

Optimising Financial Reporting with Power BI and Microsoft Fabric: Opportunities for Integrated Sustainability Reporting

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Abstract

Business intelligence (BI) systems are increasingly used in organizations to support decision-making based on data and to improve financial reporting. At the same time, companies today face increasing pressure from top level management and stakeholders to be more transparent not only about financial results but also about environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impacts. In the European Union, sustainability reporting has become especially important because of new regulations such as the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), which encourages organizations to combine financial and non-financial information in their reporting.

This paper studies how optimised business intelligence platforms can help support both financial and sustainability reporting. The research is based on a case study where a prototype reporting solution was developed using Microsoft Power BI and Microsoft Fabric. The prototype connects data from several organizational systems and allows automated financial reporting through interactive dashboards, centralized data models, and role-based access for users.

The results indicate that optimised BI platforms can improve the speed, transparency, and flexibility of financial reporting processes. At the same time, the system architecture opens the question of whether BI-based reporting platforms could be extended to integrate sustainability indicators and ESG metrics. This raises an important discussion about how existing financial reporting systems could be expanded to support sustainability reporting in organizations. However, some limitations still exist, especially related to data quality, standardization and regulatory requirements.

These findings suggest that sustainability-oriented managers may consider optimised BI platforms as a potential infrastructure for integrating financial and ESG data in organizational reporting processes, thereby supporting more transparent sustainability reporting and facilitating alignment with emerging regulatory requirements, although challenges related to data quality, standardization, and compliance remain.

Keywords: Business Intelligence, Sustainability Reporting, Integrated Reporting, ESG, Power BI, Microsoft Fabric.

1 Introduction

In a rapidly changing business environment, organizational decision-making increasingly depends on the ability to transform large volumes of data into timely, reliable, and actionable information (Szukits & Móricz, 2024). However, many organizations continue to face difficulties in converting available data into meaningful managerial insights, particularly when data are fragmented across systems or processed through manual procedures. This challenge is especially visible in financial reporting, where traditional reporting processes often depend on disconnected data sources, spreadsheet-based processing, and time-consuming manual work, limiting the speed, reliability, and usefulness of information for management decision-making (Artene et al., 2024).

The main problem arises from the inefficiency of traditional approaches to financial reporting. In many organizations, the process is still based on exporting data from ERP systems and further processing it in Excel. This way of working causes several key issues (Leon et al., 2010).

First, report preparation often takes several days after the end of the accounting period, meaning the information is no longer up to date. Second, manual work increases the risk of errors, as even a single incorrect formula can affect the results. Third, due to disconnected data sources, different interpretations of the same indicators often occur, reducing trust in reporting (Kovacheva, 2026; Mladenović et al., 2023).

In addition, a new challenge has recently emerged: companies must report not only financial data but also sustainability aspects of their operations (ESG), which further increases the complexity of reporting (Chopra et al., 2024).

Requirements for sustainability reporting in the European Union are increasing mainly due to the new Directive (EU) 2026/470 (European Parliament, 2026), which promotes the integration of financial and non-financial information. Companies will need to ensure reliable and digitally accessible data regarding their environmental and social impact.

This means that existing systems based on manual data processing will no longer be sufficient. In this context, BI platforms are becoming an important technological foundation that can enable the integration of different types of data into a unified system (Hussien et al., 2025).

Digitalization in this context should not be understood only as a technical process, but also as part of a broader commitment to transparency and accountability in sustainability reporting. As EU sustainability reporting increasingly requires companies to provide standardized, comparable, and verifiable ESG information (European Parliament, 2026), organizations need reporting systems that can collect, structure, and trace sustainability data in a reliable way. Without such systems, companies face a higher risk that sustainability claims remain insufficiently supported by evidence, which may expose them to accusations of greenwashing. In this context, BI platforms can support credible ESG communication by improving data integration, traceability, and consistency across financial and sustainability reporting processes (Janik & Rysko, 2026).

The aim of this paper is to explore whether modern BI platforms, specifically Microsoft Power BI and Microsoft Fabric, can support the optimization of financial reporting and provide a technological foundation for the future integration of sustainability indicators in line with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards.

To guide the research, two explicit research questions are formulated:"

RQ1: How can Microsoft Power BI and Microsoft Fabric be used to optimise financial reporting processes in terms of speed, transparency, and reliability?

RQ2: To what extent can a BI-based reporting architecture provide a technological foundation for the future integration of sustainability and ESG indicators in line with CSRD requirements?

The paper is structured as follows. The next section presents the theoretical background of business intelligence as decision support and discusses the regulatory context of sustainability reporting in the European Union. It then introduces Microsoft Fabric and Power BI as technological foundations for integrated reporting and considers the Sustainability Power BI app as a possible extension toward ESG reporting. The methodology section explains the case-study approach and the development of the prototype reporting system. The following section presents the prototype implementation and discusses the main results in terms of reporting efficiency, transparency, reliability, and potential integration of sustainability indicators. The final section summarizes the findings, discusses the limitations of the study, and proposes directions for future research.

2 Theoretical background and technological framework

2.1 Business intelligence as decision support

Business intelligence (BI) refers to the technologies, processes, applications, and analytical practices used to collect, integrate, process, analyse, and present organizational data for decision-making purposes. In contrast to operational systems, which primarily support daily transactions, BI systems transform data from different sources into structured information that can be used by managers, analysts, and other decision-makers. BI therefore functions as a decision-support infrastructure: it does not replace managerial judgement, but it improves the accessibility, timeliness, and comparability of information on which decisions are based (Williams & Williams, 2010).

Traditionally, BI has been strongly connected with financial and managerial reporting, where organizations need reliable indicators on revenues, costs, profitability, liquidity, and operational performance. However, the role of BI is no longer limited to financial data. As sustainability reporting becomes more formalized and data-intensive, organizations increasingly need to collect, connect, and analyse non-financial information, including environmental, social, and governance indicators. This includes data on greenhouse gas emissions, energy use, water consumption, waste, workforce indicators, supply-chain information, and governance practices. Such information often comes from heterogeneous sources and is not always stored in traditional financial systems.

For this reason, BI can also be understood as a technological foundation for sustainability reporting. Digitalized sustainability reporting requires systems that can integrate data, standardize indicators, support auditability, and enable users to trace reported information back to its sources. Pizzi et al. (2024) argue that the digitalization of sustainability reporting processes requires a conceptual understanding of how technology changes reporting practices, not merely the adoption of isolated tools. Their article is directly relevant here because it connects digitalization with sustainability reporting processes.

Recent research on big data analytics also supports this broader view. Hussien et al. (2025) find that big data analytics can improve the quality of sustainability reports by supporting data collection, integration, real-time analysis, completeness, and timeliness. This is useful for your argument because BI platforms such as Power BI and Microsoft Fabric are not only visualization tools, but part of a broader analytics environment that can support sustainability-data integration.

However, the relationship between BI and sustainability reporting should not be presented as automatically positive. Several authors warn that digital tools and quantified indicators can

also create risks. van Bommel et al. (2023) argue that sustainability reporting can turn complex moral and social concerns into simplified measurable values, potentially crowding out ethical reflection. This is important for your paper because ESG dashboards may make sustainability appear manageable and objective, while hiding uncertainty, value conflicts, or contested assumptions behind indicators.

Similarly, Talbot and Boiral (2018) show that greenhouse gas reporting may be used for impression management, especially when companies selectively present favourable information or obscure negative aspects of environmental performance. Their work it challenges the assumption that more reporting automatically means more transparency. (Xu et al., 2023) also show that greenwashing in sustainability reporting can reduce shared value creation and that disclosure quality and information asymmetry are central problems.

Therefore, BI should be positioned in this paper as an enabling infrastructure, not as a guarantee of credible sustainability reporting. BI platforms can support sustainability reporting by integrating financial and ESG data, reducing fragmentation, improving traceability, and enabling more consistent indicator calculation. Yet their value depends on data quality, indicator design, governance, internal controls, and the ethical use of reported information. In this sense, BI can strengthen both financial and sustainability reporting, but only when technological implementation is accompanied by clear reporting standards, transparent assumptions, and organizational accountability.

2.2 Regulatory framework and sustainability reporting

In recent years, the importance of sustainability reporting has increased, mainly due to higher stakeholder expectations and regulatory requirements. While the main EU sustainability reporting framework was established by the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, Directive (EU) 2022/2464, EU Directive 2026/470 (European Parliament, 2026) amended parts of this framework, particularly in relation to the scope and timing of reporting obligations.

A central concept in this framework is double materiality. This means that companies must consider both how sustainability matters affect their financial position, performance, and development, and how their own activities affect people and the environment. This dual perspective increases the complexity of reporting because sustainability information must be collected from different organizational areas and connected with financial, operational, environmental, social, and governance data (European Parliament, 2023).

These requirements create significant organizational and technological challenges. Many companies still lack mature systems for collecting, validating, consolidating, and tracing sustainability data. This is particularly important because sustainability reporting requires structured and reliable information on topics such as greenhouse gas emissions, water use, biodiversity, workforce issues, and governance practices. Spreadsheet-based and manually consolidated reporting processes may be insufficient for such requirements, especially when companies need consistent indicators, data lineage, and information prepared for verification. In this context, BI platforms can provide an important technological foundation for integrating financial and sustainability data into a unified reporting environment (Efrag, 2024).

2.3 Microsoft Fabric, Power BI, and sustainability reporting support

Microsoft Fabric represents a unified analytics platform that supports data integration, storage, transformation, analytics, and reporting within a single environment (Microsoft, 2026b). A key component of this architecture is OneLake (Microsoft, 2026a), which functions as a centralized logical data lake for organizational data. This is relevant for integrated reporting because financial, operational, and sustainability data are often stored in separate systems and managed by different departments. By centralizing and connecting these data sources, Fabric can reduce fragmentation and support more consistent reporting logic.

Power BI complements Microsoft Fabric as the user-facing visualization and reporting layer. It enables the creation of interactive dashboards and reports through which users can analyse data at different levels of detail, apply filters, monitor key indicators, and explore business performance. In financial reporting, this supports faster access to information, improved transparency, and more flexible analysis compared with static spreadsheet-based reporting (Microsoft, 2026c).

From the perspective of sustainability and integrated reporting, Microsoft Fabric and Power BI are relevant because they can support the technological infrastructure needed to connect financial, operational, and sustainability-related data. This is important because sustainability reporting is not only a question of disclosure, but also a question of information infrastructure. Troshani and Rowbottom (2024) show that sustainability reporting infrastructures can enable or constrain reporting practice, especially because organizations face difficulties in generating reliable sustainability data, embedding automation and integration, and improving data quality.

This need for infrastructure is also visible in relation to sustainability reporting standards. Frost and Seethamraju (2026) argue that information infrastructure plays a critical role in enabling compliance with sustainability reporting standards, while firms must develop data-sourcing practices such as sense-making, data collection, and reconciliation. This means that tools such as Microsoft Fabric and Power BI should support the collection, integration, standardization, and reconciliation of sustainability data.

Microsoft's Sustainability Power BI app illustrates one possible direction for extending BI-based reporting toward ESG indicators. The app provides reports related to emissions, water and waste, net-zero progress, CO₂e analysis, and social analysis (Microsoft, 2025). These properties correspond to the need for more structured and accessible sustainability data. However, the comparison with sustainability reporting needs also shows an important limitation: ESG dashboards can support monitoring and analysis, but they do not by themselves ensure materiality assessment, data governance, assurance readiness, or compliance with CSRD and ESRS requirements.

Therefore, the Sustainability Power BI app should be understood as a possible future upgrade of a BI-based reporting environment, rather than as a complete sustainability reporting solution. Digitalization can improve corporate sustainability reporting by supporting data collection, processing, transparency, and digital presentation, but its value depends on how digital tools are embedded in organizational reporting processes and governance structures (Hyk et al., 2026). Consequently, Microsoft Fabric, Power BI, and the Sustainability Power BI app may support the technological dimension of integrated reporting, but credible sustainability reporting still depends on data quality, standardization, internal controls, materiality assessment, and verification.

3 Research methodology

The research is based on a case study in which a prototype financial reporting system was developed. This approach enables an in-depth understanding of the actual problem within the organization while also allowing the testing of a concrete solution in a real environment.

As part of the research, semi-structured interviews were conducted with key employees, such as the CEO, CFO, and financial analyst. The purpose of the interviews was to identify the main issues in the existing reporting process, particularly in terms of time efficiency, data transparency and information reliability.

The interview results showed that the company largely relies on manual processes based on exporting data from the ERP system and further processing it in Excel. This way of working leads to time delays, increases the risk of errors, and complicates achieving a unified view of the data.

In addition to qualitative analysis, an analysis of the existing reporting process was also conducted. It was found that the current system does not allow automation and does not support easy integration of additional data, such as sustainability indicators.

Based on these findings, a prototype solution was developed in the Microsoft Fabric and Power BI environment, enabling automated data collection, processing, and visualization.

3.1 Prototype development and implementation

As part of the research presented in the master's thesis (Kovacheva, 2026), a prototype financial reporting system was developed based on Microsoft Fabric and Power BI. The purpose of the prototype was to assess whether the use of modern BI tools could improve existing financial reporting processes.

The development of the prototype included several phases. First, an analysis of data sources was conducted, identifying the key systems from which the company obtains data. In the next step, a connection was established between these systems and the Microsoft Fabric platform, enabling centralized data storage.

An important part of the development was also the design of a data model that enables efficient data analysis. A structure was used that supports linking different data tables and complex financial indicator calculations.

Interactive dashboards were then developed in Power BI, enabling the visualization of key financial information. Users can quickly access data and perform more detailed analyses using these dashboards.

The results of the prototype development showed that implementing Microsoft Fabric and Power BI can significantly improve financial reporting processes. The most notable improvements were observed in the speed of report preparation, reduction of manual work, and improved data transparency.

In addition, the prototype also demonstrated potential for system upgrades toward integrating sustainability data. Although ESG indicators were not the focus of the master's thesis, the system architecture was designed to allow the inclusion of additional data sources, including sustainability indicators.

Based on these findings, it can be concluded that BI platforms are not only tools for optimizing financial reporting but also a foundation for developing integrated reporting that includes both financial and non-financial aspects of business operations.

3.2 Research results

The research results are based on a comparison of the situation before and after the implementation of the prototype in the Microsoft Fabric and Power BI environment. The analysis showed that the introduction of BI solutions has a significant impact on the efficiency, transparency, and reliability of financial reporting.

One of the key findings is a significant reduction in the time required to prepare reports. Before implementation, preparing monthly reports took several days, as it involved manual data collection from various sources and processing in Excel. After the introduction of the prototype, data is refreshed automatically, meaning that reports are available almost in real time.

Another important finding is the reduction of error risk. Manual processes such as copy-paste operations and the use of complex formulas in Excel are a major source of errors. By using a centralized system and automated processes, this risk is significantly reduced.

Data transparency has also improved. Users have access to a single source of data (single source of truth), meaning that everyone uses the same information. This reduces discrepancies between departments and increases trust in the data.

An important result of the research is also increased reporting flexibility. Users can customize analyses and perform detailed data exploration using interactive dashboards. This enables faster and more informed decision-making.

Furthermore, the results show that such an architecture has the potential to be upgraded toward sustainability reporting. Although the prototype primarily focuses on financial data, it allows the inclusion of additional data sources, such as ESG indicators. This means that the company can expand the system in the future to include data on environmental and social impacts.

Despite positive results, the research also highlights certain limitations. One of the main issues is the quality of input data. If data is not properly collected or structured, even a BI system cannot ensure reliable results. In addition, implementing such solutions requires a certain level of technical knowledge and organizational changes.

Overall, the results confirm that the use of Microsoft Fabric and Power BI can significantly improve financial reporting processes and provide a solid foundation for further development of integrated reporting.

From the interviews we could conclude that the financial reporting is strongly supported by the management, thereby the required managerial support in redesigning financial reporting processes is one of the key factors influencing new reporting processes.

4 Discussion and summary

The research results clearly show that modern BI platforms, such as Microsoft Power BI and Microsoft Fabric, have a significant impact on improving financial reporting processes in organizations. It was found that automation of data collection, processing and visualization significantly reduces report preparation time while increasing reliability and transparency. Compared to traditional approaches based on manual work in Excel, the new solution enables faster access to data and reduces dependence on time-consuming operational procedures.

The research also showed that transitioning to a centralized BI system enables the establishment of a single source of data (single source of truth). This reduces inconsistencies between departments and increases trust in information, as all users access the same up-to-date data. Interactive dashboards further enable more flexible analysis, allowing users to explore data independently and adjust views according to their needs. Such an approach supports faster and more informed management decision-making.

An important finding is that such a BI architecture opens the possibility for integrating sustainability indicators. Although the prototype was primarily focused on financial reporting, its design allows for the inclusion of ESG data. This is particularly important in the context of new EU regulatory requirements, which emphasize the need to integrate financial and non-financial information. In this

sense, BI systems are not only tools for optimization but also a foundation for the future development of integrated reporting.

At this point, an important research question arises: can existing BI systems become a key platform for comprehensive sustainability reporting in the future? The research results suggest that this is possible, but only with appropriate upgrades of data sources, standardization of indicators and adaptation of organizational processes. Without high-quality and structured data, even advanced technologies cannot ensure reliable results.

From an organizational perspective, the research has several important implications. Companies that implement BI solutions can improve process efficiency, reduce operational risks, and increase transparency. Managers gain better insight into operations, enabling better strategic decisions. At the same time, organizations can more easily adapt to new sustainability reporting requirements, which are becoming an increasingly important factor of competitiveness.

On a broader level, the research contributes to understanding how digital technologies can support more responsible and sustainable business practices. Integrating ESG data into BI systems enables better insight into companies' impact on the environment and society, which is essential for long-term sustainable development. Greater transparency in reporting can increase stakeholder trust and promote responsible organizational behaviour.

One of the key factors in invoking reporting systems is the managerial support in the reporting processes redesign the plans to integrate them in business processes. This can be reasoned for both, the financial and ESG reporting. In the second loop the reporting provides the transparency on sustainable behaviour, needed to change the organisational culture and introducing sustainable practices as standard business behaviour.

Despite positive findings, the research also highlights certain limitations. One of the main limitations is related to the quality of input data, as BI systems rely on data that must be accurate and consistent. Additionally, the research is based on a single company case, which limits the generalization of results to a broader population of organizations. Furthermore, implementing BI solutions requires a certain level of technical knowledge and organizational changes, which may pose a challenge for smaller companies.

For future research, it would be useful to include multiple companies and compare different approaches to BI system implementation. It would also be interesting to explore the use of advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence, for automatic data analysis and trend forecasting, both in financial and sustainability domains.

In conclusion, BI platforms represent an important technological foundation for the development of modern reporting. In the future, their role will not be limited to financial data but will increasingly expand to sustainability and integrated reporting, which will be crucial for the successful operation of organizations going forward.

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