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The Influence of The Global Reporting Initiative, Sustainability Accounting Standard Board and Carbon Emission Disclosure on the Sustainable Development Goals in Southeast Asia in the Islamic Perspective in 2021 And 2022

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ABSTRACT
This study aims to analyze the effect of the Global Reporting Initiative, Sustainability Accounting Standard Board and Carbon Emission disclose simultaneously on Sustainable Development Goals in sustainable reporting of Southeast Asian countries, as well as Islamic views on Sustainable Development Goals. Using panel data with 5 countries in Southeast Asia or ASEAN members included in the Sustainability Count of PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) both GRI, SASB and CDP for the period of 2021 and 2022 the analysis tools used in this study are multiple linear regression with variables Global Reporting Initiative, Sustainability Accounting Standards and Carbon Emissions Disclosure as independent variables, while Sustainable Development Goals as dependent variables. The results of this study provide insight into the factors that affect the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals

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INTRODUCTION

Environmental issues are no longer a new issue (Putri and Pratiwi 2022). Currently, almost all countries are beginning to pay great attention to the issue of environmental damage. The global and national ecological crisis caused by environmental damage due to greedy exploitation of Natural Resources and the environment is getting worse and more alarming. The crisis has caused various environmental disasters that are very detrimental and threaten the sustainability of human sustainable life, especially (Afni et al. 2019). Then comes the Sustainable development Goals (SGDs) which is currently a global discourse after the previous agenda, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are not implemented as they should. Basically, the idea of the SDGs is a development of the MDGs.

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Figure 1. Indicators Of Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were signed by 193 heads of State on 25 September 2015 at United Nations headquarters under the theme 'Transforming Our World: Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development". The 17 goals of the agenda include: eliminating poverty, ending hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, access to clean water and sanitation, clean and affordable energy, Decent Work and economic growth, infrastructure, industry, and innovation, reducing inequality, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, addressing climate change, safeguarding marine ecosystems, safeguarding terrestrial ecosystems, peace, justice and strong institutions, partnerships to achieve the (Maulana et al. 2022). The Sustainable Development Goals are targeted to be achieved by 2030 with challenges in addition to being oriented to quantitatively measurable results and also oriented to quality. Sustainable development is a principled process of "meeting" the needs of the present without sacrificing meeting the needs of future generations (Ferawati 2018). Sustainable development consists of three main pillars that are integrated with each other, namely economic (Economic Sustainability), Social (Social Sustainability) and environmental (environmental sustainability) that depend on and strengthen each other. Sustainable development is formulated as development that meets the needs of the present without sacrificing the right to meet the needs of future generations. Sustainable development implies a guarantee of the quality of human life and does not go beyond the ability of ecosystems to support it (Mina 2016).

Along with the times, there was a paradigm shift with the birth of the Triple Bottom Line concept introduced by John Elkington in 1988 (Bunga Tanjung 2020). Initially, the measurement of company performance was based only on financial performance (profit), but currently the measurement of company performance includes the 3Ps of people, planet, and profit (Angelina and Nursasi 2021). This is in line with the concept of Sustainable

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Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs aim to create development that maintains the improvement of people's economic welfare on an ongoing basis, development that maintains the sustainability of people's social lives, development that maintains the quality of the environment and development that ensures justice and the implementation of governance that is able to maintain the improvement of the quality of life from one generation to the next. The SDGs have 17 objectives grouped into 4 main pillars, namely the Social Development pillar, the economic development pillar, the Environmental Development pillar, and the governance development pillar. The pillars in the SDGs are in accordance with those in the triple bottom line (Disemadi and Nababan 2021).

The development of SGDs in ASEAN member countries itself starts from the determination of all ASEAN members to achieve sustainable development through the implementation of the SDGs. Therefore, ten ASEAN countries have signed the SDGs formulated by the United Nations and referred to the concept of international guidelines for Sustainable Development. In the contents of the ASEAN Charter 2015, ASEAN member states are committed to ensuring current and Future Sustainable Development, and will focus on people's welfare, security and people's livelihoods in the ASEAN Community Development process. This Dal is also supported by the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 which focuses on current and future environmental protection, how to deal with climate change, and the use of green energy (Alizar 2023). One of the environmental problems faced by global countries, especially in ASEAN Member States, is the problem of climate change. There are many human activities that can worsen climate conditions such as the burning of fuels, such as coal, fossils, Petroleum and gas that cause carbon dioxide gas. To solve this problem, the world agreed to make a joint agreement in the form of the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol is a regulation on climate change that requires industrialized countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions consisting of carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, sulfur hexafluoride, methane, HFC, and PFC. Almost all countries in Southeast Asia that are members of ASEAN have signed the Kyoto Protocol. ASEAN also signed the 2007 ASEAN Charter and the 2015 Paris Agreement to tackle climate change.

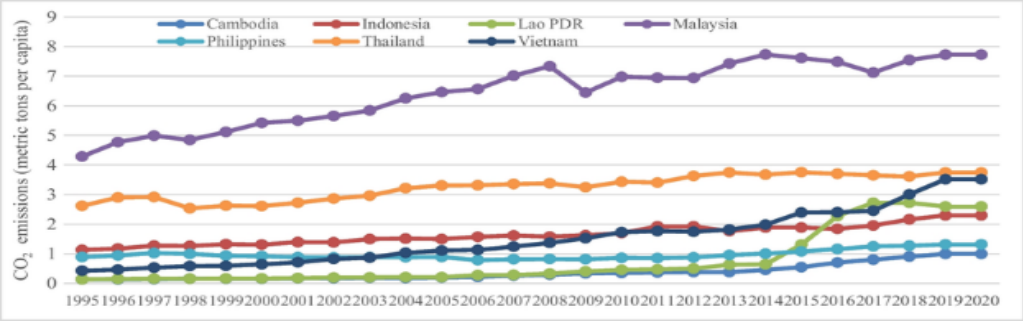

Figure 2. Total carbon emissions of ASEAN countries

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Countries in the Southeast Asian region, especially countries that are members of ASEAN, are also the highest carbon emitters, namely Indonesia at 2.53 billion tons. The Asian Development Bank has stated that the ASEAN region will experience a quadruple increase in greenhouse gas emissions over the period 2000-2050 without proper treatment. Carbon dioxide emissions in ASEAN countries, particularly the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Vietnam continued to increase from 2010-2020. Singapore ranks second in carbon dioxide emissions, followed by Malaysia, Vietnam and finally the Philippines. In Indonesia each year experienced an increase in carbon emissions with an average produced by 470.06 metric tons, Singapore by 228.91 billion metric tons, Malaysia by 213.72 billion metric tons, Vietnam by 172.27 billion metric tons, and the Philippines by 98.35 billion metric tons. Therefore the practice of disclosure of carbon emissions is one way that can be done to reduce carbon emissions are increasing (Santika and Permata Sari 2022). Also as a form of transparency to stakeholders in dealing with the impacts of climate change and global warming. The liability for information in current reporting is not only limited to financial aspects, but also to non-financial aspects or non-financial reporting (NFR). There are various types of NFR related to sustainable activities such as Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting (CSR), Triple Bottom Line (TBL) Reporting, Sustainability Reporting, Integrated Reporting, and ESG Reporting. These include the Carbon Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB), the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC), and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) (Elvia Shauki 2022). While in Daromes et al's 2020 research, the main job rankings (job rankings) that include sustainability reports include the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI), and Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark (GRESB)(Limarwati, Alfiyani, and Firmansyah 2024).

Therefore, in creating a common language for organizations and stakeholders related to sustainability reporting, there are Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards that are present as internationally applicable guidelines. The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is an independent international organization that develops sustainability reporting standards covering economic, environmental, and social aspects that will assist businesses and organizations in communicating the impact of corporate business processes (Ramadhan, Ermaya, and Wibawaningsih 2021). The standard regulates the reporting principles required in sustainability reports including one of them is the principle of materiality. The GRI Standards represent best practice globally when it comes to reporting economic, environmental and social impacts to the public. Sustainability reporting based on the GRI Standards provides information about an organization's positive or negative contribution to sustainable development. These interrelated GRI Standards are designed primarily to be

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used as a set of documents to prepare ongoing reports focusing on material topics. The universal standard is used by any organization that compiles sustainability reports and to report on material topics related to economic, environmental and social performance (Anon n.d.). GRI Standards help achieve comparability or comparability of data reported from time to time. In order to regulate and facilitate companies around the world regarding sustainability reporting, especially in the accounting system, there is an international standard known as the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). In an interview, Stephannie Tang as a member of SASB and director of legal for corporate securities at Stitch Fix, explained that SASB focuses on material issues. SASB was established in 2011 and gradually publishes sustainability report guidelines based on industry and company types. The guides present relevant and material-specific indicators based on the characteristics of the industry. It aims to ensure that the information disclosed is financially material, comparable, and useful to investors ' decisions.

Sustainability in the Islamic perspective contains multidimensional and is and is a maqashid of Sharia Sharia aimed at creating human welfare (Qoda'ah and Abdurrahman 2023). Thus, economic development is carried out based on the principle of justice and obedience and is far from usury. However, it is human nature to always be greedy and wasteful which causes damage on Earth. Allah says in surah Al ' Araf (7: 56).

وَلَا تُفْسِدُوْا فِى الْاَرْضِ بَعْدَ اِصْلَاحِهَا وَادْعُوْهُ خَوْفًا وَّطَمَعًاۗ اِنَّ رَحْمَتَ اللّٰهِ قَرِيْبٌ مِّنَ الْمُحْسِنِيْنَ

"And do not corrupt the Earth after it has been created well. Pray to him with fear and hope. Indeed, the mercy of Allah is near to those who do good."Islamic Sharia tells people to do mashlahah, and avoid mafsadah. This is in accordance with the rules of jurisprudence, "eliminating harm is more important than taking a benefit". Implementation of sustainability is the mandate of God that must be fulfilled by humans, because implementing sustainability is a form of Sharia implementation, in order to obtain mashlahah and avoid mafsadat (Suharti, Mulyawan, and Ridwan 2023).

Several previous studies have discussed related to the disclosure of sustainability to the value of the company. Other research related to the sustainability report discusses the factors that influence the disclosure of sustainability reports, namely research conducted by (Putri, Meutia, and Yuniarti 2022), and research conducted by (Rahayu and Cahyaningsih 2022). Furthermore, research related to the benefits of sustainability reporting on Sustainable Development conducted by (Limarwati et al. 2024) and research conducted (Oncioiu et al. 2020). These studies used quantitative research methods both through data obtained through surveys, as well as data obtained from financial statements. In addition, pre-history related research on Sustainability Reporting Standards has been discussed by (Larrinaga and Bebbington 2021). Other research also discusses the reflection of GRI

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Standards in the past, present, and future which contains a critical reflection on the standard setting (Mocci et al. 2022).

The differentiator in this study with previous studies is that the variables used in this study are the Global Reporting Initiative, Carbon Emission Disclosure and Sustainability Accounting Standard Board as independent variables (X) and Sustainable Development Goals as a dependent variable (Y) . Then the object of research is the countries in Southeast Asia or members of ASEAN who issued the Sustainability Report report and entered in the Sustainability Count report published by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) either The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) report, Carbon Emission Disclosure which in this case uses the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) index, Sustainability Accounting Standard Board (SASB) and the report on the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). And the period used in this study uses the data period of 2021 - 2022.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used in this study is quantitative research, because this study is based on positivism for data collection, data analysis with the aim of testing hypotheses. Quantitative methods can be defined as research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, used to research on certain populations or samples, data collection using research instruments, quantitative or statistical data analysis with the aim of testing established hypotheses (Sugiyono 2010).

This study is still classified as an associative type of research, because this study aims to determine the influence and relationship between two or more variables. Associative research is research that aims to determine the influence or relationship between two or more variables. The Independent Variables are Global Reporting Initiative (X1), Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (X2), Carbon Emission disclosure (X3) and the dependent variable is Sustainable Development Goals (Y).

Based on the determination of the category, the countries in Southeast Asia and is a member of ASEAN that became the sample of this study as many as 5 countries. Then the 5 countries that become this sample will be multiplied by 2 years then it can be 10 samples. The 10 samples of countries in Southeast Asia and are members of ASEAN that will be sampled are Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines. In this study, the source of data used is secondary data. Secondary Data is data obtained from records, books, magazines in the form of financial statements of Corporate Publications, government reports, articles of books as theories, magazines, journals, corporate sustainability reports, and so forth (Sujarweni 2015). The type of secondary data used in this study is external data, is a publication published by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC).

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RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
GRI	10	0.78	0.98	0.8720	0.06877
SASB	10	0.10	0.52	0.2440	0.13721
CDP	10	0.06	0.32	0.1580	0.07913
SDG	10	0.78	0.96	0.8880	0.05673
Valid N (listwise)	10				

The results of the statistical analysis test presented in Table 1 show that the dependent variable (Y), namely the Sustainable Development Goals with a sample number (N) of 10, has a minimum value of 0.78 found in the report in Singapore in 2021 and a maximum value of 0.96 found in the Philippines SDGs report in 2021. The average value (mean) Sustainable Development Goals obtained is 0.8880 which indicates the average Sustainable Development Goals and has a standard deviation of 0.05673 indicates that the deviation of the data is relatively smaller because the value is smaller than the average value.

The results of the statistical analysis test presented in Table 4.1 show that the Global Reporting Initiative with a sample number (N) of 10 has a minimum value of 0.78 found in the GRI Indonesia report in 2021 and a maximum value of 0.98 found in the GRI Singapore report in 2021. The average value (mean) Global Reporting Initiative obtained is 0.8720 which shows the average Global Reporting Initiative and has a standard deviation of 0.06877 indicates that the deviation of the data is relatively small because the value is smaller than the average value. The Sustainability Accounting Standard Board with a sample number (N) of 10 has a minimum value of 0.10 found in the Malaysian SASB report in 2021 and a maximum value of 0.52 found in the Philippine SASB report in 2021. The average value (mean) Sustainability Accounting Standard Board obtained is 0.2240 which indicates the average Sustainability Accounting Standard Board and has a standard deviation of 0.13721 indicates that the deviation of the data is relatively small because the value is smaller than the average value. And Carbon Emission Disclosure with the number of samples (N) 10 has a minimum value of 0.06 found in the Indonesian CDP report in 2021 and a maximum value of 0.32 found in the Thai CDP report in 2021. The average value (mean) carbon Emission Disclosure obtained is 0.1580 which indicates the average Carbon Emission Disclosure and has a standard deviation of 0.07913 indicates that the deviation of the data is relatively small because the value is smaller than the average value.

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Table 2. Normality test results with Kolmogorov Smirnov Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		10
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	0.0000000
	Std. Deviation	0.02921146
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.203
	Positive	0.203
	Negative	-0.159
Test Statistic		0.203
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

This study uses a significance value of 0.05 or 5%, based on Table 2, it can be seen that the results of asymmp.Sig. (2-tailed) or the probability value of the residual value shows that this study has a normal distribution. The results of this test revealed that the significant value of the normality test of 0.200 which indicates that the value is greater than 0.05. It can be interpreted that the data has been distributed normally.

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to determine the effect or linear relationship between two or more independent variables with one dependent variable. In this study the dependent variable is the Sustainable Development Goals (Y), while the dependent variable is the Global Reporting Intiative (X1), Sustainability Accounting Standard Board (X2) and Carbon Emission Disclosure (X3).

SDG = 1.209 - 0.607 GRI + 0.386 SASB + 0.724 CDP

It is shown that the regression model coefficient has a constant value of 1.209 with a positive count t value of 7.019 and a significance level of 0.000. A constant of 1.209 indicates that if the independent variable is constant then the average Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is 1.209. The regression coefficient value of the GRI variable is -0.607 with a negative direction, which means that if every 1% increase in the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is predicted to lower the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by -0.607, assuming other variables remain. The value of regression coefficient on SASB variable is 0.386 with a positive direction which means that if every increase of 1% Sustainability Accounting

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Standard Board (SASB) is predicted to increase Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by 0.386 assuming other variables remain. The value of the regression coefficient on the CDP variable is 0.724 with a positive direction which means that if every increase of 1% Carbon Emission Disclosure (CDP) is predicted to increase the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by 0.724 with the assumption that other variables remain. In this study using multiple linear regression analysis used in order to test the influence of the dependent variable to all independent variables. The purpose of multiple regression analysis is to use the value of the independent variable that has been obtained to predict the value of the independent variable. In this study, hypothesis testing is carried out through the coefficient of determination test (R2), simultaneous significance test (F test), and partial significance Test (t test).

Table 3. Coefficient Of Determination Test Results

Model Summary[b]				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.857[a]	0.735	0.602	0.03578
a. Predictors: (Constant), CDP, GRI, SASB				
b. Dependent Variable: SDG				

Based on Table 3, it is explained that the value of adjusted R square obtained is 0.602 or 60%. The value indicates that the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Sustainability Accounting Standard Board (SASB), and Carbon Emission Disclosure (CDP) variables can account for 60% of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) variables. The other 40% are influenced by other variables.

Table 4. Simultaneous Significant Test Results (F Test)

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	0.021	3	0.007	5.542	.036[b]
	Residual	0.008	6	0.001		
	Total	0.029	9			
a. Dependent Variable: SDG						
b. Predictors: (Constant), CDP, GRI, SASB						

It can be seen that the calculated F value is 5.542 with a significance value of 0.036. This indicates that the significance value is < alpha (③=0.05).So there are significant changes between the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Sustainability Accounting Standard Board (SASB), and Carbon Emission Disclosure (CDP) towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

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Table 5. Partial significant test results (t test)

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.209	0.172		7.019	0.000
	GRI	-0.607	0.231	-0.736	-2.634	0.039
	SASB	0.386	0.116	0.935	3.325	0.016
	CDP	0.724	0.190	1.010	3.803	0.009
a. Dependent Variable: SDG						

The results of the T test (partial) showed that the value of the significance of the influence of the Global Reporting Initiative on Sustainable Development Goals 0.039 < 0.05 the T value of the Global Reporting Initiative (X1) is equal to 2.634 > 1.94318 (n-k-1 = 10-3-1 =6) then it can be concluded that Ho is rejected or Ha is accepted or can be said to be influential. The results of research have shown that the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) significance level of 0.039. It can be concluded that hypothesis 1 is accepted which can be interpreted as the variable "Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) affects the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)". The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Mardika 2022), the results showed that the disclosure of SDGs items in the sustainable report of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara Tbk in the period 2016-2020 as a whole increased every year. This is due to the increase in the GRI Index expressed by the company. Also in line with research conducted by (Amaliyah and Andayani 2022), which shows the results that when disclosures with GRI Standards are used, the company's SDGs Achievement Index has increased which indicates an influence on the SDGs.115 but not consistent with research that has been done by (Kasbun 2015) who get the results of his research that sustainability Reporting GRI with SASB does not affect the value of the company.

The disclosure of the Global Reporting Initiative is a form of corporate accountability to stakeholders which supports the theory of Sustainability Maturity Models which explains that an operating entity is not only concerned with the company itself, but also provides benefits to other stakeholders such as shareholders, creditors, consumers, suppliers, governments and the wider community. And thus, a company is strongly influenced by the support of its stakeholders. The Global Reporting Initiative addresses how organizations or companies can make an impact on the state of the environment at the local, national, and global levels. With the disclosure of the economic performance, transparency of the environmental impact on the activities of the organization or company will be clearer so that it can increase trust and gain confidence from the community, in the end there will be good

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natural resource potential so that the company can improve its operations and have an impact on achieving better SDGs.

The effect of Sustainability Accounting Standard Board on Sustainable Development Goals 0.016 < 0.05 the value of t calculate Sustainability Accounting Standard Board (X2) is equal to 3.325 > 1.94318 (n-k-1 = 10-3-1 =6) then it can be concluded that Ho is rejected or Ha is accepted or can be said to be influential. The results of research have shown that the Sustainability Accounting Standard Board (SASB) has a significance level of 0.016. It can be concluded that hypothesis 2 is accepted which can be interpreted as the variable " Sustainability Accounting Standard Board (SASB) influence Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)". Sustainability Report The Sustainability Accounting Standard Board Index discusses how organizations or companies are responsible for living and non-living natural systems. The environmental category deals with inputs (such as energy and water) and outputs (such as emissions, effluents, and waste), including biodiversity, transportation, and impacts related to products and services, as well as compliance and environmental costs. Through its responsibility to the environment, the company demonstrates its existence and participation in the handling of environmental problems. Sustainability Accounting is not only a tool for measuring sustainable performance; however, it is also an effective means of communication to inform a company's commitment to social responsibility. The sustainability report generated from Sustainability Accounting serves as a transparent channel that communicates CSR practices, positive impacts, and sustainable measures taken by the company to various stakeholders (Juniarti et al. 2023).

The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by (Kurniadi, Y U. 2022), that is, based on the results of testing the effect of sustainable financial disclosure variables on the value of the company, it is proved that H1 is accepted. The better the SASB's sustainable financial disclosure Index, the higher the company's value. Then in research (Aurora L, Rehanil A, and Solikhin 2021) stating that the greater the implementation and disclosure of sustainable finance carried out by the company, the greater the value of the company, because with a more transparent sustainable financial disclosure, it will be responded positively by both the public and investors so that on an ongoing basis will be able to increase the value of the company in terms of sustainability. However, it is not consistent with the research conducted by (Asuquo, et.al 2018) the results of his research that Sustainability Reporting using environmental cost reporting indicators with SASB does not affect the company's performance.

In addition to building a strong reputation, Sustainability Accounting also contributes directly to improving the competitiveness of companies. The integration of Sustainability Accounting in long-term business strategies is becoming a key factor for creating sustainable competitive advantages. Companies that can measure and manage their impact on society

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and the environment have an advantage in responding to market changes and facing future challenges. Thus, Sustainability Accounting not only answers the demands of ethics and social responsibility, but also becomes an integral component in building sustainable competitiveness (Juniarti et al. 2023).

And the effect of Carbon Emission Disclosure on Sustainable Development Goals 0.009 < 0.05 the value of t calculate Carbon Emission Disclosure (X3) is equal to 3.803 > 1.94318 (n-k-1 = 10-3-1 =6) then it can be concluded that Ho is rejected or Ha is accepted or can be said to be influential. So the variable Carbon Emission Disclosure has a positive effect on the Sustainable Development Goals. This shows that Carbon Emission Disclosure (CDP) has a significance level of 0.009. It can be concluded that hypothesis 3 is accepted which can be interpreted as the variable " Carbon Emission Disclosure (CDP) affects Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)".

As The Theory of Sustainability Maturity Models, companies will tend to give their best in an effort to increase their contribution to the welfare of society. Furthermore, in accordance with the theory, in addition to focusing on making profits, companies need to focus on the relationship between the company and its environment to get recognition from the public. Research conducted by (Setyawan 2018), revealed that the disclosure of carbon emissions and environmental performance has a significant positive effect on the company's financial performance. The research is supported by (Siddique 2021) that the disclosure of carbon emissions has a positive effect on the company's financial performance in the long term. The influence of environmental factors on the company's performance in environmentally friendly industries shows that sustainable practices can make a significant positive contribution to financial results. Numerous studies highlight that companies that proactively integrate environmental factors into their operational policies and financial strategies tend to achieve better financial performance in the long run. Investments invested in sustainable technologies, such as renewable energy resources and energy efficiency, not only create a positive impact on the environment, but also have the potential to sustainably reduce operating costs (Rudianto et al. 2023). The influence of environmental regulations and policies is critical in shaping and influencing the business practices and financial statements of companies in the green industry. Regulations relating to environmental aspects may include carbon emission standards, waste management requirements, and rules related to the use of Natural Resources. Environmental policies, both national and international, can also provide direction and incentives for companies to adopt sustainable practices.

The results of this study support research that has been done before previous research conducted by (Md Akhtaruzzaman, Afzalur Rashid 2021) , (Fitri Rahmawati 2020), and (Soewarno, Tjahjadi, and Hanifah Firdausi 2018). That is, the more items disclosed by

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the company related to carbon emissions, it will improve the company's performance. By disclosing important information about carbon emissions, the company has contributed to reducing carbon emissions globally. This will make the company more recognized by the community. So people will flock to use the company's products. Increasing the reputation of companies assessed by the community will have an impact on the increase in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. But the results of this study do not support research conducted by (Andre Nahra Ikhsanti 2023), that Carbon Emission Disclosure does not affect the value of the company.

Islam in its world view of sustainability, man or anyone else has no power over the Earth, because man is an integral part of the Earth itself. In this case, sustainability uses a worldview known as “deep ecology”, a view that has a more spiritual dimension than a scientific one. In theory, sustainability as the unlimited growth of personal wealth is desirable, while ecologically, the freedom of the individual and of all society is not everything. As a whole as a property that must be balanced with public goods and needs, as well as the aspirations of future generations (Firdaus 2022). But the development of sustainability is gaining facts about the problems of the Earth, especially environmental issues that are increasing and worrying about the life on it (Mcleod 2015). In this regard, world religions have been agreed as the main driver of biodiversity conservation, a special collaboration between religious groups and conservation groups in achieving environmental conservation results. In implementing concepts and strategies to achieve the SDGs, human factors can contribute to or otherwise hinder these goals. The human factor of the behavioral component can hinder the SDGs, so a holistic approach is needed to address this problem because the decline in moral values in society contributes to environmental hazards that complicate life in the future. Environmental damage can indirectly be caused by natural disasters, so the Qur'an views that environmental damage can be minimized by a person's belief that is done in the form of moral responsibility to the environment itself.

Dialogue on global development issues through partnerships between development institutions and religions that share a common determination is needed to alleviate poverty. These experiences represent a potential partnership in the application of religion by religious communities involved in realizing the SDGs as well as a partnership between East and West to promote cultural diversity together in realizing the SDGs. However, the integration between Islam and sustainable development focuses more on the social, human, and economic dimensions (Al-Jayyousi 2016). In particular, Islamic values can be used as a basis for resolving environmental, financial, and social conflicts and crises, as well as defining sustainability frameworks related to local, regional, and global perspectives (Al-Jayyousi 2016). This view emphasizes the role of education in generating innovation, creation, and the development of knowledge to support a new paradigm of sustainable development that

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transforms the understanding of how to create a good life, beyond consumerism and the production of environmentally damaging waste. To affirm this, Islam is not only a religion but also a religion that regulates the human way of life that exceeds the performance of rituals, since there is an integrated code of ethics related to purifying oneself and at the same time having a relationship with the natural order. Islam has a holistic approach that combines religious duties and obligations directed so that human beings are noble and maintain the universe as a single entity necessary for its survival. The Islamic worldview on the sustainability of the Qur'an is quite unique. Survival on Earth is based on the Islamic belief, that is, the unity or oneness (monotheism) of the Creator, the same God (Allah in Arabic) of other monotheistic religions, Judaism and Christianity . Monotheism is a paradigm with dimensions of ontology, epistemology, anthropology, and Teleology to build the Human Development Index (HDI) framework (Aydin 2019). This principle of oneness emphasizes the importance of faith applied in understanding all natural creations as part of man to worship Him. Humans can be said to have faith if they think about these qualities to realize the welfare of all living things, including protecting the environment for the preservation of ecosystems. This is called the Islamic worldview of sustainability. The concept of sustainability is guided by Islamic norms and values.

A new approach to the study of SDGs from an Islamic perspective can be implemented from the trilogy of human relations, namely human relations with God, human relations with fellow humans, and human relations with the environment (Dariah, Salleh, and Shafiai 2016). Islam not only puts forward three relations as the embodiment of spiritual power, but also provides a mechanism for mutual relations for Human Development and system development in the fields of economics, social, education, and government. The Islamic worldview derives from the Qur'an which asserts that Allah created the universe and every atom and molecule it contains, and the laws of natural creation include the elements of order, balance, and proportion, for example, mentioned in the Qur'an in surah al-Mulk Verse 2 and Yunus verse 5. Thus, there is an Islamic creed system that has three aspects: 1) the core value system established by Islam (Islam itself which means submission and firmness); 2) faith as theological belief in Allah, the creator of all things; and 3) good personal behavior as the quality of everyone who has a commitment to truth or piety.

Based on the above explanation, the Islamic worldview about the environment is closely related to human values. Thus, eco-ethical principles derived from the Islamic worldview of the universe have meaning and value for human survival in nature (Gada 2014). The principles of environmental ethics include three principles: 1) the principle of Tawheed or Unity which asserts that God exists, is one, absolute, transcendent, and is the creator of the universe, and the only source of all values; 2) The Caliph principle related to human responsibility on Earth which comes from the Islamic worldview which asserts that God

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created man and bestowed his position as a (Anon 2018). Man manages the responsible use of Natural Resources and the environment; and 3) the principle of responsibility as a consequence of the leadership role of man who received a mandate from God to bring prosperity to the Earth. So, this human being has the main responsibility in realizing environmental sustainability.

CONCLUSION

In this study, the topic of the influence of the Global Reporting Initiative, Sustainability Accounting Standard Board and Carbon Emission Disclosure on the Sustainable Development Goals in Southeast Asia is examined in the Islamic perspective in 2021-2022. Based on the test results that have been carried out by the researchers, there are findings obtained from this study which can be concluded that the Global Reporting Initiative has a partial effect on Sustainable Development Goals, sustainable Accounting Standard Board has a partial effect on Sustainable Development Goals, and Carbon Emission Disclosure has a partial effect on Sustainable Development Goals. In terms of the overall influence of variables X to Y, it can be concluded that the Global Reporting Initiative, Sustainability Accounting Standard Board and Carbon Emission Disclosure simultaneously affect the Sustainable Development Goals. The concept of Sustainable Development Goals in the Islamic perspective includes three principles: 1) the principle of monotheism or Unity which asserts that God exists, is one, absolute, transcendent, and is the creator of the universe, and the only source of all values; 2) The Caliph principle related to human responsibility on Earth which comes from the Islamic worldview which asserts that God created man and bestowed his position as a servant to regulate and prosper everything on Earth. Man manages the responsible use of Natural Resources and the environment; and 3) the principle of responsibility as a consequence of the leadership role of man who received a mandate from God to bring prosperity to the Earth.So, this human being has the main responsibility in realizing environmental sustainability. With this study, researchers hope that the results obtained can increase knowledge in the world of accounting, especially in the management of sustainable reporting for companies within the scope of a country, with empirical evidence related to the influence of sustainable reporting will bring a good impact in accordance with the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals. In the continuity of operational activities, the company is expected to increase awareness of the importance of implementing Sustainability Reporting and optimizing the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals as a form of added value and a form of corporate responsibility to further develop and advance. In order to be able to compete in an era that has shifted the paradigm towards a new economic era, or a knowledge-based economy, which relies more on information technology, skills and knowledge that lead to environmental maintenance. As well as being

a company that can remain accountable for its business processes so that it can still achieve long-term and sustainable targets.

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