

THE IMPACT OF INTEGRATED REPORTING ON CORPORATE INFORMATION DISCLOSURE QUALITY: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract. *This study aims to analyze the influence of Integrated Reporting on the quality of corporate information disclosure through a systematic literature review approach. The increasing demand for transparency and accountability has encouraged companies to adopt Integrated Reporting as a comprehensive reporting framework that integrates financial and non-financial information. This research applies a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method by analyzing 32 research articles published in various indexed journals. The selected articles originate from several journal index categories, including Scopus (Q1–Q4), national accreditation (Sinta 2–4), ScienceDirect, Garuda and DOAJ. The findings indicate that most previous studies report a positive relationship between Integrated Reporting and the quality of corporate information disclosure. Integrated Reporting enhances transparency, improves the relevance of information, and strengthens communication between companies and stakeholders. Overall, the results suggest that Integrated Reporting plays an important role in improving disclosure quality and supporting better corporate reporting practices.*

Keywords: *Integrated Reporting, Information Disclosure Quality, Corporate Reporting, Transparency.*

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Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh *Integrated Reporting* (Pelaporan Terintegrasi) terhadap kualitas pengungkapan informasi korporat melalui pendekatan tinjauan literatur sistematis. Meningkatnya permintaan akan transparansi dan akuntabilitas telah mendorong perusahaan untuk mengadopsi *Integrated Reporting* sebagai kerangka pelaporan komprehensif yang mengintegrasikan informasi keuangan dan non-keuangan. Penelitian ini menerapkan metode *Systematic Literature Review* (SLR) dengan menganalisis 32 artikel penelitian yang diterbitkan di berbagai jurnal terindeks. Artikel yang dipilih berasal dari beberapa kategori indeks jurnal, termasuk Scopus (Q1–Q4), akreditasi nasional (Sinta 2–4), ScienceDirect, Garuda, dan DOAJ. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar studi terdahulu melaporkan adanya hubungan positif antara *Integrated Reporting* dan kualitas pengungkapan informasi perusahaan. *Integrated Reporting* meningkatkan transparansi, memperbaiki relevansi informasi, serta memperkuat komunikasi antara perusahaan dan para pemangku kepentingan. Secara keseluruhan, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *Integrated Reporting* memainkan peran penting dalam meningkatkan kualitas pengungkapan dan mendukung praktik pelaporan korporat yang lebih baik.

Kata Kunci: *Integrated Reporting*, Kualitas Pengungkapan Informasi, Pelaporan Korporat, Transparansi.

INTRODUCTION

Information transparency serves as a fundamental pillar in maintaining capital market efficiency and minimizing information asymmetry constraints that frequently arise between management and investors. The availability of high-quality data enables market participants to perform objective risk assessments to circumvent managerial opacity practices, such as earnings management, which can undermine the integrity of corporate reporting. Based on the analysis by Chen & Wu (2026), credible disclosure functions as an effective control mechanism to suppress financial information distortion, thereby sustaining market confidence. However, current global demands have shifted from standalone financial reporting toward Integrated Reporting (IR), which holistically unifies financial and non-financial aspects. Robust governance mechanisms, including external assurance and stakeholder engagement, are primary prerequisites to ensure that

this reporting transformation does not devolve into a mere administrative formality. Khatri et al. (2025) assert that active stakeholder involvement in the reporting process is capable of transforming disclosure quality into a strategic signal that holds greater value for corporate sustainability. Through the substantive adoption of IR, companies are expected to present a more transparent and relevant value creation narrative tailored to the needs of the modern capital market.

The shifting dynamics of the business environment necessitate an evolution in corporate reporting, moving from traditional financial reporting models toward a more comprehensive Integrated Reporting (IR) framework. Conventional financial reports have long been considered limited due to their primary focus on historical monetary data, which fails to fully capture the dimensions of long-term value creation. The emergence of IR offers a solution by integrating financial and non-financial information into a single, interconnected narrative to satisfy the increasingly diverse needs of stakeholders. This transition represents a fundamental shift in how companies communicate value, where reporting is no longer restricted to economic aspects alone but encompasses integrated environmental, social, and governance (ESG) dimensions (Azahra et al., 2026). Dameri and Ferrando (2022) argue that the integrated reporting framework is more than just a technical instrument; it is a representation of a firm's value creation strategy rooted in stakeholder theory. Aligned with this essence, the shift in reporting orientation compels organizations to engage in "integrated thinking" when constructing their annual reports. However, the process of adapting to these new standards demands critical evaluation to prevent reporting practices from becoming trapped in symbolic compliance without substance. Pigatto et al. (2023) emphasize that a profound understanding of the urgency of voluntary disclosure is a key factor in ensuring that the presented reports accurately reflect a firm's true sustainability performance. This transformation marks a vital milestone for companies in building a more honest and meaningful dialogue with capital markets in the modern era.

Despite the availability of integrated reporting frameworks, many companies in the field still exhibit substandard information disclosure quality. This phenomenon frequently occurs due to a rigid separation between financial and non-financial information, resulting in an incomplete corporate strategic narrative. Consequently, the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) information presented is often fragmentary

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and lacks a clear nexus with core financial performance. This is particularly crucial given that the effectiveness of corporate governance in managing financial policies such as cash holdings and debt policy is heavily dependent on information transparency to minimize agency conflicts and enhance overall firm value (Ramadhityo et al., 2025). Zhou et al. (2025) explain that poor financial reporting quality significantly hinders a firm's ability to integrate ESG data into risk assessment models, which ultimately constrains the firm's innovation capacity in capital markets. This condition is further exacerbated by weak internal oversight mechanisms in ensuring the reliability of published non-financial data. Khatri et al. (2025) found that without the presence of independent sustainability committees and credible external assurance, non-financial disclosures tend to lack the substantive weight required by investors. These issues indicate that the adoption of reporting will not yield a positive impact on transparency quality unless accompanied by the strengthening of governance and the synchronization of information systems at the operational level.

The implementation of Integrated Reporting (IR) has progressed rapidly through various global empirical studies. Most current literature still focuses on managerial motivations for adopting voluntary reporting to strengthen organizational legitimacy in the public eye (Nishitani et al., 2021). However, the concentration of research on these motivational aspects has resulted in a limited in-depth analysis regarding the actual technical impact of IR on information disclosure quality. Existing literature tends to be fragmented and lacks a systematic synthesis capable of comprehensively mapping reporting challenges and organizational motivations (Stacchezzini et al., 2023). This lack of mapping creates uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of the integrated reporting framework in addressing transparency challenges in capital markets. Therefore, this systematic literature review is conducted to fill this gap by critically evaluating the consistency of the relationship between IR adoption and the improvement of disclosure quality based on the latest global findings.

This study aims to provide an in-depth analysis of the impact of Integrated Reporting (IR) on corporate information disclosure quality through a systematic literature review approach. The primary focus of this study is to synthesize global findings to understand the extent to which report integration can enhance transparency for

stakeholders. This is crucial because the textual dimensions of sustainability information have been proven to influence stock price informativeness and proprietary costs in capital markets (Barth et al., 2025). Through this systematic evaluation, this article is expected to provide a theoretical contribution regarding the effectiveness of the IR framework in reducing information asymmetry. Furthermore, the results of the analysis are intended to serve as a guide for regulators in optimizing the implementation of modern corporate reporting standards.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Agency Theory

Agency theory explains the dynamics of the collaborative relationship between capital owners (principals) and company managers (agents), which is frequently characterized by conflicts of interest. Agency conflicts arise when managers tend to prioritize personal interests over shareholder wealth. This imbalance in information access creates opportunities for managers to engage in opaque practices that disadvantage external investors. In the context of corporate reporting, Integrated Reporting (IR) serves as a crucial governance mechanism to mitigate agency problems through the provision of transparent information. The implementation of high-quality IR has been proven to reduce the degree of information asymmetry and strengthen the oversight function regarding managerial performance (Kunst & Beugelsdijk, 2026). Furthermore, the adoption of transparent managerial practices becomes an essential instrument for aligning the interests of managers and company owners (Kunst & Beugelsdijk, 2026). Therefore, agency theory provides a logical foundation that improving disclosure quality is a strategic step toward reducing agency costs.

Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder theory emphasizes that an entity's sustainability depends on its ability to meet the information needs of various interested parties. Companies are responsible for providing reports that extend beyond shareholder interests to create long-term shared value. Within this framework, Integrated Reporting (IR) functions as a strategic communication medium to build trust and mitigate potential conflicts with the public (Mahajan et al., 2023). Ultimately, the high-quality application of IR reflects

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management's commitment to integrating stakeholder expectations into the core business strategy (Mahajan et al., 2023).

Integrated Reporting Concept

Integrated Reporting (IR) is a corporate reporting framework that presents a concise narrative regarding how an organization's strategy, governance, and performance result in long-term value creation. The implementation of IR aims to integrate financial and non-financial information into a single, comprehensive reporting format for stakeholders. This standard encourages companies to apply the principles of "integrated thinking" to understand the interactions between various organizational capitals and their impact on society at large (de Graaff & Steens, 2023). Through the adoption of this concept, entities are expected to provide a more relevant overview of business sustainability processes amidst global market dynamics (de Graaff & Steens, 2023).

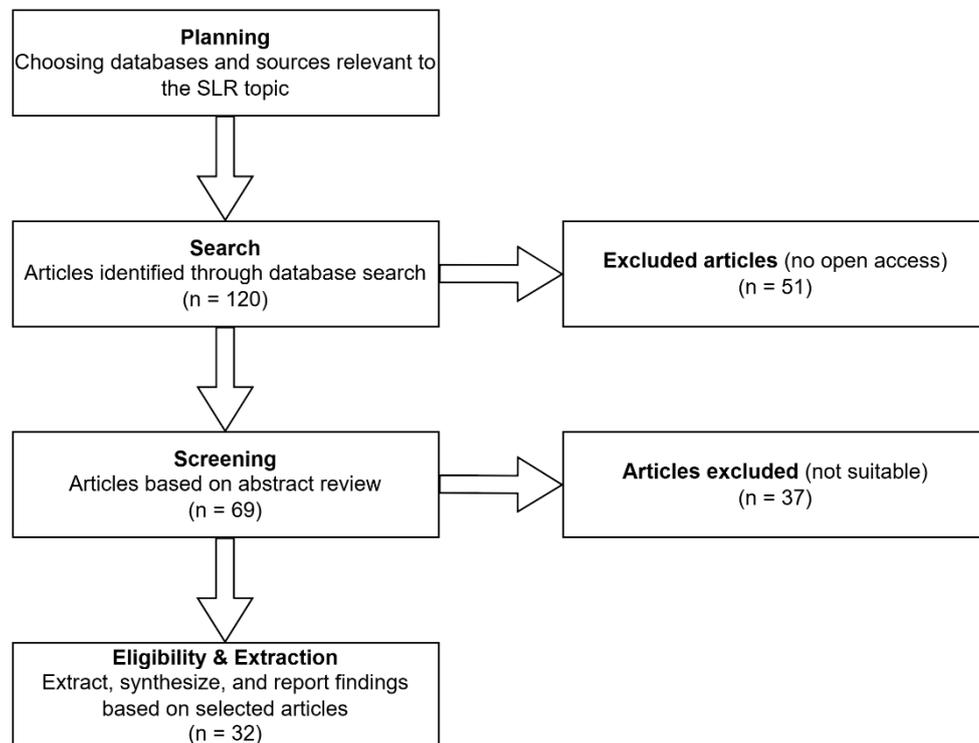
Information disclosure quality

Information disclosure quality reflects the level of transparency and reliability of the data presented by a company to support investor decision-making processes in capital markets. High-quality information must satisfy the characteristics of relevance and reliability to effectively reduce uncertainty and risk for stakeholders. In the digital economy era, information transparency has become increasingly crucial as it serves as the primary bridge for enhancing environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance through integrated data disclosure (Li et al., 2025). Therefore, the effectiveness of a reporting system is heavily dependent on the capacity of technology and innovation to guarantee the availability of accurate and timely information for the public (Li et al., 2025).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative approach through the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method to map the impact of Integrated Reporting (IR) on corporate information disclosure quality based on prior empirical findings. This strategy was selected as it enables a structured synthesis of knowledge regarding the relationship between integrated reporting and transparency without involving statistical testing. The

research data are sourced from scientific articles in reputable national and international journals, accessed through databases such as Scopus, ScienceDirect, DOAJ, SSCI, Garuda, and SINTA to ensure the quality of the reviewed literature.



The search was conducted using specific keywords, such as "Integrated Reporting" AND "disclosure quality" as well as "Integrated Reporting" AND "corporate transparency" to obtain relevant results. The reviewed literature is restricted to the publication period of 2020–2026 to ensure that the resulting analysis reflects the most recent developments in corporate reporting practices and global information standards. Articles meeting the inclusion criteria were subsequently analyzed using thematic analysis techniques to identify in-depth patterns of relationships between the variables under study.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

1. Classification of Journals Based on Identity, Index, and Number of Articles

In Table 1, the researchers classify the selected articles based on journal indexing criteria to ensure that these sources originate from reputable and credible publications. This selection approach strengthens the reliability of the review in identifying valid and relevant trends within the accounting literature. Through this process, a total of 30 articles published between 2020–2026 were identified to examine the impact of Integrated Reporting (IR) on disclosure quality and firm value. Table 1 presents the distribution of these articles across various journal index categories, including Scopus (Q1–Q4), Sinta (2–4), as well as reputable international and national journals.

Table 1. Classification of Journals Based on Index and Number of Articles

No	Journal Name	Journal Index	Total Article	Percentage
1	Financial Research Letters	Q1	1	3.33%
2	International Review of Financial Analysis	Q1	1	3.33%
3	Meditari Accountancy Research	Q1	2	6.67%
4	International Review of Economics and Finance	Q1	2	6.67%
5	Journal of Cleaner Production	Q1	1	3.33%
6	Journal of Accounting and Organizational Change	Q1	2	6.67%
7	International Business Review	Q1	1	3.33%
8	Journal of Business Research	Q1	1	3.33%
9	European Accounting Review	Q1	1	3.33%
10	Journal of Risk and Financial Management	Q1	1	3.33%

11	Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management	Q1	1	3.33%
12	Journal of Management and Governance	Q1	1	3.33%
13	Business Strategy and the Environment	Q1	1	3.33%
14	Journal of Contemporary Accounting and Economics	Q2	1	3.33%
15	Journal of Asian Finance Economics and Business	Q3	2	6.67%
16	International Journal of Management and Sustainability	Q4	1	3.33%
17	Quality – Access to Success	Q4	2	3.33%
18	Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Kontemporer	SINTA 2	1	3.33%
19	The Indonesian Journal of Accounting Research	SINTA 2	1	3.33%
20	Jurnal Studi Akuntansi dan Keuangan	SINTA 2	1	3.33%
21	Indonesian Journal of Accounting and Governance	SINTA 2	1	3,33%
22	AMKOP Management Accounting Review (AMAR)	SINTA 3	1	3.33%
23	Jurnal Maneksi Manajemen Ekonomi Akuntansi	SINTA 4	1	3.33%
24	The British Accounting Review	ScienceDirect	1	3.33%
25	SAGE Journals (SSCI)	SSCI	1	3.33%
26	Colombo Business Journal	DOAJ	1	3.33%
27	Jurnal Media Akademik	Garuda	1	3,33%
28	Roe: Research Of Economics And Business	Garuda	1	3,33%

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Total	32	100%
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2. Identification of Journal Indices

Based on the classification presented, it is evident that research concerning the impact of Integrated Reporting (IR) and corporate governance on disclosure quality is published across various journal index categories. These include international journals indexed in Scopus (Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4), national journals accredited by SINTA (SINTA 2–SINTA 4), as well as journals indexed in ScienceDirect, SSCI (SAGE), and DOAJ. This classification demonstrates that the articles analyzed in this study originate from a wide array of publication sources with diverse levels of academic recognition and indexing. The detailed distribution of articles based on these journal index categories is provided in the following table.

Table 2. Journal Index

No	Journal Index	Total Article	Percentage
1	Q1	16	53,33%
2	Q2	1	3,33%
3	Q3	2	6,67%
4	Q4	2	6,67%
5	SINTA 2	4	13,33%
6	SINTA 3	1	3,33%
7	SINTA 4	1	3,33%
8	ScienceDirect	1	3,33%
9	SSCI (SAGE)	1	3,33%
10	DOAJ	1	3,33%
11	Garuda	2	6,67%
Total		32	100%

Based on the distribution of journal rankings, the Q1 category dominates the publications with a total of 16 articles (53.33%), indicating that more than half of the

analyzed research is published in high-repute international journals. Furthermore, Sinta 2 journals contribute 4 articles (13.33%), followed by Q3 and Q4 categories with 2 articles (6.67%) each, and the Garuda index also contributing 2 articles (6.67%). Meanwhile, several other indexing categories, including Q2, Sinta 3, Sinta 4, ScienceDirect, SSCI (SAGE), and DOAJ, each account for 1 article (3.33%) of the total sample. These findings indicate that the collected articles possess a robust academic foundation, supported by high-quality scholarly publications across reputable global and national databases.

3. Dependent Variables

The dependent variable is defined as the variable influenced by the independent variables. In this study, the dependent variables are measured to assess whether integration through the Integrated Reporting (IR) framework has a tangible impact on information quality, market reactions, and overall corporate reporting effectiveness. Based on a systematic review of the 32 selected articles, the identified dependent variables are categorized into several key groups that reflect disclosure quality and the firm's strategic value. The table below presents the distribution of dependent variables found across these articles.

Table 3. Dependent Variables

No	Dependent Variables	Total Article	Percentage
1	Firm Value	12	37,50%
2	Disclosure Quality	9	28,13%
3	Investor Reaction	4	12,50%
4	Information Asymmetry and Earnings Forecast Accuracy	3	9,38%
5	Transparency and Environmental/ESG Accountability	4	12,50%
Total		32	100,00%

4. Independent Variables

Independent variables are defined as the factors that act as primary drivers or frameworks influencing changes in the dependent variables. In this study, the independent variables focus on various dimensions of Integrated Reporting (IR)

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implementation, ranging from its core principles to its structural mechanisms. An analysis of the 32 reviewed articles reveals that IR implementation is frequently examined through the lens of content element disclosure quality, voluntary adoption levels, and the integration of sustainability information. The distribution of these independent variables is presented in the table below.

Table 4. Independent Variables

No	Independent Variables	Total Article	Percentage
1	Kualitas Implementasi/Elemen Konten IR	13	40,00%
2	Adopsi Sukarela dan Karakteristik IR	8	26,67%
3	Karakteristik Tata Kelola (<i>Corporate Governance</i>)	7	20,00%
4	Faktor Determinan Keuangan (<i>Profitabilitas, Leverage</i>)	4	13,33%
Total		32	100,00%

Tabel 5. Research Findings Based on Independent Variables and Outcomes

Variables	Author and Year	Result
<i>Integrated Reporting</i>	(Amosh dkk., 2022; Barth dkk., 2025; Handayani dkk., 2022; Hossain dkk., 2025; Li dkk., 2025; Praditya & Yusnaini, 2025; Rajapaksha & Kehelwalatenna, 2022; Sari & Muslim, 2024; Sim dkk., 2025; Suryati & Murwaningsari, 2022; Ulupui dkk., 2020; Velte, 2022; Vitolla dkk., 2020; Wahl dkk., 2020; Weli & Betseda, 2021; Zhou dkk., 2025; Azahra et al., 2026; Ramadhityo et al. 2025)	(+)
	(Caglio et al., 2020; Fagbemi et al., 2025; Mutiara N et al., 2023; Stacchezini et al., 2023)	(-)
	(Handayani et al., 2022; Praditya & Yusnaini, 2025; Suryati & Murwaningsari, 2022)	(TB)
Positive (+); Negative (-); No effect (TB)		

Discussion

1. The Concept of Integrated Reporting in Corporate Reporting

Integrated Reporting (IR) represents a fundamental innovation in the evolution of corporate reporting, specifically designed to address the limitations of traditional financial statements, which tend to present data in a fragmented and isolated manner. Through this framework, companies are able to consolidate material financial information and non-financial data holistically into a single, concise, and cohesive narrative to provide a more relevant basis for decision-making for capital providers in the global market (Hossain et al., 2025).

The primary focus of this reporting model lies in an organization's ability to communicate its value creation strategy by integrating various capitals, ranging from financial capital to social and environmental capitals. The effective implementation of IR is heavily dependent on the application of "integrated thinking," which enables management to map the interconnections between operational performance and business sustainability across various industrial sectors, on both domestic and international scales (Praditya & Yusnaini, 2025). Consequently, IR serves not only as a reporting instrument for past performance but also functions as a strategic signal that provides a transparent overview of a company's future growth prospects and firm value (Praditya & Yusnaini, 2025).

2. The Relationship Between Integrated Reporting and Information Disclosure Quality

The empirical implementation of Integrated Reporting (IR) has been proven to enhance the quality of corporate information disclosure through the presentation of clearer and more focused textual attributes. Effectively integrated reports can reduce information complexity, thereby making it easier for users to understand the interconnections between financial and non-financial aspects. The characteristics of reports that are concise, readable, and focused on material issues serve as critical indicators in increasing the value of information relevance for market participants (Caglio et al., 2020). Consequently, superior disclosure quality achieved through the IR framework contributes directly to improved stock liquidity and more accurate market valuations of an entity.

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The implementation of integrated reporting also plays a strategic role in strengthening corporate transparency by reducing information asymmetry between management and stakeholders. By consolidating sustainability disclosures into a single, robust framework, companies are able to present a more accountable and credible value creation narrative. This mechanism functions as a governance instrument that encourages the timely availability of data and enhances the decision-usefulness of information for investors (Hamad et al., 2020). Therefore, the strong nexus between IR and disclosure quality confirms that this reporting transformation is an effective solution for building public trust amidst the complexities of modern capital markets.

3. The Impact of Integrated Reporting on Corporate Information Transparency

The implementation of Integrated Reporting (IR) significantly expands corporate information transparency by presenting environmental and social data in a standardized manner to meet public demands for disclosure. This transparent reporting practice has been proven to enhance corporate reputation and support the effectiveness of risk management through more honest communication with stakeholders (Sari & Muslim, 2024). Furthermore, the implementation of IR plays a strategic role in reducing the degree of information asymmetry between management and investors by providing a more credible and accountable business narrative (Rajapaksha & Kehelwalatenna, 2022).

The utilization of digitally integrated reporting systems further assists market participants in understanding an entity's fundamental conditions in a timely manner (Weli & Betseda, 2021). Consequently, IR serves as a key instrument that guarantees the availability of high-quality information, ensuring that firm value is reflected more objectively within the capital market (Weli & Betseda, 2021).

4. The Impact of Integrated Reporting on Information Relevance and Usefulness

The implementation of Integrated Reporting (IR) significantly enhances the value of information relevance for investors by presenting more comprehensive data regarding organizational strategy and performance. Integrated reports have proven to be more decision-useful because they systematically interconnect financial elements with non-financial aspects. This high level of reporting quality provides a positive

signal that triggers market reactions and strengthens investor confidence in the company's growth prospects (Ulupui et al., 2020). Furthermore, the IR framework improves the quality of corporate communication by providing more relevant and material information to capital providers in the financial markets (Kamotho et al., 2022). Such structured disclosures enable stakeholders to evaluate an entity's ability to create value more accurately and effectively (Kamotho et al., 2022).

5. Factors Influencing Disclosure Quality in Integrated Reporting

The disclosure quality in Integrated Reporting (IR) is significantly influenced by the effectiveness of corporate governance, particularly the role of the board in exercising its oversight function. Board characteristics, such as diverse expertise and strong independence, are capable of driving more accurate and transparent reporting (Vitolla et al., 2020). Beyond internal governance factors, company size also serves as a critical determinant, as large-scale entities tend to possess more adequate resources to adopt complex reporting standards. Larger companies face higher stakeholder pressure; consequently, they are more committed to improving the quality of information disclosure to maintain organizational legitimacy (Amosh et al., 2022). Furthermore, clear regulatory support from the government and strong managerial commitment to integrating sustainability strategies determine the success of IR implementation in capital markets (Amosh et al., 2022). Thus, the synergy between internal oversight structures and compliance with external regulations represents a key factor in producing corporate reports characterized by high-quality information.

6. Challenges in the Implementation of Integrated Reporting on Disclosure Quality

The implementation of Integrated Reporting (IR) faces various fundamental obstacles that can affect the credibility of corporate information disclosure quality. One of the primary challenges frequently encountered is the lack of universal reporting standards, resulting in low comparability of reports across different companies (Handayani et al., 2022). This condition is further complicated by managerial subjectivity in determining which issues are considered relevant for disclosure, which potentially creates uncertainty for investors in interpreting an entity's performance. Furthermore, there is a risk of greenwashing, where companies tend to manipulate sustainability narratives to create a positive image without being accompanied by substantive actions (Velte, 2022).

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The uncertainty in preparing integrated reports is often caused by methodological limitations and the absence of standardized technical guidelines to quantitatively measure non-financial capitals. Companies in the early stages of IR adoption often experience difficulties in integrating various dimensions of capital due to a lack of internal expertise and high resource burdens (Suryati & Murwaningsari, 2022). Such complexity can trigger information overload, which is counterproductive to IR's original goal of simplifying corporate communication (Velte, 2022). Therefore, stricter reporting standardization and enhanced managerial integrity are absolute prerequisites to mitigate misleading reporting practices and improve the overall quality of transparency.

7. Synthesis of Literature Findings

The results of the literature analysis consistently demonstrate that the implementation of Integrated Reporting (IR) contributes significantly to the improvement of corporate information disclosure quality. The majority of empirical findings confirm that the integration of financial and non-financial data into a single, holistic report provides a more transparent overview of organizational performance for capital providers (Pillai & Seetah, 2022). Beyond increasing the quantity of disclosure, IR practices also play a vital role in enhancing the quality of corporate communication, ensuring that information remains accurate and credible in the public eye. This is aligned with empirical evidence showing that companies voluntarily adopting IR benefit from higher earnings forecast accuracy by analysts compared to non-adopters (Wahl et al., 2020).

The effectiveness of IR's impact on disclosure quality is also heavily contingent upon internal firm characteristics and the availability of reporting support systems. Companies equipped with proficient digital-based reporting systems tend to exhibit superior disclosure quality, as they are capable of effectively minimizing information asymmetry (Weli & Betseda, 2021). These findings suggest that the success of IR lies not merely in the adoption decision itself, but in how the information infrastructure is managed to support transparency. Overall, the literature synthesis indicates that IR functions as a strategic instrument that bolsters report credibility and

facilitates more rational decision-making for investors within the capital market (Pillai & Seetah, 2022).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

This study concludes that Integrated Reporting (IR) plays a crucial role in enhancing the quality of corporate information disclosure through the cohesive integration of financial and non-financial data. This reporting practice has been proven to drive corporate transparency and increase the relevance of the resulting information, thereby facilitating stakeholders in performing long-term performance assessments (Sim et al., 2025). Despite providing strategic benefits, the implementation of IR still faces various operational challenges, such as the lack of universal global standards and the risk of subjectivity in report preparation, which can affect the accuracy level of disclosures (Rossa & Lestari, 2025).

Regarding practical implications, corporate management is advised to enhance internal capabilities and adopt robust governance mechanisms to ensure that the presented disclosures are not merely a matter of regulatory compliance, but a true reflection of the organization's value creation efforts. Furthermore, capital market authorities need to accelerate the harmonization of integrated reporting standards to minimize greenwashing practices and improve the comparability of information across companies. The synergy between management's commitment to implementing integrated thinking and the support of reliable reporting infrastructure is the primary key to transforming IR into a transparency instrument that provides significant added value for investors in the capital market (Sim et al., 2025). Overall, improving disclosure quality through IR serves as a vital foundation for business entities to strengthen legitimacy and public trust amidst increasingly complex economic dynamics (Rossa & Lestari, 2025).

Suggestions

This study suggests that corporate management should be more proactive in enhancing the quality of corporate communication by presenting concise, focused, and transparent reports to meet the increasingly complex information needs of investors. Relevant authorities are expected to create a more structured reporting ecosystem by

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providing more specific technical guidance for companies that are newly adopting integrated reporting. Furthermore, future research is encouraged to consider the use of more in-depth qualitative analysis methods to uncover stakeholder perceptions regarding the tangible benefits of such information disclosure.

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