Gross Domestic Product on Sustainability Report Disclosure: A Comparative of Mining in Indonesia and Malaysia

Review of Integrative Business & Economics Research

Yavida Nurim
Universitas Janabadra

Nung Harjanto*
Akademi Akuntansi YKPN

Nur Rizki Wijaya
Universitas Sebelas Maret

Listiana Pangestuti
UniversitAS Sebelas Maret

ABSTRACT

This study compares sustainability report of mining and energy industry in Indonesia and Malaysia. This industry contributes to GDP and market capitalization significantly, but the industry has negative effect to environment surrounding of it. This study uses completeness for sustainability disclosure and analyze its' performance based on scoring measurement. The result reveals that public mining companies in Indonesia and public energy companies in Malaysia disclose economic aspects or economic indicators more complete than others indicator. However, the best sustainability report performance from public mining companies in Indonesia is environmental aspects. Meanwhile, the sustainability report performance from public energy companies in Malaysia has the best performance on economic aspects. This evidence shows that stakeholder has impact to pattern of sustainability report.

Keywords: Indonesia, mining and energy industry, sustainability report, and gross domestic product, sustainable development goal.

1. BACKGROUND

Mining industry is one of the sectors contributes to the rapid growth of Indonesia's market capitalization. The total contribution to Growth Domestic Product (GDP) from the mining industry reaches 7.2%. The GDP value generated from mining industry in Indonesia is reaching $ 13.8 million and it is the highest in Southeast Asian countries. According to the tax revenue contribution, mining industries provide 5.3% from the total tax revenue in Indonesia. Therefore, the mining industry is one of the most important industries in Indonesia. Previous research proven by Lloyd (2018), there is no evidence about relationship between CSR and financial performance, namely ROA, ROE, EBITDA, within energy sector, but in certain area, such as America Latin and Africa, there is a positive relationship between CSR and ROA. There is also positive relationship between CSR and ROE in Asia Pacific.

On the contrary of mining contribution, this industry has a potential to disrupt natural systems and local communities. Therefore, companies that engaged in mining industry should make a sustainability report to inform stakeholders or other external parties about their performance towards sustainable development. If the company has disclose its sustainability report, it is expected that stakeholders or other external parties will give a positive response to the company.

This situation may cause the lower rank of Indonesia's SDGs index in 2018 rather than the other countries in Southeast Asia. In other side, mining or energy sector in Malaysia has low contribution to Malaysia's GDP. However, the Malaysia's SDG index value is higher than Indonesia. Malaysia achieves second place of SDG's rank, but Indonesia achieves sixth place of SDG's rank.

This study has an aim to compare sustainability report of mining industry in Indonesia and Malaysia because of the important role of mining industry in macro economy. This study examines it based on the impacts on natural systems and local communities. It is interesting to compare both sustainability disclosures to find out whether these conditions will affect the sustainability report disclosed by each company in each country.

Meanwhile, comparative study of previous research focus in specific characteristics. The previous studies have compared between Indonesia's industry and Malaysia's industry or other country, especially in sustainability report performance. The results of these studies show that difference characteristic of firm determines in sustainability report performance. For example, study of Gantyowati and Agustine (2017) used size, profitability, leverage, and liquidity on CSR disclosure. Other study used stakeholder elements, such as manager, creditor, stockholder, on CSR disclosure (Suhardjanto et al., 2017), but this study compares between Indonesia's company and India and Pakistan's company. Study of Gantyowati and Agustine (2017) focused in environmental destruction of Indonesia's industry and Malaysia's Industry, but study of Suhardjanto et al. (2017) focused in rule of sustainability report in Indonesia, India, and Pakistan.

This study contributes to policy maker to encourage disclosure of company's sustainability report. This study also has contribution to stakeholder theory that characteristic industry has disclosure pattern. This next description will describe about mining industry and sustainability report in Indonesia. Then, the study also details about research method and the last is about result and implication.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

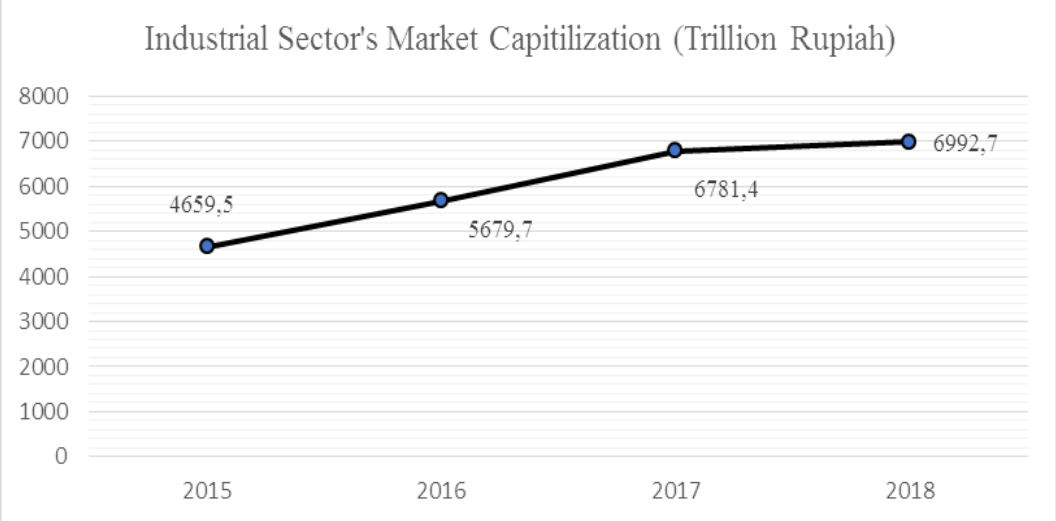
2.1. Mining Industry in Indonesian Economy

Ministry of industry states about the definition industry sector (see at *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 3 Tahun 2014*) as an economic activity to produce a product that has value-added by using some resources. In addition, the definition of industry according to Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (*Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia*) is a process to produce useful products and record the production costs attach to it. Industrial sector in Indonesia on capital market trading is grouped into 9 main sectors. These sectors are agriculture, mining, basic industry, various industry, consumption industry, property and real estate, infrastructure, finance, and trade industry. In this study, authors choose to focus on mining sectors.

The growth of industrial sector in Indonesia over the last 4 years (2015-2018) increases significantly. Data collected from Indonesian Financial Services Authority

(OJK) shows that market capitalization for industrial sector reached 4,659 trillion rupiah in 2015 (see diagram 1). The market capitalization increases in 2016 into 5,679.7 trillion and in 2018, the value of market capitalization for industrial sector increased to 6,992 trillion rupiah or almost 50% higher than 2015.

Diagram 1: Value of Industrial Sector's Market Capitalization (2015-2018)



Surprisingly, mining industry is one of the most important industries in Indonesia because this industry dominates trade in the capital market be seen from the number of shares traded (Data by OJK). Data taken from EITI Indonesia[1] states that mining contributed 7.2% to Indonesian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2016 and was the largest contributor to Indonesian Non-Tax National Income. Tax contributions from the mining industry in 2017 reached 5.3% of the total tax revenues. The mining industry in capital market trading also experienced growth reaching 21.1% in 2018 (www.kontan.co.id).

More than it, the Indonesian mining industry's GDP value is the highest in Southeast Asia (see table 1). Data from Tradingeconomics.com, the value of GDP generated from the mining sector in Indonesia exceeded 13,800 million dollars. This value is very far above Malaysia in the second place of GDP's list. Malaysian mining industry's GDP value only reached 5,400.8 million dollars. The difference between Malaysia and Indonesia is about 8,399.1 million dollars. Almost all countries in Southeast Asia have mining industry/s GDP value, except Myanmar. This country does not have mining industry's GDP value from mining industry. Singapore also is under Indonesia on mining's contribution in GDP. Both of country, Malaysia and Singapore, achieve only half of Indonesia on GDP from mining industry. It has implication that mining industry has important role on Indonesia's economy growth.

[1] EITI Indonesia is an independent administrator institution has stakeholder oversight authority on extractive industries (mining)

Table 1: GDP of Mining Industry in ASEAN 2017

No	Country	GDP (million)
1	Indonesia	$ 13,800.1
2	Malaysia	$ 5,400.8
3	Singapore	$ 5,337.1
4	Vietnam	$ 1,916.0
5	Thailand	$ 1,736.7
6	Brunei Darussalam	$ 1,362.5
7	Laos	$ 1,236.9
8	Philippines	$ 327.3
9	Cambodia	$ 144.1
10	Myanmar	$ -

Source: tradingeconomics.com

The mining industry's contribution towards Indonesian economics is an effect of so many of oils, gas, and mineral mines in Indonesia. The example is oil and natural gas mine in Kalimantan and Sumatra Island, coal mine in North Kalimantan and South Kalimantan, tin mines in Bangka Belitung Island, gold mines in Papua, and many other minerals and metals mines scattered in Indonesia. In addition, there are many large-scale and small-scale mining companies in Indonesia has a contribution to Indonesian economy.

2.2. Sustainability Report in Indonesia

The concept of sustainable development refers to a development to meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This concept is proclaimed by the United Nations (UN) along with all countries in the world to ensure human's future and the planet where it lives. It is necessary to have a synergy between three important elements to make sure the success of sustainable development. These elements are economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection. The combination of three elements are as the triple bottom line of sustainable development. (www.un.org)

On 25 September 2015, a gathering of 193 heads of state in United Nation's headquarters in New York ratifies the agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which is a mission to ensure the earth's future. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda is a continuation to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agenda that ended in 2015. SDGs have 17 missions along with 169 targets and its tagline is "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The agenda's ratification shows that all countries will be involved in supporting and succeeding the SDGs to increase the prosperity and sustainability of Planet Earth. (www.sdg2030indonesia.org)

Countries in the world including Indonesia use various ways to support and succeed the SDGs agenda. For example, President of Republic Indonesia Joko Widodo adopted the SDGs through the *Nawa Cita* principle in *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* for the year 2015-2019. Besides that, the government of Indonesia also encourages economics agents to implement SDGs agenda in their business process to participate in sustainable development.

In 2018, the rank of Indonesia's SDGs index was lower rather than the other countries in Southeast Asia (see table 2). In that year, Indonesia achieved score of 62.8

and was 6th place in the ranking. The first place was Singapore with score of 71.3. Brunei Darussalam was not included in the SDGs index assessment in 2018 due to problems regarding data availability. Malaysia took second place in that list and had eight point higher rather than Indonesia's point.

Table 2: SDGs's Index Score in Southeast Asia year 2018

No	Country	Score
1	Singapore	71.3
2	Malaysia	70
3	Vietnam	69.7
4	Thailand	69.2
5	Philippines	65
6	Indonesia	62.8
7	Laos	60.6
8	Cambodia	60.4
9	Myanmar	59

Source: goodnewsfromindonesia.id

Sustainable development initiatives carried out by the government together with private parties requires a framework to report the activities. Sustainability report is to measure and report to external parties or other stakeholders of sustainable development's performance. According to Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), sustainability report is a report published by company to reveal economic, social, and environmental aspects that effected by its operations. In addition, GRI also issued guidelines for make sustainability report called the GRI G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines.

Sustainability report will give benefits to the company both on internal and external side. On the internal benefit, company will get a better understanding towards risks and opportunities to avoid economic, environmental, and social and governance failures. On external benefit, sustainability report plays a role in mitigating the negative impacts of company activities on the environment and social, so that external party has better understanding the values adopted by the company. (www.globalreporting.org)

The National Center for Sustainability Reporting (NCSR) develops sustainability reports in Indonesia. In the first campaign in 2005, there was only one company in Indonesia published sustainability report. Therefore, NCSR made Indonesian Sustainability Reporting Award (ISRA) to encourage companies in Indonesia to make and disclose sustainability report. The effort made by the NCSR has been quite successful. In 2016 there were 120 companies in Indonesia that published sustainability report. (www.mediaindonesia.com)

The important thing about development of sustainability report in Indonesia is the role of corporate governance and government on company's compliance. Empirical evidence from Indonesia, such as Setiadi et al. (2017) revealed that board independence and environment disclosure have relationship to firm value. It indicates that corporate governance has role on CSR. Ambarriani et al. (2017) also reveal that inappropriate governance's regulation could decrease the environmental sustainability. Indonesia government still use traditional method to cost water tax, so the government's revenue from is lower rather than green accounting method.

Description above shows that there are many companies in Indonesia have implemented sustainable development while reporting it on sustainability report. This also shows that companies in Indonesia have given their attention to economic, environmental and social aspects referred as the triple bottom line of sustainable development. Synergic and harmonious attention to these three elements drive a successful of sustainable development. However, government or corporate governance must encourage the compliance of companies. It is rational because sustainability report is still voluntary in Indonesia.

2.3. Assessment on Company's Sustainability Report Performance

The sustainability report that contains report on the company's performance on economic, environmental and social aspects is very useful for investors or other stakeholders to make a good decision (Rikhardsson and Holm, 2006). Stakeholders also will pay more attention and give a good review to companies that give attention towards the aspects of sustainable development.

The problem is that until now there is no tool to measure and evaluate company's sustainability report uses a numerical system. In this case, the authors found several previous studies that converted sustainability reporting guidelines into numerical scoring systems. Studies conducted by Morhadt et al. (2002) was converting the GRI 2000 Reporting Guidelines and ISO 14031 into a numerical assessment system to measure and evaluate 40 sustainability reports from the largest companies in various industries in the world. Studies of Yadava and Bhaskar (2015) measured and evaluated sustainability report of the largest private and public companies in India use the conversion of the GRI 2011 Guidelines Numerical Scoring System.

Therefore, the study measures and evaluates the performance and completeness of sustainability reports disclosed by public mining companies in Indonesia. Mining companies is one of industries that disrupts natural system (damaging ecosystems, polluting the environment, etc.) even though it has a positive impact on Indonesian economy. In addition, this study compares the sustainability reports of public mining companies in Indonesia with public energy companies in Malaysia. The value of Malaysia's GDP from the mining industry is one rank below Indonesia, but Malaysia's SDGs index value is higher than Indonesia. It is interesting to analyze them to find out whether those conditions will affect the sustainability report disclosed by each company in each country. This study contributes to stakeholders in making decisions about these companies.

However, the problem is about the quantity measurement to score the sustainability report performance. Fortunately, there are some previous studies that measure and evaluate the sustainability report performance by converting standards into a numerical scoring system uses Indonesia's sample.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Selection of Samples

This study focuses on disclosure of sustainability report of public mining companies in Indonesia and public energy companies in Malaysia. This study selects 10 public mining or energy companies that have highest market capitalization on each country regarding to the contribution of this sector to GDP, so there are 10 samples from Indonesia and Malaysia or the total samples selected are 20 companies. Selected sample of public mining companies in Indonesia is taken from Kompas100 Index (No.Peng-00698/BEI.OPP/07-2018) (see table 3). Meanwhile, this study also selects

sample from public energy companies in Malaysia based on the highest market capitalization of public companies as listed in www.malaysiastock.biz (see table 3).

Table 3: The 10 highest market capitalization of mining or energy sector in Indonesia and Malaysia

No	Company's Name	Country
1	Adaro Energi Tbk	Located in Jakarta, Indonesia
2	Aneka Tambang Tbk	Located in Jakarta, Indonesia
3	Bukit Asam Tbk	Located in South Sumatra, Indonesia
4	Bumi Resources Tbk	Located in Jakarta, Indonesia
5	Elnusa Tbk	Located in Jakarta, Indonesia
6	Indika Energy Tbk	Located in Jakarta, Indonesia
7	Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk	Located in South Jakarta, Indonesia
8	Medco Energi International	Located in Jakarta, Indonesia
9	Timah Tbk	Located in Bangka, Indonesia
10	Vale Indonesia Tbk	Located in Jakarta, Indonesia
11	Bumi Armada	Located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
12	Dialog Group Berhad	Located in Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
13	Hengyuan Refining Company Berhad	Located in Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia
14	Hibiscus Petroleum	Located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
15	Malaysia Marine and Heavy Engineering	Located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
16	Serba Dinamik Holding Berhad	Located in Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
17	Malaysia Mining Corporation	Located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
18	Sapura Dinamik Holding Berhad	Located in Selangor, Malaysia
19	Valesto Energy	Located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
20	Yinson Holding Berhad	Located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3.2. Data Analysis

This study analyzes economic, environmental, and social performance of sustainability report of sample companies as an important aspect of company's sustainability. Regarding to the analysis, this study compares disclosure of company's sustainability report with GRI G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines issued by Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). Therefore, this study designs a numerical scoring system for each of the sustainability indicators. There are 91 indicators in sustainability report ((9 economic indicators, 34 environmental indicators, 48 social indicators). Each of indicators will be given a score from 0 to 3, so the maximum score that can be obtained by a company will be 273. This numerical scoring system adopted from previous studies of Yadava and Bhaskar (2015), Morhardt et al. (2002), and Skouloudis et al. (2009) has criteria as follows:

1) Score 0 if company does not disclose the indicators
2) Score 1 if company discloses the indicators in general or not complete in accordance with the guidelines
3) Score 2 if company discloses the indicators in detail and complete but does not cover one-year data

4) Score 3 if company discloses the indicators in detail and complete and cover one-year or more data

Authors assess the disclosure of company's sustainability report independently to reduce bias and then compare result between author's assessments of it and analyze it as research' objective.

This study compares the score of company's sustainability report to maximum score of disclosure. The result of the measurement will be in the percentage and it results the average of company's performance on sustainability report in a country. The averages performance shows the company's performance on sustainability report in every country.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Completeness of Company's Sustainability Report

The first analysis identifies the completeness of indicator disclosure on economic, social, and environmental aspects by the sample company in its sustainability report. The results show that sample companies in Indonesia disclosed the most complete indicators on economic aspects with an average disclosure of fourth indicators (rounding 3.7) out of ninth indicators in the GRI G4 or around 41% (see tabel 4). The second most complete indicators disclosed by companies in Indonesia are indicators in environmental aspects with an average disclosure of 34%. The third aspect or the lowest complete indicator is social aspect with an average disclosure of 28%. (See table 4).

The level of completeness of public mining company in Indonesia's sustainability report for economic aspects ranges from 11% (1 indicator) to 100% (9 indicators). The lowest completeness in economic aspects is *Vale Indonesia Tbk* and *Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk* discloses 1 indicator. Meanwhile, the most complete disclosure of indicators for economic aspects is *Adaro Energy Tbk* discloses nine indicators out of nine indicators on GRI G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines. (See table 4).

The level of completeness of public mining company in Indonesia's sustainability report disclosure for environmental aspects varies between 12% (4 indicators) to 91% (31 indicators) (see table 4). *Adaro Energy Tbk* is the company achieve the most complete sustainability report disclosure on environmental aspects. It discloses 31 indicators out of 34 indicators. Meanwhile, the company that has least complete indicators in their sustainability report on environmental aspects is *Indika Energy Tbk* and *Medco Energi International Tbk*. (see table 4)

Social aspects are the aspect that has lowest level of sustainability report completeness in public mining companies in Indonesia. Its variance of disclosure is between 8% (4 indicators) to 69% (48 indicators). For example, *Indika Energy Tbk* discloses four indicators out of forty-eight indicators. The highest indicator's disclosure on social aspects is *Adaro Energy Tbk* (33 indicators out of 48 indicators) (see table 4).

Table 4: Completeness of Company's Sustainability Report in Indonesia

Company's Name	Aspect								
	Economy			Environmental			Social		
	CI	SI	%	CI	SI	%	CI	SI	%
Adaro Energy Tbk	9	9	100 %	31	34	91 %	33	48	69 %
Aneka Tambang Tbk	3	9	33%	16	34	47 %	13	48	27 %
Bukit Asam Tbk	4	9	44%	5	34	15 %	16	48	33 %
Bumi Resources Tbk	2	9	22%	6	34	18 %	10	48	21 %
Vale Indonesia Tbk	1	9	11%	6	34	18 %	5	48	10 %
Elnusa Tbk	5	9	56%	12	34	35 %	11	48	23 %
Indika Energy Tbk	3	9	33%	4	34	12 %	4	48	8%
Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk	1	9	11%	16	34	47 %	10	48	21 %
Medco Energi International Tbk	2	9	22%	4	34	12 %	11	48	23 %
Timah Tbk	7	9	78%	14	34	41 %	23	48	48 %
Average	3.7	9	41%	11.4	34	34 %	13.6	48	28 %

Notes: CI: Company Indicator (Number of indicators disclosed by company)
SI: Standard Indicator (Number of indicators on GRI G4)
%: Level of completeness of company's sustainability report

Result from sample companies in Malaysia shows that economic aspects is the most complete in term of sustainability report disclosure (see table 5). The average of company's disclosure is 27% or 3 indicators (rounding 2.4) from nine indicators on GRI G4. Environmental aspects are the second most complete in term of sustainability report disclosure with average eight indicators (rounding 7.6) from 34 indicators on GRI G4. The last position is social aspects with average disclosure 20% or 10 indicators out of 48 indicators (see table 5).

The level of completeness of public energy company in Malaysia's sustainability report disclosure for economic aspects varies between 0% (no indicator) to 67% (6 indicators). *Yinson Holding Berhad* is the company that has the least complete sustainability report disclosure on economic aspects. They disclose no indicator out of 34 indicators. Meanwhile, the company that has the most complete indicators in their sustainability report on economic aspects is *MMC Corporation*. They disclose 6 indicators out of 9 indicators on GRI G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines (see table 5)

Indicators disclosure completeness from public energy companies in Malaysia's sustainability report on environmental aspects varies between 6% (2 indicators) to 32% (11 indicators). The most complete indicator disclosures are *Bumi Armada* and *Valesto Energy*. Each of them discloses 11 environmental indicators on their sustainability

report. Meanwhile, companies that have the least complete environmental indicators are *Dialog Group Berhad* and *Velesto Energy* (see table 5).

Social aspects are the aspect that has the lowest level of sustainability report completeness in public energy companies in Malaysia. Its variance of disclosure is between 2% (1 indicator) to 38% (18 indicators). For example, *Hibiscus Petroleum* discloses 1 indicator out of 48 indicators. The highest indicator disclosure on social aspects is *Bumi Armada* (18 indicators out of 48 indicators) (see table 5).

Table 5.: Completeness of Company's Sustainability Report in Malaysia

Company's Name	Aspect								
	Economy			Environmental			Social		
	CI	SI	%	CI	SI	%	CI	SI	%
Bumi Armada	3	9	33%	11	34	32%	18	48	38%
Dialog Group Berhad	1	9	11%	2	34	6%	5	48	10%
Hengyuan Refining Company Berhad	1	9	11%	10	34	29%	16	48	33%
Hibiscus Petroleum	1	9	11%	6	34	18%	1	48	2%
Malaysia Marine and Heavy Engineering	1	9	11%	8	34	24%	5	48	10%
MMC Corporation	6	9	67%	9	34	26%	10	48	21%
Sapura Energy Berhad	3	9	33%	6	34	18%	9	48	19%
Serba Dinamik Holding Berhad	4	9	44%	9	34	26%	13	48	27%
Velesto Energy	4	9	44%	11	34	32%	13	48	27%
Yinson Holding Berhad	0	9	0%	4	34	12%	7	48	15%
Average	2.4	9	27%	7.6	34	22%	9.7	48	20%

Notes: CI: Company Indicator (Number of indicators disclosed by company)
SI: Standard Indicator (Number of indicators on GRI G4)
%: Level of completeness of company's sustainability report

This study uses percentage (number of indicators disclosed by company divided by number of indicators on GRI G4 then multiplied by 100%) to represent the completeness level of company's sustainability report. In this analysis, sample companies from Indonesia and Malaysia have the same completeness of disclosure on economy aspects with average 41% in Indonesia and 27% in Malaysia. In second position, there are environmental aspects with average 34% in Indonesia and 22% in Malaysia. In the last position are social aspects with average disclosure 28% for Indonesia and 20% for Malaysia.

4.2. Performance of Company's Sustainability Report

The second analysis identifies the performance level of disclosure on sustainability report of sample companies. The result on sample companies in Indonesia shows that environmental aspect has the highest performance the score, namely 31 (rounding 30.9) from 102 maximum score). In second level, there is economic aspect with average disclosure performance 29%. The lowest disclosure performance is social aspect with its average performance level on 29% (see table 6).

The performance level on public mining company in Indonesia for economic aspect varies between 4% (score 1) to 85% (score 23). The lowest performance on economic aspect is *Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk* (the company obtained one score on

its sustainability report). Meanwhile, the highest performance on economic aspect is *Adaro Energy Tbk*. It got score 23 out of 27 maximum score (see table 6).

Evaluation on sustainability report performance on public mining companies in Indonesia on environmental aspect varies between 6% (score 6) to 85% (score 87). The highest score is *Adaro Energy Tb*k achieves score 87 from maximum score 102. Meanwhile, the lowest score is *Medco Energi International Tbk* (see table 6). Social aspect is the lowest level of sustainability report performance. The score from social aspect varies between 3% (score 4) to 55% (score 79). The highest score is *Adaro Energy Tbk*, while the lowest score is Indika (see table 6).

Tabel 6: Performance of Company's Sustainability Report in Indonesia

Company's Name	Aspect								
	Economy			Environmental			Social		
	S	M	%	S	M	%	S	M	%
Adaro Energy Tbk	23	27	85%	87	102	85%	79	144	55%
Aneka Tambang Tbk	3	27	11%	44	102	43%	35	144	24%
Bukit Asam Tbk	6	27	22%	13	102	13%	32	144	22%
Bumi Resources Tbk	6	27	22%	18	102	18%	30	144	21%
Vale Indonesia Tbk	3	27	11%	18	102	18%	15	144	10%
Elnusa Tbk	11	27	41%	26	102	25%	31	144	22%
Indika Energy Tbk	3	27	11%	12	102	12%	4	144	3%
Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk	1	27	4%	44	102	43%	28	144	19%
Medco Energi International Tbk	2	27	7%	6	102	6%	25	144	17%
Timah Tbk	19	27	70%	41	102	40%	67	144	47%
Average	7.7	27	29%	30.9	102	30%	34.6	144	24%

Notes: S: Company's score on sustainability report's performance
M: Maximum score on sustainability report's performance
%: Performance level of company's sustainability report

The result on sample companies in Malaysia shows that economic aspect has the highest performance (the performance level is 20% from score 5.4 out of maximum score 27). In second place, there is social aspect with average disclosure performance 16%. The lowest disclosure performance is environmental aspect with its average performance level on 15% (see table 7).

The performance level of sustainability reports on sample mining companies in Malaysia for economic aspects varies between score zero (0%) to score ten (37%). The lowest sustainability report disclosure performance is *Yinson Holdings Berhad* with score zero. Meanwhile, the highest performance are *MMC Corporation*, *Serba Dinamik Holding Berhad*, and *Velesto Energy* (see table 7).

The performance level of sustainability report on social aspects varies between score three (2%) to score fo tworty (29%). The highest performance is *Bumi Armada* with score 42 out of maximum score 144. The company with the lowest performance level is *Hibiscus Petroleum* (see table 7).

Environmental aspect is the aspect with the lowest performance level, which varies between 2% (Score 2) to 30% (Score 31). Company in Malaysia made least

disclosure on it, such as *Dialog Group Berhad* (score 2 out of maximum score 102). The highest performance level of social aspects is *Valesto Energy* (see table 7).

Tabel 7: Performance of Company's Sustainability Report in Malaysia

Company's Name	Aspect								
	Economy			Environmental			Social		
	S	M	%	S	M	%	S	M	%
Bumi Armada	7	27	26%	13	102	13%	42	144	29%
Dialog Group Berhad	3	27	11%	2	102	2%	24	144	17%
Hengyuan Refining Company Berhad	1	27	4%	22	102	22%	32	144	22%
Hibiscus Petroleum	3	27	11%	12	102	12%	3	144	2%
Malaysia Marine and Heavy Engineering	3	27	11%	22	102	22%	15	144	10%
MMC Corporation	10	27	37%	15	102	15%	22	144	15%
Sapura Energy Berhad	7	27	26%	10	102	10%	21	144	15%
Serba Dinamik Holding Berhad	10	27	37%	17	102	17%	27	144	19%
Velesto Energy	10	27	37%	31	102	30%	31	144	22%
Yinson Holding Berhad	0	27	0%	6	102	6%	9	144	6%
Average	5.4	27	20%	15	102	15%	22.6	144	16%

Notes: S: Company's score on sustainability report's performance
M: Maximum score on sustainability report's performance
%: Performance level of company's sustainability report

The overall analysis on sample public mining companies in Indonesia and sample public energy companies in Malaysia show that environmental aspect achieved the highest score in Indonesia while economic aspect achieved the highest score in Malaysia. In second place, there are economic aspect on sample companies in Indonesia and environmental aspect on sample companies in Malaysia. The lowest performance level is social aspect on sample companies in Indonesia and environmental aspect on sample companies in Malaysia (see table 6 and table 7).

In this section, this study compares the completeness and performance of company's sustainability report on public mining companies in Indonesia and public energy companies in Malaysia. The result shows that public mining companies in Indonesia have higher level of sustainability report completeness compared to public energy companies in Malaysia. Level of sustainability report completeness on sample companies in Indonesia are 41% for economic aspect, 34% for environmental aspect, and 28% for social aspect. Meanwhile, on public energy companies in Malaysia, percentage on economic aspect is 27%, percentage on environmental aspect is 22%, and percentage on social aspect is 20% (see table 6 and table 7).

Sustainability report's performance level from sample companies in Indonesia is 29% for economic aspect, 30% for environmental aspect, and 24% for social aspect. Meanwhile, sustainability report performance level from sample companies in Malaysia are 20% for economic aspect, 15% for environmental aspect, and 16% for social aspect (see table 6 and table 7). The result from both comparisons above shows that sample companies in Indonesia have higher level on its completeness and performance of their

sustainability report sample companies in Malaysia. However, Malaysia's SDG Index higher than Indonesia's SDG Index in 2018.

5. CONCLUSION

Public mining companies in Indonesia have the most complete indicator disclosure on economic aspect. In second place, there is environmental aspect and in third place is social aspect. The most complete sustainability report disclosure from public energy companies in Malaysia is economic aspect followed by environmental aspect and social aspect

Public mining companies in Indonesia have the highest performance level of sustainability report disclosure on environmental aspect. In second place, there is economic aspect and in third place is social aspect. Public energy companies in Malaysia have the highest performance level of sustainability report disclosure on economic aspect, then the second and third are social aspect and environmental aspect, respectively.

Public mining in Indonesia on their completeness and performance of sustainability report has higher level rather than public energy companies in Malaysia, despite Malaysia's SDG index is higher than Indonesia in 2018. The sustainability reports from public mining companies in Indonesia and public energy companies in Malaysia are still incomplete according to GRI G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines. Companies should increase their sustainability report completeness so stakeholders will give positive responses towards the company.

The level of sustainability report from public mining companies in Indonesia and public energy companies in Malaysia is still low according to GRI G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines. Companies should increase their level of sustainability report. So, stakeholders will give more positive responses towards the company. This study suggests that future study should identify the relation between managerial interest towards CSR and sustainability report disclosure.

REFERENCES

[1] Ambarriani, A. S., Wiwik, S. C., & Budi, R. A. (2017). "The Implementation of Green Accounting in Deciding the Amount of Tax in Using the Well Water as the Environment Conservation Fund: A Study on Hotel Industry in Yogyakarta Special Region", *Review of Integrative Business and Economics Research*, 6, 1-17.

[2] Badan Pusat Statistik. Perusahaan dan Industri Pengolahan Konsep dan Definisi. Retrieved from https://www.bps.go.id/subject/9/industri-besar-dan-sedang.html

[3] Badan Pusat Statistik. Tujuan dan Konsep Pembangunan Berkelanjutan. Retrieved from https://www.bps.go.id/subject/10/pertambangan.html

[4] Gantyowati, E., & Farica, A. K. (2017). "Firm's Characteristics and CSR Disclosure, Indonesia and Malaysia Cases", *Review of Integrative Business and Economics Research*, 6(3), 131-145.

[5] Global Reporting Initiative. Benefits of Reporting. Retrieved from https://www.globalreporting.org/information/sustainability-reporting/Pages/reporting-benefits.aspx

[6] Global Reporting Initiative. About Sustainability Reporting. Retrieved from https://www.globalreporting.org/information/sustainability-reporting/Pages/default.aspx
[7] Global Reporting Initiative. GRI's History. Retrieved from https://www.globalreporting.org/information/about-gri/gri history/Pages/GRI's%20history.aspx
[8] GoodNewsfromIndonesia. (2018). Skor Keseluruhan Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Negara Asia Tenggara. Retrieved from https://www.goodnewsfromindonesia.id/2018/08/06/skor-keseluruhan-sustainable-development-goals-sdg-negara-asia-tenggara
[9] Katadata.co.id. Industri Tambang Penopang Perekonomian. Retrieved from https://katadata.co.id/infografik/2017/04/24/industri-tambang-penopang-perekonomian
[10] Kontan.co.id. Sektor Tambang Merajai Indeks Sektoral Bursa Saham. Retrieved from https://investasi.kontan.co.id/news/sektor-tambang-merajai-indeks-sektoral-bursa-saham
[11] Liputan 6. 3 Sektor Usaha ini Beri Kontribusi Besar buat Penerimaan Pajak. Retrieved from https://www.liputan6.com/bisnis/read/3247396/3-sektor-usaha-ini-beri-kontribusi-besar-buat-penerimaan-pajak.
[12] Lloyd, R. A. (2018). "The Impact of CSR Efforts on Firm Performance in the Energy Sector". *Review of Integrative Business and Economics Research*, 7(3), 25-65.
[13] Malaysiastock.biz. Bursa Malaysia Energy Companies. Retrieved from https://www.malaysiastock.biz/Listed-Companies.aspx?type=S&s1=5
[14] Media Indonesia. (2016). 120 Perusahaan Terbitkan Laporan Berkelanjutan. Retrieved from http://www.mediaindonesia.com/news/read/82857/120-perusahaan-terbitkan-laporan-berkelanjutan/2016-12-15
[15] Morhardt, J. E., Baird, S., & Freeman, K. (2002). "Scoring Corporate Environmental and Sustainability Reports Using GRI 2000, ISO 14031 and other Criteria". *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, 9(4), 215-233
[16] National Center for Sustainability Reporting. (2014). Sustainability Reporting Award (SRA) 2014. Retrieved from http://sra.ncsr-id.org/sustainability-reporting-award-sra-2014/.
[17] Pengumuman Saham yang Masuk dan Keluar dalam Penghitungan Indeks KOMPAS100. No.Peng-00698/BEI.OPP/07-2018. 25 Juli 2018. Jakarta: Indonesia Stock Exchange
[18] Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2015. Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) 2015-2019. 8 Januari 2015. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 3. Jakarta
[19] Rikhardsson, P. & Holm, C. (2006). "The Effect of Environmental Information on Investment Allocation Decisions: An Experimental Study". *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 17, 382-397
[20] Setiadi, I. Rahmawati., Suhardjanto, D., and Djuminah. (2017). "Board Independence, Environmental Disclosure, and Firm Value". *Review of Integrative Business and Economics Research*, 6(4), 409-417.
[21] SDG2030Indonesia. Apa itu SDGs. Retrieved from https://www.sdg2030indonesia.org/page/8-apa-itu

[22] Skouloudis, A., Evangelinos, K., & Kourmousis, F. (2009). "Development of an Evaluation Methodology for Triple Bottom Line Reports Using International Standards on Reporting". *Environmental Management*, 44(2), 298-311
[23] Statistik Mingguan Pasar Modal Desember Minggu Kedua. 10 Desember. 2018. Jakarta: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan
[24] Statistik Mingguan Pasar Modal Desember Minggu Kedua. 11 Desember. 2017. Jakarta: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan
[25] Statistik Mingguan Pasar Modal Desember Minggu Kedua. 13 Desember. 2016. Jakarta: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan
[26] Statistik Mingguan Pasar Modal Desember Minggu Kedua. 7 Desember. 2015. Jakarta: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan
[27] Suhardjanto, D., Fitriyana, F. R., Wedaswari, M., & Wahyuningtyas, A. A. (2017). "Stakeholder and Corporate Social Responsibility: A Comparative Study of Indonesia, India, and Pakistan". *Review of Integrative Business and Economics Research.* 6(1), 92-104.
[28] Sustainable Development Goals. Frequently Ask Questions. Retrieved from https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/
[29] Trading Economics. GDP ASEAN. Retrieved from https://tradingeconomics.com/asean/gdp
[30] Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 21 Tahun 2011 Otoritas Jasa Keuangan. 22 November 2011. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2011 Nomor 111. Jakarta
[31] Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 3 Tahun 2014 Perindustrian. 5 Januari 2014. *Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014 Nomor 4*. Jakarta
[32] Yadava, R. N. & Bhaskar, S. (2015). Scoring Sustainability Reports Using GRI 2011 Guidelines for Assessing Environmental, Economic, and Social Dimensions of Leading Public and Private Indian Companies. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 133(3), 549-558