The Effect of Green Accounting, Company Size, Profitability, Media Disclosure, and Board of Commissioners' Size on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure

Katarina Agnes[1]

Corresponding Email: Katarinaagnes712@gmail.com

[1]Faculty of Economic and Business, Widya Dharma University Pontianak, Indonesia

Abstract

This research aims to examine and find empirical evidence about the effect of green accounting application, company size, profitability, media disclosure, and the board of commissioner's size on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure. This research uses 440 samples from 88 manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the period 2014-2018. This research is quantitative research using an associative research method with causal relationships. The analytical tool used in this research uses SPSS version 22 in the form of descriptive analysis, normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, autocorrelation test, coefficient of determination test, f test and t test. The results showed that green accounting had no effect on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure. Meanwhile, company size, profitability, media disclosure, and the size of the board of commissioners have a positive and significant influence on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Green Accounting, Company Size

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Introduction

Every company that is founded has the same goal, which is to get the maximum possible profit and continue to add value. Both of these goals need to be achieved so that the company can continue to run the business for a long time according to the going concern assumption. Companies that have gone public will try to meet the expectations of investors as shareholders so that the shares owned by the company are more attractive.

The company currently must not only be responsible to shareholders (stockholders) as principals but also to stakeholders (stakeholders). High profit is not a determinant of a company's success anymore. This is because the success of a company does not come only from shareholders, but also from stakeholders because the company will not be able to run if there is no contribution from stakeholders. Thus it is necessary to carry out CSR activities. However, CSR activities in Indonesia have not been fully disclosed in accordance with the requests of stakeholders.

Several studies have been conducted to find out what factors can influence the disclosure of CSR activities in a company. Research conducted by Krisna and Suhardianto (2016), Kamil and Herusetya (2012), and Dermawan and Deitiana (2014) shows that one of the factors that can influence CSR disclosure is company size. Krisna and Suhardianto (2016) obtained results that are in accordance with the hypothesis that has been built, namely a positive effect. Large

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companies will get more attention from the public through the mass media so that every decision that will be taken and policies that will be set will be monitored by the public.

Companies that are able to generate greater profits tend to be under greater pressure from stakeholders to disclose their social responsibility more broadly (Dermawan and Deitiana, 2014). Research conducted by Indraswari and Astika (2015) shows the result that the higher the profitability of a company, the greater the level of CSR disclosure that is carried out. Similar results were also shown from the research of Lucyanda and Siagian (2012). However, different results were shown by Kamil and Herusetya's (2012) study which found no relationship between profitability and CSR disclosure.

Regarding the size of the board of commissioners, research conducted by Maulana and Yuyetta (2014) found that the board of commissioners has a significant influence on CSR disclosure in a positive direction. The results of this study mean that the greater the number of members of the board of commissioners, the wider the disclosure of CSR activities. The board of commissioners has a role as overseer of the performance of the board of directors so that it can work in accordance with company goals, not personal or group goals so that CSR disclosure can be wider. Companies are not only required to carry out CSR programs but are also encouraged to communicate their CSR programs more openly (Harmoni, 2010). Disclosure of the company's CSR activities can be done through the company's website. If the company conveys CSR activities on the website, it means that the company feels it is important for stakeholders to know the achievements of the CSR activities that have been carried out and thus means that the company will disclose CSR activities more broadly. Research conducted by Reverte (2008) found that media disclosure has an effect on CSR disclosure.

Environmental accounting or green accounting is applied by companies to produce quantitative assessments of the impact and cost of protecting the environment (Mariani, 2017). Costs that are too large will reduce the company's profits so that the company prefers not to make expenses that are not related to operational activities. However, if the company includes environmental costs in the profit calculation, the company considers environmental issues to be important and needs to be disclosed. Research conducted by Mariani (2017) found that there was no significant effect of implementing environmental accounting on CSR disclosure.

Based on the explanation that has been described by the author, the author intends to conduct research on the influence of the variables that have been described on the disclosure of CSR activities with the research title "The Effect of Implementing Green Accounting, Company Size, Profitability, Media Disclosure, and Board of Commissioners Size on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure."

Literature Review

Suchman (1995, p. 574) states that "Legitimacy is the general perception or assumption that the actions of an entity are desirable, appropriate, or appropriate within some socially constructed system of norms, values, beliefs, and definitions." According to Burlea and Popa (2013) legitimacy theory is a mechanism that supports organizations in implementing and developing social and environmental disclosures voluntarily to fulfill their social contracts that enable recognition of their goals and survival in turbulent environments. The company will try to gain legitimacy from stakeholders so that the company can grow and maintain its business continuity.

Phillips (1997, 52) states that "stakeholder theory on the other hand, suggests that there are many groups that have an interest in the operations of a company – all of which should be

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considered in managerial decision making." According to Chariri (2008) a company is not an entity that only carries out operational activities for its own sake but must also provide benefits to stakeholders such as shareholders, creditors, consumers, suppliers, government, community, analysts and other parties. Freeman and McVea (2001) said the Stanford Research Institute sees that the support of all stakeholders is central to the success of a company, therefore a strategy that is said to be successful is one that combines the interests of all stakeholders rather than just maximizing the interests of only one party such as shareholders or company management.

According to Law Number 40 of 2007 Article 1 Point 3, Social and Environmental Responsibility is the company's commitment to participate in sustainable economic development in order to improve the quality of life and the environment that is beneficial, both for the company itself, the local community, and society in general. Reporting of CSR activities in Indonesia is mandatory disclosure. According to Stanojevic, et al. (2010, 2) green accounting is "a system in which financial and economic measurements take into account the effects of power production and consumption on the environment." Environmental accounting or green accounting is applied by companies to produce quantitative assessments of the impact and cost of protecting the environment (Mariani, 2017).

The size of the company can be judged by how much assets it has, it can also be judged by the amount of sales in one accounting period. Kamil and Herusetya (2012) say that a company with a larger size can survive more than a company with a smaller size, because the larger the entity, the greater the resources owned by the entity. Cowen, Ferreri, and Parker (1987) stated that smaller companies may not receive the same pressure as large companies because the number of shareholders is smaller.

Lucyanda and Siagian (2012) define profitability as a company's ability to generate profits that will maintain long-term and short-term growth. "The higher the profitability generated by a company, it means that the company gets a large profit and has run operational activities efficiently. Fahmi (2016) also stated that the better the profitability ratio, the better it describes the company's ability to achieve high profits. Harmoni (2010) states that CSR communication activities via the web have begun to be carried out as a complement to communication through print media, although not all of the potential of the web has been utilized by companies. The company's official website can be used as a means of CSR disclosure. The website is a more attractive means because people today tend to prefer reading from electronic media rather than print media.

Based on Law no. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, the board of commissioners is the party in charge of supervising management policies, the course of management in general, both regarding the company and the company's business, and gives advice to the directors. With the establishment of the board of commissioners, it is expected that managers as agents (in agency theory) can work in accordance with company goals and not act on their own will (conflict of interest). Independent commissioners have better oversight of managers so they are able to influence possible deviations by managers (Nabila and Daljono, 2013).

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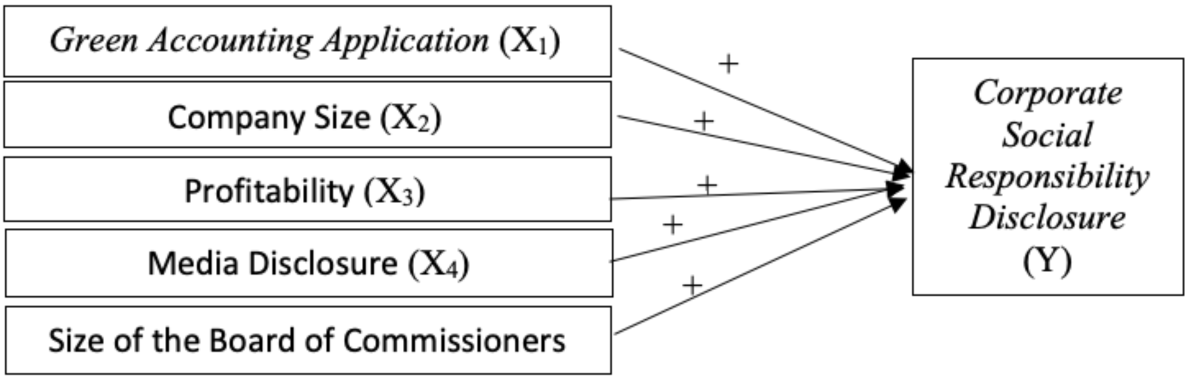

Figure 1. Research Model

The Effect of Green Accounting Implementation on CSR Disclosure

The application of green accounting means that the company includes environmental costs in the company's financial statements as a form of the company's concern for environmental problems both arising from operational activities and from non-operational activities of the company. By taking into account environmental costs in the financial statements, it means that the company's profits will decrease, so this means that it is not in line with the objectives of the company's management, which tends to pursue high profits. If a company includes environmental costs in its financial statements, it means that the company wants to meet the demands of its stakeholders and thus the disclosure of the company's corporate social responsibility activities will be wider. This is in line with Rakhiemah and Agustia's research (2009) which found results that environmental performance has a significant positive impact on CSR disclosure. However, research conducted by Mariani (2017) obtained different results, namely the application of green accounting had no effect on CSR disclosure. Based on the theoretical basis and empirical studies from previous studies, the following hypotheses were formed:

H1 = Application of green accounting has a positive effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure

The Effect of Company Size on CSR Disclosure

With the greater the resources owned by the entity, the entity will have more contact with stakeholders, so that a greater level of disclosure is needed for the entity's activities, including disclosure in social responsibility (Kamil and Herusetya, 2012). Companies with a large size will tend to receive more coverage from the media so that they will receive more attention from stakeholders and in the end will receive greater demands regarding the CSR activities carried out. Research conducted by Dermawan and Deitiana (2014), Maulana and Yuyetta (2014), Nur and Priantinah (2012) and Indraswari and Astika (2015) found that company size has a positive effect on CSR disclosure. However, the research results of Rahman and Widyasari (2008) could not find the effect of company size on CSR disclosure. Based on the theoretical basis and empirical studies from previous studies, the following hypotheses were formed:

H2 = Company size has a positive effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure

Effect of Profitability on CSR Disclosure

The relationship between profitability and CSR disclosure is based on legitimacy theory where corporate social responsibility disclosure is carried out to obtain positive value and legitimacy

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from society (Putri and Christiawan, 2014). The higher the level of profitability, the more detailed the information provided by the manager because the manager wants to convince investors about the company's profitability (Respati and Hadiprajitno, 2015). Companies with high profitability are also expected to be more concerned with environmental and social issues because the high profits that companies earn also come from operational activities that involve stakeholders. Some research results show that profitability has a positive effect on CSR disclosure as in the research of Indraswari and Astika (2015), Lucyanda and Siagian (2012), and Wati (2018). However, the research results from Dermawan and Deitiana (2014) and Krisna and Suhardianto (2016) show different results, namely that there is no effect between profitability and CSR disclosure. Based on the theoretical basis and empirical studies from previous studies, the following hypotheses were formed:

H3 = Profitability has a positive effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure

Effect of Media Disclosure on CSR Disclosure

Companies must provide information about their social responsibility and other related messages to employees, customers and other stakeholders, and in general, to the whole community with various communication tools (Harmoni, 2010). CSR activities that have been carried out must be published in the annual report as mandatory publication. In addition to using annual reports to disclose CSR activities, companies can also use the company's official website. Research related to the effect of media disclosure on CSR disclosure has been carried out as in the research of Respati and Hadiprajitno (2015) with positive results. However, the results of this study are not in line with the research conducted by Nur and Priantinah (2012) who found that media disclosure did not have a significant effect on corporate CSR disclosure. Based on the theoretical basis and empirical studies from previous studies, the following hypotheses were formed:

H4 = Media disclosure has a positive effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure

The Effect of Board of Commissioners Size on CSR Disclosure

The board of commissioners is a representative of the shareholders in a company where the board of commissioners has the duty to oversee the work carried out by the manager as an agent, whether it is in accordance with the initial objectives or whether there have been violations committed due to a conflict of interest. With the authority they have and are the highest executors in the entity, the board of commissioners can exert a strong enough influence to pressure management to disclose more CSR information, (Nur and Priantinah, 2012). The larger the size of the board of commissioners, the wider the influence on CSR disclosure according to the research results of Maulana and Yuyetta (2014) and research from Wakidi and Siregar (2011). Different results were shown by the research of Lucyanda and Siagian (2012) which found that the size of the board of commissioners had no effect on CSR disclosure. Based on the theoretical basis and previous empirical studies, the following hypotheses can be formed:

H5 = The size of the board of commissioners has a positive effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure

Methods

Quantitative research is a type of research used in this study. The form of research used by the author is associative research. This research was conducted by studying and reviewing data from the financial reports and annual reports of manufacturing companies listed on the

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Indonesia Stock Exchange starting from the period 2014 to 2018. The type of data used in this research is secondary data using library data collection techniques. The data was obtained from the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange, namely www.idx.co.id and also from the official websites of companies in the manufacturing sector. The population in this study are all companies in the manufacturing sector that are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Determination of the sample in this study using a purposive sampling method, which obtained a sample of 88 companies. Independent variables in this study include:

Green Accounting

According to Stanojevic, et al. (2010, 2) green accounting is "a system in which financial and economic measurements take into account the effects of power production and consumption on the environment." The application of green accounting will be measured using the dummy method. If the company has one of the environmental cost components such as environmental operational costs, product recycling costs, and environmental development and research costs in the annual report, it will be given a point of one, but if the company does not have these components, it will be given a value of zero. This measurement method is used based on research conducted by Mariani (2017).

Company Size

The author uses the natural logarithm of total assets in measuring company size. This measurement method has also been applied in the research of Ayadi (2004), Dermawan and Deitiana (2014), Nur and Priantinah (2012), Kamil and Herusetya (2012), and Respati and Hadiprajitno (2015). Here is the company size formula:

SIZE = Ln(Total Aset)

Profitability

In measuring a company's ability to generate profits, the authors use one of the profitability ratios, namely Return on Assets (ROA). According to Hery (2016, 193), the ratio of return on assets is "a ratio used to measure how much net profit will be generated from each rupiah of funds embedded in total assets." The higher the ROA calculation results, the higher the amount of net profit generated from each rupiah of funds embedded in total assets. The following is the ROA formula which is also used in the research of Krisna and Suhardianto (2016), Maulana and Yuyetta (2014), and Lucyanda and Siagian (2012):

$$\mathbf{ROA = \frac{Laba\ Bersih}{Total\ Aset}}$$

Media Disclosure

CSR activities carried out by the company can be disclosed in the annual report because it is mandatory, but apart from that the company can also publish CSR activities that have been carried out on the company's official website. Media disclosure will be measured using the dummy method. If the company discloses its CSR activities on the company's website, it will be given a point of one, but if the company does not disclose its CSR activities on the company's website, it will be given a point of zero. This measurement method is based on research conducted by Dermawan and Deitiana (2014), Nur and Priantinah (2012), and Respati and Hadiprajitno (2015).

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Size of the Board of Commissioners

The board of commissioners is a party that assists in supervising company operational activities carried out by managers so that company activities can run according to their goals. The greater the number of commissioners of a company, the wider CSR disclosure will be. To measure this variable, the authors use a method similar to that used by Wakidi and Siregar (2011), Maulana and Yuyetta (2014), and Lucyanda and Siagian (2012) as follows:

$$\text{COMMISSIONERS} = \sum \text{"Board of Commissioners"}$$

The dependent variable in this study is the disclosure of corporate social responsibility. The extent of disclosure of the company's CSR activities will be carried out by conducting a checklist on the index that has been grouped by Sembiring (2005). There are seven categories in this index, namely environment, energy, health and safety of workers, others regarding labor, products, community involvement, and the general public. The seven categories are further divided into a total of 78 disclosures for manufacturing companies. Then the measurement will be carried out using the dummy method, ie if the item is disclosed in the annual report it will be given a number of one and if it is not disclosed it will be given a score of zero. Then the number of disclosures of each company will be totaled and divided by a total of 78 disclosures. The following is the formula for disclosing social responsibility according to Sembiring (2005):

$$\textbf{CSRI} = \frac{\textbf{Company Disclosure Score}}{\textbf{78 Indicators of CSR}}$$

This study uses a qualitative approach which aims to describe and describe events and phenomena that occur in the field and present data in a systematic, factual and accurate manner regarding the facts in more detail the problems to be investigated by studying as much as possible an individual, a group or an incident.

This research uses an approach with a case study type that aims to find out the function of local government through BPBD in flood disaster management in North Luwu district. The research locations were carried out in North Luwu Regency including the BPBD Office and Locations related to Post-Flood rehabilitation and reconstruction programs/policies covering Masamba District, Baebunta District, South Baebunta District, Malangke District, West Malangke District, and Sabbang District.

The main focus in this research is the Government's Role in relation to Post-Flood Disaster Management Variables. The role of BPBD includes Post-Flood Rehabilitation and Reconstruction with an explanation of the focus and sub-focuses determined in the research, namely Implementation of the duties and functions of the Regional Disaster Management Agency in the post-flood rehabilitation program in North Luwu Regency and Implementation of the tasks and functions of the Regional Disaster Management Agency in the program post-flood reconstruction in North Luwu Regency.

Results and Discussion

The descriptive analysis carried out in this study showed statistical results which included the amount of data (sum), lowest value (minimum), highest value (maximum), average (mean), range, and standard deviation of the research data that had been calculated previously.

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Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Green Accounting	440	0	1	0.07	0.256
Company Size	440	10,74	29,70	20,0854	3,99648
Profitability	440	-0.2080	0.9210	0.061884	0.1045602
Media Disclosure	440	0	1	0.75	0.434
Size of the Board of Commissioners	440	2	13	4.47	1.852
Corporate social responsibility	440	0,0513	0.7564	0.347114	0.1374431
Valid N (listwise)	440				

Source: SPSS Processed Data 22, 2020

In Table 1, it can be seen that there are 440 observational data shown in column N. The data consists of 88 manufacturing companies with a study period of five consecutive years, namely 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. From the results of descriptive statistics it can be seen that the green accounting variable has a minimum value of 0, a maximum value of 1, has an average value of 0.07 or 7% and a standard deviation of 0.256. For the variable company size with a minimum value of 10.74, a maximum value of 29.70, and has an average value of 20.0854 and a standard deviation of 3.99648. The profitability variable has a minimum value of -0.2080, a maximum value of 0.9210, and has an average value of 0.061884 and a standard deviation of 0.1045602. Meanwhile, the media disclosure variable has a minimum value of 0, a maximum value of 1, has an average value of 0.75 and a standard deviation of 0.434. Meanwhile, the size of the board of commissioners has a minimum value of 2, a maximum value of 13, has an average value of 4.47 and a standard deviation of 1.852.

Table 1 also displays descriptive statistics for the dependent variable in the form of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) which has a minimum value of 0.0513, a maximum value of 0.7564, an average value of 0.347114 and a standard deviation of 0.1374431.

In this study, t and F tests will be carried out which assume that the residual values are normally distributed, therefore the regression model in this study must fulfill these assumptions so that the test results show valid numbers.

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Table 2. Data Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		440
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.11372758
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.041
	Positive	.041
	Negative	-.023
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.859
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.452

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Based on the data obtained from Table 2, it can be seen that all data are normally distributed because the significance level of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results shows a number of 0.452 which is much higher than 0.05, thus it can be concluded that there is no difference between the empirical distribution of the data used in this study with an ideal normal distribution so that it can be concluded that the data distribution of all variables is normal.

To detect the presence of multicollinearity in a regression model, it can be done by testing the strength of the correlation between the independent variables by looking at the Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values. These two measurements indicate which of each independent variable is explained by the other independent variables. The following are the results of multicollinearity testing:

Table 3. M test of ulcerolinearity

Type		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Green Accounting	.941	1.063
	Company Size	.962	1,040
	Profitability	.955	1.048
	Media Disclosure	.991	1.0 09
	Ukuran Board of Commissioners	.941	1.062

1.Dependent Variable: CSR (Y)

Source : Output SPSS 22 (2020)

Based on Table 3 it is known that the green accounting variables, company size, profitability, media disclosure and board size have tolerance values of 0.941, 0.962, 0.955, 0.991 and 0.941, respectively. Meanwhile, the green accounting Variance Inflation Factor (VIF), company size, profitability, media disclosure and board of commissioners size were 1.063, 1.040, 1.048, 1.009

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and 1.062, respectively. From the tolerance and VIF values, it can be concluded that the data does not indicate a multicollinearity problem between the independent variables because the tolerance values for all independent variables are more than 0.10 and the VIF values for all independent variables are less than 10. Autocorrelation is a relationship between values that are separated from one another by a certain time interval. In this study, the authors used the Durbin-Watson (DW) method to test the autocorrelation problem. In testing with the Durbin-Watson (DW) method, the provision that there is no autocorrelation problem is if the upper limit value (dU) < DW < 4-dU. The results of the autocorrelation test for the regression model used by the author can be seen in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Test Autochcorrelation

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.562	.315	.307	.1143808	1.864

Source : Output SPSS 22 (2020)

Based on Table 4, it shows that the Durbin-Watson (DW) value resulting from the regression model is 1.846 with a total sample (n) of 440 data and an independent variable (k) of 5 pieces. Based on the Durbin-Watson table at a significance level of 0.05, it is known that the value of dL is 1.8252 and dU is 1.8619 where 4-Du is 2.1381. From these calculations it is concluded that the Durbin-Watson value is between dU and 4-dU, namely 1.8252 < 1.864 < 2.1381). The conclusion from this test is that there is no autocorrelation problem in the research regression model used. The heteroscedasticity test is a test conducted to assess whether the regression model has an inequality of variance from one residual observation to another. In this discussion a heteroscedasticity test will be carried out using the Glejser test, if the significant value of all variables is more than 0.05, it can be stated that the data is free from heteroscedasticity problems. The following are the results of the heteroscedasticity test with the glejset method in this study:

Table 5. Heteroskedasticity test

Type	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	. 064	. 020		3. 223	. 001
Green Accounting	. 008	. 013	. 028	. 570	. 569
Company Size	. 000	. 001	.007	. 150	. 881
Profitability	-. 004	. 033	-.005	-. 110	. 912
Media Disclosure	. 003	.008	.019	. 406	. 685
Ukuran Board of Commissioners	. 004	. 002	. 118	2. 399	. 057

Dependent Variable: CSR (Y)

Source : Output SPSS 22 (2020)

Based on Table 5 it can be seen that the significance probability of each independent variable, namely green accounting, company size, profitability, media disclosure and board of commissioners size is 0.569, 0.881 0.912, 0.685 and 0.057. These results indicate that the

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regression model does not have heteroscedasticity problems, because the significance value of the Glejset test for all independent variables exceeds 0.05.

Hypothesis testing aims to prove the truth of a temporary conclusion from a study. Hypothesis testing includes determination test (R2), simultaneous test (F statistical test), and partial test (t statistical test). The coefficient of determination basically measures how far the ability of a regression model to explain the variation of the dependent variable. The following are the results of the determination test in this study:

Table 6. Determination Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.562	.315	.307	.1143808

1. Predictors: (Constant), Uk. Board of Commissioners, Media Disclosure, Profitability, Company Size, Green Accounting
2. Dependent Variable: CSR

Source : Output SPSS 22 (2020

Based on Table 6 it can be seen that the correlation coefficient R is 0.562. So the relationship that occurs between green accounting variables, company size, profitability, media disclosure and board size on CSR disclosure has a moderate level of strength. The R square value is 0.315. These results indicate that the independent variable has an influence of 31.50 percent on the formation of the CSR variable, the remaining 68.50 percent is determined by other variables outside the research model.

The simultaneous effect test is used to determine whether the independent variables jointly or simultaneously affect the dependent variable. The following is the result of a simultaneous test of the regression model in the study:

Table 7. Simultaneous Test

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2.615	5	.523	39. 975	.000b
	Residual	5.678	434	.013		
	Total	8.293	439			

1. Dependent Variable : CSR

2. Predictors: (Constant), Uk. Board of Commissioners, Media Disclosure, Profitability, Company Size, Green Accounting

Source : Output SPSS 22 (2020)

From Table 7, the Fcount value is 39.975. Once Fcount is known, the Ftable value must be sought where with a total of 440 data and the desired significance level of 5 percent, the Ftable value is 2.2348. When compared between Fcount and Ftable, the result is that Fcount > Ftable (39.975> 2.2348). In addition, Table 7 also shows a significance level of 0.00, which means that this number is less than 0.05 (Sig. <0.00). So the conclusion that can be drawn based on

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these results is that this research model is feasible to be tested. Specifically, these results indicate that there is an influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable. Partial test is used to determine the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The following is the result of a partial test of the regression model in the study:

Table 8. Partial Test

Type	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	. 340	. 007		50. 925	. 000
Green Accounting	. 106	. 025	. 198	4. 226	. 141
Company Size	. 002	. 002	.070	1. 475	. 000
Profitability	. 308	. 061	. 235	5. 051	. 000
Media Disclosure	. 085	.015	. 267	5. 793	. 000
Ukuran Board of Commissioners	. 034	. 003	. 457	10. 761	. 000

Source : Output SPSS 22 (2020)

Based on the data contained in Table 9, it can be seen that of the five independent variables included in the regression model, only the green accounting variable does not affect the disclosure of corporate social responsibility. While other variables, namely company size, profitability, media disclosure, and the size of the board of commissioners affect corporate social responsibility disclosure.

Based on the test results, green accounting has a significance value greater than 0.05 (0.141> 0.05). This result means that green accounting has no effect on CSR disclosure. so that the H1 hypothesis is rejected. This result is not in line with research by Rakhiemah and Agustia (2009) who found that environmental performance has a significant positive impact on CSR disclosure. This is because companies are reluctant to disclose the costs of corporate environmental activities as a form of CSR in the company's financial statements. This reluctance is because if environmental costs are disclosed, the total burden on the company will increase. If there is an increase in expenses that is not accompanied by an increase in sales figures, it will make the company's profit condition worse. This unfavorable profit has an impact on investors' decisions when they will invest in the company. This research is in line with Mariani's research (2017) which found that the application of green accounting has no effect on CSR disclosure.

Based on the results of the firm size test, it has a significance value of less than 0.05 (0.000 <0.05) and a tcount of 1.475. This result means that company size has a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure, so that the H2 hypothesis is accepted. That is, the more the number of assets owned by the company, the wider the disclosure of corporate social responsibility. This is because companies that have a larger number of assets are able to finance the provision of social responsibility information compared to companies that have small assets. The results

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of this study are in line with previous research found by Dermawan and Deitiana (2014), Maulana and Yuyetta (2014), Nur and Priantinah (2012) and Indraswari and Astika (2015) who found that company size has a positive effect on CSR disclosure. However, the research results of Rahman and Widyasari (2008) found no effect of company size on CSR disclosure. Evidence that disclosure of social responsibility is affected by company size has been found in research conducted by Kamil and Herusetya (2012). In general, large companies will disclose more information than small companies. This is because large companies will face greater political risk. Theoretically, large companies will not be separated from political pressure, namely the pressure to carry out social responsibility. The availability of resources and funds makes companies feel the need to finance the provision of information for their social responsibility. In addition, larger companies tend to have higher public demand for information than smaller companies.

Based on the test results, profitability has a significance value of less than 0.05 (0.000 <0.05) and a tcount of 5.051. These results mean that profitability has a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure. That is, the higher the level of profitability, will provide more opportunities for management to disclose social responsibility in a broad and detailed manner. Based on legitimacy theory, profitability and CSR disclosure have a relationship, where corporate social responsibility disclosure is carried out to obtain positive value and legitimacy from society (Putri and Christiawan, 2014). Companies with high profitability can overcome the incurring costs of disclosing social responsibility. The higher the profitability, the more motivated managers are to provide more detailed information, including the freedom and flexibility to show and account for all of their social programs. This is because managers want to convince investors of the company's profitability. The results of this study are in line with the research of Indraswari and Astika (2015), Lucyanda and Siagian (2012), and Wati (2018). However, in contrast to the results of research from Dermawan and Deitiana (2014) and Krisna and Suhardianto (2016) it shows that there is no effect between profitability and CSR disclosure.

Based on the test results, media disclosure has a significance value of less than 0.05 (0.000 <0.05) and a tcount of 5.793. This result means that media disclosure has a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure. That is, any information disclosed through the media regarding CSR activities is very influential for the company. This is because, media disclosure is a means of providing information for stakeholders, so that each party and stakeholders know the extent of the company's role and contribution to its social and environmental responsibilities. The results of this study are in line with Respati and Hadiprajitno's research (2015). However, the results are different from the research conducted by Nur and Priantinah (2012) which states that media disclosure has no significant effect on corporate CSR disclosure.

Based on the test results, the size of the board of commissioners has a significance value of less than 0.05 (0.000<0.05). These results mean that the size of the board of commissioners has a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure. That is, the number of commissioners in a company can affect Corporate Social Responsibility, where the more the board of commissioners, the wider the level of Corporate Social Responsibility that is disclosed. This is because, when a company has a large number of commissioners, the board of commissioners has the authority to put pressure on management to disclose CSR. The results of this study are in line with the research of Maulana and Yuyetta (2014), Nur and Priantinah (2012), Wakidi and Siregar (2011). However, contrary to research conducted by Aditya Dharmawan, et. al. (2016), Decky and Deitiana (2014).

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Conclusion

The conclusion from the results of this study is that the application of green accounting does not affect the disclosure of corporate social responsibility disclosure. This is because there are still very few companies that disclose their environmental burden. For the variable company size, profitability, media disclosure, and the size of the board of commissioners all have a positive effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure.

Subsequent research can use sub-sector data that is different from this study, for example the banking sector. With the aim of knowing how banks in Indonesia pay attention and social responsibility to the environment. Researchers also suggest adding other variables such as liquidity, share ownership, good corporate governance and so on. In addition, further research can add intervening or moderating variables with the aim of knowing how much the indicators are directly related to CSR. Some of the limitations of this study, namely for the measurement of each variable can be done by adding measurement indicators. With more variable indicators it will provide diverse research results. In addition, only 31 percent of the selection of independent variables in the form of green accounting, company size, profitability, media disclosure, and board size affect the dependent variable, so there are still 69 percent of other factors that can influence corporate social responsibility disclosure.

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