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The Moderating Role of Green Accounting on Sustainability Reporting in Indonesian Manufacturing

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ABSTRACT

This study seeks to examine the impact of stakeholder pressure, corporate governance, and digital innovation on sustainability reporting, with green accounting acting as a moderating variable in manufacturing firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The research covers a three-year period from 2022 to 2024, with the study population consisting of all manufacturing companies listed during that time. Using purposive sampling, 41 companies met the criteria and were selected as the sample. The study relies on secondary data sourced from the Indonesia Stock Exchange website, and the analysis was conducted using Moderated Regression Analysis. The findings indicate that creditor pressure, shareholder pressure, audit committees, independent commissioners, boards of directors, and digital innovation collectively affect sustainability reporting, while green accounting is capable of moderating the relationship between these independent variables and sustainability reporting. On a partial basis, creditor pressure, shareholder pressure, and the board of directors demonstrate a positive and significant effect on sustainability reporting, whereas audit committees, independent commissioners, and digital innovation show no effect. Moreover, green accounting is found to moderate the role of independent commissioners on sustainability reporting, but it does not moderate the effects of creditor pressure, shareholder pressure, audit committees, boards of directors, or digital innovation.

INTRODUCTION

Main purpose company is get profit as well as fulfil need management and stakeholders (Madona & Khafid, 2020). However, the development of business demand company No only chase profit (single bottom line), but also pay attention to not quite enough answer social and environmental through draft Triple Bottom Line (TBL) which was popularized by Elkington (Wijayana Erna, 2018). TBL includes three pillars: Profit (economic), People (social), and Planet (environment), which are interconnected support (Limijaya, 2014). Implementation not quite enough answer social expected become a strategy to maintain sustainability company (Kurniawan et al., 2019). For public companies, transparency information become important in form report sustainability (sustainability development), which has develop since 1972 UN Conference in Stockholm (iism.or.id, 2017).

In countries with developed economies such as the United States, the implementation of sustainability reports is not yet mandatory or is still voluntary. The United States Securities and Exchange (SEC) only requires companies to report operational risks related to Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG). The United States has only scheduled the obligation to disclose sustainability reports in 2030 (Tsalis et al., 2020). In other countries such as the United Kingdom, the implementation of sustainability reports is also not yet mandatory or is not mandatory. The United Kingdom only requires companies to disclose carbon emissions (Al-Shaer & Zaman, 2019).

Disclosure of sustainability reports in Europe will be mandatory starting in 2025 with strict sanctions in the form of fines of up to 150 million euros and resource restrictions, although implementation still depends on each country's jurisdiction (Primec & Belak, 2022) non-financial reporting is an important measure, as demonstrated by numerous theoretical studies and empirical research. However, the mandatory nature of non-financial reporting and public pressure have persuaded company management to address non-financial issues alongside financial ones. Companies from countries with a more prolonged culture and tradition have been more successful in this respect than the companies from "younger"

transition countries. Overall, non-financial reporting has raised the level of social responsibility in companies. However, things are far from ideal. Many uncertain situations, e.g., environmental, health, energy, etc., bring new challenges. They require not only non-financial, but also sustainable solutions. Therefore, it is unsurprising that the disclosure of non-financial information has also been renamed sustainability reporting (regarding designation in legal acts. Several countries have implemented strict regulations, such as Germany which imposes a fine of 10% of annual turnover or a maximum of 10 million euros (Finance.eu.org), and Poland which imposes sanctions in the form of legal restrictions and resource access (Dyduch & Krasodomska, 2017). In Asia, similar obligations also apply. In Singapore, public companies that do not disclose Material ESG Factors are fined 130 thousand dollars (Nexiasingapore), while in India the penalty reaches 600 USD or 50,000 Rupiah (Cleartax.Csr).

In Indonesia, the adoption of the Triple Bottom Line concept was initially voluntary, which made many companies reluctant to publish sustainability reports. However, starting in 2017, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) required public companies to publish sustainability reports based on POJK No. 51/2017, a regulation later strengthened by SEOJK No. 16/2021. The report must be submitted separately from the annual report and submitted annually. Companies that fail to report are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of warnings or reprimands (POJK No. 51/2017 Article 13). However, regulations in Indonesia are considered weak due to the lack of strict sanctions. However, according to Madona and Khafid (2020), sustainability reports serve as an important foundation for investor decision-making, while also increasing stakeholder support for long-term business sustainability.

Sustainability reporting in Indonesia is reinforced by various legal provisions. Law No. 23 of 1997 emphasizes the importance of environmentally sustainable development to ensure the welfare of present and future generations (Kurniawan et al., 2019). Furthermore, Article 74 of Law No. 40 of 2007 requires companies operating in the natural resources sector to carry out social and environmental responsibilities, which must be treated as company expenses, with applicable sanctions in cases of non-compliance (Kurniawan

et al., 2019). Furthermore, Article 17 of Law No. 25 of 2007 requires investors in the non-renewable natural resources sector to allocate recovery funds for affected areas in accordance with environmental regulations (Kurniawan et al., 2019). Environmental accounting practices in Indonesia are also guided by PSAK No. 57, PSAK No. 1 paragraph 9, PSAK No. 32 on Forestry, and PSAK No. 33 on Environmental Management. 33 concerning General Mining (Kurniawan et al., 2019).

For sustainability report, Indonesia refers to the standards Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

which emphasizes three aspect main : economic, environmental, and social (Globalreporting.Org). GRI has coverage wide and can implemented cross industry, different with SASB which is more emphasize materiality finance. One of the sector important mandatory compile report sustainability is sector manufacturing, which contributed 37% to income national (Bps.go.id). However, some big company manufacturing still limited disclose activity social in report annual through CSR section, not in comprehensive sustainability report.



Figure 1. Graph Number of Companies Disclosing Sustainability Report

In 2017, only 13 of 161 industrial sector companies on the IDX (8%) disclosed sustainability reports, as new obligations were implemented. This number increased to 15 companies (9%) in 2018, 25 companies (13%) in 2019, and 44 companies (24%) in 2020, although the majority still did not report due to weak regulations and sanctions. Significant progress occurred in 2021, with 113 companies (56%) reporting, then increasing to 163 companies (67%) in 2022 and 157 companies (71%) in 2023. This trend demonstrates increasing corporate and stakeholder awareness of the importance of sustainability. Conversely, companies that do not report risk environmental damage, sanctions, and loss of public image. The case of PT Karmaga Kurnia in 2020 is a concrete example, when the company was fined IDR 16.263 billion for polluting the Citarum River (mongabay.co.id).

Pollution case environmental problems also occurred at PT Greenfields Indonesia (2022) in Blitar, when waste dirt cow pollute river main so that public sue through class action and won case (sumut.indtimes.com). Regulation in Indonesia is still more emphasize transparency report financial (single bottom line) through POJK No. 14/2022 with sanctions fine, while sanctions related not quite

enough answer social and environmental (triple bottom line) not yet firm. Condition This become reason importance study about transparency company through sustainability report for the sake of maintaining sustainability source power and relationships with stakeholders.

Even though disclosure sustainability report sector manufacturing increased, partly company Not yet do it Because not enough awareness, understanding, and costs additional (Suharyani, 2019). Factors that influence is stakeholder pressure, covering pressure creditors, employees, and shareholders shares. Creditors can push company more open Because aspect socio-environmental considered in granting of funds (Lulu, 2020), although results study different: there are those who show influence positive (Lulu, 2020), no influential (Sriningsih, 2022), or even negative (Steelyana & Raharjo, 2024). Meanwhile that, pressure holder share proven influential positive significant to sustainability reporting (Suharyani et al., 2020; Yuliandhari et al., 2022).

According to Wijayana and Kurniawati (2020), the implementation of corporate governance important For supervise and control companies, including in sustainability reporting

. Components used in study This covering audit committee , commissioner independent , and the board of directors (Krisyadi & Elleen, 2020). The audit committee supports control company (OJK No. 55/2004). Researcher find results different : influential positive (Indrianingsih & Agustina, 2020) or No influential (Sriningsih , 2022; Madona & Khafid, 2020). Independent commissioners assessed capable push sustainability report , although results research diverse : positive (Indrianingsih & Agustina, 2020), negative (Madona & Khafid, 2020), and not influential (Oktapiani & Simatupang , 2024). The board of directors also showed findings that are not consistent , positive (Krisyadi & Ellen, 2020) and not influential (Dewi et al., 2023). In addition , digital innovation impact positive impact on sustainability reporting (Lisnawati et al., 2024). The influence This strengthened by green accounting as accountancy an environment that emphasizes compliance regulation and development sustainable (Dhar et al., 2022; Lisnawati et al., 2024).

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

According to Eisenhardt (1989), legitimacy theory emphasizes the importance of corporate entities to build and maintain their recognized legitimacy among stakeholders and the wider community. This legitimacy is related to social acceptance of the company's existence and operations. Eisenhardt (1989) shows that legitimacy is not only the result of compliance with existing regulations and norms, but also involves constructive interactions with the social and cultural environment in which the company operates. There is a conflict of interest between the principal and agent caused by the assumption that humans essentially prioritize themselves first. Efforts to minimize this conflict of interest are through the alignment of various corporate interests through monitoring mechanisms. Thus, good corporate governance can be formed that encourages broad information disclosure, including the disclosure of sustainability reports.

Agency theory was developed to explain and address the problems that arise when information asymmetry occurs in the execution of agreements. It refers to a contractual relationship in which one

or more individuals (Principals) delegate authority to another individual (Agent) to act on their behalf in carrying out certain tasks or decisions, with the aim of achieving efficient outcomes. Within this framework, managers, shareholders, and creditors represent different types of agency relationships, in which each party seeks to maximize its own benefits due to differing interests (Jensen & Meckling, 1976).

Creditors act as providers of funds that enable companies to operate their businesses. Companies facing higher financial risk are more likely to disclose extensive information, as social and environmental factors can serve as part of the assessment in determining the amount of funding provided. Creditor pressure is typically assessed through the liability ratio, which is calculated by comparing total assets (Lulu, 2020). In line with stakeholder theory, creditors expect high-quality reports that present corporate activities related to social responsibility, as such pressure is intended to generate benefits for stakeholders (Sawitri & Ardiani, 2023).

H_1 : Creditor pressure has a positive and significant effect on sustainability reporting.

Shareholders are individuals, groups, or institutions with a vested interest in a company. The type and extent of stakeholder pressure can vary across industries (Lulu, 2020). Shareholder pressure is related to ownership dispersion, as wider ownership distribution can strengthen corporate oversight of sustainability practices. Companies with more dispersed ownership structures typically produce more detailed sustainability reports than those with concentrated ownership (Yuliandhari et al., 2023).

H_2 : Shareholder pressure has a positive and significant effect on sustainability reporting.

Within the corporate governance framework, the audit committee plays a crucial role in supporting management in preparing sustainability reports and providing guidance to the board of directors and management regarding disclosures of economic, social, and environmental responsibilities (Sriningsih & Wahyuningrum, 2022). Acting as an oversight body, the audit committee helps mitigate potential conflicts of interest between shareholders and management. An effective audit committee enhances transparency in financial and

sustainability reporting by ensuring the accuracy and reliability of disclosed information.

H₃: The audit committee has a positive and significant influence on sustainability reporting.

Independent boards of commissioners play a key role in ensuring that companies deliver high-quality reports to the public. Strong oversight from independent commissioners motivates management to provide more transparent sustainability disclosures (Herawaty, 2021). Through active involvement, they can encourage companies to place a greater emphasis on sustainability and social responsibility, thereby improving the quality and reliability of reports. Therefore, the presence of independent commissioners plays a role in enhancing corporate governance and improving sustainability performance in line with stakeholder expectations (Madona & Khafid, 2020).

H₄: Independent commissioners have a positive and significant influence on sustainability reporting.

The board of directors, elected by shareholders, serves as the company's leadership with full authority and responsibility for managing its operations. The effectiveness of good corporate governance depends heavily on the role played by the board, as they are considered the primary decision-makers in company management (Sitorus et al., 2024). A board of directors that demonstrates a strong commitment to sustainability principles is more likely to produce comprehensive and transparent sustainability reports, thereby strengthening stakeholder trust and enhancing the company's reputation (Krisyadi & Elleen, 2020).

H₅: The board of directors has a positive and significant influence on sustainability reporting.

The adoption of digital innovation in companies, particularly in products, services, and solutions, plays a crucial role in improving the quality and transparency of sustainability reporting. In addition to enhancing disclosure, it also strengthens companies' commitment to social and environmental accountability, making reports more valuable and relevant to stakeholders. This approach enables companies to proactively respond to sustainability challenges, enhances their market

reputation, and positively impacts overall business performance (Lisnawati et al., 2024).

H₆: Digital innovation has a positive and significant effect on sustainability reporting.

When companies face pressure from various stakeholders, particularly creditors, to be more transparent and socially responsible, they tend to improve their sustainability reporting by providing clearer and more comprehensive information on the environmental and social impacts of their activities, thereby creating better relationships with the community (Steelyana W & Kusuma Raharjo, 2024). In this regard, the use of green accounting plays a crucial role because it enables companies to more accurately identify, measure, and report environmental costs and benefits, enabling them to respond more effectively to creditor demands (Lisnawati et al., 2024).

H₇: Green accounting is able to moderate the influence of creditor pressure on sustainability reporting.

Companies facing shareholder pressure for greater transparency and social responsibility tend to improve their sustainability reporting, and the adoption of green accounting can strengthen this relationship by helping companies better identify and track environmental costs and benefits, enabling them to respond effectively to shareholder demands. This improves the quality of sustainability reports, builds trust between shareholders and other stakeholders, and strengthens the company's reputation as a socially and environmentally responsible entity (Lisnawati et al., 2024).

H₈: Green accounting is able to moderate the influence of shareholder pressure on sustainability reporting.

An effective audit committee plays a crucial role in improving the quality of sustainability reports by ensuring the information presented is accurate, transparent, and reliable (Suharyani et al., 2019). The implementation of green accounting as a moderating variable helps companies focus more on assessing and reporting environmental and social impacts, resulting in more relevant and comprehensive information. With audit

committee oversight, the implementation of green accounting can ensure high reporting standards are met, ultimately strengthening accountability and improving the quality of sustainability reports (Indrianingsih & Agustina, 2020).

H₉: Green accounting is able to moderate the influence of the audit committee on sustainability reporting.

The presence of independent commissioners strengthens greater transparency among companies in presenting their social and environmental performance, so that the information presented is not only oriented towards business interests but also meets stakeholder expectations, ultimately increasing the credibility and public trust in sustainability reports (Madona & Khafid, 2020). The implementation of green accounting supports this role by providing measurable data on environmental performance, such as energy use, waste management, and carbon emissions, so that companies can present more relevant, accountable reports, and in accordance with the expectations of independent commissioners in strengthening the quality of sustainability reports (Permata Dewi et al., 2023).

H₁₀: Green accounting is able to moderate the influence of independent commissioners on sustainability reporting.

The involvement of the board of directors in setting sustainability goals and supporting

their implementation ensures that the company's policies and practices align with expected sustainability standards, including in terms of data collection, reporting improvements, and increased transparency (Suharyani, 2019). By implementing green accounting, the board of directors can more effectively identify, measure, and report environmental and social impacts, thus gaining a deeper understanding for making strategic decisions and guiding the company towards more sustainable business practices.

H₁₁: Green accounting is able to moderate the influence of the board of directors on sustainability reporting.

Digital innovation plays a crucial role in increasing the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of sustainability reports through the use of analytical technology and data management systems that facilitate the collection and analysis of sustainability information by companies (Lisnawati, 2024). With the support of green accounting, companies can focus more on measuring and reporting the environmental impacts of implemented digital innovations, such as reducing emissions and resource use. This allows for wiser and more responsible decisions, ensuring that technology utilization aligns with sustainability goals.

H₁₂: Green accounting is able to moderate the influence of creditor pressure on sustainability reporting.

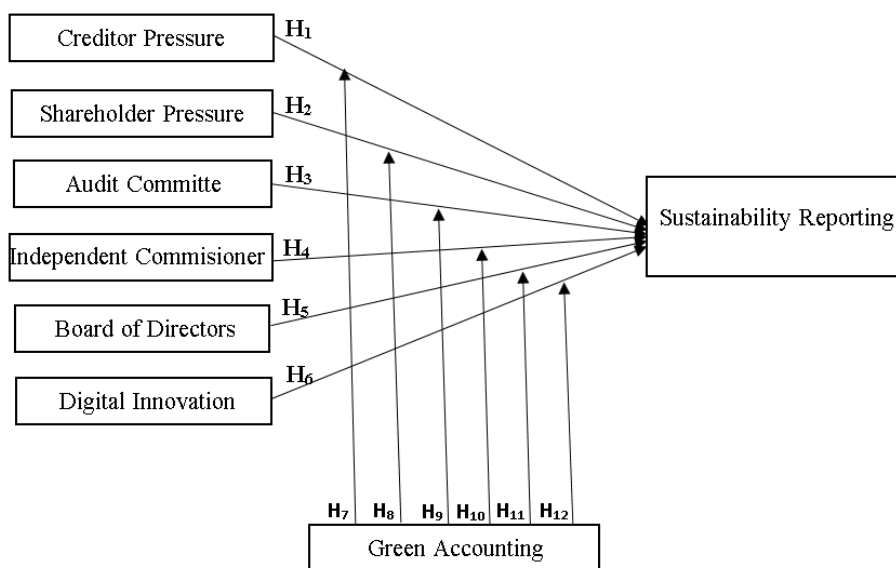


Figure 2. Conceptual Framework

RESEARCH METHODS

This study applies a hypothesis testing design with a quantitative approach. Quantitative methods are used as scientific techniques that rely on numerical data and statistical processing to test the proposed hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2022). This study focuses on manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period 2022–2024. The population consists of all manufacturing companies listed on the IDX during that period (<https://www.idx.co.id>). Sampling was conducted using a purposive sampling technique. For data analysis, this study used Stata software version 18.

Secondary data was sourced from companies' annual financial reports available on the official IDX website and other trusted sources. Data analysis was conducted using panel data regression and moderated regression analysis. Companies were selected using purposive sampling based on the following criteria: 1. All manufacturing companies consistently listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2022-2024 period. 2. All manufacturing companies consistently publishing their sustainability reports for the 2022-2024 period. 3. All manufacturing companies that experienced profits for the 2022-2024 period.

No	Variable	Definition	Formula	Scale
1	Sustainability reporting	Reports issued by companies as a form of social responsibility in economic, social and environmental aspects.	$SR = \text{Number of indicator items reported} / \text{Total GRI Standard 2021 indicators}$	Ratio
2	Stakeholder pressure	Stakeholder pressure is pressure from parties who have a large influence on the running of a company.	$\text{Creditor Pressure} = \text{Total Liabilities} / \text{Total Assets}$ $\text{Shareholder Pressure} = \text{Total number of shares owned by the parent company} / \text{Total number of shares}$	Ratio
3	Audit Committee	A group of individuals appointed to oversee the internal and external audit processes within a company environment.	Number of audit committee meetings in 1 year	Nominal
4	Independent commissioner	Independent commissioners are members who do not come from parties related to the company.	Number of independent commissioners/Number of board of commissioners	Ratio
5	Board of Directors	A group of individuals responsible for overseeing and directing a company's policies and strategies.	Number of members of the board of directors in 1 year	Nominal
6	Digital innovation	Digital innovation is the use of digital technology during the innovation process.	$DI = \text{Number of Dimension Disclosures} / \text{Total Number of Dimensions}$	Ratio
7	Green accounting	An accounting approach that integrates environmental issues into the financial reporting system.	$\text{Green Accounting} = \text{Environmental cost} / \text{Laba bersih}$	Ratio

The data in this study were collected through a literature review and documentation techniques. For analysis, the study used panel data regression, which integrates time series and cross-sector data (Sugiyono, 2022). Stata software was used to conduct the analysis, which included Descriptive Statistical Analysis and estimation of panel data models—namely the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM). To determine the most appropriate model, three tests were performed: the Chow test (likelihood test), the Hausman test, and the Lagrange Multiplier test. Next, classical assumption tests were

performed, including linearity, autocorrelation, multicollinearity, and normality. Hypothesis testing was performed using the F test, the coefficient of determination (R-Squared) test, and the t test and Moderated Regression Analysis.

Moderation regression analysis in this study uses the following equation:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{TKR} + \beta_2 \text{TPS} + \beta_3 \text{KA} + \beta_4 \text{KI} + \beta_5 \text{DD} + \beta_6 \text{DI} + \beta_7 \text{GATKR} + \beta_8 \text{GATPS} + \beta_9 \text{GAKA} + \beta_{10} \text{GAKI} + \beta_{11} \text{GADD} + \beta_{12} \text{GADI} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Y	= Sustainability Reporting	GATPS	= Green Accounting Moderation Shareholder Pressure
β_0	= Constant	GAKA	= Green Accounting Moderation Audit Committee
$\beta_{1,2,3,4,5,6}$	= Regression coefficient of independent variables	GAKI	= Green Accounting Moderation Independent Commissioner
TKR	= Creditor Pressure	GADD	= Green Accounting Moderation Board of Directors
TPS	= Shareholder Pressure	GADI	= Green Accounting Moderation Digital Innovation
KA	= Audit Committee	i	= Number of Companies
KI	= Independent Commissioner	t	= Time
DD	= Board of Directors	eit	= Residual/Error
DI	= Digital Innovation		
GA	= Green Accounting		
GATKR	= Green Accounting Moderation Creditor Pressure		

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Analysis Results Statistics Descriptive

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. dev.	Min	Max
SR	123	.5928705	.1693363	.1880342	.991453
TKR	123	.4197149	.1929312	.0440335	.9791411
TPS	123	.6263987	.1645017	.285007	.9325328
KA	123	5.910569	3.34617	2	21
KI	123	.4431765	.1487988	.25	1
DD	123	5.414634	2.221087	2	11
DI	123	.3739837	.2346387	0	.8
GA	123	.050269	.1218595	0	.9008669

Descriptive analysis reveals that the level of sustainability reporting among manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during 2022–2024 ranged from 0.1880 to 0.9915, with a mean of 0.5929 and a standard deviation of 0.1693, indicating considerable variation among companies. Pressure from creditors showed values between 0.0440 and 0.9791, with a mean of 0.4197 and a standard deviation of 0.1929, while pressure from shareholders ranged from 0.2850 to 0.9250, with a mean of 0.6240 and a standard deviation of 0.1499. The size of the audit committee varied from 2 to 21 members, with a mean of 5.91 and a standard deviation of 3.35, reflecting differences in monitoring structures. Independent commissioners constitute 0.25 to 1% of the board composition, with a mean proportion of 0.462 and a standard deviation of 0.1703, indicating varying levels of independent oversight. Meanwhile, the number of board members also shows significant variation among companies. Board composition ranges from 2 to 11 members, with a mean of 5.41 and a standard deviation of 2.22. The digital innovation variable records values between 0 and

0.8, with a mean of 0.374 and a standard deviation of 0.235. In contrast, green accounting shows values ranging from 0 to 0.9009, with a mean of 0.0527 and a standard deviation of 0.1219. The fact that the standard deviation of green accounting exceeds its mean reflects substantial variation and suggests that the adoption of environmental accounting practices among manufacturing companies remains uneven.

Prior to hypothesis testing, a panel data regression model selection test was conducted to identify the estimation method that best fits the characteristics of the research data. The initial stage was carried out with the Chow Test comparing the Common Effect Model (CEM) with the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The test results showed an F probability value of 0.1960, greater than the 0.05 significance level, so that CEM was considered more appropriate than FEM. Next, the Hausman Test was conducted to choose between FEM and the Random Effect Model (REM). The results showed a Chi-Square probability value of 0.6377 (> 0.05), which means REM is more appropriate for use in this study. REM is able to control unobserved differences between entities by

adding fixed effects (dummy) in each cross-section . Then, the Breusch and Pagan Lagrange Multiplier (LM) Test was conducted to compare CEM with REM. The test results show a $\chi^2(01)$ value of 42.27 with a probability of 0.0000 (<0.05), so the null hypothesis $var(u) = 0$ is rejected. This means that REM is more appropriate to use than CEM because there are significant differences between entities in the panel data. Based on the overall test results, although the Chow Test shows that CEM is more appropriate, both the Hausman Test and the LM Test conclude that REM is superior. Therefore, this study uses the Random Effect Model (REM) as the main estimation method in further analysis.

The Classical Assumption Test is a statistical prerequisite in regression analysis when applying the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) estimation method. Therefore, the need to perform this test depends on the type of regression model used. In panel data regression, OLS-based models include the Common Effects Model (CEM) and the Fixed Effects Model (FEM), both of which require the classical assumption test. However, for the Random Effects Model (REM), this test is not necessary because the REM applies the Generalized Least Squares (GLS) estimation technique (Eksandy, 2018). Because this study uses panel data regression with the Random Effects Model (REM) for hypothesis testing, the classical assumption test is not necessary.

Table 2. t-test (Significance Test) Partial)

Random-effects GLS regression	Number of obs	=	123
Group variable: Kode	Number of groups	=	41
R-squared:	Obs per group:		
Within = 0.1410	min =		3
Between = 0.5459	avg =		3.0
Overall = 0.4934	max =		3
	Wald chi2(12)	=	53.81
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000

SR	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]	
TKR	.1676491	.0821134	2.04	0.041	.0067098	.3285885
TPS	.4336834	.1165505	3.72	0.000	.2052485	.6621182
KA	.0048871	.0039104	1.25	0.211	-.002777	.0125513
KI	-.0018777	.1326893	-0.01	0.989	-.2619439	.2581884
DD	.0198024	.0095396	2.08	0.038	.0011052	.0384996
DI	-.07095	.0730863	-0.97	0.332	-.2141966	.0722966
GATKR	-.4003977	1.328365	-0.30	0.763	-3.003946	2.20315
GATPS	.2213542	.7749929	0.29	0.775	-1.297604	1.740312
GAKA	.0690619	.0493541	1.40	0.162	-.0276704	.1657941
GAKI	-3.820041	1.617299	-2.36	0.018	-6.989889	-.6501923
GADD	.2270215	.1181988	1.92	0.055	-.0046438	.4586868
GADI	1.121659	1.12691	1.00	0.320	-1.087044	3.330363
_cons	.1345186	.1061637	1.27	0.205	-.0735584	.3425956
sigma_u	.10873335					
sigma_e	.07235601					
rho	.69308888	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Based on the F test or significance simultaneously , obtained mark F-statistic of 53.81 with F-table 2.090184. Since F-statistic > F-table and probability F < 0.05, Ha is accepted , which means variables independent consisting of from stakeholder pressure , corporate governance , and

digital innovation influential in a way simultaneous to sustainability reporting . Next , test the coefficient determination show mark R-squared of 0.4934, which means 49.34% variation sustainability reporting can explained by variables independent said , whereas the rest 50.66 % is explained by

other variables that are not investigated in study this . Findings This confirm that internal company factors in the form of pressure stakeholders interests , governance structures , and digital innovation play a role . role important in determine level disclosure sustainability , although factor external or other variables that are not also studied influence .

CONCLUSION

The results of the t-test for the audit committee shows that variables This No influential significant to sustainability reporting , with a t-statistic of $1.25 < 1.658212$, $p = 0.211 > 0.05$, and a coefficient of 0.0049 . The increase audit committee of only 1% push increase sustainability reporting of 0.0049% , so H3 is rejected . This show that frequency meeting the audit committee has not yet Of course increase quality reporting sustainability Because focus meeting more many aspects finance and compliance regulations , not ESG issues . In line with Agency Theory, audit committee effectiveness has been shown to depend less on how often they meet and more on their expertise and emphasis on sustainability issues.

Independent commissioners are also proven No influential significant to sustainability reporting , with a t-statistic of $0.01 < 1.658212$, $p = 0.989 > 0.05$, and a coefficient of -0.0019 . The increase commissioner independent by 1% actually lower sustainability reporting of 0.0019% , so H4 is rejected . The findings This show that role commissioner independent Still limited to supervision general without focus on ESG issues , and limitations capacity as well as involvement cause his contribution to reporting sustainability become minimal, in line with Agency Theory.

Board of Directors proven influential positive and significant to sustainability reporting , with a t-statistic of $2.08 > 1.658212$, $p = 0.038 < 0.05$, and a coefficient of 0.0198 . Increased board of directors by 1% push increase sustainability reporting of 0.0198% , so H5 is accepted . This show that the more active and effective role of the board of directors in management companies , the stronger the tendency of companies to present sustainability reports in a transparent manner , in accordance with Agency Theory . Board of Directors play a role as taker decision strategic that encourages implementation principle sustainability in the company .

Temporary that is digital innovation No influential significant to sustainability reporting , with a t-statistic of $0.97 < 1.658212$, $p = 0.332 > 0.05$, and a coefficient of -0.07095 . A 1% increase actually lower sustainability reporting of 0.07095% , so H6 is rejected . This show that ability digital innovation No always push company disclose information sustainability in a way more good , in line with Legitimacy Theory , which states that disclosure done For maintain legitimacy social , and digital innovation that is not directed at fulfillment expectation social No give contribution significant to reporting .

In the moderation test , green accounting No significant moderate influence creditor pressure , shareholder pressure , audit committee , and board of directors to sustainability reporting , so H7, H8, H9, and H11 are rejected . This show that implementation green accounting Not yet Enough strong For strengthen or weaken connection variables independent the to reporting sustainability . On the other hand , green accounting proven significant moderate influence commissioner independent and digital innovation , so H10 and H12 are accepted . Findings This show that the more strong implementation green accounting , increasingly reduce dependence on supervision commissioner independent and increasingly increase effectiveness digital innovation in push transparency reporting.

This study is designed to explore and demonstrate empirical findings regarding the influence of stakeholder pressure, corporate governance , and digital innovation on sustainability reporting , with green accounting as a moderating variable. The research sample consists of 41 manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2022–2024 period, which were analyzed using panel data regression. Evidence shows that creditor pressure and shareholder pressure contribute positively and significantly to sustainability reporting . In contrast, the audit committee and independent commissioners do not show a significant influence, while the board of directors has a positive and significant influence. Digital innovation is also found to have no significant influence on sustainability reporting . Furthermore, moderation analysis shows that green accounting cannot moderate the influence of creditor pressure, shareholder pressure, audit committee, board of

directors, or digital innovation on sustainability reporting . However, green accounting is effective in moderating the influence of independent commissioners on sustainability reporting .

The research topic of Green Accounting as a moderating variable in the relationship between Stakeholder Pressure, Corporate Governance,

and Digital Innovation on Sustainability Reporting is still limited, making it interesting to conduct further research. Furthermore, many manufacturing companies in Indonesia still do not publish sustainability reports and do not use the GRI Standard Index in their disclosures.

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