

Trend Comparison Of Bank Sustainable Financial Statements Based On Assessment Of Economic Aspects, Environmental Aspects, And Social Aspects

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Abstract

The acceleration of unbalanced economic development has an impact on environmental damage and social inequality. This article aims to find out how the trend of comparing sustainable financial statements in banks is based on assessments from economic aspects, environmental aspects, and social aspects. This sustainable financial report is the first time it has been applied to financial service institutions that have been determined based on the regulatory policies of the Indonesian Financial Services Authority. descriptive quantitative is used as a method that helps researchers in conducting research with trend analysis of sustainable financial statements comparison in banking from 2020-2021, at the bank that won the Annual Report Award in the Category of Listed Financial Banking. Research results based shows that economic, social, and environmental damage can be overcome with awareness by each bank in providing financing to consumers who care about these three aspects. This sustainable financial report is so that it can be used by the company as a policy improvement on the awareness of the financial services industry to apply from economic, environmental, and social aspects.

Key Words : Economic Aspects; Environmental Aspects; Social Aspects; Sustainable Finance; Trend Comparison Reports.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid development in Indonesia solely targets to increase economic growth without thinking about the impacts that occur in terms of economic, environmental and social aspects. This issue has received a lot of attention, especially with the increasingly rampant issue of environmental quality decline, the issue of widening social inequality and the issue of climate change with all its implications (Nugroho et al., 2019). The negative impacts caused by the economic development process encourage the initiation of sustainable development that prioritizes the harmony of economic, environmental and social values published by the Indonesian institution of the Indonesian Financial Services Authority in the form of regulatory policies for all banking and non-banking financial institutions (Gonzalez, 2021). This is not an issue belonging to Indonesia alone, but an issue for countries around the world today. therefore, countries that are members of the G20, including Indonesia, are committed to achieving sustainable economic development that pays attention to values in terms of economic, environmental, and social aspects. Currently, many banks do not care about the environmental and social impacts caused by bank products on loans that can damage the environment and cause social inequality (El Amri et al., 2020).

To be able to balance such rapid economic development, the Indonesian Financial Services Authority (LOJKI) launched a sustainable financial performance program in December 2014. The sustainable finance roadmap covers all financial sectors, including banks, capital markets, and non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs) including insurance, leasing, and pension funds to be able to contribute to national commitments to address climate change and support the transition to a competitive low-carbon economy (Barac, 2021). The current policy regulations are designed to provide practical guidance to financial institutions, especially banks, on how banks can provide an environmentally and socially friendly financial system in Indonesia through sustainable finance (Ziolo et al., 2019). LOJKI certainly has an important role in supervising and regulating the commitment of all financial institutions under its auspices to be able to participate following sustainable finance programs. This program is carried out through the cooperation of various parties to create financing support for industries that apply the principles of sustainable finance (Yeung, 2014). The sustainable finance program not only seeks to increase the portion of financing but also to increase the resilience and competitiveness of financial service institutions in the face of such fierce competition. The development direction for increasing resilience and competitiveness is based on the idea that sustainable finance is a challenge and a new opportunity for financial institutions, especially banks, where this Financial Services Institution (LJK) can take advantage of it to grow and develop more stably. Furthermore, to be able to achieve these things, it must go through systematic stages, LOJKI in collaboration with several related institutions has compiled a Sustainable Finance Roadmap (Tinjală et al., 2015). This roadmap aims to outline the conditions to be achieved related to sustainable finance in Indonesia in the medium (2015-2019) and long (2015-2024) terms for the financial services industry under the supervision of LOJKI and to determine and formulate improvement milestones related to sustainable finance. This roadmap will be a reference for LOJKI and financial services industry business actors and other parties who have an interest in supporting sustainable development, especially the government, domestic industrial business actors, and international financial institutions.

This roadmap contains an explanation of the work plan of sustainable finance programs for the financial services industry under the LOJKI, namely banking, capital markets, and IKNB. This sustainable finance roadmap will be part of the Indonesian Financial Services Sector Master Plan (MPSJKI) and used as a reference for other sustainable finance stakeholders (Sutikno, Nursaman, et al., 2022). This roadmap is prepared to outline the conditions to be achieved related to sustainable finance in Indonesia in the medium (5 years) and long (10 years) term for financial institutions under the LOJKI, namely banking, capital markets, and IKNB. determine and formulate milestones for improvement related to sustainable finance. this sustainable financial reporting must be following the roadmap of the Indonesian Financial Services Authority which has been issued through regulatory policies for its member financial service institutions (Liaanjani & Sutikno, 2021). This reporting is useful to determine the extent to which banks have carried out economic development activities not only in the value of the economic aspect but also in carrying out the value aspects of protecting the environment and aspects of social responsibility that exist. Sustainable financial reporting is the first time implemented by financial service institutions in Indonesia in supporting development that pays attention to economic, environmental, and social aspects that occur.

There are one hundred and thirteen banks registered with the Indonesian financial services authority. It is divided into three parts, namely, thirty-three government-owned banking companies, seventy-two privately owned banks, and eight internationally owned banks

(Ramadhani, 2019). of the thirteen banks will participate in sustainable finance projects held by the Indonesian financial services authority. From one hundred and thirteen banks as participants, category screening was carried out by LOJK. A total of ten banks were selected participants who were able to implement the bank's sustainable finance project in the Sustainable Financial Reporting Roadmap of the Indonesian Financial Services Authority (LOJKI) which was established as a regulation in December 2014. The ten banks participating in the sustainable finance project include four government-owned banks, four privately owned banking industries, and two internationally owned banking industries (Pan, 2016). Bank BCD (disguised) is a company owned by the Indonesian government and a State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) company that also participates in the sustainable finance program organized by LOJKI. BCD Bank is among the oldest commercial banks in the history of the Republic of Indonesia. At the award ceremony held by LOJKI, the Ministry of SOEs, BI, the Directorate General of Taxes, the National Committee for Governance Policy, and IAI, where Bank BCD won first place in the Annual Report Award for the Listed Financial Banking Category. Based on these considerations, the author is interested in researching Bank BCD in carrying out sustainable finance work programs made by the Indonesian Financial Services Authority through policy determination in sustainable financial statements (Yeung, 2014).

Based on the background described above, the formulation of the problem that will be further tested in this study is How is the implementation of sustainable financial performance at BCD Bank when viewed from economic aspects, environmental aspects, and social aspects? and How do we compare and trend sustainable financial performance at BCD Bank when viewed from economic aspects, environmental aspects, and social aspects? The limitation of this research problem is in the scope of only examining the implementation of sustainable financial performance from the aspects of financial performance, environmental performance, and social performance of BCD Bank. As well as evaluating the report on the implementation of sustainable financial performance in the territory of Indonesia. The formulation of the problems presented above, the purpose of this study is to determine the implementation of sustainable financial performance at Bank BCD when viewing economic aspects, environmental aspects, and social aspects. and To research and find out the comparison and trend of financial performance at BCD Bank when viewed from the economic aspect, environmental aspect, and social aspects (Sukhonos & Makarenko, 2017). The importance of research is to be followed up because it will be useful for policymakers, to the extent that sustainable finance has a positive impact on development that sustains the economy by paying attention to being environmentally friendly and socially responsible (Warsaw et al., 2021). The existence of this sustainable financial report makes the banking industry aware of its responsibility not only economically but socially and environmentally which is ultimately in line with the policy regulations that have been set by the Indonesian Financial Services Authority.

II. THEORY REVIEW

Sustainable finance in Indonesia is defined as the overarching support of the financial services industry for sustainable growth resulting from alignment between economic, social, and environmental interests. Sustainable finance consists of four dimensions including, Achieving industrial, social, and economic excellence to reduce the threat of global warming and prevention

of other environmental and social problems (Stankevičienė & Nikanorova, 2019). It aims to shift targets toward a competitive low-carbon economy. Strategically promote environmentally friendly investment in various business/economic sectors, and Support Indonesia's development principles as stated in the Medium-Term Development Plan, namely 4P (pro-growth, pro-jobs, pro-poor, and pro-environment). The purpose of sustainable finance programs in Indonesia is to increase the resilience and competitiveness of Financial Service Institutions so that they can grow and develop sustainably (Ali & Oudat, 2021). Durability is associated with better risk management capabilities, while competitiveness is associated with LJK's ability to innovate environmentally friendly environmental products/services. Providing the source of funding needed by the community refers to the RPJP and RPJM which are characterized by pro-growth, pro-job, pro-poor, and pro-environment. Contribute to national commitments to the problem of global warming through business activities that are preventive / mitigation and adaptation to climate change towards a competitive low-carbon economy (Chiu, 2021).

The principles of a sustainable financial program in Indonesia include the Risk Management Principles that integrate environmental and social protection aspects in the risk management of Financial Services Institutions to avoid, prevent and minimize negative impacts that arise and encourage increased benefit from funding and operational activities of Financial Services Institutions (Świeszczak, 2020). The Principle of Priority Economic Sector Development is inclusive by increasing funding activities, especially in the industrial, energy, agriculture (broadest sense), infrastructure, and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises sectors by balancing economic, environmental, and social aspects and providing financial services to communities that generally have limited or do not have access to financial services in the formal sector (Sutikno, Suhaemi, et al., 2022). Principles of Environmental and Social Governance and Reporting by organizing solid and transparent environmental and social governance practices in the operational activities of Financial Services Institutions and on environmental and social governance practices organized by customers of Financial Service Institutions, as well as periodically reporting the progress of Financial Service Institutions in applying these sustainable financial principles to the public. Principles of Capacity Building and Collaborative Partnerships by developing the capacity of human resources, information technology, and operational processes of each Financial Service Institution related to the application of sustainable finance principles, as well as establishing cooperation between Financial Service Institutions, regulators, governments, and utilizing partnerships with domestic and international institutions to encourage sustainable financial progress (Tafsir, 2021).

The sustainable finance strategic work plan covers three areas that include; Increasing the supply of environmentally friendly funding, increasing demand for environmentally friendly financial products, and increasing supervision and coordination of sustainable finance implementation. the focus of this activity is applied gradually in the Medium and Long Term, with the following description:

1. In the Medium Term (2015-2019), sustainable finance strengthening activities are focused on the basic framework of regulation and reporting systems, increasing understanding, knowledge, and competence of human resources in the financial services industry, providing incentives, and coordinating with relevant agencies.
2. Long-term (2020-2024), activities are focused on the integration of risk management, corporate governance, assessment of bank health levels, and the development of an integrated information

system for sustainable finance. Several conditions related to the implementation of sustainable finance to be achieved based on the medium and long term are described in the Medium Term from 2015 to 2019, where this period is expected to be the basic framework of regulation and reporting system has be built and running well. The understanding, knowledge, and competence of human resources of financial services industry players related to sustainable finance are also expected to have increased and the provision of incentives and coordination with relevant agencies have been well established and carried out periodically. It is also expected that a system has been established to monitor the increase in funding volumes in priority economic sectors that apply the principles of sustainable finance (Fathihani & Saputra, 2022). while in the Long Term from 2020 to 2024, Financial Services Institutions are expected to have integrated environmental and social aspects in risk management and corporate governance and report the progress of the implementation of sustainable finance periodically to the public. An integrated information system with relevant institutions to support the implementation of sustainable finance has been formed and is running well. It is also expected that this sustainable finance program can increase the contribution to the national greenhouse gas emission reduction target.

Report comparison analysis is a financial statement analysis technique that is carried out by presenting financial statements horizontally and comparing each other, by showing financial information or other data either in rupiah or in units (Sharma et al., 2022). This comparison technique can also show increases and decreases in rupiah or units and also in percentages or comparisons in the form of comparison figures or ratios. The purpose of this comparative analysis is to find out and facilitate changes in the form of increases or decreases in the accounts of financial statements or other data in two or more periods compared. According to (Kemfert & Schmalz, 2019), the financial ratio is an activity to compare the numbers in the financial statements of banking companies by dividing one number by another. Comparison can be made between one component and the components that are between the financial statements in the same item. Then the numbers that are compared can be in the form of numbers in one period or several periods so that we can take it into the material for comparing the period we want. In analyzing financial statements with this comparison technique, we can compare them with the figures of last year's financial statements, the financial statement figures of similar companies, the industry average ratio, and the normative ratio as a comparison standard. Comparison between financial statements can be done through comparisons in two or several years which are commonly called horizontal comparisons, where for example the creation of financial statements for the first year, compared to the second year financial statements and comparisons between the third, fourth, fifth, and so on years. It can also be done by comparing one company with the company that is considered the best as a comparison benchmark in knowing the extent of the company's sustainable financial position (Liang & Renneboog, 2020). Comparison with applicable industry standard figures according to the needs of the industry measurement at companies with the same type of industry. The use of comparison with the budget in measuring the extent to which the company can generate profits that the company has in each period. No less other where banking companies usually use comparisons with one part with another, as well as using between divisions to find out the important role of each of these divisions, or sections in a company.

Trend analysis in the percentage of the report is seen from the magnitude or smallness of changes depending on the factors that affect it and the time series of certain variables, so it can be defined

that the Trend Analysis report uses an analysis that describes or shows the average change of a certain variable over time (Mohammad, 2019). The average change of one variable that experiences a tendency to decrease in value is called a negative trend, where this negative trend usually has a bad impact on the company which is fatal in maintaining future business ventures. while the average change of one variable that experiences an increase in value is called a positive trend, where it can be explained that the company can enjoy the results of its hard work by being able to give its pride for the company to customers or owners of interests (Akinyele et al., 2021). The benefits of trend analysis are used to protect the value of a variable at a given moment. so to be able to measure the projection of a variable value using trend analysis there are several ways including linear trend, where this linear trend uses three methods, namely the free hand method, the half-average method, and the smallest squares method. While the Non-Linear Trend, where this trend has three trends, namely the parabolic (Wu & Hąbek, 2021). We use trend analysis faster to help change data in real-time so that it is easy to monitor regularly.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method is a method used in a study to describe what is being studied. The method used in this study uses descriptive quantitative, which uses the variable of the assessment of economic aspects, environmental aspects, and social aspects in companies that have sustainable finance, these variables are discussed and described in quantitative reports that are systematically compiled. This systematic preparation is to assess the comparative evaluation and trend of the company's sustainable financial performance, including economic aspects, environmental aspects, and social aspects at BCD Bank during the period 2020 – 2021. This assessment procedure is seen from the size of the results of calculating the percentage change from each aspect in each annual sustainable finance report.

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Assessment of economic aspects as a benchmark for the extent to which banks can develop their business so that they can support the company's sustainable finances can be seen from a large number of domestic bank branches, overseas branch offices, the number of consumer funding and lending accounts (including credit cards), the number of loans, the amount of income, current year profit, dividends, distribution of partnership programs and distribution of community development.

In table 1, it can be seen that the number of consumer funding and lending accounts (including credit cards) has increased, this measurement is shown by the increasing number of consumer funding and lending has an impact on the development of the company's business, causing consumer confidence in using bank products. Dividends are business profits obtained from every bank business transaction, the business results are distributed to business owners or investors which has an impact on increasing the company's credibility in advancing the business in the future. Distribution of partnership programs where the bank provides training assistance and helps promote products for business actors in running a business, which makes it interesting for small and medium enterprises to become bank business partners. Distribution of Community Development One of the fostered partners who have successfully run a business by protecting the surrounding environment shows an increase in consumer loyalty to the bank which has an impact on the support of bank products that are following consumer wishes. The number of loans has increased, indicating that consumers believe in bank-owned services according to their needs. The

increase in the consumer business in the future following the company's support has an impact on increasing the number of bank revenues so that it increases from year to year. Because the bank's operating costs are getting smaller. Profit for the year has increased between the support and the number of current loan sharpeners that provide benefits for banks. The number of domestic bank branch offices and overseas branch offices has increased because it is in line with maximizing the use of bank digitalization in providing services to consumers without knowing the distance and place. The largest percentage increase in economic aspects when compared to changes from 2020 to 2021, namely the distribution of partnership programs, is 184.54%.

Table 1 - Sustainable Finance Assessed from the Economic Aspects of BCD

Indicators	Year			Information
	2020	2021	Persentase	
Number of domestic bank offices	1990	2150	8.04	Increase
Overseas Branch Offices	8	20	150	Increase
Number of consumer funding & lending accounts (including credit cards)	22.3	33.5	50.22	Increase
Loan amount	393.275	441.314	12.21	Increase
Amount of revenue	59.30	66.6	12.31	Increase
Current Year Profit	11.41	13.77	20.68	Increase
Dividend	2.3	3.9	69.56	Increase
Partnership program distribution	24.98	71.08	184.54	Increase
Community Development Distribution	62.75	107.76	71.72	Increase

Sustainable finance is also seen from the assessment of environmental aspects where this aspect has an impact on banks in sustainable financial statements following the regulatory policies of the Indonesian Financial Services Authority (Sutikno, 2022). the assessment of this aspect of the environment can be seen from the use of electricity, water, the number of forests / urban parks, the area of forests / urban parks, the total number of trees planted (million), the cost of planting trees, the reduction of paper use and energy savings from the Earth hour program.

In table 2, it can be seen that water use has decreased because this is following the program made by the company for saving water use. the use of electricity, the amount of forest/city park owned that can be environmentally greener and provide fresh air from oxygen released by trees, and the area of forest / urban park that is greened indicates that the wider the forest/tree plant will reduce the impact of existing environmental damage, tree planting costs are needed to help restore or help green land that can be planted with trees as a form of environmental responsibility, paper use reduction and energy savings from the Earth hour program have increased. But on the contrary, the total number of trees planted (million) has increased because this is in line with the love of the environment and protecting the surrounding environment that is predicted by the bank. The largest percentage increase in environmental aspects when compared to changes in 2020 with 2021, namely energy savings from the Earth hour program, is 21.94%. Then the largest percentage increase in environmental aspects, namely the total number of trees planted (million), where contributing 5.21% is very small to be able to green the environment even though the number of urban forests/parks has increased high indicating a very small scope. Thus, the overall assessment of the Environmental aspects of BCD Bank must maintain the increasing indicators of

environmental aspects, however, it is still necessary to improve the performance indicators of environmental aspects that are still lacking to support the strengthening of sustainable finance in the future in improving environmental quality. The better the bank provides a good environment, will give the idea that the bank has a responsibility to maintain, maintain, and preserve the green environment as a form of protecting the environment from being damaged. A green environment provides an atmosphere of beauty and coolness both invisibly and in the freshness of the air. assessment of environmental aspects is a must in reporting sustainable sustainability in running a business in the banking service industry.

Table 2 - Sustainable Finance assessed from Environmental Aspects

Indicators	Year			Information
	2020	2021	Percentage	
Electricity	18.705.217	18.220.920	2.58	Decreased
Water	160.285	147.318	8.08	Decreased
Number of forests/urban parks	13	15	15.38	Increase
Area of forest/city park (thousand m2)	771.2	811.4	5.21	Increase
Total number of Trees planted (million)	8.14	8.15	0.12	Increase
Tree Planting Cost (billion rupiah)	31.06	31.23	0.54	Increase
Reduction in Paper Use (tons)	2.185	2.055	5.94	Decreased
Energy savings from Earth Hour (MWh) programs	6.058,13	7.387,67	21.94	Increase

Assessment of social aspects includes social assistance to the community in the form of providing necessities to underprivileged communities around the bank's workplace. The distribution of People's Business Credit (KUR), which has been a government program since 2007, is useful for providing people below the usual income line to find it difficult to get credit from banks, where the total KUR distribution per year has increased. This credit loan is intended for micro, small and medium entrepreneurs in running a business so that the economy and social status increase. With the increasing number of socially caring banks, more and more residents can get to know the bank and help the needs needed by the community so that the bank can make products needed by the community. The form of bank appreciation to employees will pay attention that the bank cares about its employees in working faithfully on satisfactory service for customers. The duration of training provided to each employee and community can be developed following the desired competencies. the percentage of trained employees will have a good impact on the bank in carrying out duties to its customers so that it is following what the customer wants and the provision of

educational scholarships to underprivileged people to be able to study in higher education in studying.

In table 3, it can be seen that social assistance has a good impact on the community around the bank's operational workplace so that social inequality can be eliminated. KUR distribution so that the level of small income gap can be overcome, the total distribution of KUR per year has increased this means that the community has realized that the products owned by the bank are as desired. The increase in the number of micro, small and medium entrepreneurs are expected to increase where they have received training and working capital from banks. The percentage of trained employees has increased. Meanwhile, the social indicators that have increased in the total KUR distribution per year indicator are increasing, namely by 214.74%. For the number of bank campong care about social care and the duration of training has increased. The largest percentage increase in assessment from the social aspect when compared to the changes in 2020 with 2021, namely the number of micros, small and medium entrepreneurs. The increase in the number of micros, small and medium entrepreneurs receiving KUR in 2021 totals 2028.82 people, so it greatly impacts the percentage change in these indicators. Thus, the overall social aspects of BCD Bank still need improvement. Therefore, there must be efforts to improve the performance indicators of social aspects that are still lacking to support the strengthening of sustainable finance. while scholarships held by banks in providing education to underprivileged communities that have an impact on social responsibility in improving the nation's children.all indicators in the assessment of social aspects show good value so that this aspect contributes to sustainable financial reporting in accordance with the regulatory policies of the Indonesian Financial Services Authority.

Table 3 - Sustainable Finance Assessed from Social Aspects

Indicators	Year			Information
	2020	2021	percentage	
Social assistance (billion rupiah)	18.725	29.050	33.78	Increase
Total KUR disbursements per year (billion)	3.344	10.525	214.74	Increase
Number of micro, small and medium entrepreneurs (people)	12.936	275.385	2028.82	Increase
Number of Kampong banks concerned about social	29	80	175.86	Increase
Rewards to employees (%)	55.22	65.82	19.19	Increase
Training Duration (million hours)	1.8	1.9	5.55	Increase
Percentage of trained Employees (%)	96	99.76	3.90	Increase
Education scholarships (Million)	143.150	535.190	273.86	Increase

Sustainable financial development requires self-regulation and awareness actions by BCD Bank, through corporate social responsibility and good corporate governance to conduct business following the objectives of sustainable financial reporting in the future. Handling misaligned social cases is necessary to prevent social inequality resulting from riots. Information asymmetry in providing a good explanation to the public and a good awareness of social responsibility, financial innovation, and risk level. The impact of these weaknesses in the financial sector, which came to light during the financial crisis, equally poses a huge potential social and environmental risk. Therefore, sustainability and performance reporting indicators are assessed to verify that the evidence is evidence of sustainability results from economic, environmental, and social aspects.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Financial performance at Bank BCD, when viewed from the assessment of economic aspects, environmental aspects, and social aspects for the 2020-2021 period as follows:

a. Assessment from the economic aspect, including the number of domestic bank branches, overseas branch offices, the number of consumer funding and lending accounts (including credit cards), the number of loans, the amount of income, current year profit, dividends, distribution of partnership programs and distribution of community development. The largest percentage increase in 2020 with 2021, namely the distribution of partnership programs, which was 184.54%, shows that the more bank business partners will be the more economically resilient a company will be and the stronger the business because this business partner helps in targeting the products that are requested by the bank so that the public can use all the products in the bank.

b. Assessment of environmental aspects, including the use of electricity, water, the number of forests/parks of the bank City, the area of the bank's City/park, the total number of trees planted by the bank (million), the budget for planting trees, the reduction of paper use and energy savings from the Earth hour program. The largest percentage increase from the environmental aspect assessment was energy savings from the Earth hour program of 21.94%, where energy savings were following the bank's program of reducing unused waste during work breaks which had a good impact on the bank's sustainable finances in the future.

c. Assessment of social aspects, including social services, total KUR distribution per year, number of micros, small and medium entrepreneurs, number of bank campong care about social, duration of training for the community and employees, percentage of trained employees, and educational scholarships. From the indicators in the assessment of social aspects, two indicators show the highest percentage among other indicators. The two indicators, namely the number of micros, small and medium entrepreneurs (people) has increased by 2028.82%. The Education Scholarship Indicator (Million) showed an increase of 273.86%, this shows the active role of banks in educating the nation's children and crossing the existing social gaps in pursuing education.

2. The results of the comparative analysis and financial performance trends at Bank BCD when viewed from economic aspects, environmental aspects, and social aspects for the 2020-2021 period, among others are as follows:

a. Economic aspects, where indicators of the number of consumer funding and lending accounts (including credit cards), dividends, partnership program disbursements, and community development disbursements have increased. As well as the increase in the number of domestic bank branch offices, overseas branch offices, the number of loans, the amount of revenue, and profit for the current year have increased.

b. Environmental aspects, where indicators of water use, electricity use, the number of forest/park City banks, forest/park area of bank cities, tree planting costs, reduction of paper use, and energy savings from the Earth hour program have increased. As well as the addition of the total number of trees planted (million) has increased, which means that the environment is starting to be green and maintained.

c. Social aspects, including indicators of social assistance for underprivileged communities around work offices, increasing the total distribution of People's Business Loans per year, increasing the number of micros, small and medium entrepreneurs, the number of bank campong caring socially that shows bank empathy in the surrounding community, the duration of training for the community and employees, the percentage of trained employees and educational scholarships all indicators show an increase in the number of banks having financial performance continuous improvement.

Suggestion ;

1. The most critical thing is if BCD banks are serious about their commitment to sustainability policies and reporting. BCD banks should demonstrate this in their governance and leadership by establishing boards and executive committees to initiate commitments and review their performance, and by including performance in these commitments in the key performance indicators of corporate institutions.

2. The need for improvement in BCD bank's policy commitment to financial sustainability in the financial services and investment sector. Where this will indirectly fundamentally change the business model and business practices of BCD bank towards sustainable finance and financial benefit socially and benefiting the environment.

3. Further development of this research can be useful including conducting a further qualitative analysis of the commitment and policy reporting of banks in Indonesia, to ensure the approaches and weaknesses of various banking institutions. It then expands the sample to include other large financial institutions to complement the quantitative analysis of their sustainability financial performance and then performs similar qualitative analyses.

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