standards for sustainability reports is to provide guidelines for reporting economic, environmental, and social aspects. The implementation of sustainable finance requires financial services institutions and issuers to submit sustainability reports (Mougenot & Doussoulin, 2024). Reports on the company's economic contribution, such as job creation, tax payments, and indirect economic impacts.

Sustainability disclosures are made to meet stakeholder expectations. Sustainability reports are used to gain social legitimacy (Narula, Puppala, Kumar, Frederico, Dwivedy, Prakash, & Talwar, 2021). Research shows a positive relationship between the quality of sustainability reports and financial performance (Holle, Kockrow, & Schnitger, 2021). Good sustainability disclosure can increase investor attractiveness and the company's market value. Sustainability reporting is a strategic tool to improve the transparency and competitiveness of companies. Lack of exploration of the relationship between sustainability reporting quality and sustainability aspects in certain sectors, such as textile and garment manufacturing. Lack of research on the implementation of international standards in Indonesia.

3. METHODOLOGY

This quantitative study uses a descriptive and associative approach (Sari et al., 2023). The descriptive approach identifies the level of disclosure in sustainability reports. In contrast, the associative approach tests the relationship between sustainability disclosure and a company's financial performance.

3.1. Data Sources

The data used are secondary, in the form of annual reports and sustainability reports of textile and garment manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2018 to 2023.

3.2. Population and Sample

The research population includes all textile and garment manufacturing companies listed on the IDX. The purposive sampling technique was used to select samples based on the following criteria:

3.2.1. The company has consistently published sustainability reports and annual reports during the study period.

3.2.2. The company has completed financial performance data (ROA, ROE, and NPM).

3.2.3. The company did not experience delisting during the study period.

3.3. Research Variables

3.3.1. Independent Variable (X) is the level of disclosure of sustainability reports (economic, environmental, social), measured based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines.

3.3.2. Dependent Variable (Y) is financial performance, measured using the Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Net Profit Margin (NPM) indicators.

3.4. Data Collection Method

Data was collected through documentation, namely downloading annual reports and sustainability reports from the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the company's website.

3.5. Data Analysis Technique

3.5.1. Measurement of the level of disclosure is a disclosure score calculated using the sustainability index based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines, by giving a score to each item disclosed in the company's report.

3.5.2. Descriptive statistical tests are used to describe the research data profile.

3.5.3. Multiple linear regression tests are used to test the relationship between sustainability report disclosure and financial performance.

3.5.4. Classical assumption tests are carried out to ensure the validity of the regression model (normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation tests).

3.6. Software

Data analysis was conducted using statistical software such as SPSS or STATA.

3.7. Research steps

This research was conducted in several steps, namely; (1) Identifying companies that meet the sample criteria; (2) Collecting sustainability report data and company financial reports; (3) Calculating the disclosure index based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines; and (4) Conducting descriptive and regression analysis to test the research hypothesis.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Results of Data Analysis Methods

This study shows a positive relationship between the quality of sustainability report disclosure and the company's financial performance (ROA, ROE, NPM, EPS). This is based on good sustainability disclosure increasing stakeholder trust, including investors and customers. Transparent companies are considered more stable and have the potential for long-term sustainability. Based on the results of the study, textile companies that have high scores in Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) reported increased market value and profitability. Textile companies in Indonesia that adopt environmentally friendly practices show increased competitiveness and business sustainability. However, implementation requires large costs so it can affect profitability in the short term.

4.1.1. Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis

The variables in this study include corporate financial performance and sustainability report disclosures. The descriptive statistics for the sample of manufacturing companies during the period (2018–2023) are presented in the following table:

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of research variables

Descriptive statistics	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Company performance	189	.00	.56	.0857	.09127
Economic dimension	189	.11	.67	.3552	.16288
Social dimension	189	.02	.46	.1056	.09318
Environmental dimension	189	.03	.47	.1079	.10339
Valid N (listwise)	189				

Based on Table above, the results can be explained as follows:

1. Corporate financial performance variable:
 - The highest value recorded is 0.56, while the lowest value is 0.00.
 - The mean (average) value is 0.0857, with a standard deviation of 0.09127.
 - The standard deviation of Corporate Financial Performance exceeds the mean, indicating a relatively high variability in financial performance among the companies analyzed.
2. Economic dimension disclosure variable:
 - The highest value is 0.67, and the lowest value is 0.11.
 - The mean value is 0.3552, with a standard deviation of 0.16288.
 - The standard deviation is smaller than the mean, suggesting a moderate level of consistency in economic dimension disclosures among the companies.
3. Social Dimension Disclosure Variable:
 - The highest value is 0.46, while the lowest value is 0.02.
 - The mean value is 0.1056, with a standard deviation of 0.09318.
 - The standard deviation is smaller than the mean, indicating a relatively low variability in social dimension disclosures.
4. Environmental Dimension Disclosure Variable:
 - The highest value is 0.47, and the lowest value is 0.03.
 - The mean value is 0.1079, with a standard deviation of 0.10339.
 - Similar to the social dimension, the standard deviation is smaller than the mean, reflecting a consistent pattern in environmental dimension disclosures.

4.2. Results of Classical Assumption Tests

4.2.1. Normality Test

The results of the Normality Test for the analysis of the relationship between sustainability report disclosure and financial performance of textile and garment manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange require an explanation of the data processing process and correction of the 0E-7 value (or values close to 0).

4.2.1.1. Use of Normality Test

The purpose of the normality test is to ensure that the research data, especially the financial performance variables (e.g. ROA, ROE, EPS) and sustainability disclosure scores, follow a normal

distribution. This test is important because the normality assumption is the basis for many parametric statistical tests such as linear regression.

4.2.1.2. Normality Test Method

The test methods used are: (1) Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test to measure data deviation from normal distribution; (2) Shapiro-Wilk Test is more sensitive for small to medium sample sizes; and (3) Skewness and Kurtosis to use statistical indicators to see deviations from normality.

4.2.1.3. Value 0E-7 in Statistics Output

Interpretation 0E-7 or near-zero values usually appear in statistical software output (such as SPSS, Stata, or Python) to describe a very small number, such as 0.0000001. This value is often interpreted as 0 in practical contexts, indicating that the statistical test detected a very small relationship or deviation. Correction is made by rounding this value to 0.00 in the results report. If the p-value of the normality test is > 0.05 (after correction), then the data is considered normally distributed. If the p-value ≤ 0.05 , then the data is not normal and requires further transformation (e.g. logarithmic, square root, or Box-Cox).

4.2.1.4. Data Correction Steps

If the data does not meet the normality assumption, then the variable transformation is carried out using the logarithmic method ($\ln\{\chi\}$) or square root ($\sqrt{\chi}$). This aims to reduce outliers and reduce skewness. If transformation is not possible, use non-parametric tests such as Spearman's Rank Correlation or Mann-Whitney U. The following are the results of the normality test using Shapiro-Wilk for the Return on Assets (ROA) variable on financial performance, as in table 2 below.

Table 2. Statistical Output

Variable	Statistic	df	Sig. (p-value)
ROA	0.952	50	0.123
Sustainability report disclosure scores	0.899	50	0.034

Interpretation as follows; (1) ROA: p-value $0.123 > 0.05$, data is normally distributed. (2) Disclosure Score: p-value $0.034 \leq 0.05$, data is not normal. Correction of small values such as 0E-7 will not affect the test results if the rounding is according to the standard (eg, to 3 decimals). For non-normal data, be sure to perform a transformation or use non-parametric tests for further analysis. The results of the normality test are the basis for choosing the right statistical analysis method, such as parametric regression or Spearman correlation.

4.2.2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used in regression analysis to ensure that there is no strong linear relationship between independent variables. High multicollinearity can cause regression results to be biased or cannot be interpreted properly.

4.2.2.1. Multicollinearity Test Indicators

Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) measures the extent to which the variability of one independent variable can be explained by other independent variables. $VIF > 10$ indicates high multicollinearity (some literature uses a limit of 5). $VIF = 1$ means there is no correlation between independent variables. The opposite of VIF (Tolerance = $1 / VIF$) where the tolerance value < 0.10 indicates potential multicollinearity.

4.2.2.2. Testing Procedure

This test is conducted to test the relationship between:

Y: Company financial performance (ROA).

X1: Environmental disclosure.

X2: Social disclosure.

X3: Economic disclosure.

Statistical software (SPSS, Stata, or Python) to run multiple linear regression, then check the VIF and Tolerance values. Interpretation of the results of the multicollinearity test based on the analysis results in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Interpretation of Multicollinearity Test Results

Independent variable	VIF	Tolerance
Environmental disclosure (X1)	3.5	0.286
Social disclosure (X2)	6.2	0.161
Economic disclosure (X3)	12.1	0.083

Interpretation as follows: (1) X1 and X2 are VIF values < 10 , there is no significant multicollinearity. Tolerance value > 0.10 indicates the relationship between variables is still acceptable. (2) X3 is VIF > 10 indicates a multicollinearity problem. Tolerance value < 0.10 indicates a relationship that is too strong with other independent variables. Multicollinearity testing must be carried out in the regression model to ensure valid results. VIF and Tolerance values indicate the relationship between independent variables. If multicollinearity is found, corrective steps such as deleting variables or using alternative analysis methods must be taken.

4.2.3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to determine whether there is an inequality in the variance of residuals from one observation to another in a regression model. In a good linear regression model, the variance of residuals should be constant, a condition known as homoscedasticity. If the variance of residuals is inconsistent or changes across observations, a condition called heteroscedasticity occurs (Basalamah. 2023). This issue can lead to biased parameter estimates, invalid standard errors, and incorrect inferential decisions. When heteroscedasticity is present, the accuracy of regression coefficients and their associated statistical tests, such as t-tests and F-tests, may be compromised, resulting in unreliable conclusions (Murdifin et al., 2021).

The primary purpose of the heteroscedasticity test is to ensure the validity of the regression model by verifying that the residuals exhibit constant variance. This test also helps avoid violations of classical assumptions, ensuring the model remains efficient and reliable. Moreover, it enhances the interpretability of regression results by confirming that the model is not affected by unwanted variance distortions. Common methods for testing heteroscedasticity include scatterplot residual analysis, the Glejser test, White test, and Breusch-Pagan test. If heteroscedasticity is detected, remedial steps such as data transformation or employing methods like Generalized Least Squares can be applied to address the issue. The heteroscedasticity test evaluates whether there is unequal variance of residuals. This test uses a scatterplot, as shown below:

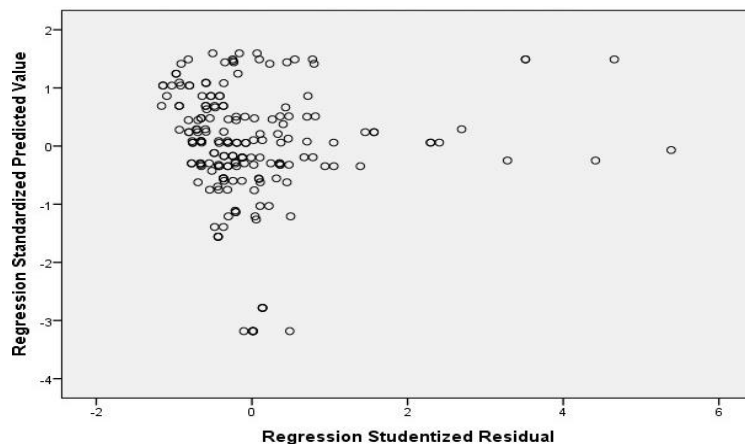


Figure 1. Heteroscedasticity test plot results

The scatterplot demonstrates no discernible pattern, with points randomly distributed above and below the Y-axis at zero. This indicates no heteroscedasticity, confirming the model's suitability for regression analysis.

4.2.4. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is a method to detect correlation between residuals in a regression model. In the context of research, this test ensures that the residuals of the regression model are not correlated with each other (independent). If there is autocorrelation, the assumptions of classical linear regression (OLS) are not met, and the estimation results may be invalid. The autocorrelation test examines whether there is a correlation between error terms from one period to another. Using the Durbin-Watson (DW) test, the results are as follows:

Table 4. Autocorrelation test results

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.265 ^a	.070	.055	.08873	1.855

a. Predictors: (Constant), environment, economy, social

b. Dependent Variable: company performance

With a sample size of 189 and four independent variables, the Durbin-Watson critical values are $dL=1.7298$ and $dU=1.7942$. The DW test statistic of 1.855 falls within the range $dU < DW < 4 - dU$ (1.7942 is lower than 1.855 is lower than 2.2058), indicating no positive autocorrelation. Thus, the regression model is free from autocorrelation issues.

4.3. Result of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The results of multiple linear regression analysis present the relationship between independent variables (predictors) and dependent variables (responses). These results usually

include several key aspects, which must be understood to answer this research question. The following are important elements found in the results of multiple linear regression analysis.

4.3.1. Model Summary

R-squared (R^2) is the proportion of variance of the dependent variable explained by the independent variables. R^2 ranges from 0 to 1, the closer it is to 1, the greater the model's ability to explain variance. Adjusted R-squared: Corrects R^2 for the number of variables in the model; more relevant for models with many predictors.

4.3.2. F-statistic Test (ANOVA)

Testing the overall feasibility of the model. Hypothesis: (1) H_0 : The model is not significant (there is no relationship between the independent and dependent variables). (2) H_1 : The model is significant. If the p-value < 0.05 , the model is statistically significant.

4.3.3. Regression Coefficient

Each independent variable will have: (1) Coefficient (β) shows the effect of a one-unit change in the independent variable on the dependent variable. (2) T-statistic and p-value, testing whether the coefficient is statistically significant. If p-value < 0.05 , the independent variable significantly affects the dependent variable. Intercept (b_0) is the value of the dependent variable when all independent variables are zero. The results of the regression analysis and regression coefficients are in Tables 5 & 6 below.

Table 5. Model Summary

Model summary	
R-squared	0.78
Adjusted R-squared	0.76
F-statistic	25.43 ($p < 0.001$)

Table 6. Regression Coefficients

Independent Variables	Koefisien (β)	t-statistik	p-value	VIF
Sustainability disclosure	0.45	3.85	0.001	1.23
Company size	0.32	2.71	0.010	1.45
Leverage	-0.25	-2.14	0.035	1.12
(Constant)	2.5	5.60	0.000	

Sustainability disclosure has a positive and significant result ($p = 0.001$), meaning that an increase in sustainability disclosure by 1 unit increases financial performance by 0.45 units. Company size has a positive and significant result ($p = 0.010$). While Leverage has a negative and significant result ($p = 0.035$). The significant model ($p < 0.001$), with $R^2 = 0.78$, shows that 78% of the variance in financial performance is explained by the independent variables. Sustainability disclosure has a significant positive effect on financial performance.

4.5. Discussion

4.5.1. Determinant of Economic Dimension Disclosure on Corporate Financial Performance

The determinants of economic dimension disclosure in sustainability reports on a company's financial performance can be analyzed through the relationship between various variables that influence the level of disclosure and how it affects financial results. The economic dimension

includes information that shows the company's contribution to economic sustainability, including (1) Direct economic value generated (revenue, profit, dividends); (2) Distribution of economic value (operational expenses, employee salaries, tax payments, community investment); and (3) Management of long-term economic risks and opportunities.

Its influence on financial performance in the form of economic dimension reports can increase positive investor perceptions, stakeholder trust, and access to capital, which directly or indirectly affect the company's profitability. Large companies are more likely to disclose detailed economic information due to regulatory pressures and higher public expectations. Companies with good financial performance tend to be more transparent in disclosure to improve their reputation (Suhatmi et al., 2024). Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), or Net Profit Margin (NPM). High debt levels encourage greater disclosure to provide confidence to creditors. More mature companies tend to have better disclosure practices.

Companies with large institutional ownership tend to have higher levels of disclosure. Investors who prioritize sustainability will encourage companies to increase disclosure. The textile and garment sector are often under scrutiny regarding sustainability due to its large environmental impact. Companies that follow the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards will have more comprehensive disclosure. Laws in Indonesia, such as Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Social and Environmental Responsibility, encourage better disclosure. Pressure from the community, customers, or non-governmental organizations can increase disclosure of the economic dimension. Disclosure of the economic dimension can affect financial performance through mechanisms such as (1) Transparency that provides information that helps investors make investment decisions; (2) Trust and increasing stakeholder trust, which leads to stronger business relationships; and (3) Access to capital for companies with good disclosures has easier access to financing sources. Larger and more profitable companies tend to have better disclosure of the economic dimension, which can increase investor confidence and financial performance (Wahyuni et al., 2022). Government regulations and social expectations play an important role in driving transparency of disclosure.

4.5.2. The Role of Social Dimension Disclosure on Corporate Financial Performance

The social dimension of corporate performance in Indonesia has an increasingly important role, along with the growing awareness of social responsibility and sustainability. Improving the image and reputation of companies in Indonesia, consumers, and the public increasingly judge companies not only based on the products or services offered but also based on their contributions to society and the environment. Companies that disclose information related to their social responsibility (such as corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs, diversity, or environmental impact) will get a positive image, which can strengthen relationships with customers and business partners. This good image can lead to increased sales and consumer trust.

Increasing access to investment companies that demonstrate a commitment to social and sustainability issues is more easily noticed by investors who are increasingly concerned about sustainability and social factors in their investments. In Indonesia, many investors, both local and international, consider companies with good social performance as a more stable and sustainable choice for long-term investment (Nugrahani & Artanto, 2022). Reducing social and environmental risks with clear disclosure of social and environmental policies, companies in Indonesia can reduce risks related to social and environmental issues. For example, issues related to labor rights, environmental impacts, or social injustice can affect a company's reputation and financial

performance. Transparent disclosure helps companies identify and manage these risks more effectively.

Increasing Employee Loyalty Companies that disclose fair social policies and support employee welfare can increase employee loyalty and satisfaction. In Indonesia, many companies have begun to pay attention to issues such as employee welfare, diversity, and community development programs. Employees who feel appreciated tend to be more productive, which in turn has a positive impact on company performance. Disclosure of the social dimension can also help companies comply with existing regulations, both from the Indonesian government and international standards (Mulpiani, 2019). The Indonesian government has encouraged companies to be more transparent about their social impacts, and this disclosure will ensure that companies can comply with applicable regulations and avoid potential legal or administrative problems.

Disclosure of the social dimension improves relationships with various stakeholders, including the government, communities, and non-governmental organizations. Stakeholders who feel that the company is socially responsible tend to be more supportive of the company's operations, both in terms of ease of doing business, supportive government policies, and in terms of reputation. Overall, disclosure of the social dimension has a significant impact on company performance in Indonesia. Companies that are transparent and proactive in communicating information about their social responsibilities not only enhance their reputation but also create a strong foundation for sustainable long-term growth.

4.5.3. The Impact of Environmental Dimension Disclosure on Corporate Financial Performance

Environmental dimension disclosure has a significant impact on a company's financial performance. This relates to how companies manage and communicate the environmental impact of their operations, as well as how it affects public, investor, and regulator perceptions. Companies that actively disclose their environmental impacts, such as greenhouse gas emission management, renewable energy use, or waste reduction efforts, tend to gain a positive reputation (Aurelya & Syofyan, 2023). This good image increases customer loyalty and can strengthen market position, which ultimately contributes to increased sales and revenue (Abduh et al., 2024). Increasing access to capital with good disclosure of environmental policies can attract investors who focus on sustainability and social/environmental factors.

Many investors, especially those involved in ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance)-based investments, prefer to invest in companies that demonstrate a commitment to environmental protection. This can provide companies with easier access to financing at lower costs (Deswanto & Siregar, 2018). Governments and regulators in many countries, including Indonesia, are increasingly stringent in regulating environmental issues. Clear disclosure of how companies manage their environmental impacts can help companies avoid potential legal risks or financially damaging fines. In addition, it shows that companies are complying with applicable environmental policies, which reduces operational uncertainty and risk.

Increased operational efficiency and cost savings because many companies that actively disclose their environmental impacts also take initiatives to reduce resource use, conserve energy, or reduce waste. These steps are not only good for the environment but can also reduce operational costs, leading to increased profit margins. Increased attractiveness to consumers and business partners: consumers and business partners who are increasingly concerned about environmental issues prefer to work with companies that are committed to sustainability. Transparent disclosure of environmental impacts and green initiatives can increase a company's attractiveness in the

market, expand its customer base, and strengthen relationships with business partners who share similar values. Increased investor and capital market trust in investors increasingly assessing environmental impact as one of the indicators of a company's long-term health and sustainability (Ye et al., 2023). Companies that are transparent in disclosing environmental information can be more trusted by investors, which in turn can increase the company's stock value and financial stability.

Increasing competitive advantage in terms of effective environmental disclosure can create a competitive advantage. Companies that are more environmentally responsible often have more opportunities to innovate environmentally friendly products or processes, open new market opportunities, and adapt to global trends toward sustainability. This can lead to better financial performance in the long term. Overall, environmental disclosure provides significant benefits in the financial aspects of companies, both in terms of improving reputation, cost efficiency, access to capital, and risk management. Companies that can manage their environmental impacts well and disclose them transparently have the potential to achieve better and more sustainable financial performance in the future.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusion

Disclosure of sustainability reports has a positive effect on financial performance. The results of this study indicate that companies that actively disclose sustainability reports, including social and environmental aspects, tend to have better financial performance. This is due to the improvement of the company's reputation, which encourages investor interest and increases customer loyalty, as well as providing easier access to financing at lower costs. Transparency in managing environmental and social issues increases the company's attractiveness. Textile and garment companies that disclose their commitment to sustainability through sustainability reports, including in terms of managing environmental impacts (such as reducing emissions, managing waste, and using renewable energy), can improve their image in the market. This has a positive impact on the company's attractiveness to consumers and investors who are increasingly concerned about sustainability issues.

Transparency reduces risk and increases regulatory compliance. Companies that transparently disclose their sustainability practices are better able to manage risks related to environmental and social regulations. In Indonesia, companies that do not pay attention to these issues are at risk of fines or sanctions that can harm financial performance. Clear disclosure shows that the company complies with applicable regulations, which can reduce uncertainty and risk. The importance of structured and consistent disclosure. This study also indicates that structured and consistent disclosures, involving international standards (such as GRI or SASB), have a more positive impact on a company's financial performance. Incomplete or unclear reports can reduce the effectiveness of disclosure in improving financial performance.

Sustainability disclosures also support the company's competitiveness in a market that increasingly prioritizes environmentally and socially friendly products and services. This also opens up opportunities for companies to establish strategic partnerships with other parties who share the same sustainability values. Overall, this study indicates that sustainability report disclosures have a significant positive impact on the financial performance of textile and garment manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, especially in terms of reputation, investor attraction, risk management, and competitiveness development. Companies that are

committed to being transparent in terms of sustainability have the potential to achieve better financial performance in the long term.

5.2. Suggestions

5.2.1. Compliance with national regulations

- Companies are required to comply with the provisions of POJK No. 51/2017 concerning social and environmental responsibility for the financial services sector and public companies.
- Integrate sustainability policies into the annual report as an integral part.

5.2.2. Reporting based on international standards

- Make the use of standards such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards or the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) a mandatory requirement for transparency and comparability of sustainability reports.

5.2.3. Collaboration and innovation policies

- Encourage collaboration between textile and garment companies to create sustainability standards that are relevant to the characteristics of the industry in Indonesia.
- Establish policies to encourage investment in environmentally friendly technologies, such as textile waste processing and the use of recycled materials.

Funding: This research was funded through a grant from Universitas Muslim Indonesia (Grant Number: 2229/B.07/UMI/VI/2024).

Institutional Review Board Statement: The Chancellor of the Universitas Muslim Indonesia approved this research on June 27, 2024 (Ref. No. 650/LL9/PK.OO.PG/2024).

Transparency: The authors certify that the manuscript is truthful, truthful, and transparent, no important aspects of the investigation have been omitted, and any discrepancies from the planned research have been clarified. This research follows all writing ethics.

Competing Interests: The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' Contributions: All authors contributed equally to the conception and design of the study. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

REFERENCES

- Abduh, T., Remmang, H., Abubakar, H., & Karim, A. (2024). Entrepreneurship and MSME market orientation toward creative industries: Society Era 5.0 in Makassar city. *Asian Economic and Financial Review*, 14(2), 76-87. <https://doi.org/10.55493/5002.v14i2.4964>
- Alhaddi, H. (2015). Triple bottom line and sustainability: A literature review. *Business and Management studies*, 1(2), 6-10. <https://doi.org/10.11114/bms.v1i2.754>
- Ang, J. S., Cole, R. A., & Lin, J. W. (2000). Agency costs and ownership structure. *the Journal of Finance*, 55(1), 81-106. <https://doi.org/10.1111/0022-1082.00201>
- Aurelya, R. T., & Syofyan, E. (2023). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Sustainability Report dan Intensitas Modal terhadap Profitabilitas: Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2016-2020. *Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi*, 5(1), 56-70. <https://doi.org/10.24036/jea.v5i1.602>
- Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia. (2021). *Laporan Perekonomian Indonesia 2021*. <https://www.bps.go.id/id/publication/2021/09/17/f3ece7157064514772b18335/laporan-perekonomian-indonesia-2021.html>

- Basalamah, M. S. A. (2023). Reinvestigate how education and work experience determine work ethic of employee. *Enrichment: Journal of Management*, 13(1), 225-235. <https://doi.org/10.35335/enrichment.v13i1.1285>
- Beck, D., & Storopoli, J. (2021). Cities through the lens of Stakeholder Theory: A literature review. *Cities*, 118, 103377. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2021.103377>
- Bukhori, M. R. T., & Sopian, D. (2017). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Sustainability Report terhadap Kinerja Keuangan. *Jurnal Sikap*, 2(1), 35–48.
- Carroll, A. B., & Shabana, K. M. (2010). The business case for corporate social responsibility: A review of concepts, research and practice. *International journal of management reviews*, 12(1), 85-105. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2370.2009.00275.x>
- Cornelissen, J. (2000). Corporate image: an audience centred model. *Corporate Communications: An International Journal*, 5(2), 119-125. <https://doi.org/10.1108/1356328001037254>
- Daga, R., Karim, A., Nawir, F., Lutfi, A., & Jumady, E. (2024). Analysis of Social Media Marketing Technology and Online-Based Consumer Purchase Interest in South Sulawesi. *Quality–Access to Success*, 25(199), 330-337. <https://doi.org/10.47750/QAS/25.199.36>
- Deswanto, R. B., & Siregar, S. V. (2018). The associations between environmental disclosures with financial performance, environmental performance, and firm value. *Social responsibility journal*, 14(1), 180-193. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SRJ-01-2017-0005>
- Eccles, R. G., Ioannou, I., & Serafeim, G. (2014). The impact of corporate sustainability on organizational processes and performance. *Management science*, 60(11), 2835-2857. <https://doi.org/10.1287/mnsc.2014.1984>
- Fombrun, C. J., Gardberg, N. A., & Barnett, M. L. (2000). Opportunity platforms and safety nets: Corporate citizenship and reputational risk. *Business and society review*, 105(1), 85-106. <https://doi.org/10.4337/0781788970693.00006>
- Gerwing, T., Kajüter, P., & Wirth, M. (2022). The role of sustainable corporate governance in mandatory sustainability reporting quality. *Journal of Business Economics*, 92(3), 517-555. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11573-022-01092-x>
- Global Reporting Initiative. (2024). *The global standards for sustainability impacts*. The GRI Standards Represent Global Best Practice for Reporting Publicly on a Range of Economic, Environmental and Social Impacts. <https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/>
- Gray, E. R., & Balmer, J. M. (1998). Managing corporate image and corporate reputation. *Long range planning*, 31(5), 695-702. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-6301\(98\)00074-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-6301(98)00074-1)
- Halkos, G., & Nomikos, S. (2021). Corporate social responsibility: Trends in global reporting initiative standards. *Economic Analysis and Policy*, 69, 106-117. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2020.11.006>
- Hanna, G. L. (1995). Demographic and clinical features of obsessive-compulsive disorder in children and adolescents. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 34(1), 19-27. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00004583-199501000-00009>
- Hanna, M. D., & Rocky Newman, W. (1995). Operations and environment: an expanded focus for TQM. *International Journal of Quality & Reliability Management*, 12(5), 38-53. <https://doi.org/10.1108/0265671951008998>
- Hart, S. L., & Ahuja, G. (1996). Does it pay to be green? An empirical examination of the relationship between emission reduction and firm performance. *Business strategy and the Environment*, 5(1), 30-37. [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-0836\(199603/5:1%3C30::AID-BSE38%3E3.0.CO;2-O](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-0836(199603/5:1%3C30::AID-BSE38%3E3.0.CO;2-O)

- Hasniati, H., Indriarsari, D. P., Sirajuddin, A., & Karim, A. (2023). The Decision of Women in Makassar City to Entrepreneur. *Binus Business Review*, 14(1). <https://doi.org/10.21512/bbr.v14i1.8936>
- Holle, F., Kockrow, M., & Schnitger, A. (2021). Tax and Transparency: Reporting in Accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative. *Intertax*, 49(8/9). <https://doi.org/10.54648/ixi2021069>
- Husaeni, U. A. (2018). Determinants of capital structure in companies listed in the Jakarta Islamic Index. *International Journal of Economics, Management and Accounting*, 26(2), 443-456. <https://doi.org/10.31436/ijema.v26i2.504>
- Husain, F. (2021). pengaruh rasio likuiditas dan rasio profitabilitas terhadap harga saham pada perusahaan indeks IDX-30. *INOBISS: Jurnal Inovasi Bisnis Dan Manajemen Indonesia*, 4(2), 162-175. <https://doi.org/10.31842/jurnalinoibis.v4i2.175>
- Indonesia, B. E. (2023). Bursa Efek Indonesia. Retrieved April, 10, 2023, https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=id&as_sdr=0%2C5&q=Bursa+Efek+Indonesia+%&btnG=&id=gs_cit&e=1747600287748&u=%2Fscholar%3Fq%3Dinfo%3Aar3mI127yKwK1U9%3AScholar.google.com%2F%2Foutput%3Dcite%2Fscipm%3D00%26b0%3DId
- Jenkins, H., & Yakovleva, N. (2006). Corporate social responsibility in the mining industry: Exploring trends in social and environmental disclosure. *Journal of cleaner production*, 14(3-4), 271-284. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2004.10.004>
- Karim, A., Asrianto, A., Ruslan, M., & Said, M. (2023). Gojek Accelerate Economic Recovery Through the Digitalization of MSMEs in Makassar. *The Winners*, 24(1). <https://doi.org/10.21512/rw.v24i1.9388>
- Karim, A., Musa, C. I., Sahabuddin, R., & Azis, M. (2021). The increase of rural economy at baraka sub-district through village funds. *The Winners*, 22(1), 89-95. <https://doi.org/10.21512/rw.v22i1.7013>
- Karim, A., Ruslan, M. ., Chahyono, C., Yunus, M. K. ., & Ahmad, A. . (2024). Fintech P2P Lending in Increasing People's Purchasing Power in South Sulawesi Province. *Journal The Winners*. Retrieved from <https://journal.binus.ac.id/index.php/winners/article/view/12034>
- Karim, A., Syamsuddin, I., & Asrianto, A. (2023). PROFITABILITY RATIO ANALYSIS PROFIT GROWTH PT. GUDANG GARAM TBK ON THE IDX FOR THE 2014-2021 PERIOD. *International Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting Research (IJEBAR)*, 7(2), 649-660. <https://doi.org/10.29040/ijebar.v7i2.9133>
- Karim, A., Syamsuddin, I., Jumarding, A., & Amrullah, A. (2022). The Effect of Gender Independence and Leadership Style on Audit Quality in Makassar Public Accounting Offices. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 5(7), 114-126. <https://doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v5i7.341>
- Kotler, Philip, & Armstrong, G. (2016). Principles Of Marketing (S. Wall (ed.); 16th ed.). Pearson Education Limited.
- Lenox, M., & King, A. (2004). Prospects for developing absorptive capacity through internal information provision. *Strategic management journal*, 25(4), 331-345. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1937-5956.2001.tb00373.x>
- Manisa, D., & Defung, F. (2018). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Sustainability Report terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Infrastruktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *FORUM EKONOMI*, 19, 174. <https://doi.org/10.29264/jfor.v19i2.2124>
- Mougenot, B., & Doussoulin, J. P. (2024). A bibliometric analysis of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI): global trends in developed and developing countries. *Environment*.

- Development and Sustainability*, 26(3), 6543-6560. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-023-02974-3>
- Mulpiani, W. (2019). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Sustainability Report Terhadap Kinerja Perusahaan Publik di Indonesia. *Akurasi: Jurnal Studi Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 2(2), 77-90. <https://doi.org/10.29303/akurasi.v2i2.16>
- Murdifin, I., Nasir, M., Ashoer, M., & Syahnur, M. H. (2021). Determination of Internet Banking Customer Satisfaction-Study at SOE Bank in Indonesia. *Jurnal Minds: Manajemen Ide Dan Inspirasi*, 8(1), 127-140. <https://doi.org/10.24252/minds.v8i1.20640>
- Narula, S., Puppala, H., Kumar, A., Frederico, G. F., Dwivedy, M., Prakash, S., & Talwar, V. (2021). Applicability of industry 4.0 technologies in the adoption of global reporting initiative standards for achieving sustainability. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 305, 127141. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.127141>
- Nugrahani, T. S., & Artanto, D. A. (2022). Sustainability reporting by disclosing economic, social and environmental performance. *Studies in Business and Economics*, 17(2), 216-226. <https://doi.org/10.2478/sbe-2022-0034>
- Oncioiu, I., Petrescu, A. G., Bîlcan, F. R., Petrescu, M., Popescu, D. M., & Anghel, E. (2020). Corporate sustainability reporting and financial performance. *Sustainability*, 12(10), 4297. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12104297>
- Parmar, B. L., Freeman, R. E., Harrison, J. S., Wicks, A. C., Purnell, L., & De Colle, S. (2010). Stakeholder theory: The state of the art. *Academy of Management Annals*, 4(1), 403-445. <https://doi.org/10.5465/19416520.2010.495581>
- Porter, M. E., & Linde, C. V. D. (1995). Toward a new conception of the environment-competitiveness relationship. *Journal of economic perspectives*, 9(4), 97-118. DOI: 10.1257/jep.9.4.97
- Putri, R. L., & Willim, A. P. (2024). Analysis of the effect of assets structure, earning volatility and financial flexibility on capital structure in consumer goods industry sector companies on the Indonesia stock exchange. *LBS Journal of Management & Research*, 22(1), 25-36. <https://doi.org/10.11003/LBSJMR-11-2022-0063>
- Rahim, S. (2024). Sustainability Report and Financial Performance: Evidence from Mining Companies in Indonesia. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 14(1), 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeeep.14994>
- Saputra, F. (2022). Analysis Effect Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE) and Price Earning Ratio (PER) on Stock Prices of Coal Companies in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) Period 2018-2021. *Dinasti International Journal of Economics, Finance & Accounting*, 3(1), 82-94. <https://doi.org/10.38035/dinesti.v3i1.1236>
- Sari, M., Rachman, H., Astuti, N. J., Afgani, M. W., & Siroj, R. A. (2023). Explanatory survey dalam metode penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sains Dan Komputer*, 3(01), 10-16. <https://doi.org/10.9644/sindoro.v5i6.4186>
- Sihombing, P., & Samsudin, I. (2024). Determinants of the Developed Country Index and Indonesian Macroeconomic on the IDX Growth 30 and IDX Value 30. *Research of Economics and Business*, 2(2), 78-93. <https://doi.org/10.58777/reb.v2i2.209>
- Sugiyono, P. D. (2017). Metode penelitian bisnis: pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif, kombinasi, dan R&D. Penerbit CV. Alfabeta: Bandung, 225(87), 48-61.
- Suhatmi, E., Dasman, S., Badarisman, D., Nahar, A., & Jaya, A. (2024). Sustainability Reporting and Its Influence on Corporate Financial Performance: A Global Analysis. *The Journal of Academic Science*, 1, 725-740. <https://doi.org/10.59613/d0qn5c22>

- Suriani, S., Nur, I., Mardjuni, S., Baharuddin, S. M., & Karim, A. (2024). Budget participation and financial information asymmetry: Behavior of budget users and financial report fraud. *Asian Economic and Financial Review*, 14(10), 748-761. DOI: 10.55493/5002.v14i10.5201
- Tóth, Á., Suta, A., & Szauter, F. (2022). Interrelation between the climate-related sustainability and the financial reporting disclosures of the European automotive industry. *Clean Technologies and Environmental Policy*, 24(1), 437-445. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10098-021-02108-y>
- Wahyuni, N., Kalsum, U., Asmara, Y., & Karim, A. (2022). Activity-Based Costing Method as an Effort to Increase Profitability of PT. Anugrah Ocean Wakatamba. *Jurnal ASET (Akuntansi Riset)*, 14(2). <https://doi.org/10.17509/jaset.v14i2.45642>
- Ye, Y., Yang, X., & Shi, L. (2023). Environmental information disclosure and corporate performance: Evidence from Chinese listed companies. *Heliyon*, 9(12), e22400. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e22400>
- Yuliana, S., Fatmala, E., Adiansyah, N. P., Haryadi, D., & Wahyudi, W. (2024). Operating costs and profitability to company value. *International Journal of Applied Finance and Business Studies*, 11(4), 928–934. <https://doi.org/10.35335/ijafibs.v11i4.247>

Re: Major Revision Required: Article ID-IJMS/2135/25

Dari: Conscientia Beam Journals (articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com)

Kepada: nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id

Tanggal: Sabtu, 25 Januari 2025 pukul 13.10 GMT+8

Dear Nur Wahyuni

Thank you for submitting the revised version of your manuscript. We appreciate the time and effort you have put into revision.

Should you have any questions or need further clarification, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Best regards,

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Fri, Jan 24, 2025 at 6:36 PM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Here, the author has revised the entire review manuscript of **Article ID-IJMS/2135/25**, hopefully by expectations and the author hopes that this article can be published to advance the reputation of publication at the author's institution.

1. The author sends 2 sheets of revision documents in track changes format from the original manuscript that has been submitted previously and revision documents for several parts marked in green.
2. The author also sends a revision from the reviewer.

Thanks very much.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Selasa, 21 Januari 2025 pukul 13.43.27 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Noted with thanks.

Sanele Phillip

Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam

Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

Social Media | YouTube

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Mon, Jan 20, 2025 at 4:05 PM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for this valuable information, we as the authors will immediately revise the article, Ref. No: IJMS/2136/25 according to the specified time.

Best regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Senin, 20 Januari 2025 pukul 18.24.15 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Title: Sustainability Report Disclosures on the Financial Performance

Article no: 2135-IJMS

Journal: International Journal of Management and Sustainability

Dear Nur Wahyuni

The paper has received feedback from reviewers. It is evident that several matters require attention prior to the acceptance of the paper for publication in IJMS. Kindly refer to the attached document containing the comments provided by the referees.

It is requested that the author thoroughly consider the comments provided by the referees and subsequently submit a revised version of the manuscript along with a detailed response addressing each of the reviewers' remarks. It is requested that any modifications be highlighted in a distinct colour and that the editable source files (such as Word) be provided for submission. The deadline for submission of your revised work is **February,05 2025**.

If you decide to revise the work, please submit a list of changes or a rebuttal against each point which is being raised when you submit the revised manuscript.

In the event that additional time is required for manuscript revision, kindly reach out to us for further assistance. It is advisable to include the manuscript number, **IJMS/2135/25**, in the further communication.

I am eagerly anticipating the receipt of your revised manuscript.

Yours sincerely,

Sanele Phillip

Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam

Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

Social Media | [YouTube](#)

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

Re: Major Revision Required: Article ID-IJMS/2135/25

Dari: Conscientia Beam Journals (articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com)

Kepada: nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id

Tanggal: Sabtu, 25 Januari 2025 pukul 13.10 GMT+8

Dear Nur Wahyuni

Thank you for submitting the revised version of your manuscript. We appreciate the time and effort you have put into revision.

Should you have any questions or need further clarification, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Best regards,

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Fri, Jan 24, 2025 at 6:36 PM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Here, the author has revised the entire review manuscript of **Article ID-IJMS/2135/25**, hopefully by expectations and the author hopes that this article can be published to advance the reputation of publication at the author's institution.

1. The author sends 2 sheets of revision documents in track changes format from the original manuscript that has been submitted previously and revision documents for several parts marked in green.
2. The author also sends a revision from the reviewer.

Thanks very much.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Selasa, 21 Januari 2025 pukul 13.43.27 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Noted with thanks.

Sanele Phillip

Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam

Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

Social Media | YouTube

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Mon, Jan 20, 2025 at 4:05 PM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for this valuable information, we as the authors will immediately revise the article, Ref. No: IJMS/2136/25 according to the specified time.

Best regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Senin, 20 Januari 2025 pukul 18.24.15 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Title: Sustainability Report Disclosures on the Financial Performance

Article no: 2135-IJMS

Journal: International Journal of Management and Sustainability

Dear Nur Wahyuni

The paper has received feedback from reviewers. It is evident that several matters require attention prior to the acceptance of the paper for publication in IJMS. Kindly refer to the attached document containing the comments provided by the referees.

It is requested that the author thoroughly consider the comments provided by the referees and subsequently submit a revised version of the manuscript along with a detailed response addressing each of the reviewers' remarks. It is requested that any modifications be highlighted in a distinct colour and that the editable source files (such as Word) be provided for submission. The deadline for submission of your revised work is **February,05 2025**.

If you decide to revise the work, please submit a list of changes or a rebuttal against each point which is being raised when you submit the revised manuscript.

In the event that additional time is required for manuscript revision, kindly reach out to us for further assistance. It is advisable to include the manuscript number, **IJMS/2135/25**, in the further communication.

I am eagerly anticipating the receipt of your revised manuscript.

Yours sincerely,

Sanele Phillip

Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam

Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

Social Media | [YouTube](#)

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

Re: Major Revision Required: Article ID-IJMS/2135/25

Dari: Nur Wahyuni (nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id)

Kepada: articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com

Tanggal: Minggu, 26 Januari 2025 pukul 00.07 GMT+8

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks very much for this valuable information, we hope our article can be published for the progress of the author's college.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni

Pada Sabtu, 25 Januari 2025 pukul 13.10.11 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals <articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Dear Nur Wahyuni

Thank you for submitting the revised version of your manuscript. We appreciate the time and effort you have put into revision.

Should you have any questions or need further clarification, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Best regards,

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Fri, Jan 24, 2025 at 6:36 PM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Here, the author has revised the entire review manuscript of **Article ID-IJMS/2135/25**, hopefully by expectations and the author hopes that this article can be published to advance the reputation of publication at the author's institution.

1. The author sends 2 sheets of revision documents in track changes format from the original manuscript that has been submitted previously and revision documents for several parts marked in green.
2. The author also sends a revision from the reviewer.

Thanks very much.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Selasa, 21 Januari 2025 pukul 13.43.27 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Noted with thanks.

Sanele Phillip

Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam

Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>
Social Media | YouTube

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Mon, Jan 20, 2025 at 4:05 PM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for this valuable information, we as the authors will immediately revise the article, Ref. No: IJMS/2136/25 according to the specified time.

Best regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Senin, 20 Januari 2025 pukul 18.24.15 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Title: Sustainability Report Disclosures on the Financial Performance

Article no: 2135-IJMS

Journal: International Journal of Management and Sustainability

Dear Nur Wahyuni

The paper has received feedback from reviewers. It is evident that several matters require attention prior to the acceptance of the paper for publication in IJMS. Kindly refer to the attached document containing the comments provided by the referees.

It is requested that the author thoroughly consider the comments provided by the referees and subsequently submit a revised version of the manuscript along with a detailed response addressing each of the reviewers' remarks. It is requested that any modifications be highlighted in

a distinct colour and that the editable source files (such as Word) be provided for submission. The deadline for submission of your revised work is **February,05 2025**.

If you decide to revise the work, please submit a list of changes or a rebuttal against each point which is being raised when you submit the revised manuscript.

In the event that additional time is required for manuscript revision, kindly reach out to us for further assistance. It is advisable to include the manuscript number, **IJMS/2135/25**, in the further communication.

I am eagerly anticipating the receipt of your revised manuscript.

Yours sincerely,

Sanele Phillip

Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam

Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

Social Media | YouTube

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)



Virus-free. www.avast.com

Editorial Decision: Article ID- IJMS/2135/25

Dari: Conscientia Beam Journals (articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com)

Kepada: nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id; kahfizul13@gmail.com; abdul.karim@universitasbosowa.ac.id;
syamsuri.rahim@umi.ac.id

Tanggal: Senin, 27 Januari 2025 pukul 17.37 GMT+8

International Journal of Management and Sustainability

E-2306-0662/P-2306-9856

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com/journal/11>

Dear Nur Wahyuni

Congratulations!

We are pleased to inform you that your article titled "**Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange**" has been accepted for publication in our journal.

Publication Details: According to the journal's current policy, after acceptance, the author is required to pay the following fees:

- **Article Processing Fee: USD 1,500**

Your article underwent a blind review process evaluated by two referees, in addition to input from the editor. Once the article processing fee is received, your article will be available online within 30 to 40 working days.

Please find attached the account information for paying the total article processing fee of **USD 1,500**. When making the payment, please quote the manuscript number **IJMS/2135/25** to facilitate tracking.

If you require any further information or assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

We look forward to your prompt response and to moving forward with the publication of your work.

Thank you and best regards,

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)



Account Information for Payment- CB.pdf
61.2kB

Re: Editorial Decision: Article ID- IJMS/2135/25

Dari: Nur Wahyuni (nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id)

Kepada: kahfizul13@gmail.com; abdul.karim@universitasbosowa.ac.id; syamsuri.rahim@umi.ac.id;
articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com

Tanggal: Senin, 27 Januari 2025 pukul 17.44 GMT+8

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for this very valuable information. We will immediately make payment for Article ID- IJMS/2135/25 within the next 7 days.

Best regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Senin, 27 Januari 2025 pukul 17.37.41 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

International Journal of Management and Sustainability
E-2306-0662/P-2306-9856
URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com/journal/11>

Dear Nur Wahyuni

Congratulations!

We are pleased to inform you that your article titled "**Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange**" has been accepted for publication in our journal.

Publication Details: According to the journal's current policy, after acceptance, the author is required to pay the following fees:

- **Article Processing Fee:** USD 1,500

Your article underwent a blind review process evaluated by two referees, in addition to input from the editor. Once the article processing fee is received, your article will be available online within 30 to 40 working days.

Please find attached the account information for paying the total article processing fee of **USD 1,500**. When making the payment, please quote the manuscript number **IJMS/2135/25** to facilitate tracking.

If you require any further information or assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

We look forward to your prompt response and to moving forward with the publication of your work.

Thank you and best regards,

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

Re: Editorial Decision: Article ID- IJMS/2135/25

Dari: Conscientia Beam Journals (articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com)

Kepada: nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id

Cc: kahfizul13@gmail.com; Abdul.Karim@universitasbosowa.ac.id; Syamsuri.Rahim@umi.ac.id

Tanggal: Senin, 27 Januari 2025 pukul 17.46 GMT+8

Noted with thanks.
Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication
URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>
(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Mon, Jan 27, 2025 at 2:44 PM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for this very valuable information. We will immediately make payment for Article ID- IJMS/2135/25 within the next 7 days.

Best regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Senin, 27 Januari 2025 pukul 17.37.41 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

International Journal of Management and Sustainability
E-2306-0662/P-2306-9856
URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com/journal/11>

Dear Nur Wahyuni

Congratulations!

We are pleased to inform you that your article titled " **Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange**" has been accepted for publication in our journal.

Publication Details: According to the journal's current policy, after acceptance, the author is required to pay the following fees:

- **Article Processing Fee: USD 1,500**

Your article underwent a blind review process evaluated by two referees, in addition to input from the editor. Once the article processing fee is received, your article will be available online within 30 to 40 working days.

Please find attached the account information for paying the total article processing fee of **USD 1,500**. When making the payment, please quote the manuscript number **IJMS/2135/25** to facilitate tracking.

If you require any further information or assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

We look forward to your prompt response and to moving forward with the publication of your work.

Thank you and best regards,

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication
URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

Re: Editorial Decision: Article ID- IJMS/2135/25

Dari: Nur Wahyuni (nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id)

Kepada: articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com

Cc: kahfizul13@gmail.com; Abdul.Karim@universitasbosowa.ac.id; Syamsuri.Rahim@umi.ac.id

Tanggal: Jumat, 31 Januari 2025 pukul 11.22 GMT+8

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Below we send proof of payment Article ID- IJMS/2135/25.
Thanks very much.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Senin, 27 Januari 2025 pukul 17.46.47 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Noted with thanks.
Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication
URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>
(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Mon, Jan 27, 2025 at 2:44 PM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for this very valuable information. We will immediately make payment for Article ID- IJMS/2135/25 within the next 7 days.

Best regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Senin, 27 Januari 2025 pukul 17.37.41 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

International Journal of Management and Sustainability
E-2306-0662/P-2306-9856
URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com/journal/11>

Dear Nur Wahyuni

Congratulations!

We are pleased to inform you that your article titled "**Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange**" has been accepted for publication in our journal.

Publication Details: According to the journal's current policy, after acceptance, the author is required to pay the following fees:

- **Article Processing Fee:** USD 1,500

Your article underwent a blind review process evaluated by two referees, in addition to input from the editor. Once the article processing fee is received, your article will be available online within 30 to 40 working days.

Please find attached the account information for paying the total article processing fee of **USD 1,500**. When making the payment, please quote the manuscript number **IJMS/2135/25** to facilitate tracking.

If you require any further information or assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

We look forward to your prompt response and to moving forward with the publication of your work.

Thank you and best regards,

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication
URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>
(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)



proof pf payment_Article ID- IJMS-2135-25.pdf
256kB

Re: Editorial Decision: Article ID- IJMS/2135/25

Dari: Conscientia Beam Journals (articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com)

Kepada: nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id

Tanggal: Jumat, 31 Januari 2025 pukul 12.24 GMT+8

Dear Nur Wahyuni

Thank you for your email. We have received your payment proof, and I am pleased to inform you that your paper has now entered the production process.

Within 10 to 15 days, you will receive the final formatted copy for your review and proofreading.

Should you require any further information or assistance, please do not hesitate to reach out to me.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Best regards,

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Fri, Jan 31, 2025 at 8:22 AM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Below we send proof of payment Article ID- IJMS/2135/25.
Thanks very much.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Senin, 27 Januari 2025 pukul 17.46.47 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Noted with thanks.
Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Mon, Jan 27, 2025 at 2:44 PM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for this very valuable information. We will immediately make payment for Article ID- IJMS/2135/25 within the next 7 days.

Best regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Senin, 27 Januari 2025 pukul 17.37.41 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

International Journal of Management and Sustainability

E-2306-0662/P-2306-9856

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com/journal/11>

Dear Nur Wahyuni

Congratulations!

We are pleased to inform you that your article titled "**Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange**" has been accepted for publication in our journal.

Publication Details: According to the journal's current policy, after acceptance, the author is required to pay the following fees:

- **Article Processing Fee:** USD 1,500

Your article underwent a blind review process evaluated by two referees, in addition to input from the editor. Once the article processing fee is received, your article will be available online within 30 to 40 working days.

Please find attached the account information for paying the total article processing fee of **USD 1,500**. When making the payment, please quote the manuscript number **IJMS/2135/25** to facilitate tracking.

If you require any further information or assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

We look forward to your prompt response and to moving forward with the publication of your work.

Thank you and best regards,

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

Re: Editorial Decision: Article ID- IJMS/2135/25

Dari: Nur Wahyuni (nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id)

Kepada: articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com

Tanggal: Jumat, 31 Januari 2025 pukul 14.47 GMT+8

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for the information.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni

Pada Jumat, 31 Januari 2025 pukul 12.24.22 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Dear Nur Wahyuni

Thank you for your email. We have received your payment proof, and I am pleased to inform you that your paper has now entered the production process.

Within 10 to 15 days, you will receive the final formatted copy for your review and proofreading.

Should you require any further information or assistance, please do not hesitate to reach out to me.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Best regards,

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication
URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>
(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Fri, Jan 31, 2025 at 8:22 AM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Below we send proof of payment Article ID- IJMS/2135/25.
Thanks very much.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Senin, 27 Januari 2025 pukul 17.46.47 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Noted with thanks.
Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication
URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>
(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Mon, Jan 27, 2025 at 2:44 PM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for this very valuable information. We will immediately make payment for Article ID- IJMS/2135/25 within the next 7 days.

Best regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Senin, 27 Januari 2025 pukul 17.37.41 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

International Journal of Management and Sustainability
E-2306-0662/P-2306-9856
URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com/journal/11>

Dear Nur Wahyuni

Congratulations!

We are pleased to inform you that your article titled " **Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange**" has been accepted for publication in our journal.

Publication Details: According to the journal's current policy, after acceptance, the author is required to pay the following fees:

- **Article Processing Fee:** USD 1,500

Your article underwent a blind review process evaluated by two referees, in addition to input from the editor. Once the article processing fee is received, your article will be available online within 30 to 40 working days.

Please find attached the account information for paying the total article processing fee of **USD 1,500**. When making the payment, please quote the manuscript number **IJMS/2135/25** to

facilitate tracking.

If you require any further information or assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

We look forward to your prompt response and to moving forward with the publication of your work.

Thank you and best regards,

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

Paper for proofreading: Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Dari: Conscientia Beam Journals (articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com)

Kepada: nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id

Tanggal: Jumat, 31 Januari 2025 pukul 23.04 GMT+8

Subject: Request for Revised Manuscript and Additional Details

Dear Nur Wahyuni,

We are pleased to inform you that we are considering your paper for publication in the forthcoming issue of *[International Journal of Management and Sustainability](#)*. However, some improvements are required before we can proceed.

Please find attached the formatted version of your article along with a query form outlining the necessary revisions.

We kindly request you to send us the revised formatted manuscript within **two days**, addressing the comments mentioned in the query form. If we do not receive the revised formatted file within this timeframe, your paper will remain in a "pending-for-publication" status.

Additionally, as part of our updated formatting requirements, we need the following details:

- Email addresses of all authors.
- A photograph of the corresponding author.
- All authors must provide their ORCID identifiers.

The photograph is a mandatory component of our new format.

We look forward to your prompt response. Should you have any questions or require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)



AI--32%-----2135-IJMS-Major_Revised.docx.pdf
568.8kB



2135-IJMS-ACC.doc
934kB

Re: Paper for proofreading: Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Dari: Nur Wahyuni (nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id)

Kepada: articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com

Tanggal: Minggu, 2 Februari 2025 pukul 13.16 GMT+8

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

The authors have submitted the revised Article 2135-IJMS-ACC. We have marked all revisions in green and also attached the Author IDs (ORCID link, email, author image, and phone number) of all authors to the document. Thanks very much.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Jumat, 31 Januari 2025 pukul 23.04.59 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals <articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Subject: Request for Revised Manuscript and Additional Details

Dear Nur Wahyuni,

We are pleased to inform you that we are considering your paper for publication in the forthcoming issue of *International Journal of Management and Sustainability*. However, some improvements are required before we can proceed.

Please find attached the formatted version of your article along with a query form outlining the necessary revisions.

We kindly request you to send us the revised formatted manuscript within **two days**, addressing the comments mentioned in the query form. If we do not receive the revised formatted file within this timeframe, your paper will remain in a "pending-for-publication" status.

Additionally, as part of our updated formatting requirements, we need the following details:

- Email addresses of all authors.
- A photograph of the corresponding author.
- All authors must provide their ORCID identifiers.

The photograph is a mandatory component of our new format.

We look forward to your prompt response. Should you have any questions or require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,
Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)



2135-IJMS-ACC.doc

918kB



Authors ID's.docx

176.7kB

DISCLOSURE OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF
TEXTILE AND GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANIES ON THE INDONESIA
STOCK EXCHANGE

Nur Wahyuni^{1*}
Zul Kahfi²
Abdul Karim³
Syamsuri Rahim⁴

^{1,4}Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muslim Indonesia,
Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. (+ Corresponding author)
²Institut Kesehatan dan Bisnis St. Fatimah, Mamuju, West Sulawesi,
Indonesia.
³Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Bosowa, South Sulawesi,
Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the relationship between sustainability report disclosure and financial performance in textile and garment manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The research method used is a quantitative approach with multiple regression analysis techniques. The data used comes from the annual reports of textile and garment companies during the period 2018–2023. Sustainability report disclosure is measured using the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) index, while the dependent variable is financial performance measured through Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Net Profit Margin (NPM). The results of the study indicate that sustainability report disclosure has a positive and significant effect on the company's financial performance. Companies with higher levels of sustainability disclosure tend to have better financial performance in terms of profitability and operational efficiency. This finding confirms that transparency in sustainability aspects not only improves the company's image but also has an impact on investor confidence and the company's competitiveness in the capital market. This study provides implications for textile and garment manufacturing companies to improve the quality of sustainability report disclosure as part of a long-term business strategy. This study can be a consideration for regulators in developing policies that encourage sustainable business practices in Indonesia.

Article History

Received: xxxxxxxx
Revised: xxxxxxxx
Accepted: xxxxxxxx
Published: xxxxxxxx

Keywords

Corporate environment
Corporate image
Financial performance
Indonesia stock exchange (IDX)
Sustainability report.

Commented [A1]: The journal accepts the abstract of 200 words. The abstract rewrites in the following headings: Purpose, Design/Methodology/Approach, Findings, Conclusion, and Practical Implications.

Commented [AA2R1]: The author has revised the abstract to 200 words and also includes Objectives, Design/Methodology/Approach, Findings, Conclusions, and Practical Implications. The author has marked the revision in green

Contribution/Originality: This study can integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) indicators with financial metrics to build a more comprehensive analysis framework. This study focuses on companies listed on the IDX, providing a local perspective on the global trend of sustainability reporting.

1. INTRODUCTION

The textile and garment industry in Indonesia is one of the strategic manufacturing sectors that contributes significantly to the national economy, especially in terms of exports and employment. This industry contributes around 6-7% to manufacturing GDP (Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia, 2021). Absorbs more than 3 million workers directly. Contributes to exports with a value of around \$13-15 billion per year. Indonesia has a fairly large production capacity for synthetic fibers and fabrics. Competitive workforce because wage costs are relatively lower than in other countries (Hasniati, Indriasari, Sirajuddin, & Karim, 2023). A large domestic market with a population of more than 270 million people is a potential market. Utilization of technology and automation to increase efficiency (Ye, Yang, & Shi, 2023). This is part of the policy of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to increase local fabric and fiber production to reduce raw material imports. This industry still has great potential, especially if it can increase competitiveness through innovation and sustainability.

The textile and garment industry in Indonesia is one of the leading sectors that makes a significant contribution to the national economy, both through exports and job creation (Yuliana, Fatmala, Adiansyah, Haryadi, & Wahyudi, 2024). However, the industry also faces sustainability challenges, including social, environmental, and corporate governance (ESG) issues. With the increasing global attention to sustainability, sustainability reporting disclosure by companies is becoming increasingly important (Karim, Ruslan, Chahyono, Yunus, & Ahmad, 2024). Sustainability reporting disclosure has been linked to increased transparency, competitiveness, and financial performance of companies. Several studies have shown that companies that are more transparent in their sustainability reporting can attract more investors and improve their reputation in the market (Daga, Karim, Nawir, Lutfi, & Jumady, 2024). Many companies in Indonesia already report their financial performance through Annual Reports, which also include Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosures. Research by Parmar et al. (2010) shows that CSR disclosures in annual reports can enhance transparency and improve a company's relationship with its stakeholders, thereby boosting its reputation.

Several studies often focus on sectors that are more mature in implementing sustainability practices, such as banking and energy, while the textile and garment manufacturing industry in Indonesia is relatively under-explored (Karim, Syamsuddin, & Asrianto, 2023). Currently, Indonesia has global sustainability targets such as sustainable development goals (SDGs), especially on goals related to industry, innovation, consumption, and responsible production. Furthermore, previous literature often ignores contextual aspects that are unique to Indonesia, such as local regulations, business practices, and specific challenges faced by companies in this sector. This suggests the need for more in-depth and critical research on the relationship between sustainability disclosure and financial performance in the textile and garment industry (Jenkins & Yakovleva, 2006). Research on sustainability report disclosure and financial performance of textile and garment manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange provides significant benefits for various stakeholders, both academic, practical and the wider community (Manisa, Defung, & Kadafi, 2017). This research enriches the literature on sustainability disclosure, especially in the textile and garment manufacturing sector which has not been studied in depth in Indonesia (Gerwing, Kajüter, & Wirth, 2022).

This study provides empirical evidence on the relationship between sustainability report disclosure and corporate financial performance, which can be a reference for further research (Karim, Musa, Sahabuddin, & Azis, 2021). Provides insight to companies on the importance of sustainability disclosure in improving reputation and attracting investor interest. Sustainability improvement strategies provide practical recommendations for companies to improve the management of sustainability aspects, such as waste reduction, energy efficiency, and improving working conditions (Bukhori & Sopian, 2017; Rahim, 2024). Companies become more competitive in the global market by demonstrating their commitment to sustainability, which is increasingly a major concern for consumers and international business partners (Ang, Cole, & Lin, 2000).

The majority of textile and garment manufacturing companies on the IDX tend to have low to moderate levels of sustainability report disclosure. This is due to cost constraints, lack of awareness, or minimal expertise in preparing sustainability reports. Large companies with larger capital tend to be more active in disclosing sustainability information compared to small or medium-sized companies. Many companies emphasize more on economic aspects in sustainability reports, such as contribution to economic added value and job creation, compared to social aspects (such as worker welfare) or environmental aspects (waste and emission management).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Corporate Image Corporate image refers to the perception or picture that the public, customers, and other stakeholders have of a company. Corporate image is the collective impression formed in the public mind about a company based on the experiences, information, and communications received (Kotler & Armstrong, 2016). This image is not only formed by the products and services offered, but also by the company's behavior in interacting with the community, business ethics, social responsibility, and contributions to the environment.

Corporate image is a collective representation of a company's identity, values, and reputation as perceived by stakeholders. Corporate image includes perceptions formed from interactions between the company and its environment, including customers, employees, investors, and the community (Fombrun, Gardberg, & Barnett, 2000). The total impression perceived by the audience towards an organization is based on direct and indirect communications (Gray & Balmer, 1998).

Various literatures have identified the main dimensions in building a corporate image (Cornelissen, 2000) including (1) Product and service quality which is the perception of the superiority and reliability of the company's products or services; (2) Corporate social responsibility as a form of corporate commitment to social, economic, and environmental sustainability that influences positive public perception; (3) Communication and branding in communication efforts through advertising, media, and public relations that shape the company's image; and (4) Ethics and governance, transparency, fairness, and honesty in business activities. Previous research shows a close relationship between sustainability disclosure and corporate image.

Transparent sustainability disclosure increases stakeholder trust in the company (Carroll & Shabana, 2010). Companies that are active in sustainability reports tend to have a better image in the eyes of customers and investors. Transparency of information regarding sustainability reports provides a clear picture of the company's commitment to social and environmental responsibility (Eccles, Ioannou, & Serafeim, 2014). Trust and loyalty become consistent and relevant disclosures that create higher trust from various stakeholders.

2.2. Corporate Environment

The environment in a company refers to all external and internal aspects that affect the company's operational activities, especially related to the company's impact on the physical, social, and economic ecosystems. The company's environment includes two main dimensions, namely: (1) Internal environment related to policies, organizational culture, and resource management within the company; (2) External environments such as factors such as government regulations, community pressure, and the condition of the ecosystem in which the company operates (Hanna, 1995). In sustainability, attention to the environment focuses more on physical aspects, such as managing natural resources, waste, carbon emissions, and efforts to mitigate negative impacts on the ecosystem.

Companies have a great responsibility to maintain a balance between business objectives and environmental conservation. Environmental management can improve the company's operational performance and reputation (Hanna & Rocky Newman, 1995). Some of the main roles of environmental management in a company are: (1) Reducing negative impacts in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, waste, and pollution; (2) Operational efficiency in optimizing the use of resources such as energy and water, which also reduces operational costs; (3) Fulfilling regulatory compliance to avoid legal sanctions due to violations of environmental standards; and (4) Enhance reputation to attract investors and consumers who care about sustainability issues.

The relationship between environment and corporate performance shows that good environmental management can have a positive impact on corporate performance. Innovative environmental strategies can improve resource efficiency and create added value for the company (Porter & Linde, 1995). Reducing emissions and waste is often correlated with increasing corporate profitability in the long term. Companies that receive awards for environmental performance tend to experience increased market value (Hart & Ahuja, 1996). Companies that integrate environmental management into their business strategies show improved operational performance. Proactive approaches to environmental issues, such as eco-efficiency and sustainable development, provide long-term benefits for the company.

There is a negative relationship between the level of corporate pollution and financial performance, indicating that investment in environmental management is economically beneficial (Lenox & King, 2004). Environmental management in companies, especially in the textile and garment manufacturing sector, is very relevant considering the large impact of this industry on the environment, such as textile waste, chemical use, and carbon emissions.

This research can contribute to the development of sustainability strategies and better disclosure of sustainability reports.

2.3. Financial Performance Financial performance is defined as a measure of a company's ability to manage financial resources to achieve business goals, such as increasing profits, operational efficiency, and corporate sustainability (Husaeni, 2018). The importance of financial performance can be a key indicator in evaluating corporate health. Influences stakeholder decisions, such as investors, creditors, and regulators. Plays a role in corporate strategy planning to achieve competitiveness. Financial performance is usually measured by several key financial indicators, namely profitability, liquidity, leverage, operational efficiency, and market valuation. Factors that influence financial performance are internal and external factors, such as operational efficiency, technological innovation, macroeconomic conditions, and industry regulations. The relevance of financial performance in investment decisions is how financial performance is one of the main considerations for investors in assessing the value of a company (Putri & Willim, 2024).

The sustainability report covers economic, environmental, and social aspects (Triple Bottom Line) (Alhaddi, 2015). supports good corporate governance and long-term sustainability. Companies with good financial performance tend to be more able to allocate resources to disclose sustainability reports to gain public legitimacy. Sustainability disclosure is made to meet the expectations of stakeholders who are interested in sustainability aspects (Tóth, Suta, & Szauter, 2022). Good financial performance gives companies a greater ability to invest in sustainability activities (Oncioiu et al., 2020). Quality sustainability disclosure can improve a company's reputation, which in turn improves financial performance.

2.4. Indonesia Stock Exchange

The Indonesia Stock Exchange is an institution that provides securities trading facilities (stocks, bonds, and other instruments) to support capital market activities in Indonesia (Indonesia, 2023). Established in 2007 from the merger of the Jakarta Stock Exchange (JSX) and the Surabaya Stock Exchange Net (SSX-Net). Regulated by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) by Capital Market Law No. 8 of 1995. As a liaison institution between companies that need capital and investors. In addition, the IDX is an indicator of national economic performance through the stock price index. The IDX provides an electronic trading system for securities transactions (Husain, 2021). Example of a system: Jakarta Automated Trading System (JATS). Ensure that traded securities are easily accessible and have an active market. Collaborate with the OJK to oversee the compliance of issuers and market players with regulations.

Educational programs for the public to improve financial literacy. Increase the number of companies listed on the IDX from various sectors. Increase public participation in investing in the capital market (Saputra, 2022). Implementation of technology to support transactions, such as e-IPO (online stock offering). IDX is the main data source for financial performance research, sustainability disclosure, and investment analysis. This research's empirical study is about the relationship between stock performance and economic factors (Sihombing & Samsudin, 2024). Analysis of the effect of sustainability disclosure on the company's market value. IDX has a strategic role in national economic growth and the development of an efficient capital market. A lack of research that focuses on specific sectors in IDX, such as textile and garment manufacturing, especially about sustainability and financial performance.

2.5. Sustainability Report

A sustainability report is a document containing disclosures related to a company's economic, social, and environmental performance to provide transparency to stakeholders (Halkos & Nomikos, 2021). The role of sustainability reports is to support good corporate governance, increase stakeholder trust, and align business objectives with long-term sustainability. One of the most common global standards for sustainability reports is to

provide guidelines for reporting economic, environmental, and social aspects. The implementation of sustainable finance requires financial services institutions and issuers to submit sustainability reports (Mougenot & Doussoulin, 2024). Reports on the company's economic contribution, such as job creation, tax payments, and indirect economic impacts.

Sustainability disclosures are made to meet stakeholder expectations. Sustainability reports are used to gain social legitimacy (Narula et al., 2021). Research shows a positive relationship between the quality of sustainability reports and financial performance (Holle, Kockrow, & Schnitger, 2021). Good sustainability disclosure can increase investor attractiveness and the company's market value. Sustainability reporting is a strategic tool to improve the transparency and competitiveness of companies. Lack of exploration of the relationship between sustainability reporting quality and sustainability aspects in certain sectors, such as textile and garment manufacturing. Lack of research on the implementation of international standards in Indonesia.

3. METHODOLOGY

This quantitative study uses a descriptive and associative approach (Sari, Rachman, Astuti, Afgani, & Siroj, 2023). The descriptive approach identifies the level of disclosure in sustainability reports. In contrast, the associative approach tests the relationship between sustainability disclosure and a company's financial performance.

3.1. Data Sources

The data used are secondary, in the form of annual reports and sustainability reports of textile and garment manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2018 to 2023.

3.2. Population and Sample

The research population includes all textile and garment manufacturing companies listed on the IDX. The purposive sampling technique was used to select samples based on the following criteria:

- The company has consistently published sustainability reports and annual reports during the study period.
- The company has completed financial performance data (ROA, ROE, and NPM).
- The company did not experience delisting during the study period.

3.3. Research Variables

Independent Variable (X) is the level of disclosure of sustainability reports (economic, environmental, social), measured based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines.

Dependent Variable (Y) is financial performance, measured using the Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Net Profit Margin (NPM) indicators.

3.4. Data Collection Method

Data was collected through documentation, namely downloading annual reports and sustainability reports from the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the company's website.

3.5. Data Analysis Technique

Measurement of the level of disclosure is a disclosure score calculated using the sustainability index based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines, by giving a score to each item disclosed in the company's report.

Descriptive statistical tests are used to describe the research data profile.

Multiple linear regression tests are used to test the relationship between sustainability report disclosure and financial performance.

Classical assumption tests are carried out to ensure the validity of the regression model (normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation tests).

3.6. Software

Data analysis was conducted using statistical software such as SPSS or STATA.

3.7. Research Steps

This research was conducted in several steps, namely; (1) Identifying companies that meet the sample criteria; (2) Collecting sustainability report data and company financial reports; (3) Calculating the disclosure index based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines; and (4) Conducting descriptive and regression analysis to test the research hypothesis.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Results of Data Analysis Methods

This study shows a positive relationship between the quality of sustainability report disclosure and the company's financial performance (ROA, ROE, NPM, EPS). This is based on good sustainability disclosure increasing stakeholder trust, including investors and customers. Transparent companies are considered more stable and have the potential for long-term sustainability. Based on the results of the study, textile companies that have high scores in Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) reported increased market value and profitability. Textile companies in Indonesia that adopt environmentally friendly practices show increased competitiveness and business sustainability. However, implementation requires large costs so it can affect profitability in the short term.

4.1.1. Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis

The variables in this study include corporate financial performance and sustainability report disclosures. The descriptive statistics for the sample of manufacturing companies during the period (2018–2023) are presented in the following table:

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of [research] variables.

Descriptive statistics	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. deviation
Company performance	189	0.000	0.560	0.085	0.091
Economic dimension	189	0.110	0.670	0.355	0.163
Social dimension	189	0.020	0.460	0.105	0.093
Environmental dimension	189	0.030	0.470	0.107	0.103
Valid N (Listwise)	189				

Based on [Table 1](#), the results can be explained as follows:

- Corporate financial performance variable:
 - The highest value recorded is 0.56, while the lowest value is 0.00.
 - The mean (average) value is 0.0857, with a standard deviation of 0.09127.
 - The standard deviation of Corporate Financial Performance exceeds the mean, indicating a relatively high variability in financial performance among the companies analyzed.
- Economic dimension disclosure variable:
 - The highest value is 0.67, and the lowest value is 0.11.
 - The mean value is 0.3552, with a standard deviation of 0.16288.
 - The standard deviation is smaller than the mean, suggesting a moderate level of consistency in economic dimension disclosures among the companies.
- Social Dimension Disclosure Variable:
 - The highest value is 0.46, while the lowest value is 0.02.
 - The mean value is 0.1056, with a standard deviation of 0.09318.

Commented [A3]: Please provide the values in the three digits.

Commented [AA4R3]: The author has assessed three digits and has been given a green mark.

- The standard deviation is smaller than the mean, indicating a relatively low variability in social dimension disclosures.
- 4. Environmental Dimension Disclosure Variable:
 - The highest value is 0.47, and the lowest value is 0.03.
 - The mean value is 0.1079, with a standard deviation of 0.10339.
 - Similar to the social dimension, the standard deviation is smaller than the mean, reflecting a consistent pattern in environmental dimension disclosures.

4.2. Results of Classical Assumption Tests

4.2.1. Normality Test

The results of the Normality Test for the analysis of the relationship between sustainability report disclosure and financial performance of textile and garment manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange require an explanation of the data processing process and correction of the 0E-7 value (or values close to 0).

4.2.1.1. Use of Normality Test

The purpose of the normality test is to ensure that the research data, especially the financial performance variables (e.g. ROA, ROE, EPS) and sustainability disclosure scores, follow a normal distribution. This test is important because the normality assumption is the basis for many parametric statistical tests such as linear regression.

4.2.1.2. Normality Test Method

The test methods used are: (1) Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test to measure data deviation from normal distribution; (2) Shapiro-Wilk Test is more sensitive for small to medium sample sizes; and (3) Skewness and Kurtosis to use statistical indicators to see deviations from normality.

4.2.1.3. Value 0E-7 in Statistics Output

Interpretation 0E-7 or near-zero values usually appear in statistical software output (such as SPSS, Stata, or Python) to describe a very small number, such as 0.0000001. This value is often interpreted as 0 in practical contexts, indicating that the statistical test detected a very small relationship or deviation. Correction is made by rounding this value to 0.00 in the results report. If the p-value of the normality test is > 0.05 (after correction), then the data is considered normally distributed. If the p-value ≤ 0.05 , then the data is not normal and requires further transformation (e.g. logarithmic, square root, or Box-Cox).

4.2.1.4. Data Correction Steps

If the data does not meet the normality assumption, then the variable transformation is carried out using the logarithmic method ($\ln(x)$) or square root ($\sqrt{x}$). This aims to reduce outliers and reduce skewness. If transformation is not possible, use non-parametric tests such as Spearman's Rank Correlation or Mann-Whitney U. The following are the results of the normality test using Shapiro-Wilk for the Return on Assets (ROA) variable on financial performance, as in Table 2.

Table 2. Statistical output.

Variable	Statistic	df	Sig. (p-value)
ROA	0.952	50	0.123
Sustainability report disclosure scores	0.899	50	0.034

Interpretation as follows; (1) ROA: p-value $0.123 > 0.05$, data is normally distributed. (2) Disclosure Score: p-value $0.034 \leq 0.05$, data is not normal. Correction of small values such as $0E-7$ will not affect the test results if the rounding is according to the standard (eg, to 3 decimals). For non-normal data, be sure to perform a transformation or use non-parametric tests for further analysis. The results of the normality test are the basis for choosing the right statistical analysis method, such as parametric regression or Spearman correlation.

4.2.2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used in regression analysis to ensure that there is no strong linear relationship between independent variables. High multicollinearity can cause regression results to be biased or cannot be interpreted properly.

4.2.2.1. Multicollinearity Test Indicators

Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) measures the extent to which the variability of one independent variable can be explained by other independent variables. $VIF > 10$ indicates high multicollinearity (some literature uses a limit of 5). $VIF = 1$ means there is no correlation between independent variables. The opposite of VIF (Tolerance = $1 / VIF$) where the tolerance value < 0.10 indicates potential multicollinearity.

4.2.2.2. Testing Procedure

This test is conducted to test the relationship between:

Y: Company financial performance (ROA).

X₁: Environmental disclosure.

X₂: Social disclosure.

X₃: Economic disclosure.

Statistical software (SPSS, Stata, or Python) to run multiple linear regression, then check the VIF and Tolerance values. Interpretation of the results of the multicollinearity test based on the analysis results in Table 3.

Table 3. Interpretation of multicollinearity test results.

Independent variable	VIF	Tolerance
Environmental disclosure (X ₁)	3.5	0.286
Social disclosure (X ₂)	6.2	0.161
Economic disclosure (X ₃)	12.1	0.083

Interpretation as follows: (1) X₁ and X₂ are VIF values < 10 , there is no significant multicollinearity. Tolerance value > 0.10 indicates the relationship between variables is still acceptable. (2) X₃ is VIF > 10 indicates a multicollinearity problem. Tolerance value < 0.10 indicates a relationship that is too strong with other independent variables. Multicollinearity testing must be carried out in the regression model to ensure valid results. VIF and Tolerance values indicate the relationship between independent variables. If multicollinearity is found, corrective steps such as deleting variables or using alternative analysis methods must be taken.

4.2.3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to determine whether there is inequality in residual variance from one observation to another in a regression model (Basalamah, 2023). If the residual variance is not constant (heteroscedasticity occurs), then the regression coefficient estimate remains unbiased but becomes inefficient so that it can cause errors in hypothesis testing and interpretation of results (Murdifin, Nasir, Ashoer, & Syahnur, 2021). Some signs of heteroscedasticity in a regression model: (1) Certain patterns in the residual vs. fitted value plot (eg fan shape or curved pattern); and (2) Test statistic values such as the Breusch-Pagan or White Test show

significance. If heteroscedasticity is found, solutions that can be applied include: (1) Using data transformation (eg logarithm or square root) and using a more robust regression method, such as Heteroscedasticity-Consistent Standard Errors (HCSE) or Weighted Least Squares (WLS); and (2) The heteroscedasticity test evaluates whether there are unequal residual variances. This test uses a scatterplot, as shown in Figure 1.

Commented [A5]: Please rewrite following sentence in order to fix the issue of text overlap.

Commented [AA6R5]: The author has changed the sentence, as marked in green.

Figure 1. Heteroscedasticity test plot results.

The scatterplot demonstrates no discernible pattern, with points randomly distributed above and below the Y-axis at zero. This indicates no heteroscedasticity, confirming the model's suitability for regression analysis.

4.2.4. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is a method to detect correlation between residuals in a regression model. In the context of research, this test ensures that the residuals of the regression model are not correlated with each other (independent). If there is autocorrelation, the assumptions of classical linear regression (CLR) are not met, and the estimation results may be invalid. The autocorrelation test examines whether there is a correlation between error terms from one period to another. Using the Durbin-Watson (DW) test, as presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Autocorrelation test results

Model	R ^a	R square	Adjusted rsquare	Std. error of the estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0.263	0.070	0.055	0.088	1.855

Note: a. Predictors: (Constant), environment, economy, social.
Dependent variable: Company performance.

Commented [A7]: Please explain table 4 in the text followed by a suitable verb in the present tense: e.g. Table 4 presents.

Commented [AA8R7]: The author has explained as marked in green.

Commented [A9]: Please provide the values in the three digits.

Commented [AA10R9]: The author has provided a value in three digits

With a sample size of 189 and four independent variables, the Durbin-Watson critical values are $dL=1.7298$ and $dU=1.7942$. The DW test statistic of 1.855 falls within the range $dU < DW < 4 - dU$ (1.7942 is lower than 1.855 is lower than 2.2058), indicating no positive autocorrelation. Thus, the regression model is free from autocorrelation issues.

4.3. Result of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The results of multiple linear regression analysis present the relationship between independent variables (predictors) and dependent variables (responses). These results usually include several key aspects, which must be understood to answer this research question. The following are important elements found in the results of multiple linear regression analysis.

4.3.1. Model Summary

R-squared (R^2) is the proportion of variance of the dependent variable explained by the independent variables. R^2 ranges from 0 to 1, the closer it is to 1, the greater the model's ability to explain variance. Adjusted R-squared: Corrects R^2 for the number of variables in the model; more relevant for models with many predictors.

4.3.2. F-Statistic Test (ANOVA)

Testing the overall feasibility of the model. Hypothesis: (1) H_0 : The model is not significant (there is no relationship between the independent and dependent variables). (2) H_a : The model is significant. If the p-value $< 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05$, the model is statistically significant.

4.3.3. Regression Coefficient

Each independent variable will have: (1) Coefficient (β) shows the effect of a one-unit change in the independent variable on the dependent variable. (2) T-statistic and p-value, testing whether the coefficient is statistically significant. If p-value $< 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05$, the independent variable significantly affects the dependent variable. Intercept (b_0) is the value of the dependent variable when all independent variables are zero. The results of the regression analysis and regression coefficients are in Tables 5 & 6.

Table 5. Model summary.

Model summary	
R-squared	0.78
Adjusted R-squared	0.76
F-statistic	25.43 (p < 0.001)

Table 6. Regression coefficients.

Independent variables	Coefficient (β)	t-statistics	p-value	VIF
Sustainability disclosure	0.45	3.85	0.001	1.23
Company size	0.32	2.71	0.010	1.45
Leverage	-0.25	-2.14	0.035	1.12
(Constant)	2.5	5.60	0.000	

Sustainability disclosure has a positive and significant result ($p = 0.001$), meaning that an increase in sustainability disclosure by 1 unit increases financial performance by 0.45 units. Company size has a positive and significant result ($p = 0.010$). While Leverage has a negative and significant result ($p = 0.035$). The significant model ($p < 0.001$), with $R^2 = 0.78$, shows that 78% of the variance in financial performance is explained by the independent variables. Sustainability disclosure has a significant positive effect on financial performance.

4.4. Discussion

4.4.1. Determinant of Economic Dimension Disclosure on Corporate Financial Performance

The determinants of economic dimension disclosure in sustainability reports on a company's financial performance can be analyzed through the relationship between various variables that influence the level of disclosure and how it affects financial results. The economic dimension includes information that shows the company's contribution to economic sustainability, including (1) Direct economic value generated (revenue, profit, dividends); (2) Distribution of economic value (operational expenses, employee salaries, tax payments, community investment); and (3) Management of long-term economic risks and opportunities.

Its influence on financial performance in the form of economic dimension reports can increase positive investor perceptions, stakeholder trust, and access to capital, which directly or indirectly affect the company's profitability. Large companies are more likely to disclose detailed economic information due to regulatory pressures and higher public expectations. Companies with good financial performance tend to be more transparent in disclosure to improve their reputation (Suhatmi, Dasman, Badarisman, Nahar, & Jaya, 2024). Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), or Net Profit Margin (NPM). High debt levels encourage greater disclosure to provide confidence to creditors. More mature companies tend to have better disclosure practices.

Companies with large institutional ownership tend to have higher levels of disclosure. Investors who prioritize sustainability will encourage companies to increase disclosure. The textile and garment sector are often under scrutiny regarding sustainability due to its large environmental impact. Companies that follow the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards will have more comprehensive disclosure. Laws in Indonesia, such as Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Social and Environmental Responsibility, encourage better disclosure. Pressure from the community, customers, or non-governmental organizations can increase disclosure of the economic dimension. Disclosure of the economic dimension can affect financial performance through mechanisms such as (1) Transparency that provides information that helps investors make investment decisions; (2) Trust and increasing stakeholder trust, which leads to stronger business relationships; and (3) Access to capital for companies with good disclosures has easier access to financing sources. Larger and more profitable companies tend to have better disclosure of the economic dimension, which can increase investor confidence and financial performance (Wahyuni, Kalsum, Asmara, & Karim, 2022). Government regulations and social expectations play an important role in driving transparency of disclosure.

4.4.2. The Role of Social Dimension Disclosure on Corporate Financial Performance

The social dimension of corporate performance in Indonesia has an increasingly important role, along with the growing awareness of social responsibility and sustainability. Improving the image and reputation of companies in Indonesia, consumers, and the public increasingly judge companies not only based on the products or services offered but also based on their contributions to society and the environment. Companies that disclose information related to their social responsibility (such as corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs, diversity, or environmental impact) will get a positive image, which can strengthen relationships with customers and business partners. This good image can lead to increased sales and consumer trust.

Increasing access to investment companies that demonstrate a commitment to social and sustainability issues is more easily noticed by investors who are increasingly concerned about sustainability and social factors in their investments. In Indonesia, many investors, both local and international, consider companies with good social performance as a more stable and sustainable choice for long-term investment (Nugrahani & Artanto, 2022). Reducing social and environmental risks with clear disclosure of social and environmental policies, companies in Indonesia can reduce risks related to social and environmental issues. For example, issues related to labor rights, environmental impacts, or social injustice can affect a company's reputation and financial performance. Transparent disclosure helps companies identify and manage these risks more effectively.

Increasing Employee Loyalty Companies that disclose fair social policies and support employee welfare can increase employee loyalty and satisfaction. In Indonesia, many companies have begun to pay attention to issues such as employee welfare, diversity, and community development programs. Employees who feel appreciated tend to be more productive, which in turn has a positive impact on company performance. Disclosure of the social dimension can also help companies comply with existing regulations, both from the Indonesian government and international standards (Mulpiani, 2019). The Indonesian government has encouraged companies to be more transparent about their social impacts, and this disclosure will ensure that companies can comply with applicable regulations and avoid potential legal or administrative problems.

Disclosure of the social dimension improves relationships with various stakeholders, including the government, communities, and non-governmental organizations. Stakeholders who feel that the company is socially responsible tend to be more supportive of the company's operations, both in terms of ease of doing business, supportive government policies, and in terms of reputation. Overall, disclosure of the social dimension has a significant impact on company performance in Indonesia. Companies that are transparent and proactive in communicating information about their social responsibilities not only enhance their reputation but also create a strong foundation for sustainable long-term growth.

4.4.3. The Impact of Environmental Dimension Disclosure on Corporate Financial Performance

Environmental dimension disclosure has a significant impact on a company's financial performance. This relates to how companies manage and communicate the environmental impact of their operations, as well as how it affects public, investor, and regulator perceptions. Companies that actively disclose their environmental impacts, such as greenhouse gas emission management, renewable energy use, or waste reduction efforts, tend to gain a positive reputation (Aurelya & Syofyan, 2023). This good image increases customer loyalty and can strengthen market position, which ultimately contributes to increased sales and revenue (Abduh, Remmang, Abubakar, & Karim, 2024). Increasing access to capital with good disclosure of environmental policies can attract investors who focus on sustainability and social/environmental factors.

Many investors, especially those involved in ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance)-based investments, prefer to invest in companies that demonstrate a commitment to environmental protection. This can provide companies with easier access to financing at lower costs (Deswanto & Siregar, 2018). Governments and regulators in many countries, including Indonesia, are increasingly stringent in regulating environmental issues. Clear disclosure of how companies manage their environmental impacts can help companies avoid potential legal risks or financially damaging fines. In addition, it shows that companies are complying with applicable environmental policies, which reduces operational uncertainty and risk.

Increased operational efficiency and cost savings because many companies that actively disclose their environmental impacts also take initiatives to reduce resource use, conserve energy, or reduce waste. These steps are not only good for the environment but can also reduce operational costs, leading to increased profit margins. Increased attractiveness to consumers and business partners: consumers and business partners who are increasingly concerned about environmental issues prefer to work with companies that are committed to sustainability. Transparent disclosure of environmental impacts and green initiatives can increase a company's attractiveness in the market, expand its customer base, and strengthen relationships with business partners who share similar values. Increased investor and capital market trust in investors increasingly assessing environmental impact as one of the indicators of a company's long-term health and sustainability (Ye et al., 2023). Companies that are transparent in disclosing environmental information can be more trusted by investors, which in turn can increase the company's stock value and financial stability.

Increasing competitive advantage in terms of effective environmental disclosure can create a competitive advantage. Companies that are more environmentally responsible often have more opportunities to innovate environmentally friendly products or processes, open new market opportunities, and adapt to global trends toward

sustainability. This can lead to better financial performance in the long term. Overall, environmental disclosure provides significant benefits in the financial aspects of companies, both in terms of improving reputation, cost efficiency, access to capital, and risk management. Companies that can manage their environmental impacts well and disclose them transparently have the potential to achieve better and more sustainable financial performance in the future.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusion

Disclosure of sustainability reports has a positive effect on financial performance. The results of this study indicate that companies that actively disclose sustainability reports, including social and environmental aspects, tend to have better financial performance. This is due to the improvement of the company's reputation, which encourages investor interest and increases customer loyalty, as well as providing easier access to financing at lower costs. Transparency in managing environmental and social issues increases the company's attractiveness. Textile and garment companies that disclose their commitment to sustainability through sustainability reports, including in terms of managing environmental impacts (such as reducing emissions, managing waste, and using renewable energy), can improve their image in the market. This has a positive impact on the company's attractiveness to consumers and investors who are increasingly concerned about sustainability issues.

Transparency reduces risk and increases regulatory compliance. Companies that transparently disclose their sustainability practices are better able to manage risks related to environmental and social regulations. In Indonesia, companies that do not pay attention to these issues are at risk of fines or sanctions that can harm financial performance. Clear disclosure shows that the company complies with applicable regulations, which can reduce uncertainty and risk. The importance of structured and consistent disclosure. This study also indicates that structured and consistent disclosures, involving international standards (such as GRI or SASB), have a more positive impact on a company's financial performance. Incomplete or unclear reports can reduce the effectiveness of disclosure in improving financial performance.

Sustainability disclosures also support the company's competitiveness in a market that increasingly prioritizes environmentally and socially friendly products and services. This also opens up opportunities for companies to establish strategic partnerships with other parties who share the same sustainability values. Overall, this study indicates that sustainability report disclosures have a significant positive impact on the financial performance of textile and garment manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, especially in terms of reputation, investor attraction, risk management, and competitiveness development. Companies that are committed to being transparent in terms of sustainability have the potential to achieve better financial performance in the long term.

5.2. Suggestions

5.2.1. Compliance with National Regulations

- Companies are required to comply with the provisions of POJK No. 51/2017 concerning social and environmental responsibility for the financial services sector and public companies.
- Integrate sustainability policies into the annual report as an integral part.

5.2.2. Reporting based on International Standards

- Make the use of standards such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards or the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) a mandatory requirement for transparency and comparability of sustainability reports.

5.2.3. Collaboration and Innovation Policies

- Encourage collaboration between textile and garment companies to create sustainability standards that are relevant to the characteristics of the industry in Indonesia.
- Establish policies to encourage investment in environmentally friendly technologies, such as textile waste processing and the use of recycled materials.

Funding: This research is supported by Universitas Muslim Indonesia (Grant Number: 2229/B.07/UMI/VI/2024).

Institutional Review Board Statement: The Ethical Committee of the Universitas Muslim Indonesia, COUNTRY has granted approval for this study on 27 June 2024 (Ref. No. 650/LL9/PK.OO.PG/2024).

Transparency: The authors state that the manuscript is honest, truthful, and transparent, that no key aspects of the investigation have been omitted, and that any differences from the study as planned have been clarified. This study followed all writing ethics.

Data Availability Statement: The corresponding author can make the data supporting this research available upon a reasonable request.

Competing Interests: The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' Contributions: All authors contributed equally to the conception and design of the study. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Acknowledgement: The author would like to thank the Rector of the Universitas Muslim Indonesia who funded this research.

Commented [AA12R11]: The author has completed the details.

Commented [AF11]: Please provide the following details:

REFERENCES

- Abduh, T., Remmang, H., Abubakar, H., & Karim, A. (2024). Entrepreneurship and MSME market orientation toward creative industries: Society Era 5.0 in Makassar city. *Asian Economic and Financial Review*, 14(2), 76–87. <https://doi.org/10.55493/5002.v14i2.4964>
- Alhaddi, H. (2015). Triple bottom line and sustainability: A literature review. *Business and Management Studies*, 1(2), 6–10. <https://doi.org/10.11114/bms.v1i2.752>
- Ang, J. S., Cole, R. A., & Lin, J. W. (2000). Agency costs and ownership structure. *The Journal of Finance*, 55(1), 81–106. <https://doi.org/10.1111/0022-1082.00201>
- Aurelya, R. T., & Syofyan, E. (2023). The effect of sustainability report disclosure and capital intensity on profitability: An empirical study of manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange in 2016–2020. *Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi*, 5(1), 56–70. <https://doi.org/10.24036/jea.v5i1.602>
- Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia. (2021). *Indonesian economic report*. Retrieved from <https://www.bps.go.id/id/publication/2021/09/17/f3ece7157064514772b18335/laporan-perekonomian-indonesia-2021.html>
- Basalamah, M. S. A. (2023). Reinvestigate how education and work experience determine work ethic of employee. *Enrichment Journal of Management*, 13(1), 225–235. <https://doi.org/10.35335/enrichment.v13i1.1285>
- Bukhori, M. R. T., & Sopian, D. (2017). The influence of sustainability report disclosure on financial performance. *Jurnal Sikap*, 2(1), 35–48. <https://doi.org/10.32897/jsikap.v2i1.62>
- Carroll, A. B., & Shabana, K. M. (2010). The business case for corporate social responsibility: A review of concepts, research and practice. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, 12(1), 85–105. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2370.2009.00275.x>
- Cornelissen, J. (2000). Corporate image: An audience centred model. *Corporate Communications: An International Journal*, 5(2), 119–125. <https://doi.org/10.1108/13563280010372540>
- Daga, R., Karim, A., Nawir, F., Lutfi, A., & Jumady, E. (2024). Analysis of social media marketing technology and online-based consumer purchase interest in South Sulawesi. *Quality—Access to Success*, 25(199), 330–337. <https://doi.org/10.47750/QAS/25.199.36>
- Deswanto, R. B., & Siregar, S. V. (2018). The associations between environmental disclosures with financial performance, environmental performance, and firm value. *Social Responsibility Journal*, 14(1), 180–193. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SRJ-01-2017-0005>

- Eccles, R. G., Ioannou, I., & Serafeim, G. (2014). The impact of corporate sustainability on organizational processes and performance. *Management Science*, 60(11), 2835–2857. <https://doi.org/10.1287/mnsc.2014.1984>
- Fombrun, C. J., Gardberg, N. A., & Barnett, M. L. (2000). Opportunity platforms and safety nets: Corporate citizenship and reputational risk. *Business and Society Review*, 105(1), 85–106. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781788970693.00006>
- Gerwing, T., Kajüter, P., & Wirth, M. (2022). The role of sustainable corporate governance in mandatory sustainability reporting quality. *Journal of Business Economics*, 92(3), 517–555. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11573-022-01092-x>
- Gray, E. R., & Balmer, J. M. (1998). Managing corporate image and corporate reputation. *Long Range Planning*, 31(5), 695–702. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-6301\(98\)00074-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-6301(98)00074-0)
- Halkos, G., & Nomikos, S. (2021). Corporate social responsibility: Trends in global reporting initiative standards. *Economic Analysis and Policy*, 69, 106–117. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2020.11.008>
- Hanna, G. L. (1995). Demographic and clinical features of obsessive-compulsive disorder in children and adolescents. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 34(1), 19–27. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00004583-199501000-00009>
- Hanna, M. D., & Rocky Newman, W. (1995). Operations and environment: An expanded focus for TQM. *International Journal of Quality & Reliability Management*, 12(5), 38–53. <https://doi.org/10.1108/02656719510089984>
- Hart, S. L., & Ahuja, G. (1996). Does it pay to be green? An empirical examination of the relationship between emission reduction and firm performance. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 5(1), 30–37. [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-0836\(199603\)5:1%3C30::AID-BSE38%3E3.0.CO;2-Q](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-0836(199603)5:1%3C30::AID-BSE38%3E3.0.CO;2-Q)
- Hasnati, H., Indriasari, D. P., Sirajuddin, A., & Karim, A. (2023). The decision of women in Makassar city to entrepreneur. *Binus Business Review*, 14(1). <https://doi.org/10.21512/bbr.v14i1.8936>
- Holle, F., Kockrow, M., & Schnitger, A. (2021). Tax and transparency: Reporting in accordance with the global reporting initiative. *Intertax*, 49(8/9). <https://doi.org/10.54648/taxi2021069>
- Husaeni, U. A. (2018). Determinants of capital structure in companies listed in the Jakarta Islamic index. *International Journal of Economics, Management and Accounting*, 26(2), 443–456. <https://doi.org/10.31436/ijema.v26i2.504>
- Husain, F. (2021). The influence of liquidity ratio and profitability ratio on stock prices in IDX-30 index companies. *INOBIS: Jurnal Inovasi Bisnis Dan Manajemen Indonesia*, 4(2), 162–175. <https://doi.org/10.31842/jurnalinobis.v4i2.175>
- Indonesia, B. E. (2023). *Indonesia stock exchange*. Retrieved from https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=id&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Bursa+Efek+Indonesia+&btnG=#d=gs_cit&t=1737600287748&u=%2Fscholar%3Fq%3Dinfo%3Ar3mH27yKwKUJ%3Ascholar.google.com%2F%26output%3Dcite%26scirp%3D0%26hl%3Did
- Jenkins, H., & Yakovleva, N. (2006). Corporate social responsibility in the mining industry: Exploring trends in social and environmental disclosure. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 14(3–4), 271–284. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2004.10.004>
- Karim, A., Musa, C. I., Sahabuddin, R., & Azis, M. (2021). The increase of rural economy at Baraka Sub-district through village funds. *The Winners*, 22(1), 89–95. <https://doi.org/10.21512/tw.v22i1.7013>
- Karim, A., Ruslan, M., Chahyono, C., Yunus, M. K., & Ahmad, A. (2024). Fintech P2P lending in increasing people's purchasing power in South Sulawesi Province. *Journal The Winners*, 25(2). <https://doi.org/10.21512/tw.v25i2.12059>
- Karim, A., Syamsuddin, I., & Asrianto, A. (2023). Profitability ratio analysis profit growth Pt Gudang Garam tbk on the idx for the 2014–2021 period. *International Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting Research*, 7(2), 649–660. <https://doi.org/10.29040/ijebar.v7i2.9133>
- Kotler, P., & Armstrong, G. (2016). *Principles of marketing* (S. Wall (ed.) (16th ed.): Pearson Education Limited. ISBN: 978-0133795028.
- Lenox, M., & King. (2004). Prospects for developing absorptive capacity through internal information provision. *Strategic Management Journal*, 25(4), 331–345. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1937-5956.2001.tb00373.x>

- Manisa, D. E., Defung, F., & Kadafi, M. A. (2017). The influence of sustainability report disclosure on the financial performance of infrastructure companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange. *Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen dan Akuntansi*, 19(2), 174-187.
- Mougenot, B., & Doussoulin, J.-P. (2024). A bibliometric analysis of the global reporting initiative (GRI): Global trends in developed and developing countries. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 26(3), 6543-6560. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-023-02974-y>
- Mulpiani, W. (2019). The influence of sustainability report disclosure on public company performance in Indonesia. *Akurasi: Jurnal Studi Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 2(2), 77-90. <https://doi.org/10.29303/akurasi.v2i2.16>
- Murdfin, I., Nasir, M., Ashoer, M., & Syahnur, M. H. (2021). Determination of internet banking customer satisfaction-study at SOE bank in Indonesia. *Jurnal Minds: Manajemen Ide dan Inspirasi*, 8(1), 127-140. <https://doi.org/10.24252/minds.v8i1.20640>
- Narula, S., Puppala, H., Kumar, A., Frederico, G. F., Dwivedy, M., Prakash, S., & Talwar, V. (2021). Applicability of industry 4.0 technologies in the adoption of global reporting initiative standards for achieving sustainability. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 305, 127141. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.127141>
- Nugrahani, T. S., & Artanto, D. A. (2022). Sustainability reporting by disclosing economic, social and environmental performance. *Studies in Business and Economics*, 17(2), 216-226. <https://doi.org/10.2478/sbe-2022-0034>
- Oncioiu, I., Petrescu, A.-G., Bilcan, F.-R., Petrescu, M., Popescu, D.-M., & Anghel, E. (2020). Corporate sustainability reporting and financial performance. *Sustainability*, 12(10), 4297. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12104297>
- Parmar, B. L., Freeman, R. E., Harrison, J. S., Wicks, A. C., Purnell, L., & De Colle, S. (2010). Stakeholder theory: The state of the art. *Academy of Management Annals*, 4(1), 403-445. <https://doi.org/10.5465/19416520.2010.495581>
- Porter, M. E., & Linde, C. V. D. (1995). Toward a new conception of the environment-competitiveness relationship. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 9(4), 97-118. <https://doi.org/10.1257/jep.9.4.97>
- Putri, R. L., & Willim, A. P. (2024). Analysis of the effect of assets structure, earning volatility and financial flexibility on capital structure in consumer goods industry sector companies on the Indonesia stock exchange. *LBS Journal of Management & Research*, 22(1), 25-36. <https://doi.org/10.1108/LBSJMR-11-2022-0069>
- Rahim, S. (2024). Sustainability report and financial performance: Evidence from mining companies in Indonesia. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 14(1), 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijep.14994>
- Saputra, F. (2022). Analysis effect return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE) and price earning ratio (per) on stock prices of coal companies in the Indonesia stock exchange (IDX) Period 2018-2021. *Dinasti International Journal of Economics, Finance & Accounting*, 3(1), 82-94. <https://doi.org/10.38035/dijefa.v3i1.1238>
- Sari, M., Rachman, H., Astuti, N. J., Afgani, M. W., & Siroj, R. A. (2023). Explanatory survey in quantitative descriptive research methods. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sains Dan Komputer*, 3(01), 10-16. <https://doi.org/10.9644/sindoro.v5i6.4186>
- Sihombing, P., & Samsudin, I. (2024). Determinants of the developed country index and Indonesian macroeconomic on the IDX growth 30 and IDX value 30. *Research of Economics and Business*, 2(2), 78-93. <https://doi.org/10.58777/reb.v2i2.209>
- Suhatmi, E., Dasman, S., Badarisman, D., Nahar, A., & Jaya, A. (2024). Sustainability reporting and its influence on corporate financial performance: A global analysis. *The Journal of Academic Science*, 1, 725-740. <https://doi.org/10.59613/d0qn5c22>
- Tóth, Á., Suta, A., & Szauter, F. (2022). Interrelation between the climate-related sustainability and the financial reporting disclosures of the European automotive industry. *Clean Technologies and Environmental Policy*, 24(1), 437-445. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10098-021-02108-w>
- Wahyuni, N., Kalsum, U., Asmara, Y., & Karim, A. (2022). Activity-based costing method as an effort to increase profitability of PT. Anugrah Ocean Wakatamba. *Jurnal ASET (Akuntansi Riset)*, 14(2). <https://doi.org/10.17509/jaset.v14i2.45642>
- Ye, Y., Yang, X., & Shi, L. (2023). Environmental information disclosure and corporate performance: Evidence from Chinese listed companies. *Heliyon*, 9(12), e22400. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e22400>

Yuliana, S., Fatmala, E., Adiansyah, N. P., Haryadi, D., & Wahyudi, W. (2024). Operating costs and profitability to company value. *International Journal of Applied Finance and Business Studies*, 11(4), 928–934.
<https://doi.org/10.35335/ijafibs.v11i4.247>

Re: Paper for proofreading: Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Dari: Conscientia Beam Journals (articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com)

Kepada: nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id

Tanggal: Minggu, 2 Februari 2025 pukul 23.54 GMT+8

Dear Nur Wahyuni

Thank you for providing the revised file. I have forwarded it for final formatting and editing.

Please send us the name of the corresponding author.

Should you have any further questions or require assistance, please feel free to contact us at your earliest convenience.

Best regards,

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Sun, Feb 2, 2025 at 10:16 AM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

The authors have submitted the revised Article 2135-IJMS-ACC. We have marked all revisions in green and also attached the Author IDs (ORCID link, email, author image, and phone number) of all authors to the document.
Thanks very much.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Jumat, 31 Januari 2025 pukul 23.04.59 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Subject: Request for Revised Manuscript and Additional Details

Dear Nur Wahyuni,

We are pleased to inform you that we are considering your paper for publication in the forthcoming issue of *[International Journal of Management and Sustainability](#)*. However, some improvements are required before we can proceed.

Please find attached the formatted version of your article along with a query form outlining the necessary revisions.

We kindly request you to send us the revised formatted manuscript within **two days**, addressing the comments mentioned in the query form. If we do not receive the revised formatted file within this timeframe, your paper will remain in a "pending-for-publication" status.

Additionally, as part of our updated formatting requirements, we need the following details:

- Email addresses of all authors.
- A photograph of the corresponding author.
- All authors must provide their ORCID identifiers.

The photograph is a mandatory component of our new format.

We look forward to your prompt response. Should you have any questions or require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,
Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication
URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>
(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

Re: Paper for proofreading: Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Dari: Nur Wahyuni (nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id)

Kepada: articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com

Tanggal: Senin, 3 Februari 2025 pukul 15.37 GMT+8

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for the information and to the correspondence is as follows:

1. Name: Nur Wahyuni
2. Email: nurwahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id
3. Orcid: [ORCID](#)

ORCID



4. Institutions: Faculty of Economics & Business, Universitas Muslim Indonesia

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Minggu, 2 Februari 2025 pukul 23.54.05 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Dear Nur Wahyuni

Thank you for providing the revised file. I have forwarded it for final formatting and editing.

Please send us the name of the corresponding author.

Should you have any further questions or require assistance, please feel free to contact us at your earliest convenience.

Best regards,

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Sun, Feb 2, 2025 at 10:16 AM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

The authors have submitted the revised Article 2135-IJMS-ACC. We have marked all revisions in green and also attached the Author IDs (ORCID link, email, author image, and phone number) of all authors to the document. Thanks very much.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Jumat, 31 Januari 2025 pukul 23.04.59 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Subject: Request for Revised Manuscript and Additional Details

Dear Nur Wahyuni,

We are pleased to inform you that we are considering your paper for publication in the forthcoming issue of *[International Journal of Management and Sustainability](#)*. However, some improvements are required before we can proceed.

Please find attached the formatted version of your article along with a query form outlining the necessary revisions.

We kindly request you to send us the revised formatted manuscript within **two days**, addressing the comments mentioned in the query form. If we do not receive the revised formatted file within this timeframe, your paper will remain in a "pending-for-publication" status.

Additionally, as part of our updated formatting requirements, we need the following details:

- Email addresses of all authors.
- A photograph of the corresponding author.
- All authors must provide their ORCID identifiers.

The photograph is a mandatory component of our new format.

We look forward to your prompt response. Should you have any questions or require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam

Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

Re: Paper for proofreading: Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Dari: Conscientia Beam Journals (articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com)

Kepada: nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id

Tanggal: Senin, 3 Februari 2025 pukul 18.45 GMT+8

Noted with thanks.

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Mon, Feb 3, 2025 at 12:37 PM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for the information and to the correspondence is as follows:

1. Name: Nur Wahyuni
2. Email: nurwahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id
3. Orcid: [ORCID](#)

ORCID

4. Institutions: Faculty of Economics & Business, Universitas Muslim Indonesia

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Minggu, 2 Februari 2025 pukul 23.54.05 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Dear Nur Wahyuni

Thank you for providing the revised file. I have forwarded it for final formatting and editing.

Please send us the name of the corresponding author.

Should you have any further questions or require assistance, please feel free to contact us at your earliest convenience.

Best regards,
Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication
URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>
(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Sun, Feb 2, 2025 at 10:16 AM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

The authors have submitted the revised Article 2135-IJMS-ACC. We have marked all revisions in green and also attached the Author IDs (ORCID link, email, author image, and phone number) of all authors to the document.
Thanks very much.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Jumat, 31 Januari 2025 pukul 23.04.59 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Subject: Request for Revised Manuscript and Additional Details

Dear Nur Wahyuni,

We are pleased to inform you that we are considering your paper for publication in the forthcoming issue of *[International Journal of Management and Sustainability](#)*. However, some improvements are required before we can proceed.

Please find attached the formatted version of your article along with a query form outlining the necessary revisions.

We kindly request you to send us the revised formatted manuscript within **two days**, addressing the comments mentioned in the query form. If we do not receive the revised formatted file within this timeframe, your paper will remain in a "pending-for-publication" status.

Additionally, as part of our updated formatting requirements, we need the following details:

- Email addresses of all authors.
- A photograph of the corresponding author.
- All authors must provide their ORCID identifiers.

The photograph is a mandatory component of our new format.

We look forward to your prompt response. Should you have any questions or require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,
Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication
URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>
(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

Re: Paper for proofreading: Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Dari: Nur Wahyuni (nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id)

Kepada: articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com

Tanggal: Selasa, 4 Februari 2025 pukul 10.10 GMT+8

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks very much.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence Address

Pada Senin, 3 Februari 2025 pukul 18.45.54 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Noted with thanks.
Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication
URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>
(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Mon, Feb 3, 2025 at 12:37 PM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for the information and to the correspondence is as follows:

1. Name: Nur Wahyuni
2. Email: nurwahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id
3. Orcid: [ORCID](#)

ORCID

4. Institutions: Faculty of Economics & Business, Universitas Muslim Indonesia

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Minggu, 2 Februari 2025 pukul 23.54.05 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Dear Nur Wahyuni

Thank you for providing the revised file. I have forwarded it for final formatting and editing.

Please send us the name of the corresponding author.

Should you have any further questions or require assistance, please feel free to contact us at your earliest convenience.

Best regards,

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication
URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>
(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Sun, Feb 2, 2025 at 10:16 AM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

The authors have submitted the revised Article 2135-IJMS-ACC. We have marked all revisions in green and also attached the Author IDs (ORCID link, email, author image, and phone number) of all authors to the document.

Thanks very much.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence

Pada Jumat, 31 Januari 2025 pukul 23.04.59 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Subject: Request for Revised Manuscript and Additional Details

Dear Nur Wahyuni,

We are pleased to inform you that we are considering your paper for publication in the forthcoming issue of *[International Journal of Management and Sustainability](#)*. However, some improvements are required before we can proceed.

Please find attached the formatted version of your article along with a query form outlining the necessary revisions.

We kindly request you to send us the revised formatted manuscript within **two days**, addressing the comments mentioned in the query form. If we do not receive the revised formatted file within this timeframe, your paper will remain in a "pending-for-publication" status.

Additionally, as part of our updated formatting requirements, we need the following details:

- Email addresses of all authors.
- A photograph of the corresponding author.
- All authors must provide their ORCID identifiers.

The photograph is a mandatory component of our new format.

We look forward to your prompt response. Should you have any questions or require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,
Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

Final Proofreading: Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Dari: Conscientia Beam Journals (articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com)

Kepada: nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id

Tanggal: Kamis, 6 Maret 2025 pukul 11.27 GMT+8

Dear Nur Wahyuni

The proofreading and consistency checking of your document is in its final stages at this point. Your article file, complete with track revisions, is attached. You need to approve the changes and address the comments (if any). Within 48 hours, please provide us a clean copy of the article with your changes highlighted in a different colour by email.

The revised version is highly anticipated.

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)



2135-IJMS Track changes.doc

1.1MB

Re: Final Proofreading: Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Dari: Nur Wahyuni (nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id)

Kepada: articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com

Tanggal: Jumat, 7 Maret 2025 pukul 01.49 GMT+8

Dear Editorial Office
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for this valuable information. We will check the article manuscript soon and return it within the specified time.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence Authors

Pada Kamis, 6 Maret 2025 pukul 11.27.20 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Dear Nur Wahyuni

The proofreading and consistency checking of your document is in its final stages at this point. Your article file, complete with track revisions, is attached. You need to approve the changes and address the comments (if any). Within 48 hours, please provide us a clean copy of the article with your changes highlighted in a different colour by email.

The revised version is highly anticipated.

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

Re: Final Proofreading: Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Dari: Nur Wahyuni (nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id)

Kepada: articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com

Tanggal: Jumat, 7 Maret 2025 pukul 10.23 GMT+8

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Here we are sending back the article manuscript and final proofreading responses in two versions:

1. Revised final proofreading document highlighted in color.
2. Clean the final proofreading document.

Thanks very much.

Best regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence Authors

Pada Jumat, 7 Maret 2025 pukul 01.49.22 GMT+8, Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> menulis:

Dear Editorial Office
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for this valuable information. We will check the article manuscript soon and return it within the specified time.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence Authors

Pada Kamis, 6 Maret 2025 pukul 11.27.20 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Dear Nur Wahyuni

The proofreading and consistency checking of your document is in its final stages at this point. Your article file, complete with track revisions, is attached. You need to approve the changes and address the comments (if any). Within 48 hours, please provide us a clean copy of the article with your changes highlighted in a different colour by email.

The revised version is highly anticipated.

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam

Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)



2135-IJMS colored revised version.doc

1.1MB



2135-IJMS revised version complete.doc

1.1MB

DISCLOSURE OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF TEXTILE AND GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANIES ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE

Nur Wahyuni¹⁺
Zul Kahfi²
Abdul Karim³
Syamsuri Rahim⁴

^{1,2}Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muslim Indonesia,
Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia.

(+ Corresponding author)

³Institute of Health and Business St. Fatimah, Mamuju, West Sulawesi,
Indonesia.

⁴Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Bosowa, South Sulawesi,
Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

Article History

Received: xxxxxxxx

Revised: xxxxxxxx

Accepted: xxxxxxxx

Published: xxxxxxxx

Keywords

Corporate environment

Corporate image

Financial performance

Indonesia stock exchange (IDX)

Sustainability report.

This study aims to analyze the relationship between sustainability report disclosure and financial performance in textile and garment manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). A quantitative approach with multiple regression analysis techniques is used. The data used comes from the annual reports of textile and garment companies during 2018–2023. Sustainability report disclosure is measured using the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) index while the dependent variable is financial performance measured through return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE), and net profit margin (NPM). The results of the study indicate that sustainability report disclosure has a positive and significant effect on the company's financial performance. Companies with higher levels of sustainability disclosure have better financial performance in terms of profitability and operational efficiency. This finding confirms that transparency in sustainability aspects not only improves the company's image but also has an impact on investor confidence and the company's competitiveness in the capital market. This study provides implications for textile and garment manufacturing companies to improve the quality of sustainability report disclosure as part of a long-term business strategy. This study can be a consideration for regulators in developing policies that encourage sustainable business practices in Indonesia.

Contribution/Originality: This study can integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) indicators with financial metrics to build a more comprehensive analysis framework. This study focuses on companies listed on the IDX, providing a local perspective on the global trend of sustainability reporting.

1. INTRODUCTION

The textile and garment industry in Indonesia is one of the strategic manufacturing sectors that contribute significantly to the national economy, especially in terms of exports and employment. This industry contributes around 6-7% to manufacturing GDP (Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia, 2021). Indonesia has a fairly large production capacity for synthetic fibers and fabrics. Competitive workforce and wage costs are relatively lower than in other countries (Hasniati, Indriasari, Sirajuddin, & Karim, 2023). A large domestic market with a population of more than 270 million people is a potential market. Utilization of technology and automation increases efficiency (Ye, Yang, & Shi, 2023). The government of the Republic of Indonesia has made it a policy to enhance domestic

production of fabric and fibre to reduce imports of raw materials. This industry still has great potential, especially if it can increase competitiveness through innovation and sustainability.

The textile and garment industry in Indonesia is one of the leading sectors that makes a significant contribution to the national economy through exports and job creation (Yuliana, Fatmala, Adiansyah, Haryadi, & Wahyudi, 2024). However, the industry also faces sustainability challenges, including social, environmental, and corporate governance (ESG) issues. Sustainability reporting disclosure by companies is becoming increasingly important with the increasing global attention to sustainability (Karim, Ruslan, Chahyono, Yunus, & Ahmad, 2024). Sustainability reporting disclosure has been linked to increased transparency, competitiveness, and financial performance of companies. Several studies have shown that companies that are more transparent in their sustainability reporting can attract more investors and improve their reputation in the market (Daga, Karim, Nawir, Lutfi, & Jumady, 2024). Many companies in Indonesia already report their financial performance through annual reports which also include Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosures. Research by Parmar et al. (2010) shows that CSR disclosures in annual reports can enhance transparency and improve a company's relationship with its stakeholders, thereby boosting its reputation.

Several studies often focus on sectors that are more mature in implementing sustainability practices, such as banking and energy while the textile and garment manufacturing industry in Indonesia is relatively under-explored (Karim, Syamsuddin, & Asrianto, 2023). Currently, Indonesia has global sustainability targets such as sustainable development goals (SDGs), especially on goals related to industry, innovation, consumption, and responsible production. Furthermore, previous literature often ignores contextual aspects that are unique to Indonesia, such as local regulations, business practices, and specific challenges faced by companies in this sector. This suggests the need for more in-depth and critical research on the relationship between sustainability disclosure and financial performance in the textile and garment industry (Jenkins & Yakovleva, 2006). Research on sustainability report disclosure and financial performance of textile and garment manufacturing companies on the Indonesia stock exchange provides significant benefits for various stakeholders, both academic and practical and the wider community (Manisa, Defung, & Kadafi, 2017). This research enriches the literature on sustainability disclosure, especially in the textile and garment manufacturing sector which has not been studied in-depth in Indonesia (Gerwing, Kajüter, & Wirth, 2022).

This study provides empirical evidence on the relationship between sustainability report disclosure and corporate financial performance which can be a reference for further research (Karim, Musa, Sahabuddin, & Azis, 2021). It provides insight to companies on the importance of sustainability disclosure in improving reputation and attracting investor interest. Sustainability improvement strategies provide practical recommendations for companies to improve the management of sustainability aspects, such as waste reduction, energy efficiency, and improving working conditions (Bukhori & Sopian, 2017; Rahim, 2024). Companies become more competitive in the global market by demonstrating their commitment to sustainability which is increasingly a major concern for consumers and international business partners (Ang, Cole, & Lin, 2000).

The majority of textile and garment manufacturing companies on the IDX have low to moderate levels of sustainability report disclosure due to cost constraints, lack of awareness, or minimal expertise in preparing sustainability reports. Large companies with larger capital tend to be more active in disclosing sustainability information compared to small or medium-sized companies. Many companies emphasize more on economic aspects in sustainability reports, such as contribution to economic added value and job creation, compared to social aspects (such as worker welfare) or environmental aspects (waste and emission management).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Corporate Image

Corporate image refers to the perception or picture that the public, customers, and other stakeholders have of a company. Corporate image is the collective impression formed in the public mind about a company based on the experiences, information, and communications received (Kotler & Armstrong, 2016). This image is not only formed by the products and services offered but also by the company's behavior in interacting with the community, business ethics, social responsibility, and contributions to the environment.

Corporate image is a collective representation of a company's identity, values, and reputation as perceived by stakeholders. Corporate image includes perceptions formed from interactions between the company and its environment, including customers, employees, investors, and the community (Fombrun, Gardberg, & Barnett, 2000). The total impression perceived by the audience towards an organization is based on direct and indirect communications (Gray & Balmer, 1998).

Various literatures have identified the main dimensions in building a corporate image (Cornelissen, 2000) including (1) product and service quality which is the perception of the superiority and reliability of the company's products or services. (2) Corporate social responsibility as a form of corporate commitment to social, economic, and environmental sustainability that influences positive public perception. (3) Communication and branding in communication efforts through advertising, media, and public relations that shapes the company's image. (4) Ethics and governance, transparency, fairness, and honesty in business activities. Previous research shows a close relationship between sustainability disclosure and corporate image.

Transparent sustainability disclosure increases stakeholder trust in the company (Carroll & Shabana, 2010). Companies that are active in sustainability reports have a better image in the eyes of customers and investors. Transparency of information regarding sustainability reports provides a clear picture of the company's commitment to social and environmental responsibility (Eccles, Ioannou, & Serafeim, 2014). Trust and loyalty become consistent and relevant disclosures that create higher trust from various stakeholders.

2.2. Corporate Environment

The environment in a company refers to all external and internal aspects that affect the company's operational activities, especially related to the company's impact on the physical, social, and economic ecosystems. The company's environment includes two main dimensions which are as follows: (1) Internal environment related to policies, organizational culture, and resource management within the company. (2) External environments such as factors such as government regulations, community pressure, and the condition of the ecosystem in which the company operates (Hanna, 1995). In sustainability, managing natural resources, waste, carbon emissions, and measures to reduce detrimental impacts on the ecosystem are examples of physical components of environmental awareness.

Companies have a great responsibility to maintain a balance between business objectives and environmental conservation. Environmental management can improve the company's operational performance and reputation (Hanna & Rocky Newman, 1995). Some of the main roles of environmental management in a company are as follows: (1) Reducing negative impacts in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, waste, and pollution. (2) Operational efficiency in optimizing the use of resources such as energy and water which also reduces operational costs. (3) Fulfilling regulatory compliance to avoid legal sanctions due to violations of environmental standards. (4) Enhance reputation to attract investors and consumers who care about sustainability issues.

The relationship between environment and corporate performance shows that good environmental management can have a positive impact on corporate performance. Innovative environmental strategies can improve resource efficiency and create added value for the company (Porter & Linde, 1995). Reducing emissions and waste is often correlated with increasing corporate profitability in the long term. Companies that receive awards for

environmental performance tend to experience increased market value (Hart & Ahuja, 1996). Companies that integrate environmental management into their business strategies show improved operational performance. Proactive approaches to environmental issues, such as eco-efficiency and sustainable development provide long-term benefits for the company.

There is a negative relationship between the level of corporate pollution and financial performance indicating that investment in environmental management is economically beneficial (Lenox & King, 2004). Environmental management in companies, especially in the textile and garment manufacturing sector is very relevant considering the large impact of this industry on the environment, such as textile waste, chemical use, and carbon emissions. This research can contribute to the development of sustainability strategies and better disclosure of sustainability reports.

2.3. Financial Performance

Financial performance is defined as a measure of a company's ability to manage financial resources to achieve business goals, such as increasing profits, operational efficiency, and corporate sustainability (Husaeni, 2018). The importance of financial performance can be a key indicator in evaluating corporate health. It influences stakeholder decisions, such as investors, creditors, and regulators and plays a role in corporate strategy planning to achieve competitiveness. It is usually measured by several key financial indicators, namely profitability, liquidity, leverage, operational efficiency, and market valuation. Factors that influence financial performance are internal and external factors such as operational efficiency, technological innovation, macroeconomic conditions, and industry regulations. The relevance of financial performance in investment decisions is how financial performance is one of the main considerations for investors in assessing the value of a company (Putri & Willim, 2024).

The sustainability report covers economic, environmental, and social aspects (triple bottom line) (Alhaddi, 2015), supports good corporate governance and long-term sustainability. Companies with good financial performance can allocate resources to disclose sustainability reports to gain public legitimacy. Sustainability disclosure is made to meet the expectations of stakeholders who are interested in sustainability aspects (Tóth, Suta, & Szauder, 2022). Good financial performance gives companies a greater ability to invest in sustainability activities (Oncioiu et al., 2020). Quality sustainability disclosure can improve a company's reputation which in turn improves financial performance.

2.4. Indonesia Stock Exchange

The Indonesia stock exchange is an institution that provides securities trading facilities (stocks, bonds, and other instruments) to support capital market activities in Indonesia (Indonesia, 2023). Regulated by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) by Capital Market Law No. 8 of 1995. It is a platform for connecting investors and businesses in need of funding. In addition, the IDX is an indicator of national economic performance through the stock price index. The IDX provides an electronic trading system for securities transactions (Husain, 2021). Examples of a system are as follows: Jakarta Automated Trading System (JATS). It ensures that traded securities are easily accessible and have an active market and collaborates with the OJK to oversee the compliance of issuers and market players with regulations.

Educational programs for the public to improve financial literacy. Increase the number of companies listed on the IDX from various sectors. Increase public participation in investing in the capital market (Saputra, 2022). Implementation of technology support transactions such as e-IPO (online stock offering). IDX is the main data source for financial performance research, sustainability disclosure, and investment analysis. This research's empirical study is about the relationship between stock performance and economic factors (Sihombing & Samsudin, 2024). Analysis of the effect of sustainability disclosure on the company's market value. IDX has a strategic role in

national economic growth and the development of an efficient capital market. A lack of research that focuses on specific sectors in IDX such as textile and garment manufacturing, especially about sustainability and financial performance.

2.5. Sustainability Report

A sustainability report is a document containing disclosures related to a company's economic, social, and environmental performance to provide transparency to stakeholders (Halkos & Nomikos, 2021). The role of sustainability reports is to support good corporate governance, increase stakeholder trust, and align business objectives with long-term sustainability. One of the most common global standards for sustainability reports is to provide guidelines for reporting economic, environmental, and social aspects. The implementation of sustainable finance requires financial services institutions and issuers to submit sustainability reports (Mougenot & Doussoulin, 2024). It reports on the company's economic contribution such as job creation, tax payments and indirect economic impacts.

Sustainability disclosures are made to meet stakeholder expectations. Sustainability reports are used to gain social legitimacy (Narula et al., 2021). Research shows a positive relationship between the quality of sustainability reports and financial performance (Holle, Kockrow, & Schnitger, 2021). Good sustainability disclosure can increase investor attractiveness and the company's market value. Sustainability reporting is a strategic tool to improve the transparency and competitiveness of companies. Lack of exploration of the relationship between sustainability reporting quality and sustainability aspects in certain sectors, such as textile and garment manufacturing. Lack of research on the implementation of international standards in Indonesia.

3. METHODOLOGY

This quantitative study uses a descriptive and associative approach (Sari, Rachman, Astuti, Afgani, & Siroj, 2023). The descriptive approach identifies the level of disclosure in sustainability reports. In contrast, the associative approach tests the relationship between sustainability disclosure and a company's financial performance.

3.1. Data Sources

The data used are secondary in the form of annual reports and sustainability reports of textile and garment manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange (IDX) from 2018 to 2023.

3.2. Population and Sample

The research population includes all textile and garment manufacturing companies listed on the IDX. The purposive sampling technique was used to select samples based on the following criteria:

- The company has consistently published sustainability reports and annual reports during the study period.
- The company has completed financial performance data (ROA, ROE, and NPM).
- The company did not experience delisting during the study period.

3.3. Research Variables

The independent variable (X) is the level of disclosure of sustainability reports (economic, environmental and social), measured based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines.

The dependent variable (Y) is financial performance, measured using the return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE), and net profit margin (NPM) indicators.

3.4. Data Collection Method

Data was collected through documentation, namely downloading annual reports and sustainability reports from the official website of the Indonesia stock exchange and the company's website.

3.5. Data Analysis Technique

Measurement of the level of disclosure is a disclosure score calculated using the sustainability index based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines by giving a score to each item disclosed in the company's report.

Descriptive statistical tests are used to describe the research data profile.

Multiple linear regression tests are used to test the relationship between sustainability report disclosure and financial performance.

Classical assumption tests are carried out to ensure the validity of the regression model (normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation tests).

3.6. Software

Data analysis was conducted using statistical software such as SPSS or STATA.

3.7. Research Steps

This research was conducted in several steps which are as follows: (1) Identifying companies that meet the sample criteria. (2) Collecting sustainability report data and company financial reports. (3) Calculating the disclosure index based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines. (4) Conducting descriptive and regression analysis to test the research hypothesis.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Results of Data Analysis Methods

This study shows a positive relationship between the quality of sustainability report disclosure and the company's financial performance (ROA, ROE, NPM, and EPS). This is based on good sustainability disclosure increasing stakeholder trust, including investors and customers. Transparent companies are considered more stable and have the potential for long-term sustainability. Textile companies that have high scores in Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) reported increased market value and profitability based on the results of the study. Textile companies in Indonesia that adopt environmentally friendly practices show increased competitiveness and business sustainability. However, implementation requires large costs so it can affect profitability in the short-term.

4.1.1. Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis

The variables in this study include corporate financial performance and sustainability report disclosures. The descriptive statistics for the sample of manufacturing companies during 2018–2023 are presented in the following table:

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of research variables

Descriptive statistics	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. deviation
Company performance	189	0.000	0.560	0.085	0.091
Economic dimension	189	0.110	0.670	0.355	0.163
Social dimension	189	0.020	0.460	0.105	0.093
Environmental dimension	189	0.030	0.470	0.107	0.103
Valid N (listwise)	189				

The results can be explained as follows based on Table 1:

1. Corporate financial performance variable:
 - The highest value recorded is 0.56 while the lowest value is 0.00.
 - The mean (average) value is 0.0857 with a standard deviation of 0.09127.
 - The standard deviation of corporate financial performance exceeds the mean, indicating a relatively high variability in financial performance among the companies analyzed.
2. Economic dimension disclosure variable:
 - The highest value is 0.67, and the lowest value is 0.11.
 - The mean value is 0.3552 with a standard deviation of 0.16288.
 - The standard deviation is smaller than the mean suggesting a moderate level of consistency in economic dimension disclosures among the companies.
3. Social dimension disclosure variable:
 - The highest value is 0.46 while the lowest value is 0.02.
 - The mean value is 0.1056 with a standard deviation of 0.09318.
 - The standard deviation is smaller than the mean indicating a relatively low variability in social dimension disclosures.
4. Environmental dimension disclosure variable:
 - The highest value is 0.47, and the lowest value is 0.03.
 - The mean value is 0.1079 with a standard deviation of 0.10339.
 - Similar to the social dimension, the standard deviation is smaller than the mean, reflecting a consistent pattern in environmental dimension disclosures.

4.2. Results of Classical Assumption Tests

4.2.1. Normality Test

The results of the normality test for the analysis of the relationship between sustainability report disclosure and financial performance of textile and garment manufacturing companies on the Indonesia stock exchange require an explanation of the data processing process and correction of the 0E-7 value (or values close to 0).

4.2.1.1. Use of Normality Test

The purpose of the normality test is to ensure that the research data, especially the financial performance variables (e.g., ROA, ROE, and EPS) and sustainability disclosure scores, follow a normal distribution. This test is important because the normality assumption is the basis for many parametric statistical tests such as linear regression.

4.2.1.2. Normality Test Method

The test methods used are as follows: (1) Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to measure data deviation from normal distribution; (2) Shapiro-Wilk Test is more sensitive for small to medium sample sizes; and (3) skewness and kurtosis to use statistical indicators to see deviations from normality.

4.2.1.3. Value 0E-7 in Statistics Output

Interpretation 0E-7 or near-zero values usually appear in statistical software output (such as SPSS, Stata, or Python) to describe a very small number such as 0.0000001. This value is often interpreted as 0 in practical contexts, indicating that the statistical test detected a very small relationship or deviation. Correction is made by rounding this value to 0.00 in the results report. If the p-value of the normality test is > 0.05 (after correction), then

the data is considered normally distributed. If the p-value ≤ 0.05 , then the data is not normal and requires further transformation (e.g., logarithmic, square root, or Box-Cox).

4.2.1.4. Data Correction Steps

If the data does not meet the normality assumption, then the variable transformation is carried out using the logarithmic method $\{\ln(x)\}$ or square root $(\sqrt{x})$. This aims to reduce outliers and reduce skewness. If transformation is not possible, use non-parametric tests such as Spearman's Rank Correlation or Mann-Whitney U. The following are the results of the normality test using Shapiro-Wilk for the return on assets (ROA) variable on financial performance as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Statistical output

Variables	Statistic	df	Sig. (p-value)
ROA	0.952	50	0.123
Sustainability report disclosure scores	0.899	50	0.034

Interpretation is as follows: (1) ROA: p-value $0.123 > 0.05$, data is normally distributed. (2) Disclosure Score: p-value $0.034 \leq 0.05$, data is not normal. Correction of small values such as 0E-7 will not affect the test results if the rounding is according to the standard (e.g., to 3 decimals). For non-normal data, be sure to perform a transformation or use non-parametric tests for further analysis. The results of the normality test are the basis for choosing the right statistical analysis method, such as parametric regression or Spearman correlation.

4.2.2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used in regression analysis to ensure that there is no strong linear relationship between independent variables. High multicollinearity can cause regression results to be biased or cannot be interpreted properly.

4.2.2.1. Multicollinearity Test Indicators

Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) measures the extent to which the variability of one independent variable can be explained by other independent variables. $VIF > 10$ indicates high multicollinearity (some literature uses a limit of 5). $VIF = 1$ means there is no correlation between independent variables. The opposite of VIF (tolerance = $1 / VIF$) where the tolerance value < 0.10 indicates potential multicollinearity.

4.2.2.2. Testing Procedure

This test is conducted to check the relationship between Y: Company financial performance (ROA).

X_1 : Environmental disclosure.

X_2 : Social disclosure.

X_3 : Economic disclosure.

Statistical software (SPSS, Stata, or Python) to run multiple linear regression, then check the VIF and tolerance values. Interpretation of the results of the multicollinearity test based on the analysis results in Table 3.

Table 3. Interpretation of multicollinearity test results

Independent variables	VIF	Tolerance
Environmental disclosure (X_1)	3.5	0.286
Social disclosure (X_2)	6.2	0.161
Economic disclosure (X_3)	12.1	0.083

Interpretation is given as follows: (1) X_1 and X_2 are VIF values < 10 , there is no significant multicollinearity. A tolerance value > 0.10 indicates the relationship between variables is still acceptable. (2) X_3 is VIF > 10 indicates a multicollinearity problem. A tolerance value < 0.10 indicates a relationship that is too strong with other independent variables. Multicollinearity testing must be carried out in the regression model to ensure valid results. VIF and tolerance values indicate the relationship between independent variables. If multicollinearity is found, corrective steps such as deleting variables or using alternative analysis methods must be taken.

4.2.3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to determine whether there is inequality in residual variance from one observation to another in a regression model (Basalamah, 2023). If the residual variance is not constant (heteroscedasticity occurs), then the regression coefficient estimate remains unbiased but becomes inefficient so that it can cause errors in hypothesis testing and interpretation of results (Murdifin, Nasir, Ashoer, & Syahnur, 2021). Some signs of heteroscedasticity in a regression model: (1) certain patterns in the residual vs. fitted value plot (eg fan shape or curved pattern). (2) Test statistic values such as the Breusch-Pagan or White Test show significance. If heteroscedasticity is found, solutions that can be applied include (1) Using data transformation (e.g., logarithm or square root) and using a more robust regression method, such as Heteroscedasticity-Consistent Standard Errors (HCSE) or Weighted Least Squares (WLS). (2) The heteroscedasticity test evaluates whether there are unequal residual variances. This test uses a scatterplot as shown in Figure 1.

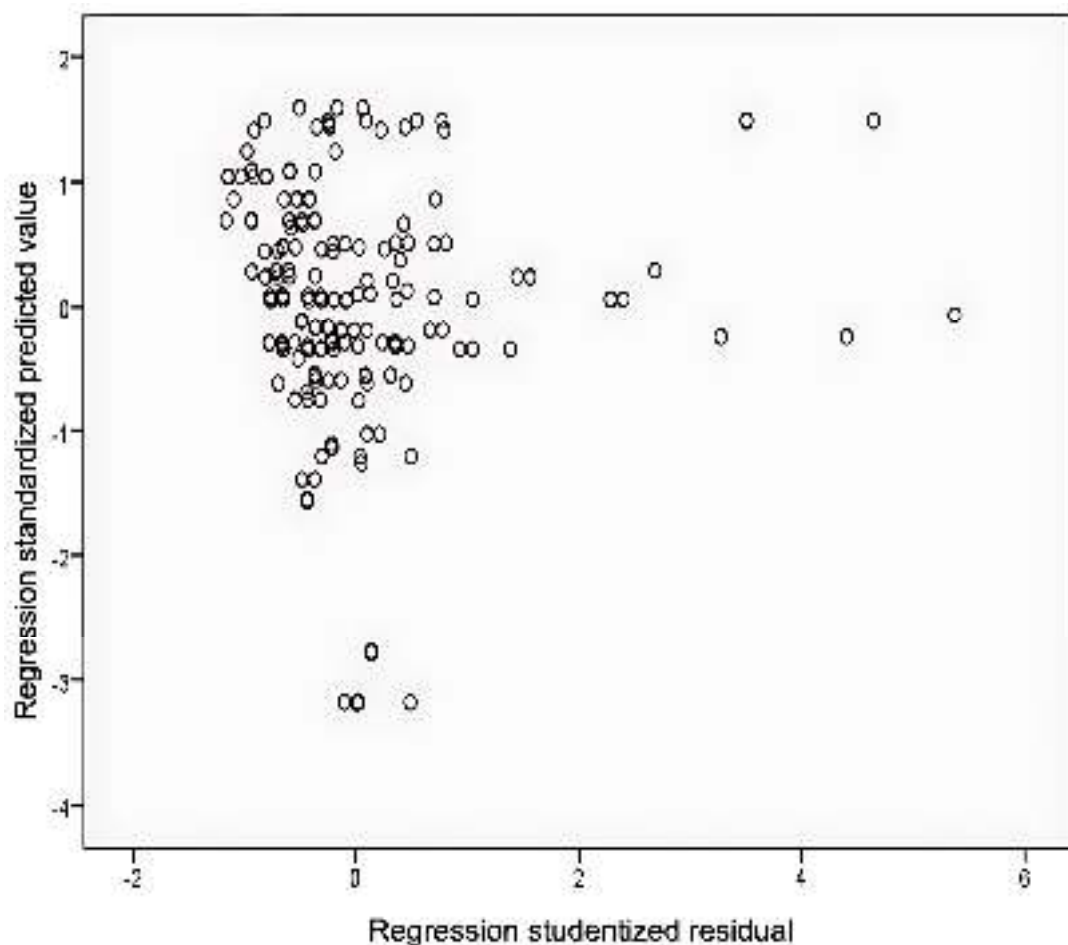


Figure 1. Heteroscedasticity test plot results.

The scatterplot demonstrates no discernible pattern with points randomly distributed above and below the Y-axis at zero. This indicates no heteroscedasticity confirming the model's suitability for regression analysis.

4.2.4. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is a method to detect correlation between residuals in a regression model. In the context of research, this test ensures that the residuals of the regression model are not correlated with each other (independent). If there is autocorrelation, the assumptions of classical linear regression (CLR) are not met, and the estimation results may be invalid. The autocorrelation test examines whether there is a correlation between error terms from one period to another, as presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Autocorrelation test results

Models	R ^a	R square	Adjusted rsquare	Std. error of the estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0.265	0.070	0.055	0.088	1.855

Note: a. Predictors: (Constant), environment, economy and social.
Dependent variable: Company performance.

The Durbin-Watson critical values are $dL=1.7298$ and $dU=1.7942$ with a sample size of 189 and four independent variables. The DW test statistic of 1.855 falls within the range $dU < DW < 4 - dU$ (1.7942 is lower than 1.855 is lower than 2.2058), indicating no positive autocorrelation. Thus, the regression model is free from autocorrelation issues.

4.3. Result of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The results of multiple linear regression analysis present the relationship between independent variables (predictors) and dependent variables (responses). These results usually include several key aspects, which must be understood to answer this research question. The following are important elements found in the results of multiple linear regression analysis.

4.3.1. Model Summary

R-squared (R^2) is the proportion of variance of the dependent variable explained by the independent variables. R^2 ranges from 0 to 1, the closer it is to 1, the greater the model's ability to explain variance. Adjusted R-squared, corrects R^2 for the number of variables in the model, more relevant for models with many predictors.

4.3.2. F-Statistic Test (ANOVA)

It test the overall feasibility of the model. Hypothesis: (1) H_0 : The model is not significant (there is no relationship between the independent and dependent variables). (2) H_a : The model is significant. If the p-value $< 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05$, the model is statistically significant.

4.3.3. Regression Coefficient

Each independent variable will have (1) a coefficient (β) shows that the effect of a one-unit change in the independent variable on the dependent variable. (2) T-statistic and p-value, testing whether the coefficient is statistically significant. If p-value $< 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05$, the independent variable significantly affects the dependent variable. Intercept (b_0) is the value of the dependent variable when all independent variables are zero. The results of the regression analysis and regression coefficients are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

Table 5. Model summary.

Model summary	
R-squared	0.78
Adjusted R-squared	0.76

F-statistic	25.43 ($p < 0.001$)
-------------	-----------------------

Table 6. Regression coefficients.

Independent variables	Coefficient (β)	t-statistics	p-value	VIF
Sustainability disclosure	0.45	3.85	0.001	1.23
Company size	0.32	2.71	0.010	1.45
Leverage	-0.25	-2.14	0.035	1.12
(Constant)	2.5	5.60	0.000	

Sustainability disclosure has a positive and significant result ($p = 0.001$) meaning that an increase in sustainability disclosure by 1 unit increases financial performance by 0.45 units. Company size has a positive and significant result ($p = 0.010$). While leverage has a negative and significant result ($p = 0.035$). The significant model ($p < 0.001$) with $R^2 = 0.78$ shows that 78% of the variance in financial performance is explained by the independent variables. Sustainability disclosure has a significant positive effect on financial performance.

4.4. Discussion

4.4.1. Determinant of Economic Dimension Disclosure on Corporate Financial Performance

The determinants of economic dimension disclosure in sustainability reports on a company's financial performance can be analyzed through the relationship between various variables that influence the level of disclosure and how it affects financial results. The economic dimension includes information that shows the company's contribution to economic sustainability, including (1) direct economic value generated (revenue, profit, dividends). (2) Distribution of economic value (operational expenses, employee salaries, tax payments, community investment). (3) Management of long-term economic risks and opportunities.

Its influence on financial performance in the form of economic dimension reports can increase positive investor perceptions, stakeholder trust, and access to capital which directly or indirectly affect the company's profitability. Large companies are more likely to disclose detailed economic information due to regulatory pressures and higher public expectations. Companies with good financial performance tend to be more transparent in disclosure to improve their reputation (Suhatmi, Dasman, Badarisman, Nahar, & Jaya, 2024). Return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE) or net profit margin (NPM). High debt levels encourage greater disclosure to provide confidence to creditors. More mature companies tend to have better disclosure practices.

Companies with large institutional ownership have higher levels of disclosure. Investors who prioritize sustainability will encourage companies to increase disclosure. The textile and garment sectors are often under scrutiny regarding sustainability due to their large environmental impact. Companies that follow the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards will have more comprehensive disclosure. Laws in Indonesia, such as Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning social and environmental responsibility encourage better disclosure. Pressure from the community, customers, or non-governmental organizations can increase disclosure of the economic dimension. Disclosure of the economic dimension can affect financial performance through mechanisms such as (1) transparency that provides information that helps investors makes investment decisions. (2) Trust and increasing stakeholder trust, which leads to stronger business relationships. (3) Access to capital for companies with good disclosures has easier access to financing sources. Larger and more profitable companies tend to have better disclosure of the economic dimension, which can increase investor confidence and financial performance (Wahyuni, Kalsum, Asmara, & Karim, 2022). Government regulations and social expectations play an important role in driving transparency of disclosure.

4.4.2. *The Role of Social Dimension Disclosure on Corporate Financial Performance*

The social dimension of corporate performance in Indonesia has an increasingly important role with the growing awareness of social responsibility and sustainability. Improving the image and reputation of companies in Indonesia, consumers, and the public increasingly judge companies not only based on the products or services offered but also based on their contributions to society and the environment. Companies that disclose information related to their social responsibility (such as corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs, diversity, or environmental impact) will get a positive image which can strengthen relationships with customers and business partners. This good image can lead to increased sales and consumer trust.

Increasing access to investment companies that demonstrate a commitment to social and sustainability issues is more easily noticed by investors who are increasingly concerned about sustainability and social factors in their investments. In Indonesia, many investors, both local and international, consider companies with good social performance as a more stable and sustainable choice for long-term investment (Nugrahani & Artanto, 2022). Reducing social and environmental risks with clear disclosure of social and environmental policies, companies in Indonesia can reduce risks related to social and environmental issues. For example, issues related to labor rights, environmental impacts, or social injustice can affect a company's reputation and financial performance. Transparent disclosure helps companies identify and manage these risks more effectively.

Increasing employee loyalty companies that disclose fair social policies and support employee welfare can increase employee loyalty and satisfaction. In Indonesia, many companies have begun to pay attention to issues such as employee welfare, diversity, and community development programs. Employees who feel appreciated tend to be more productive, which in turn has a positive impact on company performance. Disclosure of the social dimension can also help companies comply with existing regulations, both from the Indonesian government and international standards (Mulpiani, 2019). The Indonesian government has encouraged companies to be more transparent about their social impacts, and this disclosure will ensure that companies can comply with applicable regulations and avoid potential legal or administrative problems.

Disclosure of the social dimension improves relationships with various stakeholders, including the government, communities, and non-governmental organizations. Stakeholders who feel that the company is socially responsible tend to be more supportive of the company's operations, both in terms of ease of doing business, supportive government policies, and in terms of reputation. Overall, disclosure of the social dimension has a significant impact on company performance in Indonesia. Companies that are transparent and proactive in communicating information about their social responsibilities not only enhance their reputation but also create a strong foundation for sustainable long-term growth.

4.4.3. *The Impact of Environmental Dimension Disclosure on Corporate Financial Performance*

Environmental dimension disclosure has a significant impact on a company's financial performance. This relates to how companies manage and communicate the environmental impact of their operations, as well as how it affects public, investor, and regulator perceptions. Companies that actively disclose their environmental impacts, such as greenhouse gas emission management, renewable energy use, or waste reduction efforts, tend to gain a positive reputation (Aurelya & Syofyan, 2023). This good image increases customer loyalty and can strengthen market position, which ultimately contributes to increased sales and revenue (Abduh, Remmang, Abubakar, & Karim, 2024). Increasing access to capital with good disclosure of environmental policies can attract investors who focus on sustainability and social and environmental factors.

Many investors, especially those involved in ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance)-based investments, prefer to invest in companies that demonstrate a commitment to environmental protection. This can provide companies with easier access to financing at lower costs (Deswanto & Siregar, 2018). Governments and regulators in many countries, including Indonesia are increasingly stringent in regulating environmental issues. Clear

disclosure of how companies manage their environmental impacts can help companies avoid potential legal risks or financially damaging fines. In addition, it shows that companies are complying with applicable environmental policies, which reduces operational uncertainty and risk.

Increased operational efficiency and cost savings because many companies that actively disclose their environmental impacts also take initiatives to reduce resource use, conserve energy, or reduce waste. These steps are not only good for the environment but can also reduce operational costs leading to increased profit margins. Increased attractiveness to consumers and business partners: consumers and business partners who are increasingly concerned about environmental issues prefer to work with companies that are committed to sustainability. Transparent disclosure of environmental impacts and green initiatives can increase a company's attractiveness in the market, expand its customer base, and strengthen relationships with business partners who share similar values. Increased investor and capital market trust in investors increasingly assessing environmental impact as one of the indicators of a company's long-term health and sustainability (Ye et al., 2023). Companies that are transparent in disclosing environmental information can be more trusted by investors which in turn can increase the company's stock value and financial stability.

Increasing competitive advantage in terms of effective environmental disclosure can create a competitive advantage. Companies that are more environmentally responsible often have more opportunities to innovate environmentally friendly products or processes, open new market opportunities, and adapt to global trends toward sustainability. This can lead to better financial performance in the long term. Overall, environmental disclosure provides significant benefits in the financial aspects of companies, both in terms of improving reputation, cost efficiency, access to capital, and risk management. Companies that can manage their environmental impacts well and disclose them transparently have the potential to achieve better and more sustainable financial performance in the future.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusion

Disclosure of sustainability reports has a positive effect on financial performance. The results of this study indicate that companies that actively disclose sustainability reports, including social and environmental aspects, tend to have better financial performance. This is due to the improvement of the company's reputation, which encourages investor interest and increases customer loyalty as well as providing easier access to financing at lower costs. Transparency in managing environmental and social issues increases the company's attractiveness. Textile and garment companies that disclose their commitment to sustainability through sustainability reports, including in terms of managing environmental impacts (such as reducing emissions, managing waste, and using renewable energy), can improve their image in the market. This has a positive impact on the company's attractiveness to consumers and investors who are increasingly concerned about sustainability issues.

Transparency reduces risk and increases regulatory compliance. Companies that transparently disclose their sustainability practices are better able to manage risks related to environmental and social regulations. In Indonesia, companies that do not pay attention to these issues are at risk of fines or sanctions that can harm financial performance. Clear disclosure shows that the company complies with applicable regulations, which can reduce uncertainty and risk. This study also indicates that structured and consistent disclosures, involving international standards (such as GRI or SASB) have a more positive impact on a company's financial performance. Incomplete or unclear reports can reduce the effectiveness of disclosure in improving financial performance.

Sustainability disclosures also support the company's competitiveness in a market that increasingly prioritizes environmentally and socially friendly products and services. This also opens up opportunities for companies to establish strategic partnerships with other parties who share the same sustainability values. Overall, this study indicates that sustainability report disclosures have a significant positive impact on the financial performance of

textile and garment manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange, especially in terms of reputation, investor attraction, risk management, and competitiveness development. Companies that are committed to being transparent in terms of sustainability have the potential to achieve better financial performance in the long term.

5.2. Suggestions

5.2.1. Compliance with National Regulations

- Companies are required to comply with the provisions of POJK No. 51/2017 concerning social and environmental responsibility for the financial services sector and public companies.
- Integrate sustainability policies into the annual report as an integral part.

5.2.2. Reporting Based on International Standards

- Make the use of standards such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards or the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) a mandatory requirement for transparency and comparability of sustainability reports.

5.2.3. Collaboration and Innovation Policies

- Encourage collaboration between textile and garment companies to create sustainability standards that are relevant to the characteristics of the industry in Indonesia.
- Establish policies to encourage investment in environmentally friendly technologies, such as textile waste processing and the use of recycled materials.

Funding: This research is supported by Universitas Muslim Indonesia (Grant Number: 2229/B.07/UMI/VI/2024).

Institutional Review Board Statement: The Ethical Committee of the Universitas Muslim Indonesia, COUNTRY approved this study on 27 June 2024 (Ref. No. 650/LL9/PK.OO.PG/2024).

Transparency: The authors state that the manuscript is honest, truthful, and transparent, that no key aspects of the investigation have been omitted, and that any differences from the study as planned have been clarified. This study followed all writing ethics.

Data Availability Statement: The corresponding author can make the data supporting this research available upon a reasonable request.

Competing Interests: The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' Contributions: All authors contributed equally to the conception and design of the study. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Acknowledgement: The author would like to thank the Rector of the Universitas Muslim Indonesia who funded this research.

REFERENCES

- Abduh, T., Remmang, H., Abubakar, H., & Karim, A. (2024). Entrepreneurship and MSME market orientation toward creative industries: Society Era 5.0 in Makassar city. *Asian Economic and Financial Review*, 14(2), 76-87. <https://doi.org/10.55493/5002.v14i2.4964>
- Alhaddi, H. (2015). Triple bottom line and sustainability: A literature review. *Business and Management Studies*, 1(2), 6-10. <https://doi.org/10.11114/bms.v1i2.752>
- Ang, J. S., Cole, R. A., & Lin, J. W. (2000). Agency costs and ownership structure. *The Journal of Finance*, 55(1), 81-106. <https://doi.org/10.1111/0022-1082.00201>
- Aurelya, R. T., & Syofyan, E. (2023). The effect of sustainability report disclosure and capital intensity on profitability: An empirical study of manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange in 2016-2020. *Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi*, 5(1), 56-70. <https://doi.org/10.24036/jea.v5i1.602>
- Basalamah, M. S. A. (2023). Reinvestigate how education and work experience determine work ethic of employee. *Enrichment: Journal of Management*, 13(1), 225-235. <https://doi.org/10.35335/enrichment.v13i1.1285>

- Bukhori, M. R. T., & Sopian, D. (2017). The influence of sustainability report disclosure on financial performance. *Jurnal Sikap*, 2(1), 35-48. <https://doi.org/10.32897/jsikap.v2i1.62>
- Carroll, A. B., & Shabana, K. M. (2010). The business case for corporate social responsibility: A review of concepts, research and practice. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, 12(1), 85-105. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2370.2009.00275.x>
- Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia. (2021). *Indonesian economic report*. Retrieved from <https://www.bps.go.id/id/publication/2021/09/17/f3ece7157064514772b18335/laporan-perekonomian-indonesia-2021.html>
- Cornelissen, J. (2000). Corporate image: An audience centred model. *Corporate Communications: An International Journal*, 5(2), 119-125. <https://doi.org/10.1108/13563280010372540>
- Daga, R., Karim, A., Nawir, F., Lutfi, A., & Jumady, E. (2024). Analysis of social media marketing technology and online-based consumer purchase interest in South Sulawesi. *Quality-Access to Success*, 25(199), 330-337. <https://doi.org/10.47750/QAS/25.199.36>
- Deswanto, R. B., & Siregar, S. V. (2018). The associations between environmental disclosures with financial performance, environmental performance, and firm value. *Social Responsibility Journal*, 14(1), 180-193. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SRJ-01-2017-0005>
- Eccles, R. G., Ioannou, I., & Serafeim, G. (2014). The impact of corporate sustainability on organizational processes and performance. *Management Science*, 60(11), 2835-2857. <https://doi.org/10.1287/mnsc.2014.1984>
- Fombrun, C. J., Gardberg, N. A., & Barnett, M. L. (2000). Opportunity platforms and safety nets: Corporate citizenship and reputational risk. *Business and Society Review*, 105(1), 85-106. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781788970693.00006>
- Gerwing, T., Kajüter, P., & Wirth, M. (2022). The role of sustainable corporate governance in mandatory sustainability reporting quality. *Journal of Business Economics*, 92(3), 517-555. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11573-022-01092-x>
- Gray, E. R., & Balmer, J. M. (1998). Managing corporate image and corporate reputation. *Long Range Planning*, 31(5), 695-702. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-6301\(98\)00074-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-6301(98)00074-0)
- Halkos, G., & Nomikos, S. (2021). Corporate social responsibility: Trends in global reporting initiative standards. *Economic Analysis and Policy*, 69, 106-117. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2020.11.008>
- Hanna, G. L. (1995). Demographic and clinical features of obsessive-compulsive disorder in children and adolescents. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 34(1), 19-27. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00004583-199501000-00009>
- Hanna, M. D., & Rocky Newman, W. (1995). Operations and environment: An expanded focus for TQM. *International Journal of Quality & Reliability Management*, 12(5), 38-53. <https://doi.org/10.1108/02656719510089984>
- Hart, S. L., & Ahuja, G. (1996). Does it pay to be green? An empirical examination of the relationship between emission reduction and firm performance. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 5(1), 30-37. [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-0836\(199603\)5:1%3C30::AID-BSE38%3E3.0.CO;2-Q](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-0836(199603)5:1%3C30::AID-BSE38%3E3.0.CO;2-Q)
- Hasniati, H., Indriasari, D. P., Sirajuddin, A., & Karim, A. (2023). The decision of women in Makassar city to entrepreneur. *Binus Business Review*, 14(1). <https://doi.org/10.21512/bbr.v14i1.8936>
- Holle, F., Kockrow, M., & Schnitger, A. (2021). Tax and transparency: Reporting in accordance with the global reporting initiative. *Intertax*, 49(8/9). <https://doi.org/10.54648/taxi2021069>
- Husaeni, U. A. (2018). Determinants of capital structure in companies listed in the Jakarta Islamic index. *International Journal of Economics, Management and Accounting*, 26(2), 443-456. <https://doi.org/10.31436/ijema.v26i2.504>
- Husain, F. (2021). The influence of liquidity ratio and profitability ratio on stock prices in IDX-30 index companies. *INOBIS: Jurnal Inovasi Bisnis Dan Manajemen Indonesia*, 4(2), 162-175. <https://doi.org/10.31842/jurnalnobis.v4i2.175>
- Indonesia, B. E. (2023). *Indonesia stock exchange*. Retrieved from https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=id&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Bursa+Efek+Indonesia+&btnG=#d=gs_cit&t=1737600287748&u=%2Fscholar%3Fq%3Dinfo%3Ar3mH27yKwKUJ%3Ascholar.google.com%2F%26output%3Dcite%26scirp%3D0%26hl%3Did

- Jenkins, H., & Yakovleva, N. (2006). Corporate social responsibility in the mining industry: Exploring trends in social and environmental disclosure. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 14(3-4), 271-284. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2004.10.004>
- Karim, A., Musa, C. I., Sahabuddin, R., & Azis, M. (2021). The increase of rural economy at Baraka Sub-district through village funds. *The Winners*, 22(1), 89-95. <https://doi.org/10.21512/tw.v22i1.7013>
- Karim, A., Ruslan, M., Chahyono, C., Yunus, M. K., & Ahmad, A. (2024). Fintech P2P lending in increasing people's purchasing power in South Sulawesi Province. *Journal The Winners*, 25(2). <https://doi.org/10.21512/tw.v25i2.12059>
- Karim, A., Syamsuddin, I., & Asrianto, A. (2023). Profitability ratio analysis profit growth Pt Gudang Garam tbk on the idx for the 2014-2021 period. *International Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting Research*, 7(2), 649-660. <https://doi.org/10.29040/ijebar.v7i2.9133>
- Kotler, P., & Armstrong, G. (2016). *Principles of marketing (S. Wall (ed.)* (16th ed.): Pearson Education Limited. ISBN: 978-0133795028.
- Lenox, M., & King. (2004). Prospects for developing absorptive capacity through internal information provision. *Strategic Management Journal*, 25(4), 331-345. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1937-5956.2001.tb00373.x>
- Manisa, D. E., Defung, F., & Kadafi, M. A. (2017). The influence of sustainability report disclosure on the financial performance of infrastructure companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange. *Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen dan Akuntansi*, 19(2), 174-187.
- Mougenot, B., & Doussoulin, J.-P. (2024). A bibliometric analysis of the global reporting initiative (GRI): Global trends in developed and developing countries. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 26(3), 6543-6560. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-023-02974-y>
- Mulpiani, W. (2019). The influence of sustainability report disclosure on public company performance in Indonesia. *Akuras: Jurnal Studi Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 2(2), 77-90. <https://doi.org/10.29303/akurasi.v2i2.16>
- Murdfin, I., Nasir, M., Ashoer, M., & Syahnur, M. H. (2021). Determination of internet banking customer satisfaction-study at SOE bank in Indonesia. *Jurnal Minds: Manajemen Ide dan Inspirasi*, 8(1), 127-140. <https://doi.org/10.24252/minds.v8i1.20640>
- Narula, S., Puppala, H., Kumar, A., Frederico, G. F., Dwivedy, M., Prakash, S., & Talwar, V. (2021). Applicability of industry 4.0 technologies in the adoption of global reporting initiative standards for achieving sustainability. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 305, 127141. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.127141>
- Nugrahani, T. S., & Artanto, D. A. (2022). Sustainability reporting by disclosing economic, social and environmental performance. *Studies in Business and Economics*, 17(2), 216-226. <https://doi.org/10.2478/sbe-2022-0034>
- Oncioiu, I., Petrescu, A.-G., Bilcan, F.-R., Petrescu, M., Popescu, D.-M., & Anghel, E. (2020). Corporate sustainability reporting and financial performance. *Sustainability*, 12(10), 4297. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12104297>
- Parmar, B. L., Freeman, R. E., Harrison, J. S., Wicks, A. C., Purnell, L., & De Colle, S. (2010). Stakeholder theory: The state of the art. *Academy of Management Annals*, 4(1), 403-445. <https://doi.org/10.5465/19416520.2010.495581>
- Porter, M. E., & Linde, C. V. D. (1995). Toward a new conception of the environment-competitiveness relationship. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 9(4), 97-118. <https://doi.org/10.1257/jep.9.4.97>
- Putri, R. L., & Willim, A. P. (2024). Analysis of the effect of assets structure, earning volatility and financial flexibility on capital structure in consumer goods industry sector companies on the Indonesia stock exchange. *LBS Journal of Management & Research*, 22(1), 25-36. <https://doi.org/10.1108/LBSJMR-11-2022-0069>
- Rahim, S. (2024). Sustainability report and financial performance: Evidence from mining companies in Indonesia. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 14(1), 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeep.14994>
- Saputra, F. (2022). Analysis effect return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE) and price earning ratio (per) on stock prices of coal companies in the Indonesia stock exchange (IDX) Period 2018-2021. *Dinasti International Journal of Economics, Finance & Accounting*, 3(1), 82-94. <https://doi.org/10.38035/dijefa.v3i1.1238>

- Sari, M., Rachman, H., Astuti, N. J., Afgani, M. W., & Siroj, R. A. (2023). Explanatory survey in quantitative descriptive research methods. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sains Dan Komputer*, 3(01), 10-16. <https://doi.org/10.9644/sindoro.v5i6.4186>
- Sihombing, P., & Samsudin, I. (2024). Determinants of the developed country index and Indonesian macroeconomic on the IDX growth 30 and IDX value 30. *Research of Economics and Business*, 2(2), 78-93. <https://doi.org/10.58777/reb.v2i2.209>
- Suhatmi, E., Dasman, S., Badarisman, D., Nahar, A., & Jaya, A. (2024). Sustainability reporting and its influence on corporate financial performance: A global analysis. *The Journal of Academic Science*, 1, 725-740. <https://doi.org/10.59613/d0qn5c22>
- Tóth, Á., Suta, A., & Szauter, F. (2022). Interrelation between the climate-related sustainability and the financial reporting disclosures of the European automotive industry. *Clean Technologies and Environmental Policy*, 24(1), 437-445. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10098-021-02108-w>
- Wahyuni, N., Kalsum, U., Asmara, Y., & Karim, A. (2022). Activity-based costing method as an effort to increase profitability of PT. Anugrah Ocean Wakatamba. *Jurnal ASET (Akuntansi Riset)*, 14(2), 297-312. <https://doi.org/10.17509/jaset.v14i2.45642>
- Ye, Y., Yang, X., & Shi, L. (2023). Environmental information disclosure and corporate performance: Evidence from Chinese listed companies. *Heliyon*, 9(12), e22400. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e22400>
- Yuliana, S., Fatmala, E., Adiansyah, N. P., Haryadi, D., & Wahyudi, W. (2024). Operating costs and profitability to company value. *International Journal of Applied Finance and Business Studies*, 11(4), 928-934. <https://doi.org/10.35335/ijafibs.v11i4.247>

No.	Name's	ID /
1.	Nur Wahyuni	 Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. ORCID: https://orcid.org/0009-0002-2736-2282 Email: nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id

		Phone numbers: +62 811-463-876
2.	Zul Kahfi	 Institute of Health and Business St. Fatimah, Mamuju, West Sulawesi, Indonesia ORCID: https://orcid.org/0009-0000-1008-9588 Email: kahfizul13@gmail.com Phone numbers: +62 853-9873-7474
3.	Abdul Karim	 Department of Management, Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Bosowa, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3155-2241

		Email: abdul.karim@universitasbosowa.ac.id Phone numbers: +62 813-5557-1118
4.	Syamsuri Rahim	 Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4226-6520 Email: syamsuri.rahim@umi.ac.id Phone numbers: +62 811-411-127

Views and opinions expressed in this article are the views and opinions of the author(s), International Journal of Management and Sustainability shall not be responsible or answerable for any loss, damage or liability etc. caused in relation to/arising out of the use of the content.

Re: Final Proofreading: Disclosure of Sustainability Reports of Financial Performance of Textile and Garment Manufacturing Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Dari: Conscientia Beam Journals (articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com)

Kepada: nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id

Tanggal: Sabtu, 8 Maret 2025 pukul 12.15 GMT+8

Dear Nur Wahyuni

Thank you for your prompt response. I would like to confirm that I have received the file you sent. I have forwarded it to our academic editor for a thorough review to verify the changes.

Once the verification process is complete, we will proceed with publishing your article in the upcoming issue. Should there be any updates or if additional information is required, I will ensure to keep you informed.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Best regards,
Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)

On Fri, Mar 7, 2025 at 7:24 AM Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> wrote:

Dear **Editorial Office**
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Here we are sending back the article manuscript and final proofreading responses in two versions:

1. Revised final proofreading document highlighted in color.
2. Clean the final proofreading document.

Thanks very much.

Best regards,

Nur Wahyuni
Correspondence Authors

Pada Jumat, 7 Maret 2025 pukul 01.49.22 GMT+8, Nur Wahyuni <nur.wahyuni1964@yahoo.co.id> menulis:

Dear Editorial Office
Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

Thanks for this valuable information. We will check the article manuscript soon and return it within the specified time.

Kind regards,

Nur Wahyuni

Correspondence Authors

Pada Kamis, 6 Maret 2025 pukul 11.27.20 GMT+8, Conscientia Beam Journals
<articlestatus@conscientiabeam.com> menulis:

Dear Nur Wahyuni

The proofreading and consistency checking of your document is in its final stages at this point. Your article file, complete with track revisions, is attached. You need to approve the changes and address the comments (if any). Within 48 hours, please provide us a clean copy of the article with your changes highlighted in a different colour by email.

The revised version is highly anticipated.

Sanele Phillip
Editorial Office

Conscientia Beam
Research Publication

URL: <http://www.conscientiabeam.com>

(Please always quote the article title and paper no. in any communication to us)