

Accountability In Public Sector Sustainability Report

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Abstract. The regulations pertaining to the execution of social and environmental responsibility, also known as sustainability, primarily govern the corporate sector. When it comes to implementing public accountability, the government has a responsibility to furnish information in order to meet the public's entitlements, specifically the entitlement to knowledge, the entitlement to be informed, and the entitlement to have their desires acknowledged. Mostly, sustainability reports was made by corporates company but in this research, we examine accountability in public sector sustainability report. Stakeholder's Theory and Legitimacy Theory was using in this research. This research using descriptive analysis. This article is a conceptual piece that explores the relationship between accountability and sustainability reporting in the public sector. The focus of this study is the 2020 BPK Sustainability Report. The sustainability report encompasses several principal. The significance of the research findings. The BPK has revealed all of the principles outlined in the GRI Standards.

Keywords: Accountability, Sustainability Reports, Public Sector

1. Introduction

The regulations pertaining to the execution of social and environmental responsibility, also known as sustainability, primarily govern the corporate sector. The government, in its role as a regulator, has not yet established regulations mandating the implementation of sustainability practices in government sector agencies. Sustainability reporting is a means by which an organization demonstrates its responsibility and transparency to stakeholders in relation to three key areas: economic, environmental, and social. The implementation of sustainability and the contents of the sustainability report serve as a means of holding the government accountable for economic, environmental, and social factors [1].

This Standard constitutes a component of the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards (GRI Standards). The GRI Standards facilitate an organization's reporting on its most substantial effects on the economy, environment, and society, encompassing human rights impacts and the management of these effects. Sustainability reporting under the GRI framework offers

advantages such as effectively controlling corporate performance to adhere to laws, norms, voluntary initiatives, performance standards, and statutory rules. Furthermore, the utilization of GRI standards for sustainability reporting enables the evaluation of an organization's performance over time and demonstrates its dedication to sustainable development. [2]

Sustainability reports serve multiple objectives. Firstly, it functions as a means to analyze and evaluate long-term performance in alignment with laws, norms, ethical codes, performance benchmarks, and regulations set out by non-governmental organizations and other entities. Furthermore, the purpose is to delineate the organization's impact on the promotion and maintenance of sustainable development. Furthermore, assess the organization's success by comparing it to the prior time or to comparable firms [1]. Sustainability reporting has emerged as a crucial component in several organizations. Despite numerous academic papers addressing the implementation of sustainability reports in the public sector, their prevalence remains significantly lower than that of those concentrating on corporate reports. [3].

The lack of comprehensive laws in the government sector has led to a scarcity of sustainability reports being released by government entities. Sustainability reports serve as a representation of an entity's social, environmental, and economic endeavors, including those of government agencies, and are valuable to stakeholders. The sustainability report provides an assessment of whether the economic activities conducted by government agencies have taken into account environmental and social implications. Furthermore, the sustainability initiatives undertaken by government agencies align with the notion of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), thereby enhancing the government's sustainability performance. Nevertheless, there remains a lack of transparency and documentation of the social and environmental initiatives undertaken by the government in its economic activities, resulting in stakeholders not being provided with comprehensive sustainability information. The sustainability report provides information transparency by outlining sustainability information [1].

There are three most important principles in business sustainability efforts, namely creating value, improving performance, and ensuring accountability. The principle of value creation encourages companies to create the maximum number of products and services using the minimum possible scarce resources without having to reduce the highest quality and efficiency to produce complete customer satisfaction. The principle of insurance or accountability assurance is defined as carrying out business activities with full social responsibility and in accordance with ethics and norms. A proper insurance process requires timely planning, bold action, effective implementation, enforceable accountability, continuous monitoring, and independent third-party assurance services for sustainability reports [4].

When it comes to implementing public accountability, the government has a responsibility to furnish information in order to meet the public's entitlements, specifically the entitlement to knowledge, the entitlement to be informed, and the entitlement to have their desires acknowledged. Government financial reports serve as valuable sources of information for assessing and forecasting the government's financial well-being, economic conditions, anticipated changes, performance monitoring, and compliance with statutory rules [5].

2. Literature review

Stakeholder's Theory

Stakeholders can be classified into many groups, such as Primary Stakeholders and Secondary Stakeholders. Primary Stakeholders are those who have a direct connection with a current policy and program. On the other hand, supporting stakeholders, also known as secondary stakeholders, are a group that lacks a significant link to the policies and programs being implemented. However, they possess attention and concern that has considerable influence over government's legal judgments and community views. Secondary stakeholders consist of many entities, including government agencies, community organizations, and state apparatus institutions [6]. Stakeholder theory suggests that firms often disclose information about their environmental, social, and intellectual performance that exceeds the minimum requirements set by stakeholders or that stakeholders are aware of [1].

Legitimacy Theory

Legitimacy theory is a framework that explains the actions taken by management or companies to disclose sustainability reports. This theory serves as an incentive for companies to consistently and actively engage in transparent reporting of their operational activities, with the aim of ensuring clear comprehension by the general public [6].

The relationship between the publication of sustainability reports and firm value is connected to legitimacy theory, which refers to the incorporation of acts undertaken by an organization that are desirable, based on believed values and socially established standards. The inclusion of voluntary information in a sustainability report can demonstrate the company's actions and obligations in gathering, preserving, and enhancing its credibility with stakeholders. This is an endeavor to gain acceptance of the organization's existence within the community [7].

Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs) is a recently established agreement aimed at promoting sustainable development through the lens of human rights and equality. It seeks to foster social, economic, and environmental progress by encouraging transformative reforms. The SDGs/TPB are implemented using universal, integrated, and inclusive principles to guarantee that no individual will be excluded or left behind, following the principle of "No-one Left Behind" [8]. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an integrated attempt to strike a balance between the economic, social, and environmental aspects of sustainable development. This leads to an improvement in the economic welfare of society while preserving the sustainability of social life and environmental quality, as well as guaranteeing justice and good governance [9].

The Goal of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The 2020–2024 RPJMN is backed by four pillars: (1) robust political and legal institutions; (2) continuous improvement in community welfare; (3) a progressively sophisticated and resilient economic framework; and (4) the achievement of preserved biodiversity. The Government has identified 4 key pillars and established 7 national priorities in the 2020-2024 RPJMN to effectively pursue the objectives of the national development plan. These priorities include:

- a. Enhancing Economic Resilience to achieve high-quality and equitable growth
- b. Promoting Regional Development to reduce disparities and ensure fairness
- c. Enhancing the quality and competitiveness of the human resources
- d. Fostering a Mental Revolution and Cultural Development
- e. Strengthening infrastructure to support economic development and essential services.
- f. Constructing the Habitable Environment, Enhancing Resilience to Disasters and

Climate Change

- g. Enhancing the stability of political, legal, and security matters and reforming public services.

3. Methodology

This research using descriptive analysis. This article is a conceptual piece that explores the relationship between accountability and sustainability reporting in the public sector. This article aims to examine the concept of responsibility in the process of preparing sustainability reports within the public sector. The author believes that this topic is significant due to the increasing relevance of sustainability reporting. Sustainability reporting is an emerging trend in business reporting that is gathering public interest. The government is commencing the implementation of sustainable reporting. The focus of this study is the 2020 BPK Sustainability Report. The sustainability report encompasses several principles.

4. Results And Discussion

The sustainability report encompasses several principles. The Results are:

Table 1. Results

Reporting Principles for Determining Report Content			
No	Components	Score	Explanation
1	Stakeholder Inclusivity	100%	BPK has implemented public information services to the community, employees within BPK are also diverse
2	Sustainability Context	100%	BPK is committed to reducing paper use to encourage environmental sustainability By 2030, attain the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources in accordance with SDGs target 12.2.
3	Materiality	100%	The economic aspects encompass the expenses associated with the production of goods and services across their lifecycle; the social components involve the empowerment of small enterprises, the assurance of equitable working conditions, and the promotion of equality and diversity within local communities and businesses. Environmental considerations encompass mitigating adverse effects on health, air quality, soil quality, water quality, and the judicious use of natural resources.
4	Completeness	100%	BPK has explained the impact of these 3 aspects
Reporting Principles to determine report quality			
1	Accuracy	100%	The data used is accurate
2	Clarity	100%	Reports can be accessed by anyone
3	Balance	100%	The Reports have been followed up regarding reports from the public

4	Comparability	100%	BPK can prepare sustainability reports and provide information analysis
5	Reliability	100%	BPK has validated it first
6	Timeliness	80%	data found by researchers was only in 2020

From the table we can explained that:

A. Reporting Principles for Determining Report Content

1. Stakeholder Equity
The company has listed all of its stakeholders and provide an explanation of how it has addressed their needs and expectations.
2. The Context of Sustainability
Reports show the organization's performance within a more comprehensive framework for sustainability. BPK has show it.
3. Content
Reports ought to address issues that either significantly affect the reporting organization's social, environmental, or economic consequences or have a significant impact on stakeholders' evaluations and choices. In the reports, BPK has explained all the aspects
4. Wholeness
In order to reflect major economic, environmental, and social repercussions and to allow stakeholders to evaluate the reporting organization's performance during the reporting period, reports must provide enough coverage of material issues and their constraints. BPK has explained the impact of these 3 aspects regarding to the reports.

B. Reporting Principles to determine report quality

1. Accuracy.
The information reported must be precise and complete so that stakeholders can assess the reporting organization's performance. BPK provide an accurate reports.
2. Balance.
To provide for a fair assessment of overall performance, reported information should include both good and negative aspects of the reporting organization's performance. Reports was available in their website, everyone can access it all the time.
3. Clarity.
The reporting entity must provide information that is comprehensible and accessible to stakeholders who need it. The Reports have been followed up regarding reports from the public
4. Comparability.
Reporting organizations must choose, compile, and report information consistently. Reported information should be presented in such a way that stakeholders may examine changes in the organization's performance over time and compare it to other organizations. BPK can prepare sustainability reports and provide information analysis
5. Reliability
The reporting organization must gather, record, assemble, evaluate, and report on the data and processes used. BPK has validated it first
6. Timeliness
This principle states that reporting entities must make reports independently routine or scheduled so that information can be available on time to members stakeholders to

make the right decisions.

5. Conclusion

The disclosure of sustainability reports in each business is determined by the needs of important stakeholders, as well as external pressure on the firm. The Indonesian government and the UN are collaborating to achieve the SDGs successfully. BPK has reports everything that must [1]. Based on the significance of the research findings. The BPK has revealed all of the principles outlined in the GRI. However, depending on the findings, the BPK must supply information for the following year. For the future research, reserchers must add more variables and also the object of the research could be different.

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The data was provided by its website.

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