

Analysis of Sustainable Practices Based on the Triple Bottom Line Concept and Green Accounting Treatment at the St. Regis Bali Resort

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the implementation of sustainable practices based on the Triple Bottom Line concept and green accounting treatment at The St. Regis Bali Resort. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with data collection techniques through interviews, observations, and documentation. The study results show that The St. Regis Bali Resort has implemented various sustainable practices that reflect the Triple Bottom Line concept, such as integrated waste management, water and energy efficiency, community social programs, and environmentally friendly technology. The green accounting treatment at this hotel includes recognizing, measuring, and presenting environmental costs in financial statements by the 2019 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. Still, the hotel has not specifically disclosed environmental costs in its financial statements.

INTRODUCTION

The hospitality industry is one of the most critical industries in tourism. Hospitality contributes significantly to a country's economy in terms of revenue and job creation (Napu et al., 2023). However, the rapid growth of new hotels often contributes to environmental degradation, such as environmental pollution, food waste, and water scarcity (Artini, 2019). Environmental pollution can occur if the hotel industry's waste is not managed responsibly (Wahyu & Susanti, 2023). Research conducted by Yurnalisdel (2023) shows that five-star hotels produce the most hazardous or toxic waste by 0.752 tons. Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management requires that waste generated from hotel operations be appropriately managed to not negatively impact the environment (Sefri, 2023). Implementing environmentally friendly business practices plays a crucial role in ensuring the sustainability of the hotel industry (Sefri, 2023). With the growing sustainability awareness, conventional accounting practices are transforming into green accounting (Maulidya, 2024).

Green accounting is an accounting system that records and integrates costs arising from prevention efforts and the operational impacts of companies that affect the environment and society (Rinjani & Sari, 2023). Green accounting is a process that encompasses the recognition, measurement, recording, summarization, reporting, and disclosure of objects, transactions, or events related to financial, social, and environmental aspects in accounting. The primary objective of this process is to generate comprehensive, integrated, and relevant information regarding economic, social, and ecological aspects (Lako, 2019). The accounting cycle includes identifying transactions, journal entries, transferring to the ledger, preparing trial balances, making adjustments, and presenting financial statements. This process aims to produce accurate and relevant financial information for decision-making (Susanti & Wiryanata, 2024). Thus, it can benefit stakeholders in decision-making and managing economic and non-economic aspects (Lako, 2019).

Green accounting is also based on six main principles, namely the principle of sustainability, recognition of assets, recognition of liabilities, the principle of matching in measuring cost-benefit, integrated accounting processes, and the principle of integrated reporting and disclosure of accounting information (Lako, 2019). By implementing green accounting, companies can identify, calculate, and report on the environmental costs and benefits of hotel operations, demonstrating their accountability (Ratnaningsih, 2024). This information will then support more innovative and more sustainable decision-making (Sefri, 2023).

The application of green accounting is closely related to the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) concept, which covers several aspects, namely people (society), planet (environment), and profit (economic). TBL offers a comprehensive framework for achieving sustainability. TBL integrates economic, social, and environmental performance to measure a hotel's success (Saputra & Laksmi, 2024). This concept emphasizes that companies need to consider the interests of all stakeholders, not only focusing on management or capital owners and paying attention to employees, consumers, and society as a whole. By fulfilling their responsibilities to people and the environment, companies can achieve profits naturally due to good performance and long-term sustainability (Pramana, 2022). This view emphasizes a company's long-term success, which is greatly influenced by harmonious relationships with stakeholders. Stakeholders argue that corporate responsibility is not limited to maximizing profits for owners and investors but also includes providing benefits to the community, the social environment, and the government. Management has a fiduciary duty to all parties affected by the company's activities, requiring them to consider the interests of each stakeholder reasonably and equitably (Saputra & Bakri, 2023).

The St. Regis Bali Resort is a five-star hotel in the Nusa Dua area, South Kuta, Badung, Bali. The hotel features approximately 70% of its area dedicated to gardens or landscapes filled with various plants, reflecting its eco-friendly design. Through *Serve 360: Doing Good in Every Direction*, Marriott International, the brand behind The St. Regis Bali Resort, prioritizes the integration of sustainable practices throughout hotel operations, with an emphasis on reducing environmental footprints and managing climate-related risks. The St. Regis Bali Resort is active in environmental conservation through effective waste management. The sustainable practices implemented by The St. Regis Bali Resort reflect a balanced approach to social, ecological, and economic responsibility, such as integrated waste management or environmentally friendly tools and technologies. These practices indirectly incur environmental costs that must be recorded and reported in financial statements. Data analysis is required to determine how much this integration aligns with the Triple Bottom Line concept and accounting treatment based on the 2019 Financial Reporting Conceptual Framework (KKPK).

Based on the above explanation, the researcher wants to analyze how implementing sustainable practices at The St. Regis Bali Resort reflects the principles of the Triple Bottom Line concept and green accounting treatment. This study will be analyzed using Stakeholder Theory, the Triple Bottom Line concept, which consists of three pillars: people, planet, and profit. The accounting treatment of the sustainable practices will be analyzed according to the 2019 Financial Reporting Conceptual Framework (KKPK). This research will be titled "Analysis of Sustainable Practices Based on the Triple Bottom Line Concept and Green Accounting Treatment at The St. Regis Bali Resort." This research will increase the hotel's profitability by creating a sustainable environment and proper waste management.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholders essentially have expectations regarding how a company should be managed. To meet the expectations of influential stakeholders, companies strive to deliver various forms of disclosure, including reports on social and environmental activities (Suaryana, 2011). Stakeholder theory explains that value creation in business involves efforts to define, design, or reinterpret stakeholder interests in order to find the best ways to meet their needs (Maharani & Maqsudi, 2024). Various stakeholder theories also emphasize that a company is not an entity that operates solely for its interests, but must provide benefits to its stakeholders. Therefore, stakeholders play a role in relying on corporate activities, including encouraging companies to disclose information more transparently.

Triple Bottom Line Concept

The Triple Bottom Line is an accounting concept introduced by John Elkington in 1998 in his book *Cannibals with Forks: The Triple Bottom Line of Twentieth Century Business*. According to John Elkington (2018), companies should not only focus on profit but also contribute to improving social welfare (people) and preserving the environment (planet) (Elkington, 1998). The Triple Bottom Line is divided into the following three pillars (Nurhidayat et al., 2020):

a. People

People represent stakeholders who play a crucial role in a company's sustainability. The existence and growth of a company largely depend on the support of the surrounding community. Moreover, it must be acknowledged that corporate activities can directly and indirectly impact society. Therefore, companies should take steps that contribute positively, such as implementing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs.

b. Planet

Planet, or the environment, is often the victim of natural human exploitation. Yet, the environment is an inseparable part of human life, as all daily activities from the need for water and air to raw materials for production depend on nature. The immense benefits gained from the environment often cause people to forget that natural resources must be preserved to ensure future generations can still enjoy them.

c. Profit

Profit, or financial gain, is the main objective of every business activity. Undeniably, a company's primary focus is to generate profit and increase shareholder value, representing the most fundamental form of economic responsibility. Companies may take various measures to increase profits, such as enhancing productivity and improving cost efficiency.

Green Accounting

According to Lako (2019), green accounting is a process of recognition, value measurement, recording, summarizing, reporting, and integrated disclosure of financial, social, and environmental objects, transactions, and events within the accounting process. This is done to produce comprehensive, integrated, and relevant financial, social, and environmental accounting information useful for users in decision-making and managing both economic and non-economic aspects. Environmental accounting is a branch of accounting that considers the indirect costs and benefits arising from economic activities. It includes the processes of recognizing, measuring, presenting, and disclosing costs related to a company's efforts to minimize the negative environmental impacts caused by its operational activities (Risal, 2020).

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting Standards 2019

The 2019 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting was issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan or DSAK), a part of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia or IAI), as a guideline for the preparation and presentation of financial statements. This framework aims to provide a basis for preparing high-quality, relevant, and reliable financial reports for stakeholders (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2019).

According to Chapter 1, Paragraph 1 of the Conceptual Framework, the key elements of accounting treatment include recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure. These elements are outlined as follows (IAI, 2019):

a. Recognition

Recognition is the process by which an identified element is acknowledged as an account and referred to as an expense. The 2019 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Paragraph 5.1) describes recognition as the process of incorporating an item into the statement of financial position or the statement of financial performance when it meets the definition of one of the elements of financial statements: assets, liabilities, equity, income, and expenses.

b. Measurement

The 2019 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Paragraph 6.1) describes that elements in financial statements are measured in monetary terms and require a specific measurement basis. The measurement bases used include historical cost, current cost, settlement value, and present value

c. Presentation and Disclosure

According to the 2019 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, paragraph 7.1, "A reporting entity provides information about its assets, liabilities, equity, income, and expenses through the presentation and disclosure of information in the financial statements". Based on this explanation, the process of presentation and disclosure of information can help users of financial statements better understand the hotel's performance and identify risks related to the accounting treatment of sustainable practices.

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach. The sample consists of five informants selected using purposive sampling, namely the Chief Accountant–Cost Controller, F&B Admin, Engineering Admin, HR Coordinator, and IT Staff at The St. Regis Bali Resort, all of whom are relevant to the management of environmental, social, and digital aspects of the hotel. The research instruments include interview guidelines, writing tools, and a mobile phone for documentation. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, direct observation, and document studies. The data were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman analysis model, which involves data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The validity of the data was tested through source and technique triangulation to ensure the accuracy of the information obtained from various parties.

RESEARCH RESULTS

The results of this study were obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation with the accountant, human resources manager, and assistant chief engineer. The research data covers sustainable practices, such as waste management, environmentally friendly technology, energy efficiency technology, occupational safety division, social programs, management systems, and green accounting practices at The St. Regis Bali Resort. This resulted in the following data on sustainable practices and environmental costs at The St. Regis Bali Resort hotel:

Sustainable Practices at The St. Regis Bali Resort

1. Solid Waste

Solid waste at The St. Regis Bali Resort comes from various sources, including guest rooms, kitchens, restaurants, and garden areas. Solid waste from guest rooms consists of cardboard, paper, and food packaging. Solid waste is generated from kitchens through fruit, vegetable, and other food scraps. From restaurants, it consists of leftover food from breakfast, including food that is fit for consumption and food that is not. Surplus food or edible food that is not served to guests and is still in a safe, hygienic condition and meets nutritional standards from the kitchen and restaurant will be donated to the Scholars of Sustenance (SOS) organization, distributing it to those in need. In contrast, non-edible food or food not fit for consumption from the kitchen and restaurant will be stored in cool storage. Meanwhile, solid waste from the garden consists of leaves, branches, and tree cuttings from pruning.

2. Liquid Waste

The St. Regis Bali Resort's liquid waste comes from various operational activities, such as bath and toilet water from guest rooms, food waste from restaurants, laundry water from kitchens, and water waste from linen and clothing washing processes. This liquid waste is first collected in special waste tanks that serve as initial storage and filtration facilities. The wastewater is then transported to a wastewater treatment facility operated by the Indonesia Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), the authority managing the Nusa Dua tourism area. This facility's wastewater undergoes filtration and treatment processes to meet reuse standards. The treated water is then redistributed to the hotel area for plant irrigation. This system reflects the application of reuse principles and active collaboration between the hotel and the area authority to conserve water and reduce environmental pollution.

In addition, kitchen activities also produce non-hazardous liquid waste in the form of used cooking oil. This oil is collected in waterproof and heat-resistant HDPE plastic drums, then stored until it reaches a specific volume. Subsequently, this waste is transported by a licensed vendor officially collaborating with the hotel. Transportation is carried out using a dedicated fleet separate from the fleet used for organic waste, and the oil waste will be processed or recycled by environmentally friendly procedures for the management of oily liquid waste.

3. Hazardous and Toxic Waste

Hazardous and toxic waste (B3) is the residue from hotel operations that contains hazardous chemicals and can potentially negatively impact human health and the environment. B3 waste at The St. Regis Bali Resort comes from engineering and facility maintenance activities, such as paint cans, thinner, used refrigerant cans, used lamps, batteries, transformers, and used oil from generators.

The management of B3 waste consists of temporary storage and final disposal stages. B3 waste is collected and stored in a special, safe place that complies with hazardous waste storage standards. This special place is a closed, separate building with epoxy-coated ceramic floors, far from public areas. Furthermore, hazardous waste is transported by a third-party vendor every six months with official permission from the Ministry of Environment, namely PT Tri Arta Mulia. The recording and reporting of the amount and type of hazardous waste produced is carried out regularly every three months to the Provincial Environment Agency. This process aims to ensure that hazardous waste is managed responsibly.

4. Air Pollution

Air pollution is a by-product of exhaust emissions from using generators or boilers in hotels. Although these devices are only operated in emergencies such as power outages, The St. Regis Bali Resort conducts laboratory emission tests on generators and boilers every six months to ensure that emissions do not exceed the established thresholds. The emission test results assess whether the emissions produced are still within the safe limits permitted by environmental regulations. The hotel also performs maintenance on emission devices, such as chimneys and filters, to maintain pollution control functions. All maintenance costs are specifically budgeted through the engineering budget.

Application of Energy and Resource Efficiency Technologies

1. Heat Pump Technology

The St. Regis Bali Resort demonstrates that significant operational cost efficiency can be achieved by implementing environmentally friendly technology as part of the hotel's sustainability strategy. One example of this implementation is replacing the gas water heating system with a heat pump. A heat pump is a water heating device that uses the heat energy from the surrounding air and converts it into heat energy to heat water, thereby significantly reducing gas consumption. This system reduces the consumption of expensive gas and relatively cheaper industrial electricity (PLN), resulting in operational cost savings. This substantially reduces the hotel's operational costs, achieves energy efficiency, and reduces carbon emissions.

2. Inverter Chiller Technology

The hotel invested in a high-capacity inverter chiller explicitly designed for energy efficiency. The energy cost savings from using this chiller reach between Rp80,000,000 and Rp100,000,000 per month. This technology reduces energy consumption and directly impacts the hotel's operating costs.

3. Low-Flow Faucet Technology

Implementing various efficient technologies, such as Low Flow Faucets in guest bathrooms and strict monitoring through the Hit Light and Power (HLP) section, is also applied in the hotel. The hotel has replaced standard faucets in all guest bathrooms with Low Flow Faucets, water flow control devices designed to reduce water flow without compromising water pressure. Under normal conditions, a standard faucet can flow up to 15 liters per minute, but with the Low Flow Faucet, water flow is controlled to just 5 liters per minute. This achieves two benefits: water usage efficiency and reduced energy consumption for water heating.

4. LED Lighting

The hotel also uses energy-efficient lighting throughout, both in public areas and guest rooms, with LED lights as the main lighting source. LED lights are much more energy efficient than conventional lights such as incandescent or neon lights. In addition to being energy efficient, LED lights have a longer lifespan and generate less heat, thereby saving electricity.

5. Light and Power Monitoring System

6. Engineering Department the St. Regis Bali Resort has also established a section called Hit Light and Power (HLP), which aims to monitor electricity, gas, and water use in real time. Monitoring is conducted every two hours, with consumption data recorded and displayed daily in the employee operational area, with comparisons between monthly targets and actual consumption. When there is an abnormal spike in consumption, the HLP team immediately conducts an evaluation and implements cost-saving measures.

Water Management and Utilization

1. BWRO Technology

Brackish Water Reverse Osmosis (BWRO) is a water purification technology that is suitable for hotel operations and can be used to manage brackish water and convert it into clean water. This technology works based on the principle of reverse osmosis, which is a filtration process using a semipermeable membrane that acts as a layer to allow certain substances to pass through, such as filtering particles like salt or those contaminated by chemicals. This technology enables hotels to reduce their dependence on groundwater and PDAM.

2. SWRO Technology

Seawater Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) is an advanced reverse osmosis technology that treats seawater to produce fresh water. SWRO forces seawater through a special membrane under high pressure to separate salt and other dissolved particles from water molecules. This water treatment process is utilized for operational purposes such as guest rooms, kitchens, restaurants, and laundry facilities. By applying the principle of zero waste, the filtered water produces high-quality clean water and leaves behind a portion of the filtered water known as rejection water. This water does not meet standards for consumption, but it remains safe as it contains no chemicals, solely the result of physical filtration processes. Rejection water is not disposed of as liquid waste but is used to fill the Saltwater Lagoon swimming pool at the hotel. The Saltwater Lagoon is a special swimming pool that uses saltwater.

Implementation of the Project Tree System

The system aims to minimize paper use for hotel operational documents, such as check request forms, cash advance forms, and supplier advance forms. The Project Tree System facilitates the approval process because there is no need to seek physical signatures; all approvals are online within the system. Hotels contribute to environmental pollution due to paper waste, and reduce operational costs in paper procurement.

Environmental Education and Social Programs

1. Internal Staff Waste Sorting Training
As part of a sustainable waste management strategy, this training aims to improve employees' skills in managing and sorting organic and inorganic waste, support recycling efficiency, and reduce the volume of waste disposed of in landfills. It features external trainers with skills and expertise in waste management.
2. Social Program Peming
As part of its social program, the hotel also conducts a regular donation program by distributing Rp5,000,000 every month to the local community through a social activity called Peming. Peming is a social program run by the local community or traditional banjar in the hotel area. The donation aims to provide regional economic support, preserve local culture, and maintain village environmental cleanliness.
3. Social Collaboration with Scholars of Sustenance (SOS)
The hotel has partnered with Scholars of Sustenance (SOS) to manage food that is still fit for consumption from its kitchens and restaurants. Through this partnership, unused food that is still safe to consume is collected and then redistributed to those in need. This program helps reduce waste and contributes socially by providing nutritious food to vulnerable groups, thereby supporting the hotel's sustainability and corporate social responsibility efforts.
4. Health and Safety Division
This section monitors energy use and detects potential environmental risks impacting employee safety. This section is also responsible for developing safe work procedures, providing ecological safety training, and conducting periodic evaluations to ensure procedures are carried out for all operational activities.
5. Submission of Environmental
Environmental management requires every business operator to safely manage hazardous and toxic waste (B3) and submit official reports and documentation for environmental transparency and accountability. Reporting is done every three months and includes data on the type, amount, storage method, and transfer process of H&W waste, such as fluorescent lamps, used batteries, and generator oil.

Implementation of Sustainable Practices Using the Triple Bottom Line Concept

a. People

The St. Regis Bali Resort has partnered with Scholars of Sustenance (SOS) to reduce food waste and provide social benefits by distributing surplus food that is still edible, hygienic, and meets food safety standards to those in need. The hotel regularly distributes leftover food that is safe to eat, which has been strictly processed by the kitchen team to ensure proper packaging. The donated food includes daily kitchen production and leftover food from the breakfast buffet at the restaurant.

The St. Regis Bali Resort runs a regular donation program to social communities or traditional villages known as Peming as part of its ongoing social responsibility. The Peming program is a collaboration between the hotel and traditional villages located in the hotel area and is a form of social assistance to the traditional village community. The hotel assists conventional villages with a contribution of Rp5,000,000, which is distributed to traditional villages through community activities such as local cultural preservation, economic empowerment, and social activities.

b. Planet

The St. Regis Bali Resort has categorized waste into four main categories: solid waste, liquid waste, hazardous and toxic waste (B3), and air waste, each managed using specific methods. Solid waste comes from guest room activities, kitchens, restaurants, and public areas. This waste is sorted into organic and inorganic by hotel staff. Organic waste, such as fruit, vegetables, and non-meat food scraps, is stored in cool storage to prevent spoilage before being processed into compost. Meat and seafood food scraps are collected and transported by vendors, while food that is still edible is distributed through the Scholars of Sustenance (SOS) organization.

Liquid waste from guest rooms and kitchens is channeled to a treatment facility owned by the Indonesia Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC). After filtration and treatment, approximately 90% of the treated water is returned to the hotel and used for plant irrigation as part of the reuse principle. Used cooking oil, as non-hazardous liquid waste from the kitchen, is collected in sealed, heat-resistant containers and transported by licensed vendors for processing into alternative fuel or candles. Hazardous waste (B3), such as used generator oil, batteries, paint cans, and refrigerants, is stored in a secure, locked room and transported by authorized vendors. To comply with regulations, hazardous waste management must be reported to the Environmental Agency every three months.

Air waste, especially from boilers and generators, is filtered through emission filters to minimize pollutants before being released into the atmosphere. An independent laboratory periodically tests emissions, and the results are used for internal evaluation and reporting. One of the steps taken by the hotel is to replace the gas-fired water heating system with a heat pump. This technology utilizes industrial electricity from PLN, which

is relatively cheaper than gas and results in significant energy efficiency. Technically, this technology is more energy efficient and has a lower carbon footprint because heat pumps transfer heat from the outside air to heat water.

The hotel has also adopted high-capacity inverter chillers for its air conditioning system. This technology automatically allows the cooling system to adjust its operating capacity based on room temperature requirements. Compared to conventional systems that operate at a fixed speed, inverter chillers reduce the workload on the machine during periods of low cooling demand. Regarding lighting, The St. Regis Bali Resort has fully converted to LED lights throughout all public areas. LED lights consume less energy than incandescent or neon lights, have a longer lifespan, and emit minimal heat. Furthermore, for water conservation, the hotel has implemented a technology called a Low-Flow Faucet, which has been installed in every guest room. This device is designed to limit water flow without causing guest's inconvenience. It has also proven to reduce clean water usage significantly.

The St. Regis Bali Resort has also implemented administrative innovations to reduce paper waste and improve resource efficiency. It uses an environmentally friendly digital system known as the Project Tree System. This system eliminates paper-based documents in administrative processes, particularly financial and operational forms such as check request forms, cash advance forms, and supplier advance forms.

c. Profit

The profit aspect of the Triple Bottom Line concept at The St. Regis Bali Resort is realized through cost efficiency and the creation of long-term economic value in its operations. The implementation of technologies such as heat pumps that utilize relatively cheaper industrial electricity from PLN compared to gas usage, inverter chillers that successfully save significant energy costs, approximately Rp80-100 million per month, and the digital system from Project Tree System that successfully reduces operational costs from paper usage by a considerable amount. The Engineering Department has also established a section called Hit Light and Power (HLP) to monitor electricity, water, and gas use in real time. The resort ensures that usage does not exceed predetermined limits by checking every two hours and recording consumption data.

Environmental Costs at The St. Regis Bali Resort

1. Waste Haulage Vendor Contract Costs

The St. Regis Bali Resort has partnered with a third party to transport solid waste. These costs are recorded in the Property Operation & Maintenance-Waste Removal account, supported by documents such as payment request forms, invoices, agreement letters, and payment receipts.

2. Waste Sorting Training Costs

The hotel provides staff training programs on sorting organic and inorganic waste as a form of waste management. In this training program, the hotel pays the honorarium or services of external trainers, meals and snacks for participants, and printing training materials. These costs are recorded in the Property Operation & Maintenance – Maintenance Training account, with supporting documents such as attendance lists, invoices, and training modules.

3. Compost Management Costs

Hotel waste from kitchens and gardens, such as food scraps (vegetable scraps, fruit scraps, eggshells), leaves, and dry twigs, is collected and processed into compost. These costs are recorded in the Property Operation & Maintenance – Maint-Grounds/Maintenance account with documents such as compost management operational logs and compost material purchase invoices.

4. Cost of Liquid Waste Management by ITDC

ITDC will treat wastewater so that it does not pollute the environment through several stages of filtration and treatment until the water can be reused in hotels. The costs incurred start from the vendor's costs in managing the water. The fees are charged to the Property Operation & Maintenance – Wastewater Treatment account, with documents such as payment request forms, invoices, and work contracts.

5. Water Quality Testing Costs

The hotel works with an independent lab to do regular testing. The costs from this testing are reported in the Administrative & General – License/Testing Fees account, with documents like payment request forms, invoices, and lab test results.

6. Hazardous Waste Management Contract Costs

A third party will manage the hotel's hazardous waste. These costs are recorded in the Property Operation & Maintenance – Hazardous Waste Handling account, with supporting documents such as work contracts, official reports, and invoices.

7. Generator and Boiler Emission Testing Costs

The hotel conducts emission testing on generators and boilers to ensure that the exhaust gases do not exceed the specified limits. The Engineering Maintenance – Emission Testing account records the costs incurred from these activities. Supporting documents include laboratory test results and invoices.

8. Solid Waste Maintenance Costs

To maintain the quality of the machines, periodic maintenance is carried out, such as repairing damage or replacing parts by vendors. These expenses are charged to the Property Operation & Maintenance – Equipment Maintenance account, with proof of maintenance invoices, service receipts, and logistics documents.

9. BWRO and SWRO Water Management Costs

The water management is used for operational purposes such as guest rooms, kitchens, restaurants, and laundry. The water treatment process is carried out directly by the engineering team. These expenses are recorded in the Property Operation & Maintenance – Water Treatment account, with vendor maintenance contracts, daily water operational reports, and invoices for procuring chemicals such as disinfectants.

10. Project Tree System Contract Costs

The use of this system requires cooperation with third-party vendors and incurs system rental costs that are paid through an official contract. These costs are charged to the "Information Systems & Telecommunications – Other IT Costs/Licenses" account with supporting documents such as contract agreements, invoices, and proof of payment as evidence of the transaction.

11. Scholars of Sustenance (SOS): Cooperation Costs

The program generates several cost components, such as food packaging, internal labor, logistics, and activity documentation, which are recorded directly as social expenses. These donation costs are recorded in the Administrative & General—Donation account, with supporting documents in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for cooperation and food distribution reports.

12. Donation Costs for the Pemingge Program

The hotel contributes a regular amount of Rp5,000,000 per month as a form of support, which is recorded directly as a social expense. This expense is included in the Administrative & General – Donation account, with documents such as invoices and proposals as supporting evidence.

Accounting Treatment of Sustainable Practice Costs at the St. Regis Bali Resort

a. Recognition

The St. Regis Bali Resort records environmental costs using the accrual method, which records costs when the transaction occurs, rather than when cash payments are made. Solid, liquid, hazardous, and air waste management costs, cold storage system maintenance, and vendor contracts are recorded in the Property Operations and Maintenance account. Other costs, such as training, emissions testing, and environmental equipment maintenance, are recorded in the relevant accounts based on the department implementing them. Water management costs using SWRO and BWRO technology are reported in the Liquid Waste Treatment and Licensing/Testing Costs account. In contrast, energy efficiency costs such as LED installation and low-flow faucets are recorded in the Energy Consumption and Equipment Maintenance account. Social program costs such as SOS and Pemingge are allocated to the Administration & General – Donations account. All records are supported by official documents such as contracts, invoices, and activity reports.

b. Presentation

Environmental costs are measured in Rupiah using historical costs, the cash paid for goods or services related to environmental activities. Historical costs are used because they reflect the actual transaction values, are verifiable, and are relevant for internal reporting and auditing purposes.

c. Presentation and Disclosure

Environmental costs are presented as part of operating costs in the income statement, but are not separated into a specific account. The hotel prepares an internal cost schedule to monitor environmental cost details, such as equipment maintenance and waste management. Although not disclosed in external financial statements, disclosure is made on a non-financial basis through Marriott International's Serve 360 Sustainability Report and periodic reporting to the Environmental Agency for hazardous waste.

DISCUSSION

Implementation of Sustainable Practices according to the Triple Bottom Line Concept

a. People

Researchers analyzed sustainable practices at The St. Regis Bali Resort based on social aspects (people). The purpose of this analysis was to measure the alignment between Elkington's (1998) Triple Bottom Line concept and its actual implementation based on interviews and direct observations at the hotel's operational site, as shown in the following table:

Table 1. Analysis of the Compatibility of Theory and Reality in Terms of People

Elkington (1998)	Reality	Analysis
The Social aspect (People) focuses on the company's contribution to the welfare of employees, the surrounding community, and other stakeholders.	The hotel's Engineering Department has a The Health and Safety Division is responsible for ensuring employee safety. The hotel also collaborates with Scholars of Sustenance (SOS) to distribute food to people in need.	Implementing the Social Aspect (People) aligns with the Triple Bottom Line concept (Elkington, 1998), through health and safety programs and community contributions through food waste management.

Source: Results of Interviews and Observations (2025)

Based on the table, the alignment of opinions with the reality of sustainable practices based on the Triple Bottom Line concept, Elkington (1998) in the social aspect (people) has been implemented in hotels, such as establishing a Health and Safety division to ensure employee safety and environmental monitoring, collaborating with Scholars of Sustenance (SOS) to distribute food to those in need to those in need, and donating to indigenous villages through the Peminge program. The results show that the hotel is socially responsible to its employees

and the community. These programs reflect the hotel's commitment to creating a positive social impact.

b. Planet

Researchers analyzed sustainable practices at The St. Regis Bali Resort based on environmental aspects (planet). The purpose of this analysis was to measure the alignment between Elkington's (1998) Triple Bottom Line concept and its actual implementation based on interviews and direct observations at the hotel's operational site, as shown in the following table:

Table 2. Analysis of the Compatibility of Theory and Reality in Terms of Planet

Elkington (1998)	Reality	Analysis
The Environmental (Planet) aspect emphasizes the responsibility of companies to preserve the environment and minimize the negative impact of business operations.	The hotel implements integrated waste management covering solid, liquid, hazardous, and air waste. It uses SWRO & BWRO technology to manage water in an environmentally friendly manner. Reuse treated water.	In line with the concept of the Triple Bottom Line (Elkington, 1998), The hotel is responsible for the environmental impacts it generates, through practical actions in waste management and water conservation.

Source: Results of Interviews and Observations (2025)

Based on the table, the alignment of opinions with the reality of sustainable practices based on the Triple Bottom Line concept, Elkington (1998), in the environmental aspect (planet), has been implemented in hotels, through waste management, namely solid, liquid, hazardous, and air waste. The hotel also uses Brackish Water Reverse Osmosis (BWRO) and Seawater Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) technology to recycle water efficiently and reduce dependence on groundwater sources. It is also used in recycling management, such as converting kitchen food waste into compost for plants in the hotel.

c. Profit

Researchers analyzed sustainable practices at The St. Regis Bali Resort based on economic aspects (profit). This analysis aimed to measure the alignment between Elkington's (1998) Triple Bottom Line concept and its actual implementation based on interviews and direct observations at the hotel's operational site, as shown in Table 3 below.

d. Based on the table, the alignment of opinions with the reality of sustainable practices based on the Triple Bottom Line concept, as proposed by Elkington (1998), has been implemented in the hotel's economic aspect (profit). Additionally, standard faucets in all guest bathrooms have been replaced with low-flow faucets, and water flow

filtration devices have been designed to reduce water flow without decreasing pressure. The implementation of green accounting directly impacts hotel cost efficiency and business profits, which is in line with the hotel's sustainability principles.

Table 3. Analysis of the Compatibility of Theory and Reality in Terms of Profit

Elkington (1998)	Reality	Analysis
The Economic (Profit) aspect focuses on achieving business profits through sustainable practices and operational efficiency.	The hotel has replaced its gas water heating system with heat pumps and uses high-capacity inverter chillers. The hotel also implements a digital system from Project Tree System	In line with the Triple Bottom Line concept (Elkington, 1998). The application of environmentally friendly technology minimizes costs and improves efficiency.

Source: Results of interviews and observations (2025)

Analysis of Environmental Cost Accounting Treatment

a. Environmental Cost Recognition

The researcher analyzed the recognition of environmental costs at The St. Regis Bali Resort based on the 2019 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (KKPK) in paragraph 5.1.

Table 4. Analysis of the Compatibility of Theory and Reality in Terms of Recognition

Cost Recognition According to KKPK 2019 Paragraph 5.1	Reality	Analysis
Recognition is the process of including an item in a financial position report or financial performance report that meets the definition of one of the elements of financial statements: assets, liabilities, equity, income, and expenses	The hotel has recorded expenses for each transaction. Costs such as waste management and the use of environmentally friendly technology are recognized in the Property Operation & Maintenance and Administrative & General	Under the KKPK 2019, environmental expenses meet the definition of "expense" because they arise from the hotel's economic activities and reduce economic benefits. Recognition is made during the transaction, not when cash is paid.

Source: Results of Interviews and Observations (2025)

It can be concluded that The St. Regis Bali Resort's recognition of environmental costs aligns with the principles of the 2019 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (KKPK) Paragraph 5.1. The hotel recognizes environmental costs as operating expenses, arising from direct activities related to waste management and environmental awareness programs. Ecological costs are recognized as direct expenses related to waste management activities, water conversion, energy efficiency, and social responsibility initiatives such as food donation programs through SOS and contributions to local communities. Recognition occurs during the transaction, not when cash is paid, indicating that the hotel applies the accrual basis following accounting standards. These environmental costs are recorded in the Property Operation & Maintenance and Administrative & General Accounts.

b. Environmental Cost Measurement

The researcher analyzed environmental cost measurements at The St. Regis Bali Resort based on the 2019 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (KKPK). The author analyzed the accounting standards and actual practices at the hotel, as shown in the following table:

Table 5. Analysis of the Compatibility of Theory and Reality in Terms of Measurement

Cost Measurement According to KKPK 2019 Paragraph 6.1	Reality	Analysis
Measurement determines the monetary value of a recognized element using a specific basis such as historical cost.	The hotel measures environmental costs periodically, using actual data from each transaction. Measurement is carried out in monetary units (Rupiah) using historical cost.	Measurement is under the KKPK. The data used is accurate and relevant for recording and making financial decisions.

Source: Results of Interviews and Observations (2025)

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the environmental cost measurement of The St. Regis Bali Resort is under the principles of the 2019 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (KKPK) Paragraph 6.1. The hotel records the amount of energy consumption (KWH), water usage (liters), and waste treatment results (kilograms). The environmental cost measurement at The St. Regis Bali Resort has met the measurement principles of the 2019 KKPK.

c. Environmental Cost Presentation and Disclosure

The researcher analyzed the presentation and disclosure of environmental costs at The St. Regis Bali Resort based on the 2019 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (KKPK). The author analyzed the accounting standards and actual practices at the hotel, as shown in the following table:

Table 6. Analysis of the Compatibility of Theory and Reality In Terms of Presentation and Disclosure

Cost Presentation and Disclosure According to KKPK 2019 Paragraph 7.1	Reality	Analysis
Information is presented and disclosed in the financial statements so that users of the statements regarding assets, liabilities, equity easily understand it, income and expenses	The hotel presents environmental costs in the income statement together with operating costs without any specific accounts or items. The hotel has not specifically disclosed environmental costs in the notes to the financial statements. Disclosure is made on a non-financial basis.	The hotel has presented environmental costs in the Income Statement as part of operating costs, under the 2019 Financial Reporting Conceptual Framework (KKPK) principles. Disclosure has not been made explicitly in the financial statements.

Source: Results of Interviews and Observations (2025)

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the presentation of environmental costs at The St. Regis Bali Resort is by the principles of the 2019 Financial Reporting Conceptual Framework (KKPK) Paragraph 7.1. The St. Regis Bali Resort has presented environmental costs in the income statement, where such costs are recorded in the operational expense account, fulfilling the presentation requirements in the financial statements. Environmental costs are not yet explicitly disclosed in the financial statements. Information related to environmental costs is disclosed through non-financial reports, such as Marriott International's sustainability report titled *Serve 360: Doing Good in Every Direction*, or reporting of hazardous waste to the Environmental Agency.

CONCLUSION

The St. Regis Bali Resort has consistently applied the Triple Bottom Line concept in its business operations by balancing social (people), environmental (planet), and economic (profit) dimensions through various integrated sustainable practices. This implementation reflects the hotel's commitment to corporate social responsibility, ecological conservation, and long-term profit sustainability. In terms of green accounting, the recognition, measurement, and presentation of environmental costs have been conducted under the 2019 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (KKPK), where environmental costs are accurately recorded in operational accounts based on historical costs. However, environmental information disclosure is still limited and not explicitly reflected in formal financial statements. This highlights the need to strengthen

transparency and accountability in financial reporting to support the commitment to sustainable business practices and enhance stakeholder trust.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

This study has several limitations, including the limited number of informants, which only included five people from within The St. Regis Bali Resort, so the findings cannot be generalized to the hospitality industry as a whole. In addition, the qualitative approach used is descriptive, so it does not measure the influence or relationship between variables quantitatively. For future research, it is recommended to involve more participants from various hotels with different star classifications to obtain a more comprehensive picture of green accounting practices and sustainability. The research could also be developed using a quantitative or mixed-methods approach to more precisely measure economic, social, and environmental impacts.

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