



Analysis of sustainability reporting in the private sector and public sector: Scoping review approach

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ABSTRACT

The Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement emphasize accountability and reporting on activities carried out concerning efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and address climate change. Therefore, sustainability reports are needed to create transparency in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Sustainability reports have also evolved from focusing only on environmental aspects to being more holistic, considering ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) factors. This study uses the scoping review method to analyze how sustainability reporting is carried out in the private and public sectors. The study results show that sustainability reporting in both the private and public sectors aims to increase transparency and legitimacy through sustainability reporting. However, the two sectors' approach, focus, and triggers differ according to the regulatory context, organizational objectives, and stakeholder needs. This article is expected to contribute to providing literature that reviews the analysis of sustainability reporting in the private and public sectors, improves the quality of sustainability reporting in the private sector, and encourages sustainability reporting in the public sector.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Climate change has become a global issue because it broadly impacts the environment, economy and human life. Long-term changes in temperature and weather patterns refer to climate change (Perserikatan Bangsa - Bangsa, 2021). The issue of climate change can also affect the sustainability of the planet Earth. The use of fossil fuels and land use change are human activities that trigger climate change (Santoso, 2015). To deal with the issue of climate change, cooperation and joint action are needed from all countries and communities. Substantial mitigation and adaptation efforts must be carried out to protect the planet Earth and future generations from worse impacts.

International cooperation to deal with the issue of climate change is the background for the Kyoto Protocol implemented in 1997 and the Paris Agreement in 2015. The Kyoto Protocol requires around 40 developed countries (Annex 1 Countries in the UNFCCC) to limit and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Iwata & Okada, 2014). These countries are asked to adopt mitigation policies and measures and report on them periodically. Establishing a flexible market mechanism based on trading emissions permits is one of the essential elements of the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol also offers additional ways to meet targets through *market-based mechanisms: International*

Emissions Trading, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), and Joint Implementation (JI). The Kyoto Protocol also aims to support countries in adapting to the negative impacts of climate change. This is done by facilitating the development and dissemination of technology that can strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change (UNFCCC, n.d.-b).

The Kyoto Protocol shows a global climate change approach focusing more on developed countries, while the Paris Agreement involves all countries. The Paris Agreement sets ambitious collective goals, allows each party to determine its targets and timetables and demands transparency and accountability from its parties (Delbeke et al., 2019). The Paris Agreement aims to keep global average temperature rise well below two °C above pre-industrial levels and makes efforts to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The Paris Agreement provides financial, technical and capacity-building support within its framework for needy countries. These two agreements reflect joint efforts to face the challenges of climate change (UNFCCC, n.d.-a).

The two agreements above also emphasize accountability and reporting regarding activities carried out concerning efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and overcome climate change. Therefore, a sustainability report is needed to create transparency in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. This is done by disclosing information, targets, and steps to deal with climate change. Sustainability reports assess, communicate and account for organizational performance to achieve sustainable development goals for internal and external stakeholders (Hidayah et al., 2021).

Environmental, Social and Governance) factors. Sustainability reports are needed to provide stakeholders with economic, social, and environmental performance information (Liana, 2019). Social aspects include issues regarding social justice, human rights, working conditions, gender equality, and the welfare of local communities. Meanwhile, *the government* or governance aspect involves transparency, integrity and compliance with regulations. To support the development of sustainability reporting, many organizations have adopted reporting standards and frameworks such as GRI (*Global Reporting Initiative*). This standard supports consistency in reporting and facilitates comparisons between organizations of the same or different scope.

Since 2000, sustainability reporting has been practised, and GRI guidelines have been used as a reference for company reports (Caesaria & Basuki, 2017). For companies in the private sector, sustainability reporting is critical. This is due to increasing awareness of corporate social and environmental responsibility and demand from stakeholders for transparency and accountability in business practices. In addition, there are many benefits created by sustainability reporting for companies, namely increasing company reputation and brand value, legitimizing company activities, products and services that create environmental and social impacts, gaining competitive advantage, and signalling superior competitiveness with sustainability reporting activities. as a proxy indicator for overall performance (Herzig & Schaltegger, 2006). This is supported by research (Maswain, 2020) showing an increase in company value with disclosure of sustainability reporting.

Sustainability reporting will not only exist in the private sector but will also be essential to implement in the public sector. This is because responsibility regarding sustainability lies not only with private companies but also with all private and public sectors. Sustainability reporting in the public sector is also essential for building a more transparent, responsible and effective government in facing social and environmental challenges. Yasbie and Barokah (2018) state that accountability and transparency can be demonstrated by sustainability reports in universities and public organizations to increase institutions' trust and credibility in the public's eyes. Research by (Alsayegh et al., 2023) shows that country-level sustainability reporting plays a positive role in the relationship between SDGs and national governance. Sustainability reporting can help monitor progress in achieving SDG goals and meeting international obligations. The private sector contributes by driving innovation and investment in sustainable technologies, aligning business practices with SDG targets through detailed Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) reporting, and enhancing transparency and accountability to attract sustainability-focused investors. Meanwhile, the public sector supports SDG achievement by tracking and reporting progress on government policies,

encouraging sustainability practices through incentives and regulatory frameworks, and demonstrating leadership by setting benchmarks for sustainability efforts

In Indonesia, there are regulations regarding sustainability reporting in the private sector, namely in Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 51/POJK.03/2017. Compared to other countries, The EU mandates sustainability reporting under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), emphasizing standardized frameworks like GRI and ESRS, which ensure comparability and transparency across industries. In Australia and Japan, Sustainability reporting is growing but often remains voluntary, with companies relying on GRI standards.

In 2020, 140 companies carried out sustainability reporting. Meanwhile, the government sector still requires careful preparation to minimize risks such as inconsistencies and cessation of reporting. This preparation includes leadership commitment, regulations, human resources, and decisions on *voluntary/mandatory disclosure* (Amalia & Firmansyah, 2024). For this reason, this article aims to review and analyze how sustainability reporting is carried out in the private and public sectors. Previous research focused more on one thing, namely, the private sector or the public sector. The analysis was carried out on sustainability reporting in Indonesia and how the private and public sectors in other countries carry out sustainability reporting. Hopefully, this article can contribute to providing literature that reviews sustainability reporting analysis in the private and public sectors. It is also hoped that this article can improve the quality of sustainability reporting in the private sector and encourage it to be carried out in the public sector.

Stakeholder theory was developed by observing the business world and the entire value creation process (Freeman et al., 2020). The idea of stakeholders was developed by Eric Rhenman and the Stanford Research Institute in Sweden to organize information that is increasingly important in strategic planning (Freeman et al., 2010). These stakeholders are groups and individuals who have an interest in the activities and results of a (Phillips et al., 2019) *organization*. The role of stakeholders in organizational decision-making is increasingly receiving attention. To create value sustainably and ethically, managers must balance various stakeholders' interests (de Gooyert et al., 2017). Organizational managers consider *stakeholders* vital if they have power and legitimacy.

Additionally, stakeholders who are not usually considered very important can become significant in urgent situations. This indicates that specific stakeholder claims are time-sensitive or critical to the stakeholder. Stakeholder theory has had a significant impact on business practice. Moreover, this theory has also found its way into politics (Phillips et al., 2019).

Accounting studies regarding developing theories of disclosure of social and environmental responsibility use a lot of legitimacy theory (Badjuri et al., 2021). Companies or organizations continuously need to ensure that they have carried out operational activities within the norms of society and that their activities are accepted by outsiders (legitimized) (Sulistiawati & Dirgantari, 2017). Therefore, companies will report their activities if management feels the public expects such reporting (Maulida et al., 2022). This theory often involves various communication strategies and actions to confirm that the organization operates in a legitimate manner and accordance with the recognized values of society or the environment.

Sustainability reports provide information about a company's ecological, social, and economic sustainability activities and performance (Herzig & Schaltegger, 2006). According to *Global Initiative Reporting* (2018), a sustainability report is published by a company or organization and contains the social, environmental, and economic impacts resulting from its operational activities. This report contains information regarding governance practices, environmental sustainability, social efforts, and economic contributions made by the company. Sustainability reports aim to increase transparency and corporate accountability to society and the environment. Long-term sustainability reporting can help companies assess risks and opportunities, encourage environmentally friendly operations, increase cost savings opportunities, and align with CSR goals. Sustainability reports are also required to ensure compliance with applicable regulations. In addition to regulatory compliance, sustainability reports must conform to trusted standards, such as GRI or SASB (GEP worldwide, 2022).

The private sector refers to organizations that aim to make a profit. The private sector obtains capital through internal financing through its own capital, retained earnings, sale of assets, and external financing through the issuance of debt, bonds, and shares (I. Gunawan, 2020). This organization seeks profit and operates in various industrial fields such as manufacturing, services, technology, trade, and others that the government does not control or own. The private sector is owned and operated by private individuals or entities. Unlike the private sector, there is no mandatory framework for public sector sustainability reporting, leading to inconsistent practices. Limited financial and human resources make it challenging for public entities to produce comprehensive reports.

The public sector is an organization that is part of the country's economic structure and is responsible for controlling society towards prosperity. It involves providing services that benefit the public. The public sector institutionally includes non-profit organizations affiliated with government and non-government. Government entities include the central, local, and other government units. Meanwhile, non-profit and non-governmental organizations include NGOs, religious organizations, political organizations, voluntary organizations, and so on (I. Gunawan, 2020). Entities in the public sector provide services such as education, health, and public administration.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this article is a *scoping review*. This method is a research method used to identify a variety of available literature on a particular topic comprehensively and thoroughly (Suryo Prakoso & Sopiah, 2023). A *scoping review* is designed to systematically search, map and synthesize literature related to a particular field of knowledge or topic. In this article, *the scoping review* answers questions from the research topic that have been determined by utilizing various literature sources, such as relevant research articles, after which they are grouped and synthesized to obtain a comprehensive conclusion (Arksey & O'Malley, 2005).

The scoping review method is used to determine whether there are differences in sustainable reporting in the private and public sectors and how reporting has developed in the private and public sectors both in Indonesia and globally in the last seven years, namely from 2018 to 2024. The stages in carrying out *the scoping review* are carried out based on The framework expressed by, (Arksey & O'Malley, 2005) among others, is: (1) identifying research questions that are tailored to the research objectives, (2) identifying literature that is relevant to the research topic taken, (3) selecting the literature obtained and adapting it to the research topic, (4) mapping the selected literature and carrying out analysis, (5) compiling, summarizing and reporting the results of the literature analysis that has been carried out, (6) consulting with competent parties.

The author carried out a literature data collection method in the form of journals that discuss *sustainability reports* in both the private and public sectors. *Harzing's Publish or Perish 8* application is used to facilitate the data collection process. Research conducted by (Badruzzuhad et al., 2023) and (Amalia & Firmansyah, 2024) also used the application. The author uses *Google Scholar search* in this application by entering several keywords alternately, namely "*corporate sustainability reporting*", "*sustainability reporting in the public sector*", "*sustainability reporting in Indonesia*," and "*sustainability reporting government*" in the title search column.) and limiting journal publication years from 2018 to 2024. Even though using *Google Scholar searches*, the author ensures that the articles analyzed have high standards and quality by choosing journals that Scopus has indexed. The selection of Scopus indexed journals also considers the level of relevance of the study to the research topic, the methods used in the research, and the level of innovation in research findings to ensure that the selected literature has significant academic impact and high practical relevance.

The author has created several guidelines to simplify the *scoping review process*, as shown in Table 1. These guidelines include the scope, data sources, and information used from previous studies. Guidelines for the scope of research include *review duration*, language, and research location. Meanwhile, the data source was obtained from *Google Scholar*, and the information used included

title, author's name, year of publication, journal name, publisher, research methods and research results.

Table 1. Guidelines Study

Scope	Data source	Information Used
Review duration: 1 week English Research location: All Countries in the World	Electronic Database : Google Scholar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title • Journal name • Author name • Year of publication • Publisher • Research methods • Research result

Source: Processed by the Author

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The author collected research articles based on established research guidelines by the research objectives. The author conducted a search using the *Publish or Perish* application by setting search filters using *Google Scholar*. The keywords used are "corporate sustainability reporting", "sustainability reporting in the public sector", "sustainability reporting in Indonesia", and "sustainability reporting government" in the title search column. This search focused on journals published from 2018 to 2024. After going through a screening and selection process by the author, 7 pieces of literature were obtained that met the criteria as objects of a *scoping review*. The selected literature that can be seen in Table 2 is literature released between 2018 and 2024, and the title contains the keywords used in this research.

Table 2. Articles used

No	Article Title	Journal Title	Publication Year
1	<i>Corporate Sustainability Reporting in Europe; A Scoping Review</i>	<i>Accounting in Europe</i>	2023
2	<i>The evolution of sustainability reporting practices in Indonesia</i>	<i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i>	2022
3	<i>Sustainability reporting by local governments; a magic tool? Lessons on use and usefulness from European pioneers</i>	<i>Public Management Review</i>	2018
4	<i>Sustainability reporting by Australian local government authorities</i>	<i>Local Government Studies</i>	2018
5	<i>Corporate sustainability and environmental reporting: Triggers and Consequences</i>	<i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i>	2023
6	<i>Accountability and Sustainability Reporting in the Public Sector. Evidence from Italian Municipalities</i>	<i>CSR and Sustainability in the Public Sector</i>	2020
7	<i>Corporate sustainability reporting; Linkage of corporate disclosure information and performance indicators</i>	<i>Cogent Business & Management</i>	2018

Source: Processed by the Author

The most articles used in this research were published in 2018, with a maximum of 3, then in 2023, a total of 2, and in 2020 and 2022, 1 each. There were no articles published in 2019, 2021, and 2024. It is possible that no articles comply with previously established research guidelines. Information regarding the distribution of years of article publication can be seen in the following image.

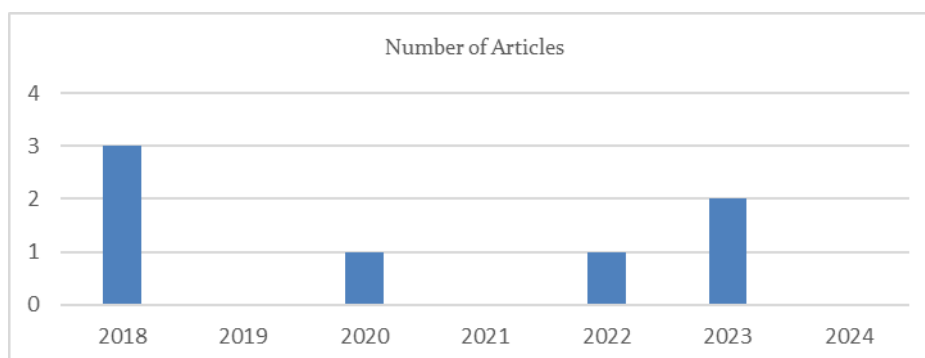


Figure 1. Number of articles
Source: Processed by the Author

The next publisher reviewed from the selected articles is the publisher that publishes the related journal. All articles analyzed in this *scoping review* come from international publishers indexed by Scopus. Information regarding the distribution of publishers can be seen in Table 3, where four articles were published by Taylor & Francis, two by Springer, and one by Elsevier.

Table 3. Publisher

Publisher	Amount
Taylor & Francis	4
Elsevier	1
Springer	2

Source: Processed by the Author

A *scoping review* also looks at the research approach used in each article. Table 4 shows that no qualitative approach is used in the selected articles. The type of approach most widely used in the selected articles is qualitative. The qualitative methods used are *content analysis*, case studies, and *scoping reviews*. Meanwhile, *the mixed method* uses a qualitative approach in *content analysis* and a quantitative approach in the form of regression analysis for data collection and analysis.

Table 4. Approach study

Types of Approach	Amount
Quantitative	0
Qualitative	5
Mixed Method	2

Source: Processed by the Author

At the next stage, the author carried out a descriptive analysis of the contents of each article that was the focus of this research. This included a brief summary of the contents of articles indexed by Scopus, with titles according to previously determined keywords and published in the last seven years. Dinh et al. (2023) discuss a comprehensive review of European sustainability reporting studies. For EU countries, the EU legislative level adds national and regional regulations, including regulations regarding sustainability reports. Non-EU European countries use EU law as a reference when establishing national information disclosure requirements. Institutional investors and international organizations such as *the International Organization of Securities Commissions* increasingly demand standardized sustainability information. However, managers have significant discretion in the framework followed and the quality of the information reported. This causes sustainability disclosures to spread globally even when they are mandatory. Companies rely on global guidelines such as *the Global Reporting Initiative* (GRI). In 2020, several steps were taken to unify sustainability reporting globally. Third parties, such as rating agencies, strive to provide standardized sustainability information. This article also looks at the potential for future research that analyzes

sustainability information and outlines ESG more clearly, as there may be essential *trade-offs* between social and environmental performance that are specifically investigated.

Ashraf and Nazir (2023) explore the drivers and consequences of sustainability reporting in Pakistan. Quantitative results show that internal factors such as company size, age, leverage, and revenue significantly influence sustainability reporting. From the elements of corporate governance, *board independence* and CEO duality were found to significantly influence the quality of *sustainability reports* (SR) in Pakistani companies. Meanwhile, gender diversity and ownership structure cannot encourage SR quality. Of the external factors, sustainability awards were seen as a significant driver of SR quality, while social media visibility was rejected. The research also reveals that listed companies in Pakistan benefit from disclosing sustainability practices in the short and long term. Semi-structured interviews with *key players* related to SR were conducted to validate the regression results and understand unexpected results. The responses provided increase the confirmation of the regression results. This study offers several important implications for regulators/policymakers and corporate strategists, including indicating that the Pakistan stock exchange needs to make SR a mandatory requirement for companies through a phased process; the *Federal Board of Revenue* (FBR) can introduce tax benefits related to certain aspects of environmental protection and reporting. Corporate strategists must focus on asset growth and equity financing to perform better in sustainability and disclosure. Then, adopting a higher proportion of independent directors on the board and avoiding CEO duality can help companies become more transparent. Company managers need to emphasize voluntary SR because it has an impact in the form of higher ROA and market value. Investors also feel responsible for acting as investors whose primary concern is profit, society, the environment, and the economy.

Gnanaweera & Kunori (2018) designed research to evaluate the determinants of sustainability disclosure practices of 85 Japanese companies listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange from 2008 to 2014. This research aimed to measure the determination of corporate sustainability disclosure guidelines (CSDF level) and the relationship between CSDF level and corporate sustainability performance. The content analysis results show that companies listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange disclose environmental, social and economic information, but the level of disclosure varies. The CSDF indicator with the maximum level of disclosure is associated with "Total amount of greenhouse emissions" with a disclosure level of 99%, and the minimum is "Index and Value" with 0%. Additionally, this study found mixed results consistent with correlation and regression analysis. Similar to several existing studies, the level of sustainability disclosure and sustainability performance indicators do not have a strong relationship. Because there is a weak positive significant relationship between CSDF level and water consumption, company size, and environmental conservation efforts. The financial reporting aspect is more vital than the sustainability reporting aspect. However, openness is essential for corporate sustainability reporting to be consistent with social values, guidelines, and accurate information. Niemann and Hoppe (2018) discuss sustainability reporting by local governments using a comparative analysis of six case studies. This study covers six cities in four European countries, showing that different types of reporting can be helpful for local governments as learning, management and communication tools. Some local governments only rely on electronic media because of limited costs for printing their reports. Additionally, some local governments are experiencing "reporting fatigue", leading to the discontinuation or radical change of sustainability reporting practices. Pursuing public legitimacy was an explicit goal for some of the local governments studied, especially those producing stand-alone reports. GRI's focus on organizational performance without considering territorial results is not satisfactory for (regional) governments. For them, linking policies and actions to territorial outcomes is a crucial demand for management and accountability. Given initial evidence that sustainability reporting by local governments can be beneficial with limited costs and risks, the study concludes by calling for diligent but reflective experimentation.

Hossain (2018) investigated the sustainability reporting practices of Western Australian government authorities in the absence of mandatory reporting guidelines. The inquiry was

conducted through 140 local council websites, comparing them with GRI disclosures. These findings suggest that sustainability reporting remains moderately practised by local government authorities despite stakeholders' demands for proactive disclosure. Discourse analysis shows that Western Australia's strategic planning for sustainable development is a crucial force driving councils towards sustainability reporting practices. These findings suggest that Western Australian local government authorities are increasing sustainability disclosures to legitimize their social and environmental initiatives. These findings reveal that local government authorities adopt various activities to meet community expectations in terms of disclosure. These activities, such as newsletters, are primarily qualitative rather than disclosure of sustainability reporting in a stand-alone sustainability report. This study also contributes to local government authorities' increasing awareness of sustainable service operations as well as having implications for policymakers in Australian local government authorities as well as in other countries, with findings indicating that the development of a sustainability reporting framework and associated regulations will improve sustainability reporting practices in local government authorities and further meet community needs.

Roberto et al. (2020) analyzed using *content analysis voluntary SR (sustainability reporting)* reports in a group of Italian municipalities and compared them with the latest *Global Reporting Initiative (GRI-G4 2013)* guidelines. The analysis found low compliance with GRI-G4, with only 27.82% of items disclosed. The results showed no 'human rights' items were communicated, and there was little disclosure about 'product responsibility' and 'society'. The findings show that SR practices have increased but are still underdeveloped in Italian municipalities. Moreover, it seems that SR describes administrative and managerial issues rather than social and environmental information issues. About the type of information disclosed, it was found that the items recorded were predominantly 'declarative' (67.4%) or non-monetary (25.5%).

J. Gunawan et al. (2022) conducted research by investigating the extent to which Indonesian companies had prepared sustainability reporting from the beginning (2006) to the mandatory regulations issued by the Financial Services Authority (2017). The characteristics of environmentally sensitive and non-sensitive companies in preparing sustainability reporting were also examined. This research seeks to provide information about sustainability reporting practices by collecting quantitative data through content analysis of company sustainability reports. Stand-alone corporate sustainability reports from 2006–2019 were used to extract sustainability disclosures, revealing 887 sustainability report evaluations. This study found that the trend of sustainability reporting in Indonesia is increasing yearly. Indonesian companies (sensitive and non-sensitive industries) mainly disclose the most economic, social, and environmental information. Community involvement is the second most frequently disclosed by sensitive industries, while the most frequently disclosed by non-sensitive industries is information related to new employees and employee turnover. Human Rights Indicators have the lowest percentage of disclosure among others. These findings may indicate that information related to human rights has not been the main focus of Indonesian companies' sustainability reports, where they choose to disclose more pressing issues such as occupational health and safety. These findings seem relevant because many stakeholders in Indonesia still expect economic information as opposed to environmental and social disclosures. Thus, many companies also tend to disclose regulatory requirements. In this case, the government can be assumed to be the main stakeholder for all companies without considering other stakeholders' needs.

Sustainability Reporting in the Private Sector

The results of the content analysis of the seven selected articles show that companies report sustainability to meet regulatory demands or the demands of institutional investors and international organizations and achieve public legitimacy. Companies usually follow global guidelines such as *the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)* for sustainability reporting. It provides a framework for companies to disclose environmental, social and governance (ESG) related information. These regulations and standards help companies increase transparency and accountability in disclosing sustainability information. This disclosure can be influenced by internal factors such as company size, age, leverage, income and corporate governance, as well as external

factors in the form of *sustainability rewards*. In sustainability reporting, openness is essential. Carrying out sustainability reporting provides social and economic benefits for the company, such as increasing ROA and the company's market value.

Sustainability Reporting in the Public Sector

The content analysis results show that sustainability reporting in the public sector does not have mandatory reporting guidelines. This suggests that reporting practices rely more on voluntary initiatives from governments. The reporting focuses on linking policies and actions to territorial outcomes. Sustainability reporting can be triggered by strategic planning for sustainable development and pressure from stakeholders, in this case, the community, to make proactive disclosures. Sustainability reporting can increase transparency and meet community expectations. However, sustainability reporting practices in the public sector have several challenges, one of which is inconsistency, which leads to discontinuation of disclosure. In addition, costs are also a problem for disclosure in the government sector.

4. CONCLUSION

Sustainability reporting has become an essential practice for both the private and public sectors, demonstrating their commitment to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles. While both sectors aim to enhance transparency and legitimacy, their approaches, focuses, and driving factors differ significantly. Private sector sustainability reporting is inherently more structured, driven by regulatory compliance, investor expectations, market competition, and resource availability. Companies adhere to global standards like GRI to meet demands for standardized and comparable ESG disclosures, enhancing their reputation and competitive edge. The availability of resources allows private entities to provide detailed and quantifiable metrics, such as carbon emissions and diversity ratios, which align with international frameworks. In contrast, public sector sustainability reporting is typically voluntary and focuses on social and environmental impacts tied to government policies and community engagement.

Public entities often adapt global standards like GRI to local or territorial outcomes, emphasizing qualitative narratives over quantitative metrics. Limited resources, the absence of mandatory requirements, and competing priorities in service delivery contribute to the less structured nature of public sector reporting. These differences highlight the distinct objectives and challenges faced by each sector in implementing sustainability reporting. Despite these variations, both sectors play a crucial role in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs). The private sector drives innovation and investment in sustainable technologies, aligning business practices with SDG targets through structured ESG reporting. Meanwhile, the public sector supports SDG achievement by tracking and reporting progress on government policies, encouraging sustainability practices through incentives and regulations, and demonstrating leadership by setting benchmarks for sustainability efforts. Together, their contributions foster collaborative initiatives, align policies with SDG objectives, and build a culture of sustainability across all levels of society.

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Several policy recommendations regarding sustainability reporting in the private sector include conducting training for company management regarding standards and best practices in sustainability reporting, increasing transparency in sustainability reporting by providing information that is clear, quantifiable and easy to understand by stakeholders, and integrating sustainability goals into in daily business operations to ensure that sustainability is not just a report. Several policy recommendations regarding sustainability reporting in the public sector include developing guidelines and frameworks for sustainability reporting, increasing employee competency through training on sustainability reporting, utilizing technology to facilitate the collection, analysis and reporting of sustainability data, and communicating reporting to the public and stakeholders through the media. That is easy to access and understand.

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