

Mahasaraswati Denpasar University

Secretariat: Kamboja Street 11A, Denpasar - Bali, Ph. (0361) 227019

http://www.unmas.ac.id/, E-mail: info@unmas.ac.id

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Dr. Ahmad Mubin

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PRESENTER

of 2nd International Conference on Sustainability Development

Mahasaraswati Denpasar University

Bali, February 28th - March 1st 2015

Dr. Drs./I Made Sukamerta, M.Pd.

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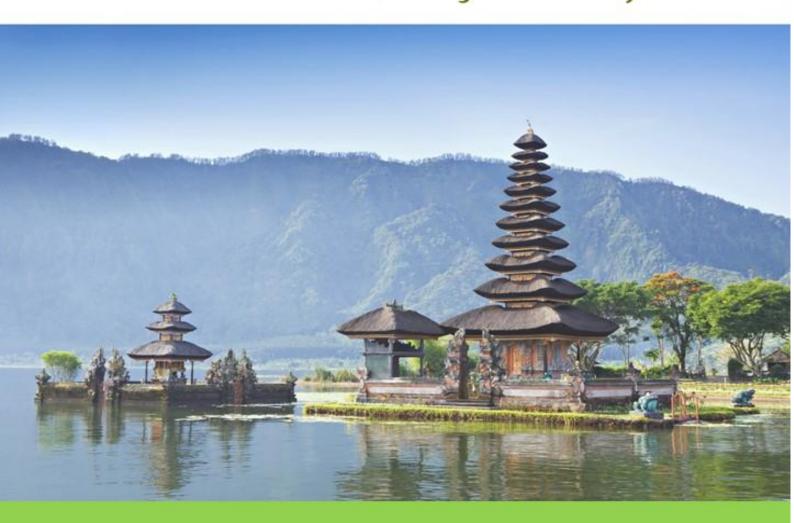




PROCEEDINGS

CSD 2015

2nd International Conference on Sustainability Development



PROCEEDING

2nd International Conference on Sustainable Development (ICSD)

"Global Sustainable Development"

28 February - 1 March 2015 Bali, Indonesia

Edited by:

Dr. Drs. I Made Sukamerta, S.Pd., M.Pd

Prof. Dr. Ir. I Gst. Ngr. Alit Wiswasta, MP

Prof. Sundani Nurono Soewandhi

Prof. Abu Bakar Darussalam

Dr. Ir. I Ketut Widnyana, M,Si

Ir. I Made Tamba, MP

Dr. Ir. I Ketut Sumantra, MP

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Phone/Fax +62361227019

Website: http://www.unmas.ac.id/

Email: info@unmas.ac.id

PREFACE

If we look at the history, modern CSR movement, which has expanded rapidly over the last twenty years, was born as a result of the insistence of civil society organizations and global level networks. The main concern which is voiced is the behavior of corporations; for the sake of profit maximization, it is common to do unfair and unethical practices, and in many cases it can even be categorized as corporate crime. Some of the giant transnational

Yohannesburg meeting in 2002 which was attended by the leaders of the world gave rise to the concept of social responsibility, which is to accompany the two previous concepts namely economic and environmental sustainability. The principle of sustainability is intended to promote growth, especially for the poor in managing the environment and institutional capacity to manage development, as well as the strategy in which the ability to integrate the economic, ecological, social-valued diversity and socio-cultural are of necessary. It is a fact how the local community resistance, in various places and times come to the surface of the companies that are not considered to pay attention to aspects of social, economic and environmental life. Therefore, as its development, researches on sustainability development also experiences their growth.

Research on sustainability development should be disclosed in a broader dialogue as in an international conference. The conference is expected to accommodate the researchers to foster their thoughts on sustainability development in a wider scale. In addition, this conference is expected to generate ideas in all areas of sustainability development.

This international seminar has attracted interest from researchers, experts, and academia. There are 142 manuscripts submitted to the Committee. Having been reviewed, 115 papers will be presented at the seminar, and 10 will be displayed at poster session. The paper included in this proceedings deal with major areas in the field of sustainability development, such as Macroeconomics, Urban and Regional Planning, Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems, Education, and Community Empowerment.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere appreciation to the members of Technical Advisory Committee who helped review the papers and maintained high standards for the international conference proceedings.

February 2015

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COMMITTEE REPORT

- 1. The honorable Rector of Mahasaraswati Denpasar University.
- 2. The honorable invited speaker, Prof. Darussalam Abu Bakarfrom MARA University of Technology (UiTM) Malaysia
- 3. The honorable Prof Sundani Norono Suwandi from Institute Technology of Bandung (ITB)
- 4. The honorable Dr. Jennifer Day from Melbourne University, Australia.
- 5. Honorable distinguished guests, and participants

Om Swastiastu

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,

Good morning and May the Almighty God give us joy and prosperity.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, it is my pleasure and privilege to welcome all the distinguished speakers, guests, and participants to this 2nd International Conference on Sustainable Development (I C S D).

I also wish to take this opportunity to welcome Prof. Darussalam Abu Bakar our Speaker from MARA University of Technology (UiTM) Malaysia who has an expert on Communication and Broadcasting. Also, Prof.Dr.rer.nat Sundani Nurono Soewandhi, he's a lecturer from Institute Technology of Bandung (ITB), he focuses on crystallographic studies of pharmaceutical solid materials especially on solid interaction and he also created some National Community Programs for Directorate General of Higher Education. And then, Dr. Jennifer Day, lecturer of Urban Planning in University of Melbourne. Her research is in transportation economics, economic development, and urban/regional economics. Currently, she is a lead author in Vice Chancellor's proposal on urbanization to the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Prior to the conference, the Steering Committee has carried out a number of preparation activities, from announcing the call for paper to research centers, universities, and government agencies, up to paper selection. There are 142 manuscripts submitted to the Committee. Having been reviewed, 115 papers will be presented at the seminar, and 15 will be displayed at poster session. The paper included in this proceedings deal with major areas in the field of sustainable

development, such as Macroeconomics, Urban and Regional Planning, Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems, Education, and Community Empowerment.

The Reviewers are selected for their scientific backgrounds and expertise, which consists of professors and senior researchers from Mahasaraswati Denpasar University and from invited speaker (UiTM and ITB).

I should also inform you that around 200 experts, researchers, and academia from research centers, universities, and government agencies have been invited to the Conference; including our partners from Mara University of Technology (UiTM) Malaysia University of Melbourne, ITB, Udayana University, Ganesha University of Education, Bogor Agriculture Institut (IPB) Bali State Polytechnic, University of Hasanudin, Tadulako University, Halueleo University, Samratulangi University, Bengkulu University, Muhamaddiah University, Malang, Pare-pare, Pelita Harapan University. Ujung Pandang State Polytechnic, Assessment Institute for Agricultural Technology (AIAT) Bali.

To conclude, I would kindly ask the Rector of Mahasaraswati Denpasar University, Bapak Dr. Drs I Made Sukamerta, MPd to give his welcoming remark and to officially open the conference.

I wish you a fruitful discussion on our sessions, and have a joyful stay in Bali. Thank you.

Om Shanti Shanti Shanti Om

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Chairman of International 2nd International Conference on Sustainability

Development

Dr. Ir. I Ketut Sumantra, MP

OPENING SPEECH

Om. Swastyastu

The honourable Prof. Abubakar Darussalam experts in the field of Communication and Broadcasting at University Teknologi MARA (UiTM) at Shah Alam, Malaysia

The Honourable Prof. Sundani Nurono, experts in the field of Community and also as Reviewer of the Higher Education Community Service

The Honourable. Dr. Jennifer Day, Urban Planning in the University of Melbourne an expert in the field of Regional Planning

The Honourable Vice Rectors, Deans, the Quality Assurance and all panelists and other speakers

Distinguished guests Ladies and gentlemen

It's my pleasure to welcome you all to the Opening ceremony of the 2nd International conference on sustainability development (ICSD)", held by Mahasaraswati University. I have also to say a warm welcome that this morning all of us can join this international Seminar with the theme of the Global Sustainable Development. I also would like to welcome the speakers and panelists from within and outside the country. On behalf of Mahasaraswati University, I would like to thank all of you for attending this event and I am very pleased and honored to have the opportunity to join you here at the opening ceremony.

Ladies and Gentlemen

This theme was chosen by the committee based on the result of the insistence of civil society organizations and networks on a global level. The Johannesburg meeting in 2002, which was attended by world leaders led to the concept of social responsibility, as a complement of the two concepts, namely the economic and environmental sustainability. The principle of sustainability is intended to encourage growth, especially for the poor in environmental management and institutional capacity to manage development, to integrate the economic, ecological, and social diversity. Therefore, research on sustainable development should be disclosed in a broader dialogue like in this international conference.

The conference is expected to accommodate the researchers to push their thoughts on sustainable development in a wider scale. In addition, this conference is expected to generate ideas in all fields of sustainable development. I think this theme is very relevant and contextual to the development and dynamics of the era of globalization. These topics are important to be discussed properly and it can be used as a kind of academic forum which would bring benefits to the policy makers in the field of

sustainability of development. Hopefully this seminar can discuss the issues related to the major theme, to improve the current understanding of science in the field of sustainable development.

Ladies and Gentlemen

In this international seminar various experts, researchers, and academicians, from all sectors joined. Therefore I have to thank to all the speakers, presenters, and participants, who have taken the time and leave the daily tasks to participate to the success of this prestigious seminar.

However, we believe that, this seminar will benefit us for an exchange of knowledge and experience as well as many unique issues related to sustainable development, as well as innovative measures to accelerate the competitiveness and sustainability of development. At the same time, we will accommodate a wide range of issues as well closely related to infrastructure development, climate change, rural-urban relations, and sustainable development in general.

On this occasion I would like to express gratitude to the sponsors who have helped financially for this seminar. I also would like to thank the committee who have worked hard for the success of this event and hopefully the seminar can run smoothly and opens up great opportunities for all. I wish you all a very successful and fruitful seminar. Thank you.

Rector of Mahasaraswati Denpasar University Dr. Drs. I Made Sukamerta, M.Pd



Bali, 28 February - 1 March 2015

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Prof. Darussalam Abu Bakar Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia

Prof. Sundani Nurono Soewandhi Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), Indonesia

Dr. Jennifer Day University of Melbourne, Australia

THE DESIGN OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM FOR INDUSTRIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Ahmad Mubin 1

Industrial Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Malang, Indonesia¹ ahmadmbn@ymail.com

Abstract

Industrial economic, social, environmental and sustainability performance becomes very important issue at this time, in line with the longterm industrial development goal namely to build industry according to sustainable development concept. This study aims to design industrial performance measurement system of economic, social, environmental and sustainability approaching combination model Sustainability Balanced Scorecard and Labuschagne, and to measure and evaluate the measurement results using Analytical Hierarchy Process, Objective Matrix and Traffic Light System methods. Based on the strategic objectives and industrial needs, formed 33 KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) and 36 sub-KPIs. The measurement and evaluation results of performance in industry ABC obtained performance values each economic perspective 3.4382, environmental perspective 0.2184, social perspective 0.5355 and overall sustainability performance 4.1921 (yellow) which means satisfactory but still far from the target. Thus, it still needs continuous improvement in order to achieve the higher performance as well as to improve industrial competitiveness.

Keywords: Balanced Scorecard, Industry, KPIs, Objective Matrix, Sustainability Performance

1. Introduction

Performance of economic, social, environmental and sustainability performance becomes very important issue at this time, in line with the longterm industrial development goal namely to build industry according to sustainable development concept that meets today's generation needs without compromising the opportunity and ability for future generations (Brundtland, 1987), so the sustainability performance of the industry must continue to be improved and enhanced. Labuschagne, et.al (2005) state that companies that want to compete globally should compile and report the sustainability performance of the overall operations.

ABC's industry is the industry of equipment and components of motor vehicles, the current draft does not have a measurement system of industrial sustainability performance as a whole and integrated yet, therefore the system needs to be designed.

Industrial sustainability needs to be designed in such a way using a model which can include economic, social and environmental aspects that is combination *Sustainability Balanced Scorecard - Labuschagne* (SBSC-L) model. While for the measurement and evaluation used *Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP)* (Saaty, 1993), *Objective Matrix* (OMAX) and *Traffic Light System* (TLS) methods (Neely, et.al, 1995; Vanany, 2009; Riggs, 1987).

Based on explanation above, then it is very important to do the research on the design of performance measurement systems for economic, social, environmental and sustainability in the industry, for performance reparation and increase chronically, so that it can increase the reliance of stakeholders and the competitiveness of industry in both national and global level.

This research aims at (1) Designing a sustainability performance measurement system by using SBSC-L approach model, (2) Measuring and evaluating the measurement results, and (3) Make a proposal for reparation and increase to industrial sustainability.

2. Literature Review

The industry is very essential to broaden the basis of development and meet the needs of the community which is on the rise (Kristanto, 2004). The impact of industry on the environment can reduce the natural carrying capacity which will reduce the ability of nature to support the survival of human beings. According to Salim (2010), conventional development has succeeded in boosting economic growth, but failed in social and environmental aspects. Industrial sustainability is the conceptualization, design and manufacture of goods and services to meet the needs of current generations without compromising the chance of economy, society and environment in the long term (Paramanathan et.al, 2004). Allenby (1999) states that evolution is happening in industrial systems from linear system into cycles system. Production and consumption patterns are sustainable which requires a cycle, mimicking the ecosystem process (Djajadiningrat, et.al., 2004).

Some previous studies have reported the results of their research. Zagloel (2008) emphasized the importance of improvement and enhancement of the industrial performance. Research on the measurement of sustainability performance by using a combination of model approach to *Sustainability Balanced Scorecard* (SBSC) and *Labuschagne* model has been done by Mubin (2012). SBSC model (Figure 1) is the result of the development of the *Balanced Scorecard* (BSC) concept. Understanding the environmental and social strategies are consistent and in accordance with the company is a prerequisite for compiling SBSC (Bieker, 2002; Figge, 2002a; 2002b).

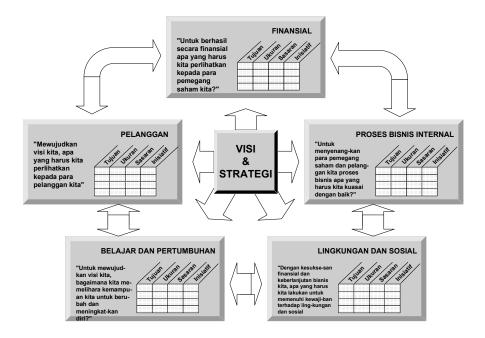


Figure 1. SBSC Design (Kaplan and Norton, 2000; Bieker, 2002)

Some related research has also been done. Figge, et.al. (2002a) suggest that the management of sustainability with the Balanced Scorecard helps to overcome the shortcoming of conventional approach. Dias-Sardinha, et.al. (2002) propose six key strategic objectives for the environmental perspective. In this approach, added a fifth perspective i.e. eco perspective which is different with *Balanced Scorecard*. Tamayao, et.al. (2009) was developing and evaluating the sustainability planning platform.

Furthermore in the planning of Measurement System of Sustainability Performance (SPSP), each perspective and component was reduced to strategic goals and Key Performance Indicator (KPI). While to measure and evaluate Sustainability Performance used Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) and Objective Matrix (OMAX) approach.

3. Research Method

Problem-solving framework in this study is divided into five phases, i.e. (1) preliminary research phase; (2) designing measurement system phase of *sustainability performance* by using SBSC-L model; (3) measurement and evaluation phase of *sustainability performance* by using AHP, OMAX and TLS method; (4) analysis phase; and (5) retrieval conclusion phase.

4. Result And Discussion

4.1. Strategic Goals Determination

To interpret the strategy into action steps (operational) a comprehensive and coherent approach is required SBSC-L model. By the framework of SBSC-L, later determined the three strategic objectives, namely; (1) economic, (2) environment, and (3) social perspective.

4.2. KPI Determination

KPI (*Key Performance Indicator*) is determined through interviews, discussions and investigation of internal documents that describe the industrial system. KPI is defined for each economic, environmental, and social perspective. Appropriate strategic goals of KPI are full presented on Table 1.

Table 1. Key Performance Indicator (KPI)

KPI	Description	KPI	Description
KPI 1	: Profit Margin	KPI 13	: Utilization Rate of Air Emission
KPI 2	: Current Ratio	KPI 14	: The Amount and Utilization of
			Primary Liquid Waste
KPI 3	: Quick Ratio	KPI 14a	: The Amount of Primary Liquid
			Waste
KPI 4	: ROI (Return On Investment)	KPI 14b	: The Utilization Level of Primary
			Liquid Waste
KPI 5	: ROCE (Return On Capital	KPI 15	: The Quality of Primary Liquid
	Employed)		Waste
KPI 6	: Water Usage	KPI 15a	: pH (The Degree of Acidity)
KPI 6a	: The Amount of Water Used	KPI 15b	: BOD (Biochemical Oxygen
			Demand)
KPI 6b	: The Quality Level of Water	KPI 15c	: COD (Chemical Oxygen
	Used		Demand)
KPI 6c	: Percent of water from The	KPI 15d	: TSS (Total Suspended Solid)
	Industrial Symbiosis Results		
	(cooperation between industry)		
KPI 7	: Energy Usage	KPI 15e	: NH ₃ (Ammonia)
KPI 7a	: The Amount of Energy Used	KPI 15f	: H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide)
KPI 7b	: The Level of Energy Efficiency	KPI 16	: The Amount and Utilization of
			Primary Solid Waste
KPI 7c	: Percent Energy from Industrial	KPI 16a	: The Amount of Primary Solid
	Symbiosis Results		Waste
KPI 8	: The Use of Primary Raw	KPI 16b	: The Utilization Level of Primary
	Materials		Solid Waste
KPI 8a	: The Amount of Primary Raw	KPI 17	: Work Climate: Wet & Ball
	Materials		Temperature Index (WBTI)
KPI 8b	: The Quality Level of Primary	KPI 18	: The Frequency of Inspection

Table 1. Key Performance Indicator (KPI) (Cont.)

KPI 8c Percent of Raw Materials from the Industrial ResultsSymbiosis Examination of the Employees	KPI	Description	KPI	Description
KPI 9 Production of Capacity and Quality Products Capacity Product of Primary Product Capacity Produ	KPI 8c	: Percent of Raw Materials from	KPI 19	: The Frequency of Medical
Quality Products Self Protection Tools		the Industrial ResultsSymbiosis		Examination of the Employees
KPI 9a Capacity Production of Primary Product Finance Awards	KPI 9	: Production of Capacity and	KPI 20	: Percent of Employees who wear
KPI 9a Capacity Production of Primary Product Froduct Product Environmental Performance Awards		Quality Products		
Product	KPI 9a		KPI 21	: The Number of Environmental
Product Assessment Rating				Performance Awards
KPI 10 Number of & utilization of by-Product (Side Product) KPI 23 The Number of Environmental Auditing Programme	KPI 9b	: The Quality Level of Primary	KPI 22	: Environmental Performance
Product (Side Product)				Assessment Rating
KPI 10a : The Amount of Primary by-Product KPI 10b : The Quality Level of Primary by-Product KPI 10c : Percent by-Product is utilized by other industries KPI 11 : Ambient Air Quality KPI 27 : The Number of Employee Training KPI 11a : SO ₂ (Sulfur Dioxide) KPI 28 : The Level of Employee KPI 11b : CO (Carbon Monoxide) KPI 29 : Level (Index) of a Smooth Flow of Information & Communication KPI 11c : NOx (Nitrogen Oxide) KPI 30 : The Amount of Venture Capital Support and other Assistance Provided to the Community KPI 11d : H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide) KPI 31 : The Number of Students/Scholars who do Research/Internship/PKN KPI 11e : Dust or Solid Particles KPI 32 : The Level of Employee Accomplishments KPI 30 : The Amount of Venture Capital Support and other Assistance Provided to the Community KPI 11d : H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide) KPI 31 : The Number of Students/Scholars who do Research/Internship/PKN KPI 12 : Emission of Air Quality and in Production Room KPI 12 : Emission of Air Quality and in Production Room KPI 12a : NH ₃ (Ammonia) KPI 12b : SO ₂ (Sulfur Dioxide) KPI 12c : CO (Carbon Monoxide) KPI 12d : NOx (Nitrogen Oxide) KPI 12d : NOx (Nitrogen Oxide) KPI 12d : NOx (Nitrogen Oxide) KPI 12d : H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide) KPI 12f : Dust	KPI 10	: Number of & utilization of by-	KPI 23	: The Number of Environmental
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Product KPI 10b The Quality Level of Primary by-Product KPI 25 The Employee's Creativity and Innovation Level Employee Job Satisfaction Level Employee Job Satisfa	KPI 10a	<u> </u>	KPI 24	: The Employee Productivity Level
By-Product Innovation Level				
By-Product Innovation Level	KPI 10b	: The Quality Level of Primary	KPI 25	: The Employee's Creativity and
by other industries KPI 11 : Ambient Air Quality KPI 27 : The Number of Employee Training KPI 11a : SO ₂ (Sulfur Dioxide) KPI 28 : The Level of Employee Accomplishments KPI 11b : CO (Carbon Monoxide) KPI 29 : Level (Index) of a Smooth Flow of Information & Communication KPI 11c : NOx (Nitrogen Oxide) KPI 30 : The Amount of Venture Capital Support and other Assistance Provided to the Community KPI 11d : H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide) KPI 31 : The Number of Students/Scholars who do Research/Internship/PKN KPI 11e : Dust or Solid Particles KPI 32 : The Level of Public Perception and Participation KPI 12 : Emission of Air Quality and in Production Room KPI 12a : NH ₃ (Ammonia) KPI 12b : SO ₂ (Sulfur Dioxide) KPI 12c : CO (Carbon Monoxide) KPI 12d : NOx (Nitrogen Oxide) KPI 12e : H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide) KPI 12e : H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide) KPI 12e : H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide) KPI 12e : Dust		by-Product		Innovation Level
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KPI 11a : SO ₂ (Sulfur Dioxide) KPI 28 : The Level of Employee Accomplishments KPI 11b : CO (Carbon Monoxide) KPI 29 : Level (Index) of a Smooth Flow of Information & Communication KPI 11c : NOx (Nitrogen Oxide) KPI 30 : The Amount of Venture Capital Support and other Assistance Provided to the Community KPI 11d : H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide) KPI 31 : The Number of Students/Scholars who do Research/Internship/PKN KPI 11e : Dust or Solid Particles KPI 32 : The Level of Public Perception and Participation KPI 12 : Emission of Air Quality and in Production Room KPI 12a : NH ₃ (Ammonia) KPI 12b : SO ₂ (Sulfur Dioxide) KPI 12c : CO (Carbon Monoxide) KPI 12d : NOx (Nitrogen Oxide) KPI 12e : H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide) KPI 12e : H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide) KPI 12e : H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide) KPI 12f : Dust		by other industries		
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KPI 12d: NOx (Nitrogen Oxide) KPI 12e: H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide) KPI 12f: Dust		: SO ₂ (Sulfur Dioxide)		
KPI 12e : H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide) KPI 12f : Dust	KPI 12c			
KPI 12f : Dust		: NOx (Nitrogen Oxide)		
	KPI 12e	: H ₂ S (Hydrogen Sulfide)		
KPI 12g : Noise Level	KPI 12f			
	KPI 12g	: Noise Level		

4.3. KPI Weighting

Weighting was done based on the results of questionnaire from the respondents of the industry, by using *Analytical Hierarchy Process* (AHP) method. Results processing with AHP software obtained weights for each perspective, with a Inconsistenscy Ratio (IR) of 0.05 or 5%, so the results of weighting was feasible and acceptable (the admission criteria: IR < 10%).

4.4. Analysis of the Measurement Results and the Assessment of Sustainability Performance

Based on the results of measurement and assessment of *Sustainability Performance* on ABC'S industry by using OMAX and TLS method obtained performance value in each perspective and value to overall sustainability performance of industry. The value of the performance of economic perspective is 3,4382 with a performance index 1,42, environmental perspective 0,2184 with a performance index 0,0714, social perspective 0,5355 with a performance index 0,1392 and *overall sustainability performance* 4,1921 (yellow) which means "satisfying with a total performance index 1,6306".

The value of the performance of environmental and social perspective are still relatively low compared to the economic perspectives due to performance data of the environmental and social perspective not yet available, besides there are also still some KPIs and sub KPIs are mainly for the environmental perspective that still has a low value (red), partly because it has failed to meet the standard of quality defined.

Conclusion

Results from outlining strategic goals (strategic objectives) ABC industry in each of the three strategic goals of economic perspective, environmental perspective has 4 strategic goals, and social perspective has 3 strategic goals, bringing the total retrieved 10 strategic goals.

Based on strategic goals and needs of the industry, formed 33 KPIs (*Key Performance Indicator*) and 36 sub-division of KPIs, consists of 5 KPIs on economic perspective, 18 KPIs and 36 sub-division of KPIs on environmental perspective, and 10 KPIs on social perspective.

Results of weighting on the perspective obtained each economic perspective is 0,413, environmental perspective is 0,327, and social perspective is 0,260, it means that the economic aspect is still a priority for ABC industry without neglecting the environmental and social aspects.

The results of measurement and assessment of *Sustainability Performance* on an ABC industry obtained the value of performance for economic perspectives is 3,4382 with a performance index 1.42, environmental perspectives 0,2184 with a performance index 0,0714, social perspective is 0,5355 with a performance index 0,1392 and overall sustainability performance is 4,1921 (yellow) which means

"satisfying but still far from the target". Thus, it still needed improvement and increase continuously (continuous improvement) in order to achieve a higher performance rating again at once can increase its competitiveness.

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