CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) AND SMEs' VALUE (A LESSON FROM INDONESIAN PUBLIC SMEs)

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Abstract: Corporate Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) has prominently emerged to address sustainability challenges. Despite the positive implications in the extant literature, corporate ESG performance was given less attention by small-medium enterprises (SMEs). Hence, this study aims to investigate corporate ESG performance in Indonesian public SMEs and its influence on firm value. The study was conducted on 17 non-financial SMEs consistently listed on IDX PEFINDO25 from 2016 to 2020. The study found a trend of the annual increase in corporate ESG performance of SMEs and disclosure. The detailed level of performance revealed governance performance was featured, followed by social and environmental performance. The regression analysis showed a significantly positive influence of corporate ESG on firm value. Following these positive influences, we suggest that SME managers amplify corporate ESG as a long-term business growth and value-creation strategy. In addition, investors are advised to consider SMEs with higher ESG performance as part of their investment portfolio.

Keywords: corporate ESG, disclosure, firm value, SMEs, sustainability challenges

Abstrak: *Konsep Corporate Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) berkembang sebagai pendekatan untuk menjawab tantangan keberlanjutan. Terlepas dari dampak positif yang ditemukan dalam beberapa literatur, kinerja corporate ESG belum terlalu menjadi perhatian bagi perusahaan berukuran kecil dan menengah (SMEs). Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kinerja corporate ESG dan pengaruhnya terhadap nilai perusahaan pada perusahaan publik SMEs di Indonesia. Penelitian dilakukan terhadap 17 perusahaan SMEs non-keuangan yang tercatat di indeks PEFINDO25 BEI pada periode tahun 2016 hingga 2020. Hasil penelitian menemukan tren peningkatan kinerja dan pengungkapan corporate ESG pada perusahaan SMEs. Tingkat kinerja secara terperinci menunjukkan bahwa kinerja tata kelola perusahaan merupakan yang tertinggi kemudian diikuti oleh kinerja sosial dan kinerja lingkungan. Hasil analisis regresi menyimpulkan terdapat pengaruh positif dan signifikan dari corporate ESG terhadap nilai perusahaan SMEs. Berdasarkan temuan-temuan positif tersebut, para manajer perusahaan SMEs disarankan untuk mengamplifikasi corporate ESG sebagai strategi perusahaan untuk menciptakan pertumbuhan bisnis dan nilai perusahaan dalam jangka panjang. Selain itu, investor direkomendasikan untuk mempertimbangkan perusahaan SMEs dengan kinerja corporate ESG yang tinggi sebagai bagian dalam portofolio investasi.*

Kata kunci: *corporate ESG, pengungkapan, nilai perusahaan, tantangan keberlanjutan, SMEs*

Article history:

Received
12 January 2023

Revised
3 February 2023

Accepted
3 May 2023

Available online
31 May 2023

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INTRODUCTION

The contribution of businesses to economic growth was inevitable. However, many problems arose at the same time. Numerous incidents have significantly impacted society and the natural environment, conducted under exploitative business operations. It has believed that this will result in jeopardizing the human future. Sustainability scholars have repeatedly highlighted the business community's responsibility toward this challenge. Consequently, business is urged to contribute more to sustainability creation (Lenssen et al. 2014).

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) has received prominent attention in the sustainability discourse since its inception in 2005. Sustainability implementations are prone to manipulation practices or policy changes (Ramadhani, 2019). Thus, good governance is imperative to encourage and drive sustainability actions (Husnaini and Basuki, 2020). Hence, when ESG is integrated into the corporate environment, the sustainability context becomes more tangible and measurable from a business perspective (Ramadhani, 2019). Corporate ESG implementations, according to Xie et al. (2018), also denote stakeholder-oriented management. It considers all the stakeholders, including shareholders, employees, consumers, communities, and other related groups, and focuses on maximizing sustainable business development.

On the other hand, firms realized that the economic factor was insufficient to sustain and capitalize on their long-term growth. Investing in short-term growth areas often involves higher risk (Ramadhani, 2019). The integration of sustainability of non-economic dimensions in business activities is therefore seen as a long-term strategy to reduce risks and improve firm performance. In this context, ESG promotes the value creation process for firms (Yu and Zhao, 2015). Furthermore, extant studies have empirically documented the positive association between corporate ESG performance and firm value (Yu et al. 2018; Ting et al. 2020; Ammer et al. 2020). In parallel, ESG issues and business-related controversies will put businesses at risk and negatively impact firm value (Aouadi and Marsat, 2016; Fatemi et al. 2018; Sadiq et al. 2020; Nirino et al. 2021). Confirming these premises, Friede et al. (2015) and Whelan et al. (2021), in meta-analysis studies of ESG, found the majority of positive relationships between ESG and firm performance overall.

Arguments of the corporate ESG's positive impact can be further explored in numerous empirical studies. Despite abundant empirical studies, research on corporate ESG in emerging markets was relatively modest. In addition, corporate ESG initiatives are widely practiced in larger and more profitable firms (Lourenco et al. 2012; Rezaee et al. 2019; Corporate Knights, 2019). ESG performance is less concerned by small-medium enterprises (SMEs) business performance, including public disclosures (Harymawan et al. 2021). Investment versus cost skepticism presumably drives these modest initiatives (Ramadhani, 2019). Involvement in ESG will generate additional costs for SMEs (Gjergji et al. 2020). On the other hand, the proactive ESG engagement of SMEs could be utilized as firm intangible assets. When managed effectively, public visibility will be strengthened, differentiated, and more appealing to investors (Loh et al. 2017; Ramadhani, 2019), generating greater value for SMEs. Hence, research on corporate ESG performance and its influence, particularly in the context of SMEs in emerging markets, necessitates being conducted.

Allowing Indonesia as an emerging market instance, several ESG studies exhibit various conclusions. Laskar and Maji (2018) concluded that the firms' sustainability performance in Indonesia was still in its infancy compared to other Asian countries. However, a recent study by Harymawan et al. (2021) conversely found an improvement trend of corporate ESG in Indonesia, characterized by an increase in both the quantity and quality of corporate ESG disclosure while still being disclosed voluntarily. Moreover, another study by Hardiningsih et al. (2020) revealed a positive impact of corporate ESG on the financial performance of Indonesian firms.

The insights gained so far made it interesting. Thus, the topic of ESG development in Indonesian firms, especially in the context of SMEs, should be further discussed. We used public SMEs listed in the IDX PEFINDO25 index as a proxy for SMEs. The indices represent 25 stocks of listed SMEs on the Indonesian Stock Exchange that show relatively good growth potential based on financial performance and stock trading liquidity (Indonesia Stock Exchange 2021). The performance of the indices also indicates stock return growth over the period 2016-2020 (Figure 1). Additionally, in 2020, when the COVID-19 pandemic shook almost the entire global economy, the indices posted a positive return, while other IDX highlight indices, such as the IDX Composite and LQ-45, posted a negative return. These could indicate the resilience of SMEs in times of economic downturn and their potential for long-term growth. Emphasis on corporate ESG could expect an increase in the value of Indonesian SMEs and eventually benefit their long-term sustainability. Therefore, this paper aims to explore corporate ESG performance in Indonesian SMEs and investigate its influence on firm value. This research also enacts initial research and attempts to complete the existing research gap.

The paper is structured as follows. We initially describe the research methodology. The main results focused on ESG performance and its impact and practical implications are presented in the next section. Concluding remarks followed by suggestions for future studies are provided in the final section. Following the previous studies' findings, we hypothesize that corporate ESG performance positively influences Indonesian SMEs' value in favor.

METHODS

This study included samples of companies from IDX PEFINDO25-listed SMEs. We excluded financial sector firms due to their relatively specific accounting practices, which may be distorted when generating the results (Ammer et al. 2020; Nirino et al. 2021). Seventeen companies continuously listed in the indices from 2016 to 2020 were selected as the final samples. Hence we have 85 firm-year observations. ESG and financial information of companies gathered from their published financial statements, annual reports, and sustainability reports.

As this study aimed to examine the ESG impact, firm value was introduced as a dependent variable. Firm value is the investor's perception of the company, often associated with stock prices (Rezki et al. 2020). Tobin's Q ratio is a classic measure for firm valuation and is widely used in economic and financial literature (Ammer et al. 2020). Tobin's Q is calculated by dividing the sum of the firm's market value equity and book value liabilities by the book value of total assets (Yu and Zhao, 2015; Rezki et al. 2020; Ammer et al. 2020). The ratio is considered a market-based approach and provides the best information, reflecting a firm's net worth from an investor's perspective. In addition, this measurement considers past values and accounts for a firm's future profitability (Aoaudi and Marsat, 2016; Ammer et al. 2020).

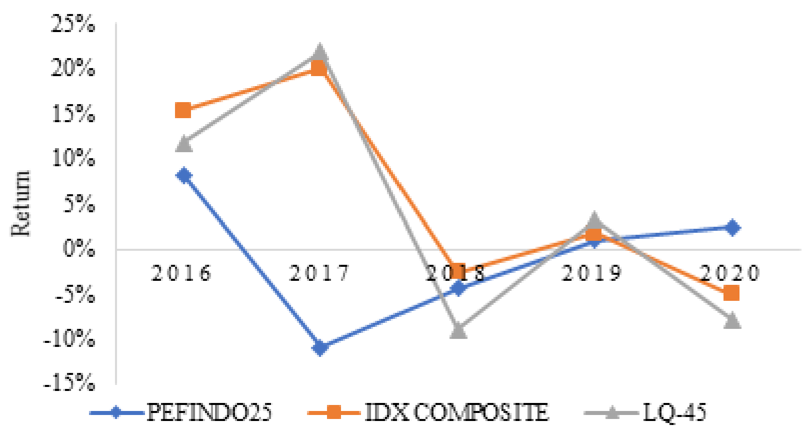

Figure 1. IDX Composite, PEFINDO25, and LQ-45 return indices in 2016-2020

The measurement of corporate ESG performance is done by developing an ad hoc ESG Disclosure Index through a content analysis of the annual report and sustainability report, as in the previous studies by Laskar and Maji (2018), Husnaini and Basuki (2020) and Gjergji et al. (2020). Further, we constructed the GRI Standards indicators as a guideline for assessing firm ESG performance (Gjergji et al. 2020). According to KPMG (2020), GRI Standards are currently the dominant corporate ESG disclosure reporting framework. Specifically, GRI indicators related to ESG dimensions include 32 environment indicators (GRI 300); 40 social indicators (GRI 400); and 22 governance indicators (GRI 102), for a total of 94 indicators used. Following the index measurement method used in those previous studies, we conducted a 0 to 2 rating scale for each GRI indicator of ESG disclosure activities. A score of 2 is awarded when the firm discloses the indicator clearly and completely as the disclosure requirement, whereas a partial or brief description will get a 1 rating. A zero score is awarded if the firm does not disclose or provide any information on the specified indicator. The sum of the firm's ESG disclosure score is then divided by the maximum attainable score (188). Hence, the firm ESG Disclosure Index ranges from 0 to 1 and is mathematically written as follows:

$$\mathrm{ESG}_{it} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} \mathrm{X}it}{\mathrm{N}i}$$

Given that corporate ESG performance is not the sole factor influencing firm value, several variables have been incorporated as controls, as suggested by previous studies. We include firm size (SIZE), measured by the natural logarithm of total assets, since larger firms may take advantage of economies of scale or scope from their assets to enhance the revenue and increase the firm value (Xie et al. 2018). Firm size can also be associated with capital expenditure. Firms tend to expand their capital and assets over time, expecting a size enlargement from this investment. Again, larger firms are expected to own higher value. We appraise the firm's capital expenditure intensity (CAPEX) using the firm's fixed assets to total assets ratio (Ting et al. 2020). Furthermore, firms' profitability resulting from high sales growth (GROW), which also denotes a larger proportion of firm value, may derive from growth opportunities rather than existing assets (Aouadi and Marsat, 2016).

On the other hand, firms are vulnerable to financial burdens. Hence, firms with high financial leverage are more likely to lose market share and experience a negative impact on profitability and market value. The debt-to-equity ratio is used as the indicator to control the effect of firms' financial leverage (LEV) (Xie et al. 2018; Rezki et al. 2020). Leverage risk management is often related to the firms' liquidity level (LIQ), proxied by the current ratio (Yu et al. 2018; Nirino et al. 2021). Finally, previous studies (Aouadi and Marsat 2016, Ting et al. 2020) found firm value is also influenced by dividend yield (DIV). The variable was determined by a ratio of paid dividends per share over its market price. A summary of the respective variables is included in Table 1.

Table 1. Variables description

Variables	Definition	Explanation
Q	Tobin's Q	Market value of equity + book value of total liabilities, divided by book value of total assets
ESG	Corporate ESG	ESG disclosure index
SIZE	Firm size	Natural logarithm of total assets
CAPEX	Capital expenditure intensity	Total fixed assets to total assets
GROW	Sales growth	Sales in year (t) – sales in year (t-1), divided by sales in year (t-1)
LEV	Debt to equity ratio	Total liabilities to total equity
LIQ	Current ratio	Current assets to current liabilities
DIV	Dividend yield	Dividend per share to stock price

Extant studies have employed the panel data regression model to examine the relationship between corporate ESG and firm value (Aoaudi and Marsat 2016; Yu et al. 2018; Fatemi et al. 2018; Nirino et al. 2021). We replicate a similar approach in this research. We evaluate the regression estimation method for panel data under the pooled ordinary least squares (OLS), fixed-effects model (FEM), and random-effects model (REM) (Gujarati and Porter, 2009). The classic regression assumptions, such as homoscedasticity of residues and multicollinearity, were also tested.

Following the explanation above, we formulate the regression model employing corporate ESG performance and the firm's size; capital expenditure intensity; sales growth; leverage level; liquidity; and dividend yield, which will simultaneously influence the firm value, denoted by Tobin's Q ratio. Hence, the estimation of the model coefficients adheres to the following equation. The regression model outcome, concurrent to the corporate ESG performance exploration, will consider for further practical implications and recommendations. Finally, we present the overall research framework in Figure 2.

$$Q_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 ESG_{it} + \beta_2 SIZE_{it} + \beta_3 CAPEX_{it} + \beta_4 GROW_{it} + \beta_5 LEV_{it} + \beta_6 LIQ_{it} + \beta_6 DIV_{it} + \mu_{it}$$

RESULTS

Descriptive Statistics

Before presenting the study results, we present the descriptive statistics (Table 2) and the correlations between the tested variables (Table 3). As the dependent variable, Tobin's Q has an average value of 2.39. This value indicates that investors have overvalued SMEs more than their book value, 2.39 times higher. The independent variable, corporate ESG performance, has an average value of 0.33 with a standard deviation of 0.16. The overall results of the descriptive statistics exhibited a moderate performance of the firm's fundamentals during the study period. It indicates consistency with the initial argument that IDX PEFINDO25 represents SMEs with good growth potential. To check the correlation among independent variables, we performed a correlation test. As shown in Table 3, the test undiscovered a high correlation among the variables. All values are below 0.8, suggesting no multicollinearity issue.

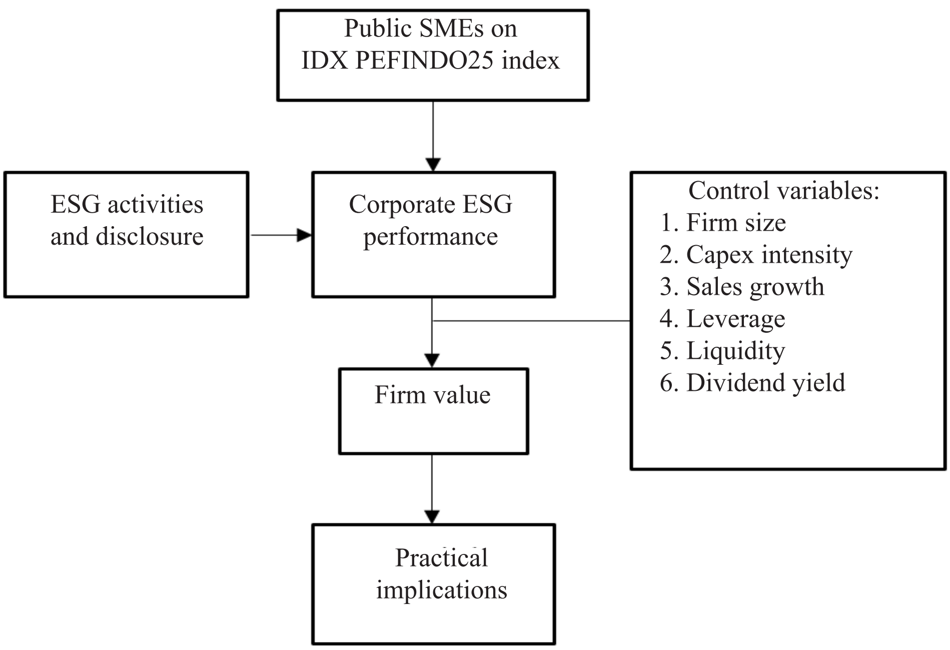

Figure 2. Research framework

Table 2. Descriptive statistics

Variables	# of Obs.	Min.	Max.	Mean	St. Dev
Q	85	0.73	9.70	2.39	1.87
ESG	85	0.11	0.73	0.33	0.16
SIZE	85	27.65	29.97	28.99	0.50
CAPEX	85	0.04	0.87	0.36	0.22
GROW	85	-0.56	0.54	0.07	0.18
LEV	85	0.08	9.87	0.95	1.19
LIQ	85	0.27	11.09	2.73	2.28
DIV	85	0.00	0.11	0.03	0.02

Table 3. Correlation matrix

	ESG	SIZ	CAP	GRW	LEV	LIQ	DIV
ESG	1.000	0.271	-0.029	-0.015	0.206	-0.223	0.124
SIZ		1.000	-0.088	0.026	0.162	0.034	-0.268
CAP			1.000	0.259	-0.004	-0.329	-0.129
GRW				1.000	-0.226	-0.077	-0.169
LEV					1.000	-0.434	-0.031
LIQ						1.000	-0.166
DIV							1.000

Corporate ESG Performance of SMEs

We found a year-on-year increase in the corporate ESG performance of SMEs from 2016 to 2020, as shown in Figure 3. This improved performance is an important finding for SMEs, showing increased initiative and engagement in ESG activities, while previous studies found SMEs' engagement in ESG to be relatively modest. Additionally, the surge in ESG performance in 2020, the time of the Covid-19 outbreak, could indicate that activities related to ESG dimensions are increasingly concerning for firms. The pandemic has increased the visibility of sustainability risks. According to Ammer et al. (2020) thus, in the post-pandemic era, the public will pay more attention to firms with sustainable operations.

When ESG performance was detailed into its components, we found that governance and social performance outperformed the combined corporate ESG performance, whereas environmental performance underperformed. Xie et al. (2018) addressed higher governance performance denotes the aspect currently enacted a significant role in corporate management, compared to environmental and social factors. Moreover, lower environmental performance may indicate that SMEs are not fully proactive concerning environmental policies and activities. It occurred due to environmental investment costs consideration.

The increment trend is also likely driven by the recent regulation of the Indonesian Financial Services Authority. According to the regulation, the authority requires all listed companies to disclose their sustainability activities through a mandatory sustainability report (SR) from 2021 onwards. Firms have therefore commenced to make their ESG reporting public, although this is voluntary during the study period. This argument is supported by research showing that the number of SR publications tripled in 2020 compared to 2016 (Figure 4). It is consistent with Harymawan et al. (2021), finding a positive trend of increment in the number and quality of ESG reporting by public companies in Indonesia. Hardiningsih et al. (2020) recognized the positive trend of sustainability disclosure as it became an integral part of the firm's business model and strategic decisions.

Besides the positive findings, the study revealed that all published sustainability reports were unaudited by an independent party during the reporting period. Firms have self-assessed their ESG performance, referring to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards framework. Previous studies have warned that these practices led to potential interest bias or greenwashing practices (Laskar and Maji, 2018; Ramadhani, 2019). Hence, ensuring the assurance of ESG disclosures will be the next challenge for Indonesian SMEs to improve corporate ESG performance.

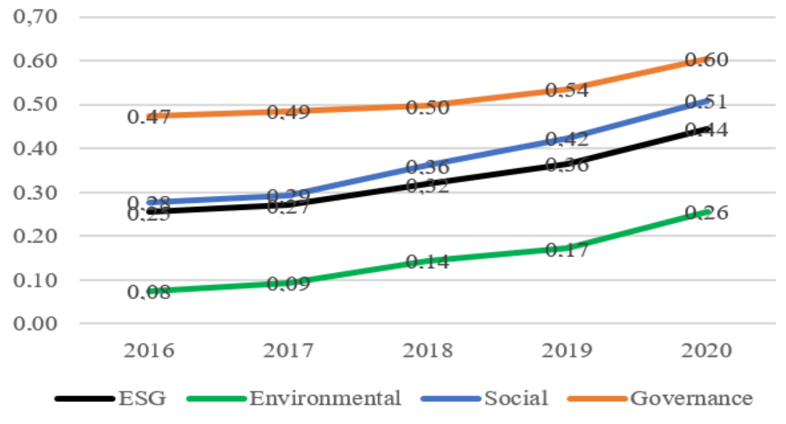

Figure 3. ESG, environmental, social and governance performances of SMEs in 2016-2020

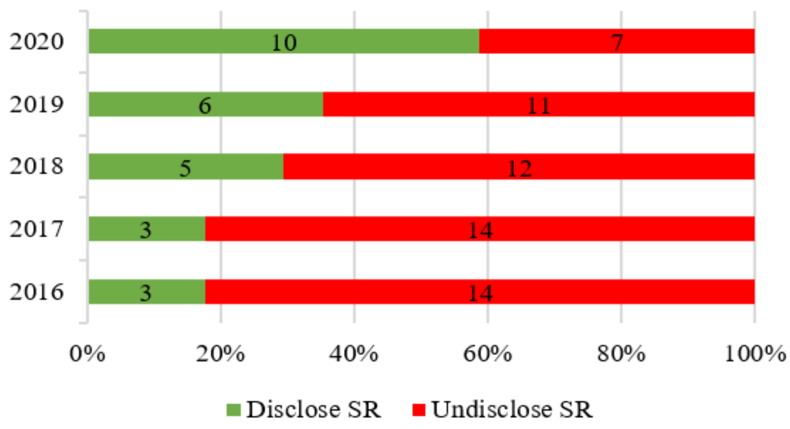

Figure 4. Sustainability reporting numbers of SMEs in 2016-2020

Impact of Corporate ESG on SMEs' Value

We first evaluate the panel data regression method to decide whether OLS, FEM or REM are more appropriate for estimating the model. We performed the Breusch-Pagan test, and the result indicates that the random-effects model (REM) is more relevant than the pooled ordinary least square (OLS) model. Then Hausman test was conducted, and the result revealed that the fixed-effects model (FEM) is more appropriate. Both tests thus advocate a fixed-effects model to estimate the model in favor. As the next step, we performed the Glejser test to detect the heteroscedasticity problem. The test result found no heteroscedasticity in the regression model. All classic regression assumptions have been fulfilled following the multicollinearity test result (Table 3). Hence, fixed-effects panel data regression in this study has been appropriated to estimate the model. A summary of the tests is included in Table 4.

The final results of the regression analysis are presented in Table 5. If we look at the probability value of the F-statistics, which is zero, it indicates that the independent and control variables simultaneously impacted the dependent variable. Additionally, the R-squared and adjusted R-squared values were over 80%. Overall, these regression model values can be considered acceptable for predicting the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

The regression model revealed a significantly positive influence of corporate ESG ($b=3.1625$; $p=0.034$) on Tobin's Q. It was consistent with most conclusions from previous studies (Yu et al. 2018; Ting et al. 2020; Ammer et al. 2020; Hardiningsih et al. 2020; Whelan et al. 2021). Similar to the average ESG statistic, the positive ESG coefficient indicates that SMEs with better ESG performance received a greater public value over their book value. Investors will have confidence in the firm's ability to deliver long-term profit and growth as Tobin's Q also reflects the firm's future profitability

(Aouadi and Marsat, 2016). At the same time, this finding has counteracted skeptical arguments about ESG initiatives′ benefits (Yu and Zhao, 2015; Ramadhani 2019). Conversely, issues and controversies related to ESG will harm SMEs' value (Aouadi and Marsat 2016; Fatemi et al. 2018; Sadiq et al. 2020; Nirino et al. 2021). Consequently, the public will penalize SMEs that engage in harmful business operations or fail to practice proper corporate governance.

Suppose we link this result to agency and signaling theory (Loh et al. 2017). In that case, it exhibits that SMEs have advantageously delivered positive signals to shareholders and stakeholders regarding the sustainability aspects of business operations. It confirms Swarnapali's (2020) finding, which concluded that disclosure of firm sustainability performance positively impacts firm value in the capital market. The results of this study eventually provide empirical evidence of the lucrative impact of corporate ESG performance that SMEs could acquire. Accordingly, corporate ESG can be leveraged as an intangible asset of SMEs, and proper management will strengthen the firm′s branding to the public (Ramadhani, 2019).

The regression results of control variables exhibit various effects on firm value. Sales growth showed a positive influence (b=1.4147), meaning that increasing sales would contribute to the firm's profitability and increase firm value. Leverage negatively impacted (b=-0.5626), as it indicates firm risk (Xie et al. 2018). Thus, rising leverage would trigger a negative signal of firm conditions in the capital market (Laskar and Maji, 2018). Firm size (b=-2.5548) and capital expenditure intensity (b=-8.6133) have a negative influence, which according to Yu et al. (2018), it may indicate a firm's diseconomies of scale. Then the dividend yield showed a negative relationship (b=-16.0837), presumably prevailed by relatively low dividend yield value, therefore unfavorable for investors. Finally, liquidity has an insignificant influence (p=0.1156) on firm value. This result denotes that SMEs' ability to control liquidity did not sufficiently for increasing firm valuation.

Table 4. Panel data regression and heteroscedasticity tests

Test	Hypothesis	Probability	Result
Breusch-Pagan	H_0: OLS, H1: REM	0.0000	REM
Hausman	H_0: REM, H1: FEM	0.0000	FEM
Glejser	H_0: Homoscedastic H_1: Heteroscedastic	0.2761	Homoscedastic

Table 5. Panel data regression results

Variables	Tobin's Q		
	Coefficient	t-stat	p-value
C	80.0432	2.999057	0.0039**
Corporate ESG	3.1625	2.168545	0.0340*
Firm size (SIZ)	-2.5548	-2.817385	0.0065**
Capital expenditure intensity (CAP)	-8.6133	-2.821350	0.0064**
Sales growth (GRW)	1.4147	2.030145	0.0467*
Leverage (LEV)	-0.5626	-4.328061	0.0001**
Liquidity (LIQ)	-0.2398	-1.596066	0.1156
Dividend yield (DIV)	-16.0837	-2.856443	0.0058**
F-stat	16.6051		0.0000**
R-Sq	0.8622		
Adj. R-Sq	0.8103		

Note : ** and * denote statistical significance at the 1 and 5% levels, respectively

Implication Managerial

Following the positive influences of corporate ESG, we suggest that SME managers amplify corporate ESG as a strategy for long-term growth and value creation. Therefore, SMES must improve their ESG performance, particularly their environmental performance, through policies and activities, such as energy and water consumption efficiency, proper waste management, emissions reduction, use of environmentally friendly materials and supply chain, engagement in biodiversity initiatives, etc. Apart from that, SMEs should also improve the credibility of their ESG performance disclosure. Firms must prove that ESG implementation has been performed correctly and ethically to prevent potential greenwashing practices. Hence, a comprehensive review and audit of ESG performance by an independent and competent party is recommended, as common in financial auditing. On the other hand, a higher firm value indicates maximum shareholder welfare. Investors are therefore advised to consider SMEs with higher ESG performance as part of their investment portfolio. Since activities and issues related to financial and sustainability aspects influence the public perception of the firm, investors should also strengthen the control and monitoring function as part of the firm's strategic stakeholders.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

The primary purpose of our study was to explore corporate ESG performance and examine its influence on the value of Indonesian public SMEs. The study was based on secondary data collected from published sustainability reports and annual reports of non-financial IDX PEFINDO25-listed SMEs for five years from 2016 to 2020. Employing a content analysis technique based on GRI Standards indicators, our study found a trend of an annual increase in the corporate ESG performance of SMEs and their public disclosure in the study period. The detailed level of performance revealed governance performance was featured, followed by social performance and environmental performance. However, the disclosures were developed by the firms. Therefore, external assurance is still lacking. In line with that, the regression analysis showed a significantly positive influence of corporate ESG on firm value as measured by Tobin's Q ratio, a market-based measurement. It exhibits that the public rewards SMEs positively regarding the sustainability aspects of their business activities. Overall, our study provides empirical evidence of the lucrative impact of corporate ESG performance that SMEs could acquire.

Recommendations

Following the findings, our research offered additional perspectives in the sustainability literature, particularly in discussing corporate ESG. Previous studies have generally looked at single or several corporate sustainability aspects. Additionally, recent research in the specific context of ESG in Indonesian SMEs was limited. Hence, this study could serve as a primary reference for further research. Despite the explained contribution, we emphasized the limitations of our study. The present study only focused on the issue of SMEs and mainly on pre Covid-19 pandemic period, while the pandemic has caused an anomaly in business performance worldwide. We suggest future research attempts to analyze the corporate ESG performance and its impact during and post-pandemic. In addition, comparisons can also be made to identify the impact of corporate ESG between SMEs and larger firms. Furthermore, despite its broad acceptance, the employment of GRI Standards disclosure framework as an ESG measurement has been limited, as the level of ESG activities in each industry is presumably different from one to another. Hence, to get a more vivid picture of corporate ESG, future studies could consider other internationally recognized corporate ESG measurements. Finally, we strongly recommend that further studies be conducted in advance to get a comprehensive picture of corporate ESG.

FUNDING STATEMENT: This research did not receive any specific grant from public, commercial, or not-for-profit funding agencies.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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