

Integrating Sustainability and Finance: Evidence from Apparel & Luxury Goods, Food & Beverage, and Food & Staples Retailing Sub-Sectors in Indonesia

Lamya Varany Ath-Thahir ^{1*} , Herlin Tundjung Setijaningsih ² , Faris Kasenda ³ 

¹ Master of Accounting Program, Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, INDONESIA

² Master of Accounting Program, Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, INDONESIA; Email: berlintundjung@gmail.com

³ Master of Accounting Program, Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, INDONESIA; Email: faris.kasenda@binus.ac.id

*Corresponding Author: lamya.thahir@binus.ac.id

Citation: Ath-Thahir, L. V., Setijaningsih, H. T. and Kasenda, F. (2025). Integrating Sustainability and Finance: Evidence from Apparel & Luxury Goods, Food & Beverage, and Food & Staples Retailing Sub-Sectors in Indonesia, *Journal of Cultural Analysis and Social Change*, 10(2), 2227-2235. <https://doi.org/10.64753/jcasc.v10i2.1920>

Published: November 16, 2025

ABSTRACT

This paper examines factors causing financial distress in companies by obtaining empirical evidence regarding the role of environment, social, governance, as well as financial factors such as sales growth, profitability, liquidity, and leverage in the apparel & luxury goods, food & beverage, and food & staples retailing sub-sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the research year 2021-2024. This research was analysed using STATA 17 with panel data regression. The data used comes from the annual financial and sustainability reports of the companies. The results of the analyses in this research indicated that environmental, social, and sales growth didn't influence financial distress. Meanwhile, profitability, liquidity, and control variable, firm size, are positively associated with financial distress, while governance and leverage have a negative effect on financial distress. The results of the analyses in this research indicated that environmental, social, and sales growth didn't influence financial distress. Meanwhile, profitability, liquidity, and control variable, firm size, are positively associated with financial distress, while governance and leverage have a negative effect on financial distress. This research is original in examining essential industries that contribute the most in daily human life by integrating ESG and financial factors in assessing financial distress, and its distinctiveness also lies in the novel calculation of ESG scores using content analysis, an approach rarely applied in prior research.

Keywords: ESG, Finance, Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), Luxury Goods

INTRODUCTION

The crisis that happens not only in Indonesia but also globally is forcing companies to survive to avoid financial distress. Some of the causes included COVID-19, the Russia-Ukraine war, import tariff wars, etc. The economic condition of companies experiencing financial distress requires increased attention and serves as a warning to the company and all stakeholders. This allows the company and its stakeholders to mitigate significant impacts, such as bankruptcy, by selling their shares and finding new jobs for stakeholders, as well as carefully considering and planning actions to avoid financial distress for the company.

One of the companies that has recently experienced financial distress in Indonesia is PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk in the apparel & luxury goods sub-sector (Nugraheny & Ika, 2025). PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk, also known as Sritex, experienced financial distress until it went through bankruptcy due to several factors. First, Sritex was unable to pay its debts, indicating that the company didn't have sufficient liquid assets to meet its obligations and had poor governance. In relation to the Sritex case, a company that is affiliated with Sritex was PT Rayon Utama Makmur (RUM). PT Rayon Utama Makmur (RUM) also experienced financial distress that led to bankruptcy due to ongoing

legal issues related to environmental pollution (Zaki, 2024). It has affected Sritex because the company that refused to settle with Sritex was PT Indo Bharat Rayon, one of Sritex's largest rayon suppliers, which could be PT Rayon Utama Makmur (RUM) if there isn't any problem with the company. PT Indo Bharat Rayon, an unaffiliated company, could not tolerate Sritex's debt. Thus, the case stated that environmental factors contributed to financial distress directly and indirectly.

Furthermore, PT Astra Argo Lestari, a company that operates in the food and beverage sub-sector, also experienced financial distress for three years: 2022, 2023, and 2024. This was due to several factors. First, PT Astra Argo Lestari was involved in a case of serious human rights violations, which is stated to have a social impact on financial distress (Siaran Pers, 2021). Moreover, during the three years of financial distress, PT Astra Argo Lestari is also going through decreasing sales and profits. This illustrates that sales growth and profitability also influence financial distress.

Another case of financial distress occurred at PT Modern Sevel Indonesia (MSI). The company experienced financial distress until the point of closing all 7-Eleven stores in Indonesia on June 30, 2017 (Utami, 2025). The reasons for the store closures were numerous, but financially, leverage could be one of the factors causing financial distress and bankruptcy experienced by PT Modern Sevel Indonesia (MSI). This was because when 7-Eleven began experiencing losses of Rp127.7 billion in 2015, the company experienced a drastic increase in debt from Rp750.96 billion in 2014 to Rp924.16 billion in 2015 (Sugianto, 2017). The company's debt and losses continued to increase in 2016 until it went bankrupt in 2017. Therefore, the case indicates that leverage is negatively associated with financial distress. It's because the increase in debt didn't help the company avoid bankruptcy; on the contrary, it exacerbated financial distress, ultimately leading to bankruptcy.

Based on this case shows that all sub-sectors can experience financial distress, even those sub-sectors consisting of companies that sell and produce human basic or primary necessities. Therefore, it is important to understand the factors causing financial distress in companies in the apparel & luxury goods, food & beverage, and food & staples retailing subsectors, such as environmental, social, governance, sales growth, profitability, liquidity, and leverage. However, this research added firm size as a control variable because the size of the companies affects their resilience to adverse financial conditions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

From a theoretical perspective, agency theory and stakeholder theory provide a conceptual basis for understanding this research. Agency theory explains the relationship between shareholders, as principals, and management, as agents, highlighting the goal of maximizing profits and shareholder returns. In contrast, stakeholder theory emphasizes management's social, ethical, and sustainable responsibilities toward stakeholders. Both theories are thus considered conceptually relevant and suitable for this research, which investigates the effects of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors, as well as sales growth, profitability, leverage, and liquidity on financial distress.

Financial distress refers to a condition where a company undergoes continuous financial decline, resulting in a lack of liquidity to meet its obligations, leading to bankruptcy or insolvency (Al-Hadi et al., 2017; Sayidah & Assagaf, 2020). Financial distress is commonly experienced by companies, which has a negative impact on stakeholders, even leading to bankruptcy for companies that are late in preventing it or fail to address it seriously.

In this research, financial distress was identified by linking sustainability indicators and specific financial ratios to financial distress, calculated using the Altman Z-score. The Altman Z-score is the most appropriate measurement tool for examining financial distress in emerging economies, particularly Indonesia (Sinaga et al., 2019). Thus, the Altman Z-score is widely recognized as the most common method to determine the risk of financial distress, particularly in Indonesia, when an analysis is conducted that links it to a company's financial risk and sustainability (Boubaker et al., 2020; Cooper & Uzun, 2019; Dianova & Nahumury, 2019; Friska & Pudjolaksono, 2023; Harymawan et al., 2021; Kalbuana et al., 2022; Kisman & Krisandi, 2019; Panigoro et al., 2023; Sayidah et al., 2020; Sayidah & Assagaf, 2020; Shi et al., 2023; Sugiarto & Mahanani, 2020; Wu et al., 2020). This is because, although the Altman Z-score was created in the United States, a developed country, the Altman Z-score has various types that can be adapted to companies in Indonesia, such as private and public companies, as well as manufacturing and non-manufacturing companies. Furthermore, other financial distress models have also been created in developed countries, such as the Springate, the Zmijewski, and the Grover model.

ESG has emerged as a key non-financial factor that captures a company's commitment to sustainability and potentially affects its financial stability. Environment, Social, and Governance, called ESG, is implemented to ensure that companies are not only financially profitable but also contribute to environmental, social, and governance. Research about sustainability has been done a lot by many researchers, such as ESG research on financial distress (Broadstock et al., 2021; Fonseca, 2023; Harymawan et al., 2021; Shi et al., 2023). However, as far as I know, there is still little existing research examining the effect of ESG on financial distress. Most research

focuses on the effect of CSR on financial distress, such as research by Boubaker et al. (2020). However, extensive ESG research has been conducted on other variables, such as the cost of debt (Eliwa et al., 2021), default risk (Atif & Ali, 2021), and firm value (Wong et al., 2021).

In ESG, the environmental dimension is most frequently discussed due to the alarming environmental conditions, while the environment is a source for meeting life's necessities, such as air, water, food, and so on. Therefore, companies that pay attention to the environment can improve stakeholder relationships, ensure efficient resource availability and allocation, and reduce the likelihood of sanctions from stakeholders. This relates to stakeholder theory, which states that companies must operate to provide benefits and prioritize the interests of stakeholders, not just their own.

Those statements are aligned with research by Broadstock et al. (2021) and Shi et al. (2023), which states that the environment is positively associated with financial distress. Therefore, better environmental performance will improve financial performance. Drawing upon the preceding arguments, the hypothesis formulated in this study is presented as follows.

H1: Environment has a positive effect on financial distress.

Besides the environment, social activities are also considered to reduce financial distress. This is because social actions can illustrate how a company implements diversity, human rights inclusion, customer satisfaction, and even data security (Fonseca, 2023). Companies that engage in extensive social activities generally attract more investors, which can reduce corporate risks such as the risk of default. This is because investors perceive that the company is not solely concerned with its interests. Social activities align with stakeholder theory because they prioritize not only the company's profits but also all stakeholders. Therefore, social activities can be said to influence financial distress. All these statements align with the findings by Shi et al. (2023), which indicate that social activities have a positive effect on financial distress. Drawing upon the preceding arguments, the hypothesis formulated in this study is presented as follows.

H2: Social has a positive effect on financial distress.

The governance structure outlines the standards that guide corporate operations, including board composition, executive remuneration, audit committee arrangements, political engagement, and issues of corruption (Harymawan et al., 2021). Therefore, poor governance can negatively impact a company's operations, necessitating management's attention. Governance, in line with agency theory, dictates that management should act in a manner that prioritizes and aligns with the interests of stakeholders who have invested their resources. All these statements suggest that governance has a positive effect on financial distress (Farooq et al., 2020; Shi et al., 2023). Drawing upon the preceding arguments, the hypothesis formulated in this study is presented as follows.

H3: Governance has a positive effect on financial distress.

Besides ESG, this research also used financial factors such as sales growth. Sales growth indicates a company's ability to sustain and enhance its financial position during periods of economic expansion (Friska & Pudjolaksono, 2023). High sales growth signals effective management and can benefit stakeholders, such as employees, who often receive significant bonuses. This aligns with agency theory. All these points are supported by research from Panigoro et al. (2023) and Sayidah et al. (2020), which states that sales growth positively influences financial distress. Drawing upon the preceding arguments, the hypothesis formulated in this study is presented as follows.

H4: Sales growth has a positive effect on financial distress.

Profitability can be useful for determining a company's financial health and investment returns (Sugiarto & Mahanani, 2020). Based on agency theory, increased profitability indicates that management is working effectively and efficiently to meet the principal's interests, as increased profitability can signal that the principal will receive dividends. All these statements align with research showing that profitability is positively associated with financial distress (Friska & Pudjolaksono, 2023). Drawing upon the preceding arguments, the hypothesis formulated in this study is presented as follows.

H5: Profitability has a positive effect on financial distress.

Liquidity refers to a firm's capacity to fulfill its current liabilities that must be paid immediately (Dianova & Nahumury, 2019). A high level of liquidity reflects that the company and management consider the interests of creditors as stakeholders. This aligns with agency theory, as management's performance as an agent is seen here to indicate the level of concern of shareholders and creditors, who act as principals. This statement aligns with research by Kisman & Krisandi (2019), which states that liquidity positively influences financial distress. Drawing upon the preceding arguments, the hypothesis formulated in this study is presented as follows.

H6: Liquidity has a positive effect on financial distress.

Leverage represents the proportion of third-party funds that the company used in the form of debt to finance its operations. The use of debt creates an obligation for the company to repay the principal and interest (Kisman & Krisandi, 2019). Corporate debt increases the company's burden in terms of interest expenses. Leverage is related to agency theory because the use of debt as company financing establishes a relationship between creditors as principals and management as agents. As agents, management is expected to prioritize the interests of creditors.

However, this results in additional interest obligations that companies generally find difficult to meet. This statement aligns with research by Friska & Pudjolaksono (2023) and Sayidah & Assagaf (2020), which states that leverage negatively impacts financial distress. Drawing upon the preceding arguments, the hypothesis formulated in this study is presented as follows.

H7: Leverage has a negative effect on financial distress.

In addition to independent variables, this research also uses firm size as a control variable. This control variable was obtained from previous studies examining the relationship between ESG and financial distress (Broadstock et al., 2021; Harymawan et al., 2021; Shi et al., 2023), corporate environmental performance and financial distress (Jia & Li, 2022), CSR and financial distress (Boubaker et al., 2020), and sales growth and leverage with financial distress (Sayidah & Assagaf, 2020). Firm size is used to measure a company's size through its assets. Companies categorized as medium or large generally have easier access to loans from investors and creditors. Therefore, the greater the scale of a firm, the less likely the company is to experience financial distress due to adequate financial capacity.

RESEARCH METHOD

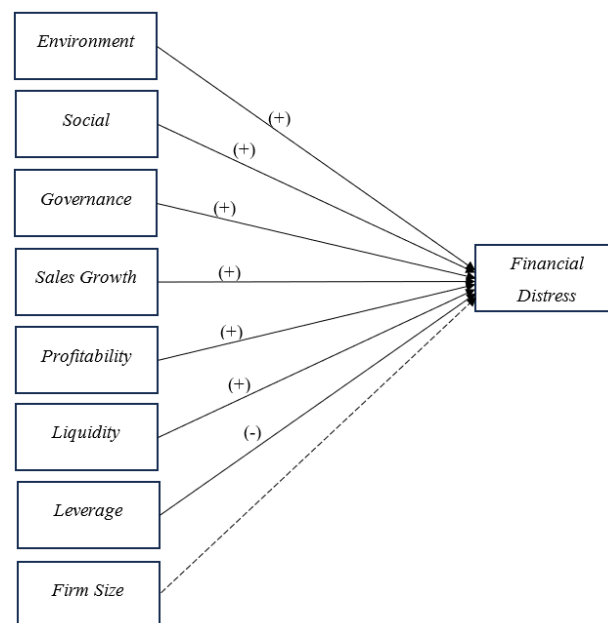


Figure 1. Research Framework

This research uses causality. Causality research is used to examine the relationship between variables. The prerequisite for causality research is the existence of interrelated dependent and independent variables, as well as a theory that underlies why and how the independent variable can influence the dependent variable (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). This research used companies in the apparel & luxury goods, food & beverage, and food & staples retailing sub-sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2021 to 2024. The sample selection method used was purposive sampling, with the criteria being that the apparel & luxury goods, food & beverage, and food & staples retailing sub-sectors were consistently listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2020 to 2024, year-end on December 31 for financial reporting from 2020 to 2024, consistently presented complete financial statements in Rupiah from 2021 to 2024, and consistently reported sustainability reporting (SR) from 2021 to 2024. The data of this research are openly available from the Mendeley Data Repository at <https://doi.org/10.17632/3kkwr7jg4g.1>. The dependent, independent, and control variables in this study are calculated using the following formula.

Table 1. Operational Variable

No	Variable	Equation	Scale	Reference
1.	Financial Distress	$Z = 3,25 + 6,56.X1 + 3,26.X2 + 6,72.X3$	Ratio	(Altman et al., 2017)

2.	Environment, Social, and Governance	$SRDI = \frac{n}{k}$	Ratio	(Oktarina, 2018)
3.	Sales Growth	$\text{Sales Growth} = \frac{\text{Sales at Present Time} - \text{Sales at Previous Time}}{\text{Sales at Previous Time}}$	Ratio	(Panigoro et al., 2023)
4.	Profitability	$\text{Net Profit Margin} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Operating Revenue}}$	Ratio	(Shi et al., 2023)
5.	Liquidity	$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Asset}}{\text{Current Liability}}$	Ratio	(Shi et al., 2023)
6.	Leverage	$\text{Leverage} = \frac{\text{Total debt}}{\text{Total Asset}}$	Ratio	(Sayidah & Assagaf, 2020)
7.	Firm Size	$\text{Firm Size} = \ln(\text{Total Asset})$	Ratio	(Zhafrirah & Majidah, 2019)

ESG in this article is measured using GRI as sustainability reporting guidelines. The following international ESG framework can be used as a reference for selecting appropriate GRI standards (Li et al., 2021).

Dimension	Factors
Environmental (E)	• GHG emissions • Energy consumption and efficiency • Air pollutants • Water usage and recycling • Waste production and management (water, solid, hazardous) • Impact and dependence on biodiversity • Impact and dependence on ecosystems • Innovation in environmentally friendly products and services
Social (S)	• Workforce freedom of association • Child labor • Forced and compulsory labor • Workplace health and safety • Customer health and safety • Discrimination, diversity, and equal opportunity • Poverty and community impact • Supply chain management • Training and education • Customer privacy • Community impacts
Governance (G)	• Codes of conduct and business principles • Accountability • Transparency and disclosure • Executive pay • Board diversity and structure • Bribery and corruption • Stakeholder engagement • Shareholder rights

Figure 2. ESG Framework

According to the figure, This Research for the environment dimension focuses on discussions of air pollutants, water usage and recycling, waste production and management, impact and dependence on biodiversity and ecosystems, and innovation in environmentally friendly products and services, which match with GRI 304, GRI 303, GRI 306, and GRI 308. Meanwhile, in the social dimension, the framework focused on this research is workforce freedom of association, child labour, workplace health and safety, opportunity, training and education, discrimination, and diversity, which match with GRI 403, GRI 404, GRI 405, GRI 406, GRI 407, and GRI 408. Finally, in the governance dimension, this research focuses on the code of conduct and business principles, accountability, transparency and disclosure, bribery, and corruption, which match with GRI 2 and GRI 205.

After computing the data using the formula above, the analysis was performed using STATA 17. This study used a 5% margin of error in drawing conclusions with a 95% confidence level in the accuracy of the research

conclusions. This study examined the causal relationship between seven independent and one control variable with the dependent variable. Therefore, the analytical method used was panel data regression. Data were collected and analysed using descriptive statistics, panel data regression analysis, classical assumption tests with multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity tests, and hypothesis testing.

RESULTS

The result of sampling in this research is 69 companies in the apparel & luxury goods, food & beverage, and food & staples retailing sub-sectors that met the criteria and could be used as samples in this research, with a total of 276 data. The first analysis in this study is descriptive statistics with the following results.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Mean	Std. dev.	Min	Max
Financial Distress	6.3409	6.1738	-24.5564	25.1338
Environment	0.2450	0.3134	0	1
Social	0.3192	0.3751	0	1
Governance	0.2688	0.3906	0	1
Sales Growth	0.1374	0.4081	-0.8549	4.0417
Profitability	0.0233	0.1700	-1.1316	0.5388
Liquidity	2.1075	2.0542	0.0852	13.3955
Leverage	0.3064	0.2593	0	1.5465
Firm Size	14.8848	1.6669	10.7888	19.1224

Source: STATA 17 Output

The next analysis was to determine whether the panel data regression model used was the Common Effects Model, the Fixed Effects Model, or the Random Effects Model. According to the result of the Chow Test, the probability value is $0.0000 < 0.05$, meaning the Fixed Effect Model is the model accepted for data panel regression. Therefore, researchers need to conduct a Hausman test to determine which estimation model is best for panel data, between the Fixed Effect Model and the Random Effect Model. The result of the test is probability $0.0000 < 0.05$, indicating the selected model is the Fixed Effect Model. Therefore, there is no need to conduct a Lagrange Multiplier Test. This is because this study has been confirmed to use the Fixed Effect Model as the estimation model. After identifying the model that is used for panel data regression, the next step is to test the classical assumptions as follows.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
Environment	5.44	0.1838
Social	6.09	0.1641
Governance	3.23	0.3095
Sales Growth	1.01	0.9896
Profitability	1.25	0.7993
Liquidity	1.39	0.7209
Leverage	1.45	0.6891
Firm Size	1.42	0.7024

Source: STATA 17 Output

Table 3 shows that all independent variables and control variables used in the research have a tolerance value ($1/VIF$) > 0.1 and Variance Inflation Factor values (VIF) < 10 . Therefore, the results of this test show no multicollinearity between the data, and the data is good for the research. The next classical assumption test in this research is the heteroskedasticity test, as follows:

Table 4. Heteroskedasticity Test

Classical Assumptions Test	Chi-square	Probability
Heteroskedasticity Test	127.52	0.0000

Source: STATA 17 Output

The heteroscedasticity test in Table 4 shows that the independent and control variables have a probability value less than 0.05, which means there is a heteroscedasticity problem in the independent and control variables in this research. The problem of heteroscedasticity in panel data regression when using STATA can be overcome by using Generalized Least Squares (GLS) for alternative estimation (Faisol & Sujianto, 2020). The GLS test of this research is as follows.

Cross-sectional time-series FGLS regression

Coefficients: generalized least squares
Panels: homoskedastic
Correlation: no autocorrelation

Estimated covariances	=	1	Number of obs	=	276
Estimated autocorrelations	=	0	Number of groups	=	69
Estimated coefficients	=	77	Time periods	=	4
			Wald chi2(76)	=	13788.85
Log likelihood	=	-351.0519	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000

Figure 3. Generalized Least Squares (GLS)

Source: STATA 17 Output

Besides GLS, the problem of heteroscedasticity in panel data regression when using STATA can be overcome by using robust when running the regression analysis to handle violations of assumptions (Faisol & Sujianto, 2020). The robust result of this study is used for the hypothesis test. The first hypothesis test in this study is the Adjusted R2, with the result as follows.

Table 5. Adjusted R-Square

Hypothesis Test	Within	Between	Overall
R-squared	0.7099	0.1788	0.1873

Source: STATA 17 Output

Table 5 shows that the Adjusted R-Square value is 0.1873, or 18.73%. This statistically indicates that the independent variables, including environment, social, governance, sales growth, profitability, liquidity, leverage, and the firm size as a control variable, contribute 18.73% to the dependent variable of financial distress, with the remaining 81.27% explained by other variables not included in the regression model. The next hypothesis test is the F and t test with the following results.

Table 6. Hypothesis Test

1.	0.929	H1	Environment has a positive effect on financial distress.	Rejected
2.	0.528	H2	Social has a positive effect on financial distress.	Rejected
3.	0.006	H3	Governance has a positive effect on financial distress.	Rejected
4.	0.164	H4	Sales Growth has a positive effect on financial distress.	Rejected
5.	0.006	H5	Probability has a positive effect on financial distress.	Accepted
6.	0.000	H6	Liquidity has a positive effect on financial distress.	Accepted
7.	0.002	H7	Leverage has a positive effect on financial distress.	Accepted
8.	0.000	F test	Environment, Social, Governance, Sales Growth, Profitability, Liquidity, and Leverage simultaneously influence financial distress.	Accepted

Source: STATA 17 Output

Finally, the robust test produces coefficients for the regression equation as follows.

$$\text{YFD} = -83,6680 + 0,0445 \text{ ENV} + 0,2853 \text{ SOC} - 1,0044 \text{ GOV} + 0,3120 \text{ SG} + 2,1493 \text{ PROF} + 0,9135 \text{ LIQ} - 8,1518 \text{ LEV} + 6,0905 \text{ FS}$$

CONCLUSION

The research was conducted to empirically prove that the variables Environment, Social, Governance, Sales Growth, Profitability, Liquidity, and Leverage, as well as the control variable Firm Size in companies in the apparel & luxury goods, food & beverage, and food & staples retailing sub-sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2021 to 2024. This study concluded that environment, social, and sales growth had no effect on financial distress. Meanwhile, governance and leverage had a negative effect on financial distress, then profitability, liquidity, and control variable, firm size, had a positive effect on financial distress.

However, this research has several limitations that make the results imperfect. These limitations include the limited use of a small number of sectors, because this research focuses on those that meet daily needs. Furthermore, the relatively short research period limited the depth and scope of the analysis. Therefore, other potentially relevant aspects were not fully covered.

In addition to the limitations, this study also has several suggestions. First, companies can start to pay attention to these factors in order to continue to improve their companies to avoid financial distress. And then, factors that influence financial distress can be a reference for investors to analyse a company before making an investment decision. Lastly, researchers with similar topics are expected to increase the number of samples by adding sub-sectors and years of research in order to increase the validity and relevance of data in the research results.

Author Contribution

Conceptualization, L.V.A and H.T.S; Formal analysis, L.V.A; Investigation, L.V.A; Methodology, L.V.A; Supervision, H.T.S; Visualization, L.V.A; Writing – original draft, L.V.A; Writing – review & editing, H.T.S and F.K.

REFERENCE

- Al-Hadi, A., Chatterjee, B., Yaftian, A., Taylor, G., & Monzur Hasan, M. (2017). Corporate Social Responsibility Performance, Financial Distress and Firm Life Cycle: Evidence from Australia. *Accounting and Finance*, 59(2), 961–989. <https://doi.org/10.1111/acfi.12277>
- Altman, E. I., Iwanicz-Drozdzowska, M., Laitinen, E. K., & Suvas, A. (2017). Financial Distress Prediction in an International Context: A Review and Empirical Analysis of Altman's Z-Score Model. *Journal of International Financial Management and Accounting*, 28(2), 131–171. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jifm.12053>
- Atif, M., & Ali, S. (2021). Environmental, social and governance disclosure and default risk. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 30(8), 3937–3959. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bse.2850>
- Boubaker, S., Cellier, A., Manita, R., & Saeed, A. (2020). Does Corporate Social Responsibility Reduce Financial Distress Risk? *Economic Modelling*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2020.05.012>
- Broadstock, D. C., Chan, K., Cheng, L. T. W., & Wang, X. (2021). The role of ESG performance during times of financial crisis: Evidence from COVID-19 in China. *Finance Research Letters*, 38(August 2020). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2020.101716>
- Cooper, E., & Uzun, H. (2019). Corporate social responsibility and bankruptcy. *Studies in Economics and Finance*, 36(2), 130–153. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SEF-01-2018-0013>
- Dianova, A., & Nahumury, J. (2019). Investigating The Effect of Liquidity, Leverage, Sales Growth, and Good Corporate Governance on Financial Distress. *Journal of Accounting and Strategic Finance*, 2(2). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33005/jasf.v2i2.49>
- Eliwa, Y., Aboud, A., & Saleh, A. (2021). ESG practices and the cost of debt: Evidence from EU countries. *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, 79(xxxx). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpa.2019.102097>
- Faisol, & Sujianto, A. E. (2020). *Aplikasi Penelitian Keuangan Dan Ekonomi Syariah Dengan Stata*.
- Farooq, M., Noor, A., & Fatima, K. (2020). The impact of corporate governance on financial distress likelihood: An empirical evidence. *City University Research Journal*, 10(4), 614–634. https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/impact-corporate-governance-on-financial-distress/docview/2542473084/se-2?accountid=215319%0Ahttps://media.proquest.com/media/hms/PFT/1/CUjkj?_a=ChgyMDI0MDUyNjEwMjQyNDA5OT00ODU0NzkSBzE0NjI2NjEaCk9ORV9TRUFSQ0giDT
- Fonseca, T. R. (2023). *Do ESG Risk Scores Influence Financial Distress? Evidence from Dynamic NDEA Approach*. April, 1–14. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK558907/>
- Friska, G., & Pudjolaksono, E. (2023). The Effect of Profitability, Liquidity, Leverage, Sales Growth on Financial Distress in Consumer and Non-Consumer Cyclical Companies listed on IDX during the 2019-2021. *UTSAHA (Journal of Entrepreneurship)*, 2(3). <https://doi.org/doi.org/10.56943/joe.v2i3.355>

- Harymawan, I., Putra, F. K. G., Fianto, B. A., & Wan Ismail, W. A. (2021). Financially distressed firms: Environmental, social, and governance reporting in indonesia. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(18). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su131810156>
- Jia, J., & Li, Z. (2022). Corporate Environmental Performance and Financial Distress: Evidence from Australia. *Australian Accounting Review*, 32(2), 188–200. <https://doi.org/10.1111/auar.12366>
- Kalbuana, N., Taqi, M., Uzliawati, L., & Ramdhani, D. (2022). The Effect of Profitability, Board Size, Woman on Boards, and Political Connection on Financial Distress Conditions. *Cogent Business and Management*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2022.2142997>
- Kisman, Z., & Krisandi, D. (2019). How to Predict Financial Distress in the Wholesale Sector: Lesson from Indonesian Stock Exchange. *Journal of Economics and Business*, 2(3), 569–585. <https://doi.org/10.31014/aior.1992.02.03.109>
- Li, T.-Ti., Wang, K., Sueyoshi, T., & Wang, D. D. (2021). ESG: Research Progress and Future Prospects. *MDPI*. https://doi.org/10.3920/978-90-8686-523-9_020
- Nugraheny, D. E., & Ika, A. (2025). *Akhir Riwayat Sritex, Resmi Tutup 1 Maret 2025 dan PHK Ribuan Karyawan Setelah Beroperasi 58 Tahun*. Kompas.Com. <https://money.kompas.com/read/2025/03/01/120000426/akhir-riwayat-sritex-resmi-tutup-1-maret-2025-dan-phk-ribuan-karyawan-setelah>
- Oktarina, D. (2018). The Effect of Disclosure of Sustainability Report on Financial Distress with Company Performance as Intervening Variables. *Journal of Accounting and Strategic Finance*, 1(02), 87–99. <https://doi.org/10.33005/jasf.v1i02.29>
- Panigoro, N., Nainggolan, C. D., Hartono, A., & Alamsyahbana, M. I. (2023). The Influence of Good Corporate Governance and Sales Growth Against Financial Distress Distress. *AKSARA: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal*, 9(3), 1859–1870. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.37905/aksara.9.3.1859-1870.2023>
- Sayidah, N., & Assagaf, A. (2020). Assessing variables affecting the financial distress of state-owned enterprises in Indonesia (Empirical study in non-financial sector). *Business: Theory and Practice*, 21(2), 545–554. <https://doi.org/10.3846/btp.2020.11947>
- Sayidah, N., Assagaf, A., & Faiz, Z. (2020). Does Earning Management Affect Financial Distress? Evidence from Stated-Owned Enterprises in Indonesia. *Cogent Business and Management*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2020.1832826>
- Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2016). *Research Methods for Business* (seventh edition). John Wiley & Sons Ltd. www.wileypluslearningspace.com
- Shi, Y., Li, X., & Asal, M. (2023). Impact of sustainability on financial distress in the air transport industry: the moderating effect of Asia–Pacific. *Financial Innovation*, 9(1), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40854-023-00506-1>
- Siaran Pers. (2021). *Laporan Baru Mencatat Berbagai Pelanggaran HAM di dalam Industri Minyak Sawit Indonesia yang Memasok Perusahaan-Perusahaan Terbesar di dunia*. Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia. <https://www.walhi.or.id/laporan-baru-mencatat-berbagai-pelanggaran-ham-di-dalam-industri-minyak-sawit-indonesia-yang-memasok-perusahaan-perusahaan-terbesar-di-dunia>
- Sinaga, M. N., Mangindaan, J. V., & Pelleng, F. A. O. (2019). Analisis Tingkat Kebangkrutan Pada Perusahaan Asuransi Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis*, 9(2), 28–36.
- Sugianto, D. (2017). *Perjalanan Sevel yang Hanya Bertahan 8 Tahun di Indonesia*. DetikFinance. <https://finance.detik.com/bursa-dan-valas/d-3540653/perjalanan-sevel-yang-hanya-bertahan-8-tahun-di-indonesia>
- Sugiarto, & Mahanani, S. (2020). Effect of Profitability, Leverage, Liquidity and Activity Against Financial Distress Condition. *EkBis: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 4(2). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.14421/EkBis.2020.4.2.1275>
- Utami, N. W. (2025). *5 Alasan Seven Eleven Tutup Bisnisnya di Indonesia, Kok Bisa?* Mekari Jurnal. <https://www.jurnal.id/id/blog/2017-4-penyebab-tutupnya-bisnis-7-eleven-di-indonesia/>
- Wong, W. C., Batten, J. A., Ahmad, A. H., Mohamed-Arshad, S. B., Nordin, S., & Adzis, A. A. (2021). Does ESG certification add firm value? *Finance Research Letters*, 39. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2020.101593>
- Wu, L., Shao, Z., Yang, C., Ding, T., & Zhang, W. (2020). The Impact of CSR and Financial distress on financial performance-evidence from chinese listed companies of the manufacturing industry. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(17). <https://doi.org/10.3390/SU12176799>
- Zaki, M. F. (2024). *Sebelum Pailit, Nama Sritex Terseret Gugatan Pencemaran Lingkungan*. Tempo. <https://www.tempo.co/lingkungan/sebelum-pailit-nama-sritex-terseret-gugatan-pencemaran-lingkungan-1161432>
- Zhafirah, A., & Majidah. (2019). Analisis Determinan Financial Distress (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Subsektor Tekstil dan Garmen Periode 2013-2017). *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 7(1), 195–202. <https://doi.org/10.17509/jrak.v7i1.15497>

