ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze and evaluate the quality of information in the integrated reports of energy sector issuers based on the guidelines of the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants/IAPI (2021) and the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) framework, as well as to identify whether the disclosure of nonfinancial information by these issuers tends to be substantive or merely ceremonial (impression management) in an effort to gain social legitimacy.

This study employs a qualitative approach with an interpretive case study design and a thematic analysis method referring to Braun and Clarke (2006) as well as the checklist developed by Haji and Anifowose (2016). The research objects were determined through purposive sampling based on the highest ESG risk scores according to Sustainalytics, namely PT Prima Andalan Mandiri Tbk (MCOL) and PT Alfa Energi Investama Tbk (FIRE), with the object of study being their Integrated Annual Reports for the 2023 and 2024 reporting periods. Each unit of analysis was coded and assessed based on 52 items of the IR checklist combined with five quality dimensions, namely Detail of Information, Verifiability and Supporting Evidence, Transparency and Balance, Connectivity and Integration of Information, and Temporal Consistency, each rated on a scale of 1 to 3, and subsequently classified into Substantive, Hybrid, or Ceremonial categories.

The results show that the quality of Integrated Reporting in both companies is at a moderate-to-good level, but is unevenly distributed across dimensions and disclosure principles, with checklist fulfillment ranging only from 55.8 percent to 61.5 percent of the 52 items analyzed. Disclosure quality declined from 2023 to 2024 in both companies, with a much sharper decline in FIRE, in line with its deteriorating legal and financial conditions. The thematic analysis identified three main themes: Selective Substantiveness Based on External Verifiability, Decoupling between the Adoption of Formal Structures and Substantive Operational Practices, and Instability of Disclosure Quality under External Pressure. These findings conclude that disclosure in both issuers is hybrid in nature, being selectively substantive in domains that are externally verifiable and directly relevant to capital market assessment, while tending to be ceremonial in the domain of internal governance, thereby reflecting a transitional phase in the maturation process of integrated reporting implementation in Indonesia, where the pressure to formally adopt the regulations has outpaced their substantive integration into corporate governance practices.

Keywords: Integrated Reporting Quality, Thematic Analysis, Impression Management, Environmental Social Governance (ESG), Energy Sector.