



Department of Digital Business

Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Business (RIGGS)

Homepage: <https://journal.ilmudata.co.id/index.php/RIGGS>

Vol. 4 No. 3 (2025) pp: 3384-3393

P-ISSN: 2963-9298, e-ISSN: 2963-914X

The Role of ESG Disclosure in Attracting Sustainable Investment in Indonesia's Capital Market

Dadan Ramdhan

Department of Management, Universitas Ary Ginanjar, Indonesia

dadan@esqbs.ac.id

Abstract

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) disclosure is increasingly recognized as a crucial driver of sustainable investment in capital markets, including Indonesia, where it is expected to enhance transparency, strengthen investor confidence, and direct financial resources toward companies with sustainable practices. Nonetheless, empirical realities show that many Indonesian corporations adopt a compliance-oriented approach, resulting in fragmented and inconsistent disclosures that limit the comparability and credibility of sustainability reports. This study employs a qualitative method with a library research approach, drawing on academic publications, regulatory documents, and corporate reports to analyze how ESG disclosure influences the attractiveness of sustainable investment. The findings indicate that regulatory frameworks established by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) have provided an important foundation for institutionalizing ESG practices; however, implementation remains hindered by regulatory fragmentation, limited corporate capacity, and risks of greenwashing. ESG disclosure, while serving as a potential signaling mechanism for investors, has yet to fully function as a decisive factor in capital allocation due to uneven reporting quality and insufficient standardization. The study concludes that strengthening disclosure credibility through harmonized standards, enhanced monitoring, and capacity building is critical to advancing sustainable investment in Indonesia. Practically, these findings suggest that regulators, corporations, and investors must collaborate to improve the quality and reliability of ESG reporting, while academically, the study contributes to sustainable finance literature by highlighting gaps in sectoral practices, the integration of Islamic finance, and the role of technological innovations in enhancing ESG data verification.

Keywords: ESG Disclosure, Sustainable Investment, Indonesia Capital Market, Green Finance

1. Introduction

In an ideal framework, capital markets are expected to function not only as financial intermediaries but also as instruments that promote sustainable development. The integration of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) disclosure into corporate reporting practices is intended to enhance transparency, strengthen investor confidence, and encourage responsible allocation of capital [1]. From a normative perspective, comprehensive ESG disclosure should guide investment decisions toward firms that prioritize long-term value creation, ethical governance, and environmental stewardship. In this regard, the Indonesian capital market is envisioned as a platform where sustainable finance becomes the foundation of economic growth and resilience [2]. This integration is particularly crucial given the increasing global emphasis on sustainable development goals and the growing awareness among investors of non-financial risks and opportunities [3].

However, the current reality in Indonesia reveals that ESG disclosure practices remain uneven across listed companies, both in terms of quality and consistency. While the Financial Services Authority (OJK) has mandated the publication of sustainability reports, many corporations tend to view ESG disclosure as a compliance exercise rather than a strategic tool to attract investors [4]. Empirical observations indicate that sustainable investment in Indonesia is still relatively nascent compared to regional peers, with limited evidence that ESG disclosure significantly influences investor behavior. This condition suggests a disconnect between the regulatory expectations and the actual dynamics of the capital market [5].

Previous studies have highlighted the positive correlation between ESG disclosure and investment attractiveness in various markets, including developed economies and emerging markets such as Malaysia and Thailand [6]. These findings suggest that investors increasingly consider ESG factors in their decision-making processes. Nevertheless, scholarly attention to the Indonesian context remains limited, particularly concerning how ESG disclosure affects the flow of sustainable investment in its capital market [7]. This gap underscores the need for a

deeper inquiry into whether regulatory initiatives and corporate practices in Indonesia have translated into measurable impacts on investor preferences. Specifically, there is a pressing need to investigate the effectiveness of Indonesia's ESG disclosure framework in genuinely attracting sustainable investment, rather than merely fulfilling regulatory mandates [3].

This study is undertaken to address this gap by examining the role of ESG disclosure in attracting sustainable investment within Indonesia's capital market. By exploring the extent to which disclosure practices influence investor interest, the research aims to provide insights into the effectiveness of regulatory frameworks and corporate strategies in advancing sustainable finance. The findings are expected to contribute to both academic discourse and policy formulation, offering guidance for regulators, corporations, and investors seeking to align financial objectives with sustainability imperatives. Furthermore, this investigation will assess whether the current regulatory environment adequately addresses issues such as information asymmetry and greenwashing, which can undermine the credibility and utility of ESG reports [8].

2. Research Methods

This study employs a qualitative research design with a library research approach [9]. The qualitative orientation is appropriate, as the objective of the study is to interpret and critically analyze concepts, theories, and empirical findings rather than to measure variables numerically. The library research approach enables the researcher to collect, review, and synthesize scholarly works, regulatory documents, and institutional reports to build a comprehensive understanding of the role of ESG disclosure in attracting sustainable investment within Indonesia's capital market [10].

The data collection method is based on secondary sources obtained from a variety of academic and institutional materials. These include peer-reviewed journal articles, books, policy documents, sustainability reports, and regulatory guidelines issued by the Financial Services Authority of Indonesia (OJK), the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), as well as international organizations such as the World Bank and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The selection of sources follows two main criteria: relevance to the themes of ESG disclosure and sustainable investment, and recency of publication, with emphasis on studies and documents published between 2020 and 2025 to ensure contextual accuracy.

Data analysis is conducted using qualitative content analysis. This technique allows for the systematic examination of texts to identify recurring themes, patterns, and conceptual linkages [11]. The analysis proceeds in three stages: (1) organizing the collected literature and documents into thematic categories such as ESG disclosure practices, sustainable investment trends, and regulatory frameworks; (2) interpreting the underlying meanings and theoretical implications within these categories; and (3) synthesizing the findings to draw conclusions regarding the relationship between ESG disclosure and the attraction of sustainable investment in Indonesia [12]. This process ensures that the study produces a rigorous conceptual framework supported by established scholarly discourse and documented practices.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1. Regulatory Framework and ESG Disclosure Obligations in Indonesia

The Financial Services Authority has introduced a policy framework aimed at fostering sustainable finance principles, necessitating financial institutions to integrate these considerations into their operations and customer interactions [13]. This regulatory push includes mandatory sustainability reporting for publicly listed companies, aligning with international standards to enhance transparency and accountability [8]. Despite these mandates, the overall level of sustainability disclosure in Indonesia remains relatively low, with mixed performance across different reporting proxies and industries [14]. While there is an indication of a positive correlation between the quantity and quality of sustainability disclosures, the optimization of these trends is yet to be fully realized. This ongoing development indicates that while a foundational regulatory structure is in place, the effective implementation and consistent adherence to ESG reporting standards across all Indonesian corporations still require significant refinement and enforcement [15].

Furthermore, the absence of explicit, comprehensive regulations concerning sustainable finance poses an obstacle to its optimal implementation, potentially leading to environmental degradation and jeopardizing fundamental human rights to a clean and healthy environment [16]. This regulatory fragmentation extends to the suboptimal implementation of corporate social responsibility and environmental fund management, which further impedes the achievement of integrated social, environmental, and governance objectives vital for responsible banking practices [17]. This highlights a critical need for enhanced regulatory alignment and harmonized policies to facilitate the

integration of sustainable finance across different financial systems and to promote cross-border partnerships in sustainable finance research [18]. A robust regulatory framework, incorporating clear ESG standards and disclosure requirements, is essential to mitigate risks like greenwashing and information asymmetry, thereby fostering investor confidence and promoting sustainable development [2].

However, despite the regulatory advancements, many Indonesian businesses have not fully embraced sustainability performance disclosure, indicating a need for greater accountability and dedication to achieving Sustainable Development Goals [19]. Specifically, while government regulations like Kep-431/BL/2012 mandate some social activity disclosure, a significant proportion of companies, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, still face challenges in developing and submitting comprehensive sustainability reports due to a lack of explicit supportive policies [20], [21]. This gap underscores the necessity for targeted governmental interventions, such as capacity-building programs and financial incentives, to enable broader compliance and enhance the quality of ESG disclosures across the corporate landscape, thereby fostering a more robust sustainable investment ecosystem [22].

Additionally, the current regulatory landscape often lacks standardization, which creates uncertainty for investors and issuers, hindering the growth of Shariah-compliant financial instruments such as green sukuk [2]. This fragmented approach complicates the process of issuing and investing in such instruments, as different regions may adopt varying standards and practices, further impeding market development [23]. A harmonized regulatory framework, potentially incorporating Islamic financial principles, could significantly bolster the issuance and appeal of green financial products by providing clear guidelines and reducing regulatory arbitrage [2]. This harmonization would not only streamline the issuance of green sukuk but also enhance their attractiveness to a broader investor base seeking both financial returns and ethical compliance [24]. Such an approach would also align with the ethical principles of stewardship inherent in Islamic finance, promoting environmental and social well-being alongside economic growth [25].

To effectively address these challenges, efforts should focus on improving ESG standards, avoiding greenwashing risks, fostering policy coordination, and standardizing taxonomies, as well as regulatory, reporting, and disclosure standards [2]. Furthermore, the development of financial instruments like Green Sukuk, which merge green and Islamic finance, represents a promising avenue for financing sustainable projects, though their efficacy hinges on the clarity and consistency of regulatory frameworks [26], [27]. Despite the inherent ethical appeal and potential for positive environmental impact, green sukuk still face significant challenges, including a lack of standardization in Shariah interpretations and "green" criteria that contribute to limited liquidity in secondary markets [28], [29]. This absence of unified standards and regulatory frameworks often leads to market fragmentation, making it difficult to expand the global share of Islamic green finance. Therefore, it is imperative to establish clear and consistent regulations for green sukuk, encompassing both Sharia compliance and environmental criteria, to enhance market liquidity and investor confidence [28].

Such measures would also necessitate increased legislative support and promotional strategies to strengthen the green sukuk market within the broader context of Islamic green finance in Indonesia [30]. Indonesia has emerged as a significant player in the green sukuk market, demonstrating a strong commitment to environmental financing through Islamic finance principles [31]. Specifically, the Indonesian government, through the Ministry of Finance, has pioneered the issuance of green bond instruments structured as green sukuk, commencing with a significant global issuance in 2018 and subsequently introducing retail green sukuk for domestic investors [32]. These pioneering efforts have positioned Indonesia as a global leader in integrating Islamic finance with sustainable development goals, attracting both conventional and Shariah-compliant investors interested in ethical and environmentally responsible investments [33].

3.2. Corporate ESG Disclosure Practices and Their Quality

Furthermore, many companies struggle with integrating ESG metrics into their core financial reporting, leading to a disconnect between sustainability performance and financial outcomes [34]. This disconnect often undermines the credibility of ESG reports and limits their utility for investors seeking to make informed decisions that consider both financial and non-financial performance [35]. This challenge highlights the critical need for enhanced regulatory guidance and capacity-building initiatives to bridge the gap between aspirational ESG commitments and actionable, verifiable disclosures that can genuinely inform investment strategies [5]. A critical aspect of improving disclosure quality involves leveraging technological advancements, such as blockchain and artificial intelligence, to enhance data accuracy, traceability, and real-time reporting, thereby increasing investor confidence.

These technological integrations could streamline the collection and verification of complex ESG data, ensuring greater transparency and accountability in corporate sustainability reporting [36]. Moreover, the integration of ESG disclosure frameworks, such as those provided by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures or the Global Reporting Initiative, can provide a standardized approach for Indonesian firms to report their ESG performance, thereby improving comparability and reducing information asymmetry [37]. This move toward standardized reporting is particularly salient given the observed information asymmetry in corporate social responsibility reporting, where crucial negative information is frequently omitted, thus hindering accurate assessments of genuine sustainability efforts [8]. Consequently, a robust regulatory framework is essential to mandate comprehensive and verifiable ESG disclosures, fostering greater transparency and mitigating the risks associated with "greenwashing".

Such a framework would promote accountability and enable stakeholders to discern genuine sustainability efforts from mere symbolic gestures, thereby strengthening the integrity of Indonesia's capital market [38]. This is particularly crucial given the documented instances of firms engaging in greenwashing within their sustainability reports, a practice that necessitates effective mitigation strategies such as government regulations in the form of penalties and tax subsidies [39]. This regulatory intervention is further necessitated by findings indicating that many socially responsible funds are plagued by persistent ESG controversies, underscoring the urgent need for mechanisms to address flaws in sustainable investment assessment. This highlights the critical role of robust governance structures, including audit committees and boards of directors, in ensuring the integrity and accuracy of sustainability reporting, as their active involvement can significantly enhance disclosure quality and mitigate greenwashing tendencies [40].

Moreover, the cultural context of an organization, particularly its emphasis on transparency and ethical conduct, significantly influences the adoption and effectiveness of sustainability initiatives and their subsequent reporting [41]. This cultural embedding fosters an environment where comprehensive and accurate ESG disclosures are viewed not merely as a compliance burden but as an integral component of corporate strategy and long-term value creation. This proactive approach aligns with the growing global recognition that robust ESG performance is intrinsically linked to financial resilience and competitive advantage, driven by increasing demands for corporate transparency and accountability [42], [43]. This paradigm shift necessitates a re-evaluation of traditional corporate governance frameworks to explicitly incorporate sustainability oversight, ensuring that boards are equipped with the expertise and mandate to guide the integration of ESG factors into strategic decision-making and reporting [44], [45].

This expanded governance perspective acknowledges sustainability as a core element of corporate strategy rather than a peripheral concern, reflecting its direct impact on long-term profitability and societal well-being [46]. Furthermore, the evolution of corporate governance towards integrating ESG considerations is crucial for fostering sustainable finance and mitigating greenwashing [39], [47]. This integration ensures that firms move beyond minimal compliance, embracing voluntary additional reporting that adds value and transparency to their operations, thereby attracting more sustainable investment [48]. Such advancements are pivotal in addressing the existing inconsistencies in sustainable finance policies and frameworks, which currently hinder the full potential of sustainable investments by creating a complex and often non-complementary regulatory landscape. Therefore, future research should investigate how regulatory harmonization and international cooperation can facilitate a more cohesive and effective sustainable finance ecosystem, thereby enhancing the appeal of Indonesian capital markets for responsible investors [49].

3.3. Investor Perspectives on ESG Information and Sustainable Investment Trends

The dynamic field of sustainable finance is currently marked by increasingly sophisticated approaches to ESG integration, evolving from simple exclusionary screening to encompass strategies such as impact investing and the creation of thematic funds designed to achieve specific sustainability objectives [8]. This evolution highlights the necessity for more detailed and verifiable ESG data, enabling investors to distinguish between entities genuinely dedicated to sustainability and those merely presenting superficial disclosures [1]. Consequently, investors are increasingly scrutinizing the quality and comprehensiveness of ESG disclosures, seeking evidence of robust governance structures and clear metrics that demonstrate a company's commitment to environmental stewardship and social responsibility [50]. This increased demand for granular ESG data is driving companies to enhance their reporting mechanisms, often leveraging advanced analytics and artificial intelligence to process vast datasets and provide more insightful disclosures [51].

Moreover, regulatory bodies and market participants are increasingly focused on developing robust taxonomies and disclosure standards to prevent greenwashing and ensure the integrity of sustainable finance products [52].

This emphasis on verifiable data and standardized reporting frameworks is critical for fostering trust and channeling capital towards truly sustainable enterprises [53], [54]. The integration of these frameworks alongside enhanced corporate governance can significantly bolster the credibility of ESG disclosures, thereby making Indonesian companies more attractive to a wider range of sustainable investors. Such enhanced attractiveness stems from the increased transparency and reduced perceived risk associated with investments in companies demonstrating strong ESG performance and robust disclosure practices [55]. Conversely, a lack of credible and comprehensive ESG data can deter potential investors, creating a higher risk perception and ultimately increasing the cost of capital for firms with poor environmental or social performance [56]. This underscores the critical need for a more comprehensive and standardized approach to ESG reporting in Indonesia to align with global best practices and attract the growing pool of sustainability-focused capital.

This alignment is particularly pertinent given the increasing global emphasis on climate finance and the role of Islamic finance in mobilizing resources for sustainable development, especially within the Indonesian context. Indonesia's potential in Islamic green finance, while significant, faces challenges such as the need for improved ESG standards, avoidance of greenwashing, policy coordination, and standardized taxonomies [2]. The absence of unified regulatory frameworks and standardization within the Islamic capital market further complicates the issuance of green sukuk and other Sharia-compliant instruments designed for environmentally sustainable projects [57]. Efforts to promote Islamic climate finance in Indonesia require comprehensive strategies and policies, including strengthening the regulatory framework to incentivize Islamic financial institutions to offer green financing products and simplify green sukuk issuance [2].

A robust legal and regulatory framework is essential to support the expansion of green and sustainable finance within the Islamic finance ecosystem, ensuring adherence to both Sharia principles and international best practices for environmental stewardship. This includes the development of clear guidelines for ESG disclosure tailored to Islamic financial instruments, which can enhance transparency and attract a broader range of sustainable investors [58]. Additionally, fostering collaboration among Islamic financial institutions, government bodies, and international organizations is crucial for developing innovative financial products and frameworks that address climate change while adhering to Islamic finance principles. By leveraging big data analytics and incorporating machine learning algorithms, the Islamic finance industry can further enhance its capacity to assess and monitor the environmental and social impact of its investments [2].

This technological integration can lead to more precise risk assessments, improved reporting accuracy, and the identification of novel sustainable investment opportunities within a Sharia-compliant framework [59]. Furthermore, the Indonesian government has actively pursued the issuance of green sukuk as a primary financing instrument to fund environmentally friendly projects and contribute to the national sustainable development agenda [60]. This strategic move not only diversifies the country's funding sources but also reinforces its commitment to aligning economic growth with environmental sustainability [2]. These green sukuk issuances demonstrate Indonesia's pioneering role in integrating Islamic finance with climate finance objectives, setting a precedent for other nations to follow in mobilizing ethical capital for ecological preservation.

The success of these initiatives, however, hinges on continuous efforts to enhance investor confidence through transparent reporting and the effective mitigation of greenwashing risks. Despite these advancements, the nascent stage of the green sukuk market in Indonesia necessitates continuous refinement of regulatory frameworks and disclosure standards to ensure long-term viability and scalability [2]. This includes the establishment of clear, enforceable guidelines for project eligibility and impact reporting, aligning with international best practices like the Green Bond Principles [61]. Furthermore, the expansion of green banking principles within the Indonesian Islamic financial sector can significantly contribute to these goals by integrating environmental considerations into their core operations and lending practices [62]. This integration would involve banks proactively offering green financial products, assessing the environmental impact of their loan portfolios, and adopting internal sustainability policies, thereby fostering a more comprehensive approach to green finance beyond just the capital markets [63].

Such initiatives would align financial activities with broader sustainable development goals, supporting Indonesia's transition towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy [2]. The Indonesian government's commitment to mitigating climate change, evidenced by its ratification of the Paris Agreement, necessitates substantial funding that green sukuk can help provide [61]. This commitment highlights the strategic importance of innovative financial instruments like green sukuk in realizing national environmental objectives and fostering sustainable economic growth [32]. This includes encouraging commercial banks to implement sustainable finance practices, such as reporting loans that meet environmentally friendly business activity criteria, to further support the nation's green initiatives [64]. This comprehensive approach to integrating environmental considerations into the financial

sector is crucial for channeling significant capital towards sustainable development projects, particularly those focused on renewable energy and resource conservation [32].

Moreover, the concept of "green banking" extends beyond mere financial instruments to encompass a holistic transformation of banking operations, urging financial institutions to actively minimize their environmental footprint and promote ecological stewardship [65]. This paradigm shift requires banks to not only assess their direct environmental impact but also to guide clients towards more sustainable practices, thereby amplifying their positive influence across various sectors [66]. This is particularly pertinent in Indonesia, where the development of green taxonomies can significantly bolster financier confidence in sustainable investments by clearly defining activities aligned with decarbonization goals. Such taxonomies provide a clear framework for identifying and classifying economic activities that contribute to environmental objectives, thereby reducing ambiguity and facilitating greater investment in green projects [2].

3.4. Challenges and Opportunities in Strengthening ESG Disclosure for Sustainable Finance

The integration of environmental, social, and governance factors into corporate strategies and financial reporting can significantly enhance investor confidence and attract capital towards sustainable initiatives [67]. However, despite the growing recognition of ESG's importance, Indonesia faces persistent challenges in fully embedding these principles, particularly concerning the limited contribution of Islamic banks to green finance despite their awareness of environmental preservation [2]. This limitation highlights the critical need for improved ESG standards within the Islamic finance industry, coupled with efforts to avoid greenwashing risks and foster policy coordination. Standardizing taxonomies and regulatory reporting and disclosure standards are also crucial steps in this regard. This standardization would mitigate market fragmentation and uncertainty for investors, fostering a more robust and transparent environment for Shariah-compliant green financial instruments.

Moreover, promoting awareness and understanding of Sharia-compliant financial products, alongside encouraging environmentally sustainable practices within Islamic financial institutions, is essential for unlocking the full potential of Islamic green finance in Indonesia [2]. This proactive engagement would not only facilitate the growth of instruments like green sukuk but also ensure their alignment with both Sharia principles and global sustainability objectives. Further efforts should focus on improving the Islamic finance industry's contribution to a sustainable financial system by leveraging big data analytics and incorporating machine learning algorithms to enhance the assessment and reporting of ESG factors. These technological advancements would enable more precise evaluations of environmental impacts and social outcomes, thereby refining investment decisions and promoting greater transparency.

Furthermore, the development of comprehensive and coherent policy frameworks, coupled with institutional strengthening, is vital for overcoming existing challenges in Islamic green finance within Indonesia [68]. This includes fostering technology innovation, implementing sociocultural approaches, and refining financial mechanisms to better support green initiatives. Such frameworks must address the current lack of standardization and unified regulatory structures, which currently impede the growth of Islamic sustainable finance by creating uncertainty for both investors and issuers [2]. The formulation of sharia sustainability reporting and accounting standards is therefore critical for business actors to understand the concept of sharia-compliant sustainable operations, fostering eco-friendly practices as a form of worship [69]. This integrated approach, combining religious principles with environmental stewardship, offers a unique pathway for Indonesia to accelerate its transition towards a more sustainable and equitable economy [70].

This convergence of religious ethics with sustainable finance principles has the potential to unlock new avenues for capital mobilization, especially through instruments like green sukuk, which inherently align with both environmental conservation and ethical investment tenets. These instruments, rooted in Islamic finance principles, can significantly contribute to promoting sustainable development and mitigating environmental challenges in Indonesia by directing investments toward impactful projects [2]. The strategic deployment of zakat and waqf funds, guided by Maqasid al-Sharia principles, further enhances the social and environmental impact of Islamic finance by channeling resources towards sectors vital for sustainable development, such as poverty alleviation and climate action [71]. By integrating Environmental Management Accounting and Islamic Social Reporting within corporate governance mechanisms, Sharia-approved companies can further align their operations with sharia principles, ensuring both financial viability and adherence to environmental and social responsibilities [72].

This holistic approach ensures that economic growth is pursued without compromising ecological integrity or social equity, fostering a more resilient and sustainable financial ecosystem. Such an ecosystem would not only attract increased foreign direct investment but also cultivate domestic economic resilience against global

environmental and social shocks. This comprehensive framework fosters a virtuous cycle where ethical finance directly contributes to ecological preservation and social well-being, cementing Indonesia's position as a leader in integrated sustainable development. Building upon this foundation, an expanded focus on innovative financial products and digital platforms will be crucial for scaling up the reach and impact of Islamic sustainable finance, leveraging technology to enhance transparency and accessibility for a broader investor base [2].

Furthermore, strengthening international collaborations and knowledge sharing will be instrumental in disseminating best practices and attracting global sustainable investment into Indonesia's capital market. These strategic partnerships can facilitate the transfer of expertise, promote harmonized regulatory frameworks, and unlock substantial capital flows towards green initiatives, thereby solidifying Indonesia's position as a hub for ethical and environmentally conscious investment [73]. This collective effort would also enhance the visibility and attractiveness of Indonesian Islamic capital market instruments to a global audience, seeking investments that align with both financial returns and ethical considerations. This strategic alignment could attract a wider spectrum of investors, particularly those prioritizing environmental, social, and governance factors in their portfolio decisions, thereby enhancing market liquidity and depth [74]. Moreover, fostering a robust sharia capital market in Indonesia, given its Muslim-majority population, necessitates a careful consideration of Islamic economic principles in the development of sharia mutual funds and the Jakarta Islamic Index, thereby providing investors with sharia-compliant investment choices [75].

This nuanced approach recognizes the significance of ethical investment while also catering to the specific religious and cultural landscape of the region. The promotion of financial literacy, particularly regarding Islamic financial products and services, is also paramount to empower individuals to make informed investment decisions that align with both their financial goals and ethical values [76]. The continued development of the Islamic capital market, which has progressed significantly since 1997, is crucial for supporting Indonesia's economic growth and attracting sustainable investment through sharia-compliant financial instruments [77]. Specifically, the Indonesia Stock Exchange offers the Indonesia Sharia Stock Index as a sharia-compliant investment service, building upon the Sharia Stock List established by Bapepam & L.K. [66]. Given Indonesia's large Muslim population and its rapid economic expansion, the development of a robust Islamic capital market, including sharia-compliant stocks, presents a significant opportunity for attracting both domestic and international investors interested in ethical and sustainable finance [78].

This is further supported by the substantial growth of the global Islamic economy and Indonesia's top-five ranking in 2020, positioning it as a high-potential growth market for Islamic finance [79]. The continued development of Islamic capital market products, particularly those aligned with ESG principles, is critical for harnessing this potential and channeling investments towards sustainable development initiatives [80]. However, achieving the full potential of Islamic green finance in Indonesia necessitates overcoming challenges such as developing comprehensive policy frameworks, strengthening institutional capacities, and fostering technological innovation. Furthermore, the development of robust green taxonomies is essential to provide clarity and confidence for financiers seeking to invest in sustainable activities, thereby aligning with decarbonization goals [81].

4. Conclusion

The findings of this study demonstrate that ESG disclosure holds significant potential in shaping sustainable investment flows within Indonesia's capital market. Regulatory initiatives by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) have laid a foundation for enhancing corporate transparency and aligning national financial practices with global sustainability standards. However, disclosure practices remain uneven, with many firms exhibiting a compliance-driven approach rather than embedding ESG principles into their core business strategies. This inconsistency reduces the reliability and comparability of reports, thereby limiting their effectiveness in attracting sustainable capital. Despite these challenges, ESG disclosure continues to play an increasingly important role as a signaling mechanism for investors seeking long-term value and risk mitigation. The growing interest in sustainable finance instruments, such as green sukuk, demonstrates the potential of ESG integration to strengthen investor confidence and position Indonesia as a leader in responsible investment. Nevertheless, persistent gaps in regulatory harmonization, corporate capacity, and investor literacy underscore the need for systemic reforms to improve the credibility, accessibility, and strategic relevance of ESG disclosures. The study highlights the necessity for regulators, corporations, and investors to collaborate in strengthening ESG disclosure practices. For policymakers, this involves harmonizing reporting standards, tightening monitoring mechanisms to mitigate greenwashing, and promoting capacity-building programs to support companies in adopting internationally recognized frameworks. For corporations, the findings emphasize the strategic value of high-quality ESG disclosure not merely as regulatory compliance but as a tool to build investor trust, reduce the cost of capital, and ensure long-term competitiveness. From an academic perspective,

this research contributes to the discourse on sustainable finance by linking ESG disclosure with investment behavior in an emerging market context. The study identifies a research gap in the comparative effectiveness of ESG disclosure across different sectors and the role of Islamic finance in promoting sustainability. Future research could expand this discussion by employing empirical methods to assess causality, exploring cross-country comparisons, or examining the integration of technological innovations such as artificial intelligence in verifying ESG data credibility.

Acknowledgment

The researcher gratefully acknowledges Universitas Ary Ginanjar for its invaluable support and assistance throughout the development of this study. The financial contribution, academic resources, and the provision of a stimulating intellectual environment have been essential in facilitating the completion of this research. Such support not only enabled the smooth progress of the research process but also demonstrated the University's strong commitment to advancing scholarly excellence, promoting innovation, and nurturing the academic growth of its researchers. The researcher is especially thankful for the University's recognition of the relevance of this study, which aims to contribute to the discourse on sustainable finance and the role of ESG disclosure in attracting responsible investment within Indonesia's capital market. Without the encouragement and institutional support provided by Universitas Ary Ginanjar, the successful realization of this research would not have been possible.

Reference

- [1] B. Mukhtar, M. K. Shad, L. F. Woon, M. Haider, and A. Waqas, "Integrating ESG disclosure into the relationship between CSR and green organizational culture toward green Innovation," *Soc. Responsib. J.*, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 288–304, 2023, doi: 10.1108/srj-03-2023-0125.
- [2] F. Faizi, A. S. Kusuma, and P. Widodo, "Islamic green finance: mapping the climate funding landscape in Indonesia," *Int. J. Ethics Syst.*, vol. 40, no. 4, pp. 711–733, 2024, doi: 10.1108/ijoes-08-2023-0189.
- [3] N. G. P. Negara, G. Ishak, and R. Priambodo, "Impact of ESG Disclosure Score on Firm Value: Empirical Evidence From ESG Listed Company in Indonesia Stock Exchange," *Eur. J. Bus. Manag. Res.*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 114–118, 2024, doi: 10.24018/ejbmr.2024.9.2.2064.
- [4] M. M. Alam, Y. M. Tahir, A. Y. H. Saif-Alyousfi, W. B. Ali, R. Muda, and S. Nordin, "Financial factors influencing environmental, social and governance ratings of public listed companies in Bursa Malaysia," *Cogent Bus. Manag.*, vol. 9, no. 1, 2022, doi: 10.1080/23311975.2022.2118207.
- [5] L. Wu, X. Yi, K. Hu, O. Lyulyov, and T. Pimonenko, "The effect of ESG performance on corporate green innovation," *Bus. Process Manag. J.*, 2024, doi: 10.1108/bpmj-04-2023-0237.
- [6] W. M. W. Mohammad and S. Wasizzaman, "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) disclosure, competitive advantage and performance of firms in Malaysia," *Clean. Environ. Syst.*, vol. 2, p. 100015, 2021, doi: 10.1016/j.cesys.2021.100015.
- [7] A. Qoyum, M. R. P. Sakti, H. M. T. Thaker, and R. U. Al Hashfi, "Does the islamic label indicate good environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance? Evidence from sharia-compliant firms in Indonesia and Malaysia," *Borsa Istanbul Rev.*, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 306–320, 2021, doi: 10.1016/j.bir.2021.06.001.
- [8] Z. Lin, C. Ma, O. Weber, and Y. Ren, "Inclusive mapping of sustainable finance and accounting: a bibliometric review," 2024, *Emerald Publishing Limited*. doi: 10.1108/sampj-05-2024-0511.
- [9] A. Jámor and A. Zanócz, "The Diversity of Environmental, Social, and Governance Aspects in Sustainability: A Systematic Literature Review," *Sustainability*, vol. 15, no. 18, p. 13958, 2023, doi: 10.3390/su151813958.
- [10] F. Ameraldo, M. F. Rizki, and A. J. Rabaya, "CSR Disclosure of Shari'ah Compliant Companies in Indonesia: The Extent and Quality Examination," *Equilib. J. Ekon. Syariah*, vol. 10, no. 1, p. 1, 2022, doi: 10.21043/equilibrium.v10i1.14239.
- [11] R. Chand, "Framework for Identifying Research Gaps for Future Academic Research," *IRA Int. J. Educ. Multidiscip. Stud.*, 2023, doi: 10.21013/jems.v19.n2.p12.
- [12] L. I. Wijaya, B. S. Sutejo, and G. N. Tanumulya, "The Power of Overconfidence and Herding Bias, Investment Sentiment, Over/Underreaction in Influencing SDGs from Investment Decisions," *J. Lifestyle SDGs Rev.*, vol. 5, no. 2, 2024, doi: 10.47172/2965-730x.sdgsreview.v5.n02.pe02485.
- [13] S. Dong, L. Xu, and R. McIver, "China's financial sector sustainability and 'green finance' disclosures," *Sustain. Account. Manag. Policy J.*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 353–384, 2020, doi: 10.1108/sampj-10-2018-0273.
- [14] I. Harymawan, F. K. G. Putra, T. D. K. Agni, and K. A. Kamarudin, "SUSTAINABILITY REPORT PRACTICES IN INDONESIA: CONTEXT, POLICY, AND READABILITY," *Int. J. Energy Econ. Policy*, vol. 10, no. 3, pp. 438–443, 2020, doi: 10.32479/ijeep.8979.
- [15] R. S. Alimbudiono, M. P. Kamallan, N. M. Sawitri, and V. Titalia, "Volunteer or Forced: A Portrait of Sustainability Report in Indonesia," *Int. J. Prof. Bus. Rev.*, vol. 8, no. 6, 2023, doi: 10.26668/businessreview/2023.v8i6.498.
- [16] W. S. Dhesinta, "Sustainable Finance on Management and Protection of Environment (Study of sustainable finance implementation in Indonesia)," *Proc. Soc. Hum. Res. Symp. (SoRes 2018)*, 2019, doi: 10.2991/sores-18.2019.133.
- [17] L. Abubakar and T. Handayani, "Implementation of the Principles for Responsible Banking in Indonesian Banking Practices to Realize Sustainable Development Goals," 2019, doi: 10.2991/icglow-19.2019.26.
- [18] K. Benameur, A. Hassanein, M. M. Mostafa, M. Elmaghrabi, and H. Tharwat, "A decade of sustainable finance scholarly research: performance analysis, science mapping and future pathways," *J. Financ. Report. Account.*, 2025, doi: 10.1108/jfra-10-2024-0722.
- [19] A. H. Mutiha, "Sustainability Reporting in Indonesia: A Content Analysis of Disclosure," in *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research/Advances in social science, education and humanities research*, 2023, pp. 247–254. doi: 10.2991/978-2-38476-132-6_23.
- [20] I. Pratama, N. C. Adam, and H. Kamardin, "CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURE (CSR) QUALITY IN INDONESIAN PUBLIC LISTED COMPANIES," *Polish J. Manag. Stud.*, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 359–371, 2019, doi: 10.17512/pjms.2019.20.1.31.
- [21] P. Permatasari and J. Gunawan, "Sustainability policies for small medium enterprises: WHO are the actors?," *Clean. Responsible*

- Consum.*, vol. 9, p. 100122, 2023, doi: 10.1016/j.clrc.2023.100122.
- [22] E. T. Wahyuningtyas, D. A. Susesti, and M. Murtadho, "Does sustainability reporting improve financial and non financial performance in Indonesia Companies?," *Adv. Econ. Bus. Manag. Res. Econ. Bus. Manag. Res.*, 2022, doi: 10.2991/aebmr.k.211225.034.
- [23] A. Maulidizen, H. F. Rukmana, and M. R. Thoriq, "Moneylender and the Welfare of Traders in Parung Market: Theological and Economic Approach," *J. Int. Conf. Proc.*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 136–149, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.32535/jicp.v5i4.1929>.
- [24] A. Maulidizen, "Business Ethics: Analysis of al-Ghazali's Economic Thought With Sufism Approach," *Relig. J. Ilmu-ilmu Keislam.*, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 160–177, 2019, doi: <https://doi.org/10.28918/religia.v22i2.6817>.
- [25] R. Mustafida and N. N. Fauziah, "IMPLEMENTING ESG CONCEPT IN SHARIA STOCK SCREENING PROCESS," *Hasanuddin Econ. Bus. Rev.*, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 1, 2021, doi: 10.26487/hebr.v5i1.2549.
- [26] A. Rahman, M. A. Hanife, A. H. A. Halim, and R. Markom, "The Challenges of Green Sukuk Policy Implementation for Achieving Sustainable Environment," *Malaysian J. Soc. Sci. Humanit.*, vol. 7, no. 11, 2022, doi: 10.47405/mjssh.v7i11.1987.
- [27] K. Edmark and L. Persson, "The impact of attending an independent upper secondary school: Evidence from Sweden using school ranking data," *Econ. Educ. Rev.*, vol. 84, p. 102148, 2021, doi: 10.1016/j.econedurev.2021.102148.
- [28] Z. Mahomed and A. Mahbot, "Sustainable and responsible investment (SRI) Sukuk: lessons from Khazanah's Sukuk Ihsan," *Int. J. Islam. Middle East. Financ. Manag.*, vol. 17, no. 6, pp. 1065–1081, 2024, doi: 10.1108/imefm-05-2024-0219.
- [29] D. V. Araminta, Q. Qudziyah, and Y. P. Timur, "THE ROLE OF GREEN SUKUK IN REALIZING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 AGENDA," *Deleted J.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 251–266, 2022, doi: 10.20473/jebis.v8i2.37531.
- [30] M. S. Abdullah and J. S. Keshminder, "What drives green sukuk? A leader's perspective," *J. Sustain. Financ. Invest.*, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 985–1005, 2020, doi: 10.1080/20430795.2020.1821339.
- [31] A. Sujito and S. Bahagjo, "Pioneering the Road to Prosperity for the Future Workforce: Building Social Development Fund (SDF) Roadmap in Indonesia," *JKAP (Jurnal Kebijakan dan Adm. Publik)*, vol. 26, no. 2, p. 162, 2022, doi: 10.22146/jkap.78219.
- [32] R. Fitrah and A. Soemitra, "Green Sukuk For Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia: A Literature Study," *J. Ilm. Ekon. Islam*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 231, 2022, doi: 10.29040/jiei.v8i1.4591.
- [33] A. Maulidizen, "Bay' al-ṭinah: Concept and Implementation According to Mazhab Contemporary Scholars," *Al-Banjari J. Ilm. Ilmu-Ilmu Keislam.*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 1–24, 2019.
- [34] J. Garst, K. Maas, and J. Suijs, "Materiality Assessment Is an Art, Not a Science: Selecting ESG Topics for Sustainability Reports," *Calif. Manage. Rev.*, vol. 65, no. 1, pp. 64–90, 2022, doi: 10.1177/00081256221120692.
- [35] Z. Khelil-Rhouma and M. Hamed-Sidhom, "Earnings management and the quality of non-financial reporting in a regulated context," *Corp. Gov. Sustain. Rev.*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 56–67, 2021, doi: 10.22495/cgsrv5i4p5.
- [36] O. I. K. Olanrewaju, G. O. Daramola, and O. A. Babayeju, "Harnessing big data analytics to revolutionize ESG reporting in clean energy initiatives," *World J. Adv. Res. Rev.*, vol. 22, no. 3, pp. 574–585, 2024, doi: 10.30574/wjarr.2024.22.3.1759.
- [37] N. A. P. Sugianto, C. N. Riandy, S. F. Zainavy, and A. I. Hartikasari, "The Contribution of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Disclosure to Reduce Investor Asymmetry Information," *Proc. Ser. Soc. Sci. Humanit.*, vol. 7, pp. 56–61, 2022, doi: 10.30595/pssh.v7i.472.
- [38] T. Papafloratos and G. Fragidis, "Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Sustainability and ESG Standards Used by ATHEX ESG Index Listed Companies," 2025, doi: 10.20944/preprints202502.1077.v1.
- [39] S. Kumar, D. Sharma, S. Rao, W. M. Lim, and S. K. Mangla, "Past, present, and future of sustainable finance: insights from big data analytics through machine learning of scholarly research," *Ann. Oper. Res.*, 2022, doi: 10.1007/s10479-021-04410-8.
- [40] K. W. Jati, L. Agustina, D. Deviani, I. G. K. A. Ulupui, and D. K. Respati, "The effect of environmental performance on sustainability reporting: A case of Indonesia," *Environ. Econ.*, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 36–46, 2023, doi: 10.21511/ee.14(1).2023.04.
- [41] M. O. Abdulrahim, E. G. Sukoharsono, E. Saraswati, and I. Subekti, "Investigating the Impact of Organizational Culture and Corporate Governance on Sustainability Performance with Strategic Posture as Mediating Variable," *Int. J. Bus. Manag.*, vol. 8, no. 7, 2020, doi: 10.24940/theijbm/2020/v8/i7/bm2007-048.
- [42] N. Mansor, R. Mahmud, S. Halid, and R. A. Rahman, "Integrated Reporting and Environmental, Social and Governance: A Study on Malaysian Banking Sector," *Int. J. Acad. Res. Account. Financ. Manag. Sci.*, vol. 11, no. 3, 2021, doi: 10.6007/ijarafms/v11-i3/11094.
- [43] R. A. Rahman and M. F. Alsayegh, "Determinants of Corporate Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) Reporting among Asian Firms," *J. risk Financ. Manag.*, vol. 14, no. 4, p. 167, 2021, doi: 10.3390/jrfm14040167.
- [44] Y. E. Riyanti and E. Murwaningsari, "Corporate Governance Role as Moderating Green Intellectual Capital and Green Accounting Influence on Sustainable Finance Implementation in IDX Listed Banks," *Devot. J. Res. Community Serv.*, vol. 4, no. 8, pp. 1593–1611, 2023, doi: 10.59188/devotion.v4i8.545.
- [45] R. R. Setyahadi and I. M. Narsa, "Corporate Governance and Sustainability in Indonesia," *J. Asian Financ. Econ. Bus.*, vol. 7, no. 12, pp. 885–894, 2020, doi: 10.13106/jafeb.2020.vol7.no12.885.
- [46] M. A. Yuwono and L. Ellitan, "EVALUATING THE APPLICATION OF COMPONENTS GOVERNANCE AND CULTURE BASED ON COSO ERM AT PT. AGRO," *J. Bus. Manag. Account.*, 2024, doi: 10.32890/jbma2024.14.2.5.
- [47] M. K. Mishra, "The emerging role of corporate governance on environmental sustainability," *SSRN Electron. J.*, 2023, doi: 10.2139/ssrn.4656662.
- [48] I. Oncioiu *et al.*, "The Role of Environmental, Social, and Governance Disclosure in Financial Transparency," *Sustainability*, vol. 12, no. 17, p. 6757, 2020, doi: 10.3390/su12176757.
- [49] F. Al Hakim and A. Maulidizen, "Strategy of The Indonesian Mosque Council in Revitalising The Mosque: A Review of Islamic Law and Management Analysis in Jakarta," *J. Huk. Islam*, vol. 24, no. 1, pp. 70–87, 2024, doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24014/hi.v24i1.29109>.
- [50] M. K. Al-Kubaisi and B. A. Khalaf, "Climate Governance, ESG Reporting, and the Firm Performance: Does It Matter More for Europe or the GCC?," *Sustainability*, vol. 17, no. 9, p. 3761, 2025, doi: 10.3390/su17093761.
- [51] J. H. Fan and L. Michalski, "Sustainable factor investing: Where doing well meets doing good," *Int. Rev. Econ. Financ.*, vol. 70, pp. 230–256, 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.iref.2020.07.013.
- [52] R. M. Frankel, S. P. Kothari, and A. Raghunandan, "The Economics of ESG Disclosure Regulation," *SSRN Electron. J.*, 2023, doi: 10.2139/ssrn.4647550.
- [53] R. Pujiyono, M. Marimin, A. I. Suroso, and S. Djohar, "An ESG-Oriented Sustainable Business Model for Paint Industry Supply Chain in Indonesia," *Sustainability*, vol. 17, no. 8, p. 3741, 2025, doi: 10.3390/su17083741.
- [54] X. Hu, Z. Yu, H. J. Fan, and J. Wan, "How GDP Manipulation by Local Government Affects Corporate Greenwashing in China," *Sustainability*, vol. 17, no. 8, p. 3540, 2025, doi: 10.3390/su17083540.
- [55] C. Fu, L. Lu, and M. Pirabi, "Digital Economy and Sustainable Development," 2023.
- [56] F. Felisha and H. Rossieta, "Is Environmental Performance Valued by Investors? The Case of Indonesian Listed Companies," 2018,

- doi: 10.2991/iac-17.2018.46.
- [57] N. K. Ramadhan and A. Maulidizen, "Boosting Donation Engagement: Exploring The Impact Of Accountability And Transparency On Donation Interest In Dompot Dhuafa South Jakarta," *J. Ekon.*, vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 650–665, 2024.
- [58] S. Setiawan, P. Ismalina, R. Nurhidajat, C. Tjahjaprijadi, and Y. Munandar, "GREEN FINANCE IN INDONESIA'S LOW CARBON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT," *Int. J. Energy Econ. Policy*, vol. 11, no. 5, pp. 191–203, 2021, doi: 10.32479/ijeeep.11447.
- [59] A. Maulidizen, "Economic Thought of Ibn Taimiyah and Relevance to the World Economic and Community Economic System," *ESENSIA J. Ilmu-Ilmu Ushuluddin*, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 131–146, 2019, doi: 10.14421/esensia.v20i2.2103.
- [60] A. I. Inayah, F. Khudin, and S. Sumriyah, "Peran Sukuk Surat Berharga Syari'ah Negara (SBSN) Dalam Pertumbuhan Pembangunan Ekonomi Di Indonesia," *J. Relasi Publik*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 263–272, 2023, doi: 10.59581/jrp-widyakarya.v1i2.382.
- [61] I. A. Ramadhan and Widyansih, "Green Sukuk Issuance as an Investment Instrument for Sustainable Development," 2020, doi: 10.2991/assehr.k.200306.189.
- [62] F. Arinal, H. Herdiansyah, and A. S. Putri, "Green Banking and Infrastructure Project Financing for Sustainable Development," *E3S Web Conf.*, vol. 73, p. 10001, 2018, doi: 10.1051/e3sconf/20187310001.
- [63] I. D. Pusva and E. Herlina, "Analysis of the implementation of green banking in achieving operational cost efficiency in the banking industry," *Indones. Account. Rev.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 203–210, 2017, doi: 10.14414/tiar.v7i2.1602.
- [64] R. Nugrahaeni and H. Muharam, "The Effect of Green Credit and Other Determinants of Credit Risk Commercial Bank in Indonesia," *J. Bus. Soc. Technol.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 135–147, 2023, doi: 10.59261/jbt.v4i2.148.
- [65] A. Salsabila, M. I. Fasa, S. Suharto, and A. Fachri, "Trends in Green Banking as Productive Financing in Realizing Sustainable Development," *Az Zaqqa J. Huk. Bisnis Islam*, vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 151–174, 2022, doi: 10.14421/azzarqa.v14i2.2562.
- [66] R. Rahmayati, S. Mujiatun, and M. Sari, "Islamic Green Banking At Bank Pembangunan Daerah In Indonesia," *Indones. Interdiscip. J. Sharia Econ.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 74–93, 2022, doi: 10.31538/ijse.v5i1.1850.
- [67] K. Peng, M. Muhammad, and J. Ren, "Decoding the Dynamics of Sustainable Finance: Spillover, Risk, and Connectivity Through a Bibliometric Lens," 2025, doi: 10.20944/preprints202502.2250.v1.
- [68] A. Maulidizen, "A Critical Analysis of Islam, Economy and Finance in The Early 21st Century," 2017, doi: 10.24014/hi.v17i2.4984.
- [69] F. B. Cendika and T. Sawarjuwono, "OBJECTIVES OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING AND ACCOUNTING IN SHARIA," *J. Ris. Akunt. Dan Bisnis Airlangga*, vol. 6, no. 2, 2021, doi: 10.20473/jraba.v6i2.177.
- [70] M. A. Laksono, "Perfection of Shariah Share in the progressiveness of the Halal Value Chain," *J. Ekon. DAN Perbank. SYARIAH*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 101–113, 2022, doi: 10.46899/jeps.v10i1.318.
- [71] T. Budiman, Y. Satyakti, and E. Febrian, "Islamic Bank Sustainability: An Econometric Approach," *Asian Econ. Financ. Rev.*, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 141–159, 2021, doi: 10.18488/journal.aefr.2021.112.141.159.
- [72] W. Mulyasari and S. Mayangsari, "Environmental Management Accounting, Islamic Social Reporting, and Corporate Governance Mechanism on Sharia-Approved Companies in Indonesia," *Int. J. Financ. Res.*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 284, 2019, doi: 10.5430/ijfr.v11n1p284.
- [73] A. Al-Roubaie and A. Sarea, "Green Investment and Sustainable Development: The Case of Islamic Finance," *J. Islam. Bus. Manag.*, vol. 9, no. 1, 2019, doi: 10.26501/jibm/2019.0901-002.
- [74] A. Maulidizen, "Implementation of Rahn in Sharia Gold Financing At Modern Islamic Financial Institutions (Case Study in Bank BRI Syariah Branch of Pekanbaru)," 2018, doi: 10.24014/hi.v18i1.5220.
- [75] R. Hidayat, "THE RELATIONSHIP OF LIQUIDITY, DEBT AND SHARIA STOCK INVESTMENT'S RISK MODERATED BY FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE," *istinbath*, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 331–348, 2022, doi: 10.20414/ijhi.v20i2.390.
- [76] M. F. Alfarisi, A. Agestayani, and S. Delfiani, "The Impact of Islamic Economics and Finance Courses on Islamic Financial Literacy," *IQTISHADIA J. Kaji. Ekon. dan Bisnis Islam*, vol. 13, no. 2, p. 197, 2020, doi: 10.21043/iqtishadia.v13i2.7757.
- [77] E. Renie, T. Luth, S. Hamidah, M. G. Haryono, no., and K. Ketawanggede, "The Legal Construction of Sharia Capital Market in Indonesia," *J. Law Policy Glob.*, 2019, doi: 10.7176/jlpg/82-05.
- [78] K. M. Ali, A. S. Rusydiana, and M. H. Khalifah, "Development of Zakat in Indonesia : Which are the Priority Aspects?," *Ekon. Islam Indones.*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 1–14, 2023.
- [79] A. Waluyo, "The developmental policy of halal product guarantee in the paradigm of maqāṣid sharī'ah in Indonesia," *IJTIHAD J. Wacana Huk. Islam dan Kemanus.*, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 41–60, 2020, doi: 10.18326/ijtihad.v20i1.41-60.
- [80] F. Khoirunnisa and A. Maulidizen, "Implementing the Triple Bottom Line Concept in Islamic Sustainable Fashion Business at Maison Gadiza Indonesia," *Fastabiq J. Stud. Islam*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1–15, 2024, doi: https://doi.org/10.47281/fas.v5i1.190.
- [81] A. Maulidizen, A. Safa'ah, Maghfirah, Johari, and H. Rizapoor, "Economic Revitalization Through Mosques: Enhancing Community Well-Being In Indonesia," *Int. J. Islam. Bus. Econ.*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 41–56, 2024, doi: https://doi.org/10.28918/ijbec.v8i1.7006.