JEA17
JURNAL EKONOMI AKUNTANSI, Hal 43-57

E-ISSN 2527-3264
Volume 10. Nomer 2. Oktober 2024

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE IN COMPANY DISCLOSURES OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPOSIBILITY

Novi Yanti[1], Nadiya Yunan[2]
Universitas Widya Gama Mahakam Samarinda
noviyanti@uwgm.ac.id [1], nadiyayunan@uwgm.ac.id [2]

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of financial performance and environmental performance on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure. In the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, companies are required to increase productivity through the use of advanced technology, but often ignore social and environmental responsibilities that have an impact on ecosystem damage and social conflict. Based on Law No. 40 of 2007 and Law No. 25 of 2007 in Indonesia, companies are required to carry out social and environmental responsibilities. This study uses a quantitative approach with a sample of mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2018-2022 period. The data analysis techniques used are multiple linear regression and moderated regression. The variables analyzed include profitability, leverage, company size, and environmental performance. The results of the study show that leverage and environmental performance have an effect on CSR disclosure, while profitability and company size have no effect. These findings indicate that companies with good financial performance do not always prioritize CSR disclosure, and that good environmental performance is more likely to encourage broader CSR disclosure. This study provides an important contribution to understanding the factors that influence CSR disclosure and how companies can improve their transparency and accountability to stakeholders.

Keywords: Financial Performance, Environmental Performance, CSR Disclosure

INTRODUCTION

Organizations in the era of the 4.0 revolution are very dynamic and advanced. Contemporary industrial companies that use robot applications to increase their production capacity demonstrate all of these advances. The use of natural and human elements is also increasing to maximize work processes, efficiency, and productivity. Business entities strive to increase productivity by using robots and digital approaches in production, operations, use of cheap resources, cost efficiency, and so on.

Increased production and efficiency ignore environmental and social factors, causing natural damage such as land erosion, forest fires, air pollution, and air waste, among others. This is very detrimental to other parties responsible for the poverty or resilience of the company's business environment. Facts show that community resistance, or conflict and decline, are caused by ignoring social and environmental aspects. The company's indifference to managing natural resources, the environment, and the surrounding community causes various problems, both in the short and long term. In the long term and long after the recovery of social damage, the environmental ecology greatly threatens the regeneration of the sustainability of the ecosystem,

E-ISSN 2527-3264
Volume 10. Nomer 2. Oktober 2024

environment, and surrounding community. (the domino effect of damage continues).

Many cases of environmental damage in Indonesia occur because companies ignore their responsibility to manage natural resources, which causes pollution and environmental damage that is ignored by some parties only taking advantage of the signs of thinking about the impact caused by Law No. 40 of 2007 regulates CSR in Indonesia. PT business activities in the field and/or related to natural resources must carry out social and environmental responsibilities, according to Article 74 Paragraph 1. Article 15 of Law No. 25 of 2007 concerning "Investment" stipulates that every business actor is responsible for carrying out corporate social activities, and Article 34 stipulates sanctions for business entities or individuals who ignore corporate social responsibility. Although there are regulations in the form of laws, many companies are negligent or less compliant in implementing corporate social responsibility program policies. This results in costs borne by the company. Based on the problems and phenomena that are currently occurring, it is very interesting to conduct research on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Disclosure. Financial Performance (profitability, leverage and Company size) and Environmental Performance are independent variables of this study that are suspected of having an impact on CSR coverage. This research is entitled "Financial Performance and Environmental Performance in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Disclosure of Companies" based on the background of the problem, phenomena, and research gaps.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Stakeholder Theory

According to stakeholder theory, corporate social and environmental responsibility in Indonesia is compared to corporate social responsibility. According to Article 74 of Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Companies, corporate social and environmental responsibility is a state policy, which means that the state, business actors, companies, and society must work together, not just seek profit. (ius perpetuum).

Many stakeholders inside and outside the company can be affected by the company's decisions, policies, and activities, according to stakeholder theory. There are two areas of stakeholder theory: ethics (morals) and management. The ethics field believes that all stakeholders have the right to be treated fairly by the organization. It is expected that stakeholder attention to the disclosure of economic performance and social and environmental conditions will have a positive impact on the company's business continuity plan. Jones et al., 2018 p. 8).

E-ISSN 2527-3264
Volume 10. Nomer 2. Oktober 2024

Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility or CSR Disclosure

According to Suwarjono (2005), disclosure is conceptually part of the financial report. Technically, disclosure is the final part of the accounting process, where the financial information report is presented as a whole. Disclosure, according to Hendriksen (2000), is the clarity of information about basic operational needs and ideal investment coverage. Disclosure is usually mandatory or voluntary. By disclosing financial and non-financial information, companies strive to create added value. CSR information is part of the information that must be reported by companies.

In applying the principle of social responsibility (CSR), it is clear that companies are expected to prioritize the interests of shareholders and other important people who help the business such as employees, local associations, NGOs, consumers, government, and local communities. In 2002, GCI defined this concept as "3P", which means that the purpose of business is not only to generate profits, but also to be able to prosper humans (people) and ensure the survival of the planet. Furthermore, the concept of corporate social responsibility, known as The Triple Bottom Line, has produced new developments in this view (Zak, 2015, p. 28).

Company Profile in Corporate CSR Disclosure

Clarity of information about basic operational needs and ideal investment coverage. Disclosure is usually either mandatory or voluntary. By disclosing financial and non-financial information, companies strive to create added value. Information about CSR is one of the pieces of information that must be reported by companies. In implementing the principle of CSR responsibility, this is implied as a basic need for companies to be expected to pay attention to the interests of shareholders and others who help their business, such as employees, local associations, non-governmental organizations, consumers, governments, and local communities. In 2002, GCI called this idea the "3Ps", which stands for profit, people, and planet. This means that the purpose of business is not only to seek profit, but also to have the ability to prosper humans (people) and ensure the sustainability of the planet. Over time, the idea of Triple P—or Triple Bottom Line—has produced new developments in the perspective of corporate social responsibility (Zak, 2015, p. 28).

GRI Development

GRI began to create sustainability reporting guidelines in 1997, driven by the World Environment Programme (UNEP), the Coalition for a Sustainable Economy (CERES) and the Tellus Institute in Boston, USA. In 1997, GRI began to create the first sustainability reporting

E-ISSN 2527-3264
Volume 10. Nomer 2. Oktober 2024

criteria in 2000. Since its establishment, GRI has made several revisions to the sustainability reporting criteria using new technologies.

GRI Changes: Before GRI G4, there were many differences in how to create sustainability reports. The current change concept divides reports into three levels (A, B, and C), while the indicators in the previous version of GRI G3.1 explanation used a certain level concept. The specific pattern is adjusted to the total number of disclosure points. Level A points are disclosed more and level C points are relatively fewer, in accordance with company-level indicators. GRI-G4 indicators are widely used by professionals and beginners because they eliminate the implementation level directives, making them easier to use in sustainability reports.

Many companies and sustainability reporting concept preparers argue that increasing the number of indicator points correlates with increasing report quality. However, sustainability reporting should focus on economic sustainability, social sustainability, environmental sustainability, and stakeholder sustainability. GRI established the "Global Sustainability Standards Board" in 2015 with the aim of establishing standards for sustainability reporting. GRI GSSB introduced the GRI Standards, which were implemented in Indonesia in 2017, in October 2016. On July 1, 2018, the sustainable reporting standards were used. According to Alfikri Romi, 2019, page 15.

Profitability

According to (Kasmir, 2019, p. 198), the company's ability to make a profit is defined by the profitability ratio. The company's effectiveness is measured using the profitability ratio based on sales and investment income. According to (Cahyani & Wirawati, 2019) net profit after deducting costs and profits shared with investors is the definition of profitability. Profitability is important because it is a tool to measure company performance (Ayu & Suarjaya, 2017), and high profitability indicates that the company has good prospects in the future. According to (Noviania et al., 2019) sales, total assets and equity are part of profitability. According to (Hery, 2017, p. 9)

Measuring profitability using Return On Equity (ROE) in generating profit. The company's ability to manage capital to generate net profit is reflected by ROE. ROE is chosen because it is a tool to measure management performance, one of which is in manufacturing

companies in generating net profit after tax by managing capital. The higher the ROE, the greater the profit the company obtains. Investors see the ability to make a profit rather than the amount of capital invested. In addition, ROE is a ratio that is considered by interested parties in investing in

E-ISSN 2527-3264
Volume 10. Nomer 2. Oktober 2024

the capital market, an increase in ROE means that an increase in net profit will affect the increase in the company's stock price.

Company Size

The comparison of the size of a business is the definition of firm size. Large firm, medium firm and small firm are categories of firm size. The larger the size of the company will affect the value of the company because the company is trusted to obtain funds from external parties which are used for the company's operational activities (Hery, 2017, p. 9).

According to (Novi Yanti et al., 2021) stakeholders see and assess the company by the size of the company and the development that has been carried out by the company. (Ayu et al., 2017). Company size is also regulated by the government as stated in PP No. 20 of 2008 which is divided according to the criteria of net assets and annual sales so that it becomes 3 parts of micro, small and medium enterprises. Total assets and total sales are ways to measure firm size. If there is an increase in total assets and sales, it will have an impact on increasing firm size. The amount of capital invested due to increased assets and increased cash flow due to high sales (Hery, 2017, p. 12) Signal Theory states that the signal given by the company to stakeholders is in the form of information related to the company as a consideration for determining policies and actions. Positive response from investors who see a relatively higher market share compared to its competitors which has an impact on increasing the value of the company. Company size affects the value of the company (Anugerah & Suryanawa, 2019).

Capital Structure

According to (Sudana, 2019, p. 187) the comparison of own capital with external capital used for long-term operational funding is the definition of capital structure. Increasing the value of the company by optimizing the capital structure and the earning per share (EPS) value is higher than the debt ratio. (Angga Pratama & Wiksuana, 2018). The conclusion of the study (Toly et al., 2019) and (I. R. Dewi & Nuzula, 2014) the definition of capital structure is a comparison of the capital owned by the company whether it comes from external parties or from the company's internal funds which the company uses to carry out long-term development. According to (Sudana, 2019, p. 188)), Capital structure can be calculated in several ways, namely:

a. DAR (Debt to Asset Ratio)

DAR to find out the amount of debt used in financing assets or assets using the Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR) calculation.

b. Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)

DER is the comparison of the amount of capital obtained from external parties with the company's own capital used for long-term operational funding.

Environmental Performance

According to the study (Ayu & Wirawan, 2017), performance is an abbreviation of kinetic energy, and its equivalent is performance, which is the output of functions or indicators of activities carried out by employees during a certain time. Hamalik (2013, p.195) defines the environment as an event that has an impact on a person. The Ministry of Environment (KLH) assesses the environmental performance of companies using a ranking list that companies follow through the Company Performance Rating Assessment Program (PROPER). The PROFER value shows the impact of CSR disclosure through increasing social concern for the community and employees. According to Ayu & Wirawan, 2017, page 2387; Iskamto, 2015; Rama Nopiana & Rusmiati Salvi, 2022.

RESEARCH METHODS

For this study, a quantitative research design was used. Data collected from the Indonesia Stock Exchange Annual Report for the period 2018–2022, which can be accessed at WWW.IDX.CO.ID, was used as a sample. Mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2018–2022. The nonprobability sampling method, which combines data from the report and the population's chances of being sampled, was used for sampling. The analysis used multiple linear regression.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

The normality test is used to determine whether the independent, dependent, or both variables have a normal distribution in the regression model. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov One Sample Test value uses a 5% si level. The distribution of research data is considered normal if the probability value (Sig) is greater than 0.05, as shown in the following SPSS output summary

Tabel 1

Rangkuman Hasil Uji Normalitas

Variabel	N (Jumlah Sampel)	Signifikasi	Keterangan
Unstandardized Residual	35	0.649	Normally Distributed

source: Attachment (processed data, 2024)

The results of the normality test with 35 non-standard residual significance values are greater than 0.05 (0.05 <0.649), so the data used in this study are considered normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

This is a test used to determine whether the regression model finds a correlation between independent variables. According to Ghozali (2016), p. 107, a good regression model does not always find a correlation between independent variables. The variation inflation factor (VIF) and tolerance can be used to determine whether there is multicollinearity in the research variables. If the VIF value is not more than 10, and the tolerance value is not more than 0.1, then the research variables do not have multicollinearity. The following table shows the summary results of the SPSS output for the multicollinearity test:The normality test is used to determine whether the independent, dependent, or both variables have a normal distribution in the regression model. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov One Sample Test value uses a 5% si level. The distribution of research data is considered normal if the probability value (Sig) is greater than 0.05, as shown in the following SPSS output summary

E-ISSN 2527-3264
Volume 10. Nomer 2. Oktober 2024

Tabel 2

Rangkuman Hasil Uji Multikolonieritas

Variabel	***Tolerance***	***Variance Inflation Factor***	**Keterangan**
ROE(X1)	0,600	1.666	Tidak terjadi Multikolonieritas
DAR(X2)	0,531	1.884	Tidak terjadi Multikolonieritas
LN ASET (X3)	0,525	1.905	Tidak terjadi Multikolonie
PROPER(X4)	0.650	1.538	Tidak terjadi Multikolonieritas

source: Attachment (processed data, 2024)

Autocorrelation Test

The purpose of this test is to determine whether there is a correlation between the error of the period t disturbance to t-1 (then). If the regression model test does not show symptoms of autocorrelation (Ghozali, 2016, p. 107), you can use DW in SPSS to find out whether or not there is autocorrelation. In conclusion,

1. If DW is at the upper limit (dU) and (4-dU), the autocorrelation coefficient is zero, and there are no symptoms of autocorrelation.
2. If DW is lower than the lower limit (dl), then there is autocorrelation because the autocorrelation coefficient is greater than zero.
3. If DW is higher (4-dl), then the autocorrelation coefficient is lower than zero.
4. If DW is between the upper limit (dU) and the lower limit (dl), or if DW is between (4-dU) and (4-dl), the results are inconclusive.

E-ISSN 2527-3264
Volume 10. Nomer 2. Oktober 2024

Tabel 3

Ringkasan Autokorelasi

dL	dU	DW	4-dU	Keterangan
1.1601	1.8029	1.836	2.1971	No autocorrelation occurs

source: Attachment (processed data, 2024)

F With a significance level of 5%, (0.05), the Durbin Watson table is used for dL and DU. In a sample of 35 (n) with a dependent variable of 5 (k-5), the Durbin Watson value of 1.836 is at the upper bound (du) and (4-du). The values 1.1601 to 1.836 to 2.1971 are equal to zero, indicating that there is no autocorrelation symptom.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The multiple linear regression test is carried out after the classical assumption test is met, this analysis aims to determine the effect of more than one independent variable on the dependent variable. The results are presented in the following table.

Tabel 4

Rangkuman Hasil Analisis Regresi Linier Berganda

Variabel	**Koefisien**	**Thitung**	**Sig**	**angan**
Konstanta	0.609			
ROE(X1)	-.009	-.780	.442	No effect
DAR(X2)	-.314	-4.929	<.001	effect
LN ASET (X3)	-.007	-1.764	.088	No effect
PROPER(X4)	.206	4.002	<.001	effect
ttabel		= 1.697		
R		= 0,813	Sig F	= 0,001
R Square		= 0,662		
Adjusted R Square		= 0,617		

source: Attachment (processed data, 2024)

Before conducting testing with statistical tools, the statistical conclusion model will be described, including the R value of 0.813, or 81 percent, which is a coefficient indicating the level of relationship between the variables ROE (X1), DAR (X2), LN ASSETS (X3) and PROPER (X4) with CSR Disclosure (Y). This correlation value is between 0.800 and 1.000

With an R Square value of 0.662, which indicates that the independent variables used in this study have a relationship level with the dependent variable of 66%. Other variables not mentioned in this study are 34%.

a. The independent variable (X) has an influence of 39% on the variation or decrease in the dependent variable (Y), as indicated by the adjusted R square value of this regression model of 0.617.

Hypothesis Testing

To find out how far the influence of one independent variable individually in explaining the variation of the dependent variable, this t-test is conducted to test the independent variable against the dependent variable partially. In this case, the independent variables tested are ROE (X1), DAR (X2), LN ASSETS (X3) and PROPER (X4). CSR disclosure (Y) is carried out using the t table value (df) = (35-1-k) = (35-1-4) = 30 is 1.697.

Tabel 6

Rangkuman Hasil Uji t

Variabel	thitung : ttabel		Prob. Sig		Keterangan
	thitun	ttabel	Sig	(α)	
ROE(X1)	-0.780	1.697	0.442	0,05	No effect
DAR(X2)	-4.929	1.697	<.001	0,05	effect
LN ASET (X3)	-1.764	1.697	0.088	0,05	No effect
PROPER(X4)	4.002	1.697	<.001	0,05	effect

source: Attachment (processed data, 2024

E-ISSN 2527-3264
Volume 10. Nomer 2. Oktober 2024

According to data processing from 5 variables, leverage and environmental performance have an effect on community service disclosure (CSR). However, company size and profitability do not affect CSR disclosure, and company profiles have no correlation. As a result, the linear regression moderation test cannot be carried out.

Discussion

The Effect of Profitability on CSR Disclosure

Table 6 shows the F statistical test with multiple linear regression, which shows that profitability affects the dependent variable or CSR disclosure simultaneously. The regression coefficient value from the direct test shows that the profitability variable is negative by 0.009, while the calculated t test value shows the lowest value of the t table value (-0.780 <1.698) and the magnitude of significance (0.442> 0.05).

The argument that social information disclosure is very profitable is refuted by this study. Large companies do not always carry out social and environmental activities. On the contrary, profit is the main focus of the company. There are some who argue that corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure is only used to legitimize and make the company look good. For example, companies with high profitability do not consider it important to carry out broader social and environmental activities, such as meeting minimum standards of obligations or bonds. Conversely, if the company's financial performance is poor, they feel it is important to create a good image to attract investors.

Based on these reasons, it can be explained that the good or bad profitability of a company does not affect the intensity or extent of CSR Disclosure. This study is consistent with previous studies (Entin Rukmana et al., 2020), (Riyadi et al., 2022), and (Hamdani et al., 2022) which show that profitability has no effect on CSR Disclosure. In addition, this study rejects previous studies (Widiyasari Eko Putri & Baridwan, 2010), (P. A. C. Dewi & Sedana, 2019) which found a relationship between profitability and CSR Disclosure.

The Effect of Leverage on CSR Disclosure

Table 6 shows the results of the linear regression test. The results show that when the influence is used together with other variables, the dependent variable or CSR disclosure has a negative impact of 0.314, with a calculated t-test value greater than the t-table value (4.929 greater than 1.197) and a significance value lower than the significance level (0.001 lower than 0.0). Leverage is a term that refers to the amount of assets financed by debt. The results of the study indicate that the effect of leverage (X2) on CSR disclosure is negative, as indicated by the leverage value which is below the 5% error value (0.001 <0.05) and the 95% confidence point. The leverage value also shows a negative correlation with a high t-statistic number (-4.929 compared to the t-table value of 1.697). The results of this study are in accordance with the findings of previous studies. (Riyadi et al., 2022), (P. A. C. Dewi & Sedana, 2019) (Septina Korniasari & Suyatmin Waskito Adi, 2021) and who found that leverage has an effect on CSR disclosure. On the other hand, research conducted by (Efansius Mario Samosir & Delfi Panjaitan, 2022) and (Nanang Agus Suyono & Fina Ira Sastika, 2023) found that leverage has no effect on CSR Disclosure

The Effect of Company Size on CSR Disclosure

Table 6 shows the results of multiple linear regression tests, with the F statistical test showing that the dependent variable or CSR disclosure is influenced by company size together with other variables. The regression coefficient value of the t test is 0.007, with the t test results from the calculated t value greater than the t table value (1.764 <1.697) and a significant error rate (0.088> 0.05). This study agrees with (Riyadi et al., 2022), (Entin Rukmana1 et al., 2020), and (Pakpahan et al., n.d.) Company Size or company size has no effect on CSR Disclosure and rejects research conducted by (Septina Korniasari & Suyatmin Waskito Adi, 2021) and (Hamdani1 et al., 2022) which states that Company Size or company size has an effect on CSR Disclosure.

The Influence of Environmental Performance on CSR Disclosure

Table 6 The F statistical test shows the results of multiple linear regression tests which indicate that the dependent variable or CSR Disclosure is influenced by environmental performance simultaneously with other variables. The regression coefficient value with the t-test for the environmental performance variable is 0.206 with the results of the t-test being greater than the t-table value (4.002 greater than 1.697), and the t-value being smaller than the tolerance significance (0.001 more This study is consistent with studies from (Aryanti et al., n.d.), (Hustna Dara Sarra & Sustari Alamsyah, 2020) and (Bahri & Asia -Malang, n.d.) stating that Environmental Performance has a positive effect on CSR Disclosure and rejects research from (Riyadi et al., 2022) and (Fery Hidayat, n.d.) stating that Environmental Performance has no effect on CSR Disclosure.

E-ISSN 2527-3264
Volume 10. Nomer 2. Oktober 2024

CONCLUSIONS AND ADVICE

The results of this research analysis are as follows:

1. Profitability (X1) does not affect CSR disclosure. This is due to the fact that initial profits are used for operational purposes. This situation allows management to use CSR disclosure as an attraction for company development rather than implementing it.
2. Leverage (X2) affects CSR disclosure. This shows how efficient asset and wealth management is in providing high returns to investors.
3. Company size (X3) does not affect CSR disclosure (Y). This shows that company size does not affect CSR disclosure. One reason corporate social responsibility disclosure does not depend on the size of the company's assets is because companies do not want to implement the program because they see it only as a cost.
4. Environmental performance (X4) affects the company's CSR disclosure. (Y) Environmental performance measured using PROPER has an impact. The incompetence report does not show much about the CSR statements of the sample companies following PROPER. The results of the analysis of 35 data show that most companies have a gold predicate, which shows that they carry out environmental governance in accordance with their statutory responsibilities.BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Angga Pratama, AA. B., & Wiksuana, I. G. B. (2018). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan Dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Struktur Modal Sebagai Variabel Mediasi. E-Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana, 5, 1289. https://doi.org/10.24843/eeb.2018.v07.i05.p03

Anugerah, K. H. G., & Suryanawa, I. K. (2019). Pengaruh Leverage dan Ukuran Perusaaan Pada Nilai Perusahaan. E-Jurnal Akuntansi, 26, 2324. https://doi.org/10.24843/eja.2019.v26.i03.p24

Aryanti, D., Setiya Rini, E., & Audrey Wibowo, V. (n.d.). Pengaruh Kinerja Lingkungan terhadap Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Disclosure dan Kinerja Keuangan dengan Good Corporate Governance sebagai Variabel Moderating Perusahaan Tambang yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2017-2021.

Ayu, I., Suniari, M., & Suaryana, I. G. N. A. (2017). Pengaruh Umur dan Ukuran Perusahaan Pada Pengungkapan Modal Intelektual dan Dampaknya Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. E-Jurnal Akuntansi, 21, 1549–1574. https://doi.org/10.24843/EJA.2017.v21.i02.p25

Bahri, S., & Asia -Malang, S. (n.d.). PENGARUH KINERJA LINGKUNGAN TERHADAP CORPORATE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DENGAN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURE SEBAGAI VARIABEL I NTERVENING (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di BEI) Febby Anggista Cahyani.

Cahyani, G. A., & Wirawati, N. G. (2019). Pengaruh Likuiditas,Kebijakan Dividen,Profitabilitas,dan Ukuran Perusahan pada Nilai Perusahaan. E-Jurnal Akuntansi Universitas Udayana, 1263-1289.

Dewi, I. R., & Nuzula, S. R. H. N. F. (2014). Pengaruh Struktur Modal Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Studi Pada Sektor Pertambangan Yang Terdaftar Di Bei Periode 2009-2012). Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis S1 Universitas Brawijaya, 17(1), 85090.

Dewi, P. A. C., & Sedana, I. B. P. (2019). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Ukuran Perusahaan, Dan Leverage Terhadap Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility. E-Jurnal Manajemen Universitas Udayana, 8(11), 6618. https://doi.org/10.24843/ejmunud.2019.v08.i11.p12

Efansius Mario Samosir, & Delfi Panjaitan. (2022). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Likuiditas, Leverage , Ukuran Perusahaan, Dan Ukuran Dewan Komisaris Terhadap Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

Entin Rukmana1, Edduar Hendri2, & Rismansyah3. (2020). Pengaruh Profitabilitas dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) pada Perusahaan Pertambangan di Bursa Efek Indonesia. Jurnal Mediasi, 3(1), 1–12.

Fery Hidayat, M. (n.d.). Pengaruh ukuran perusahaan, profitablitas dan kinerja lingkungan terhadap pengungkapan corporate social responsibility disclosure. Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Dan Keuangan, 4, 2022. https://journal.ikopin.ac.id/index.php/fairvalue

Hamdani1, Hendra Galuh Febrianto2, & Puspa Lestari3. (2022). JURNAL MANAJEMEN. JURNAL MANAJEMEN, 14(4), 824–835.

Hery, S. M. (2017). Kajian Riset Akuntansi. In S. Hery, Kajian Riset Akuntansi (p. 9). Jakarta: PT.Grasindo.

Hustna Dara Sarra, & Sustari Alamsyah. (2020). Pengaruh Kinerja Lingkungan, Citra Perusahaan dan Media Exposure Terhadap Pengungkapan CSR. Prosiding Simposium Nasional Multidisiplin, 2, 410–417.

Kasmir. (2019). Analisi Laporan Keuangan. Jakarta: Raja Grapindo Persada.

Marfuah, & Yuliawan Dwi Cahyono. (2011). KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN DAN PENGUNGKAPAN TANGGUNG JAWAB SOSIAL. JAAI , 15(01), 103–119.

Nanang Agus Suyono, & Fina Ira Sastika. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Leverage , Umur Perusahaan, Dan Kepemilikan Saham Publik Terhadap Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Jurnal Akuntansi, Manajemen & Perbankan Syariah, 3(3), 19–35.

E-ISSN 2527-3264
Volume 10. Nomer 2. Oktober 2024

Ni Kadek Desy Sulestiana Dewi, Luh Komang Merawati, & Daniel Raditya Tandio. (2021). PENGARUH STRUKTUR KEPEMILIKAN, KOMITE AUDIT, PROFIL PERUSAHAAN DAN RASIO AKTIVITAS TERHADAP PENGUNGKAPAN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR). Jurnal Kharisma, 3(1), 173–184.

Novi Yanti, Sarwani, & Novika Rosari. (2021). Karakteristik Perusahaan dan Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility Dimoderasi Good Corporate Governance terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. 04(01), 55–71. https://doi.org/10.35138/organu

Pakpahan, Y., Ekonomi, F., Universitas, B., Krida, K., & Rajagukguk, W. L. (n.d.). DAN MEDIA EXPOSURE TERHADAP PENGUNGKAPAN TANGGUNG JAWAB SOSIAL. In JURNAL AKUNTANSI (Vol. 18, Issue 2).

Riyadi, P., Respati, N. W., Oktaviani, A., & Pascasarjana Magister Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, P. (2022). Profitabilitas, Leverage, Ukuran Perusahaan Dan Enviromental Performance Yang Dimoderasi Company Profile Pada Pengungkapan CSR. JURNAL RISET MAHASISWA AKUNTANSI (JRMA), X(1), 23–48.

Septina Korniasari, & Suyatmin Waskito Adi. (2021). Proceeding Seminar Nasional & Call For Papers. Proceeding Seminar Nasional & Call For Papers, 695–705. www.idx.co.id

Sudana, I. M. (2019). Manajemen Keuangan (Teori dan Praktik). In I. M. Sudana, Manajemen Keuangan (Teori dan Praktik) (p. 187). Surabaya: Airlangga University Press.

Toly, A. A., Claudya, C., Santoso, R., & Grace, F. (2019). Analisa Pengaruh Corporate Governance, Ownership Structure, dan Cash on Hand Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. Jurnal Riset Keuangan Dan Akuntansi, 5(2), 31–51. https://doi.org/10.25134/JRKA.V5I2.2006

Widiyasari Eko Putri, R., & Baridwan, Z. (2010). PENGARUH PROFITABILITAS TERHADAP PENGUNGKAPAN CORPOARATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. http://www.kompas.com/kompas