Auditor Reputation Moderates the Determinants of Social Responsibility Disclosure

Suwaldiman[1], Panggi R Sanjaya[2]

[1]Accounting Department, Faculty of Business and Economics,
Universitas Islam Indonesia
Kampus UII, Condongcatur, Depok, Sleman, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
[2]Accounting Department, Faculty of Business and Economics,
Universitas Islam Indonesia
Kampus UII, Condongcatur, Depok, Sleman, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract
This study aims to analyze the effect of firm size, profitability, and public ownership on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure, and to examine the moderating role of auditor reputation. The sample consists of 23 property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2021–2023 period, selected using purposive sampling. CSR was measured using the GRI G4 index, while auditor reputation was categorized based on affiliation with Big Four accounting firms. Moderation regression analysis is employed to test the impact of firm size, profitability, and public ownership on CSR disclosure. It also tests the role of auditor reputation in moderating those variables. The results show that firm size and public ownership have a significant positive effect on CSR disclosure, while profitability has no significant effect. Auditor reputation strengthens the influence of firm size, but weakens the influence of public ownership on CSR, and does not moderate the effect of profitability. These findings indicate that both internal and external company factors affect the level of CSR disclosure in different ways.

Keywords: auditor reputation, corporate social responsibility, firm size, profitability, public ownership.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Sustainability and social responsibility issues are increasingly a concern in modern business practices. Companies are not only required to make profits, but also show concern for social and environmental aspects. One of the ways the company shows its commitment is through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure. In Indonesia, the obligation to report CSR is regulated in Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, especially for companies related to

natural resources. However, the level of CSR implementation and disclosure in Indonesia is still relatively low compared to other ASEAN countries.

Previous research has identified a number of internal factors that influence CSR disclosures, such as company size, profitability, and public ownership structure. Large companies tend to have more resources and greater public pressure to disclose CSR. High profitability is also believed to provide space for companies to invest in social activities (Sastika & Mutmaimah, 2023). In addition, companies with high public ownership face greater transparency demands from investors (Hamdani et al., 2017). However, the findings of these studies still show inconsistencies.

To bridge the research gap, the study adds to the reputation of auditors as a moderation variable that has not been widely studied in the context of CSR, particularly in the property and real estate sectors. Auditors from the Big Four Public Accounting Firms (KAP) are believed to have high professional standards and contribute to improving the quality of company reports, including CSR disclosures (Khasanah & Kartika, 2022).

The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of company size, profitability, and public ownership on CSR disclosure, as well as to examine the role of auditor reputation as a moderator of the three relationships.

The main contributions of this research are:
1. Provides new empirical evidence from the property and real estate sectors, sectors that are still underexplored in the CSR literature.
2. Offers a new understanding of the role of auditor reputation as an external factor influencing CSR disclosure practices.
3. Provides practical implications for companies and policymakers in an effort to improve social transparency and accountability.

1.2 Theoretical Foundation and Hypothesis Development

Agency Theory
Agency Theory was developed by Michael C. Jensen and William H. Meckling, two economists from the United States, in 1976. This theory explains the relationship between an agency or employment contract between two parties, namely the principal (owner) and agent (manager). In this relationship, the agent receives a contract from the principal to perform certain tasks, while the principal rewards the agent as compensation for the performance of those tasks (Bosse & Phillips, 2016). In the context of CSR disclosure, Agency Theory shows that principals encourage agents to act transparently and responsibly to minimize the risk of conflicts that can reduce the value of the company.

Stakeholder Theory
Stakeholder theory says that a company is not an entity that only operates for its own interests but must also be able to provide benefits for its stakeholders. Thus, the existence of a company is greatly influenced by the support of the company's stakeholders (Cordeiro & Tewari, 2015). In this

case, not only shareholders or company owners are stakeholders, but the company must also provide benefits to the surrounding community, employees, and customers as stakeholders so that a good relationship can be established between the company and the surrounding environment. One way to provide these benefits is to organize a CSR program.

Legitimacy Theory

The theory of legitimacy states that companies consistently strive to carry out their activities in accordance with the norms and restrictions that apply in society. Through these efforts, companies try to ensure that their actions are acceptable to external parties based on their perceptions (Pérez, 2015). This means that based on the theory of legitimacy, if the company wants to continue operating, the company must obey the norms that apply in society to avoid conflicts, so that automatically, if according to the community it is necessary to hold a CSR program from the company, the company will develop a CSR program to be accepted by the public.

The Impact of Company Size on CSR Disclosure

The size of the company reflects the size of the company's scale, and according to stakeholder theory, the larger the company, the more stakeholders are involved, thereby increasing the social responsibility that needs to be expressed through CSR (Yanti et al., 2021). When associated with agency theory, large companies with high agency costs tend to disclose information more widely in an effort to reduce the agency's costs.

H1: Company size has a positive impact on CSR disclosure.

The Impact of Profitability on CSR Disclosure

Profitability is a measure of a company's ability to sell assets and manage capital to generate profits (Sastika & Mutmaimah, 2023). Companies should not only focus on economic aspects such as profits, but also pay attention to the social and environmental impacts of their operational activities. This is important for companies to obtain support from stakeholders, in accordance with the views of stakeholder theory and legitimacy theory (Rindiyawati & Arifin, 2019).

Stakeholder theory emphasizes that companies should prioritize social responsibility rather than maximizing profits for shareholders. In addition, this theory underlines that companies are responsible for creating welfare that includes all parties who have a relationship or relationship with the company (Permata & Cahyono, 2024).

From this explanation, it can be concluded that the higher the level of profitability of a company, the more CSR will be disclosed. This is in line with the results of research conducted by Rivandi & Annisa, (2020); Sastika & Mutmaimah (2023); and (Hamdani et al., 2017). However, in some studies have different results, such as the example of research conducted by Rindiyawati & Arifin (2019), the results of the profitability variable have no effect on CSR disclosure.

H2: Profitability has a positive impact on CSR disclosure.

The Impact of Public Ownership Structure on CSR Disclosure

Public shareholding is part of a company's ownership structure, which reflects the percentage of shares held by the general public. This group includes individuals or institutions with less than 5% (<5%) shareholding, which are not directly involved in the management of the company and do not have any special or special relationship with the company (Na'im & Rakhman, 2000).

According to Hamdani et al. (2017), the greater the public ownership in a company, the higher the CSR disclosure, this is due to the public's desire to know about information about the company so that more things are disclosed through financial statements. This is also influenced by stakeholder theory which states that companies are obliged to be able to provide benefits to their stakeholders, besides that the theory of legitimacy also states that the company will act in accordance with what is accepted in society.

In line with my research (Rindiyawati & Arifin, 2019); (Weather & Syahdan, 2021); and (Sastika & Mutmaimah, 2023) where the result is that the structure of public ownership has a positive effect on CSR disclosure, but research conducted by Hamdani et al. 2017 shows that public ownership actually has a negative effect on CSR disclosure.

From the explanation above, the third hypothesis proposed is:

H3: Public ownership structure has a positive effect on CSR disclosure

The Impact of Auditor Reputation on the Determinants of CSR disclosure

Previous research examining the influence of Profitability, Public Ownership Structure, and Company Size on CSR disclosure showed inconsistent results. For this reason, other variables are needed that can strengthen or weaken their influence on CSR disclosure. The auditor's reputation will be used as a moderation variable that can strengthen or weaken the influence of dependent variables on CSR disclosure.

Public accounting firms that have a good reputation indirectly have very good systems and technology; in addition to that, the presence of professional employees also strengthens the reputation of auditors to make audited financial statements more reliable and quality (Anggrainy & Priyadi, 2019).

The selection of auditors is part of the company's strategy that reflects the company's efforts to ensure high-quality and trustworthy disclosure of information (Anita & Jeny, 2021). Auditors with a high reputation, such as those from large audit firms (Big Four), have strict work standards and pay more attention to the quality of the company's reports. This can encourage companies to increase CSR disclosure as part of efforts to maintain the reputation and trust of stakeholders.

H4.1: Auditor reputation reinforces the impact of company size on CSR disclosure.
H4.2: Auditor reputation reinforces the impact of profitability on CSR disclosure.
H4.3: Auditor reputation reinforces the impact of public ownership structures on CSR disclosures.

2. Method

2.1 Population and Sample

This study uses quantitative secondary data from the annual reports and sustainability reports of property and real estate sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2021–2023 period. Data was obtained from the official website of the IDX (www.idx.co.id) and the official website of each company. For CSR disclosure data, ESGI Dataset from Airlangga University was used.

2.1 Research Variables

CSR Disclosure Index (CSRDI)
CSRDI is measured based on the GRI G4 standard using the content analysis method. A score of 1 is given for each item disclosed and 0 if it is not. CSRDI is calculated as the number of items disclosed divided by the total number of items.

$$CSRDI = Xj : N \qquad (1)$$

Company Size (SIZE)
Size is measured using the natural logarithm of the company's total assets.
$$Size = \ln (Total\ Assets) \qquad (2)$$

Profitability (ROE)
Profitability is measured using Return on Equity, which is net profit divided by equity.
$$RoE = Net\ Income : Total\ Equity \qquad (3)$$

Public Ownership (PO)
Public ownership is measured based on the percentage of shares owned by the public of the total outstanding shares.
$$PO = Total\ shares\ owned\ by\ public : Total\ Outstanding\ Shares \qquad (4)$$

Auditor Reputation (RA)
The reputation of the auditor is measured based on the income of the Public Accounting Firm (KAP). The higher the income generated by KAP, the better the auditor's reputation. To measure the reputation of the auditor, an assessment scale can be used with the following criteria:
1. Companies that use KAP services listed in The Big Four will be given a score of 5 for the KAP that generates the highest revenue.
2. Companies that use KAP services listed in The Big Four will be given a score of 2 for the KAP that generates the lowest revenue.
3. Companies that use KAP services outside the Big Four list will be given a score of 1.

Table 1. Big Four KAP Revenue Worldwide During 2019-2023

Accounting Firm	Revenues (in Billion US$)					Reputation Score
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Deloitte	43.2	46.2	47.6	50	59.3	5
PwC	41.3	42.4	43	45.1	50.3	4
Ernst & Young (EY)	34.8	36.4	37.2	39.9	45.2	3
KPMG	28.96	29.8	29.22	32.1	36.64	2
Non Big Four						1

Source: *Big 4 Accounting Firms Rank* | Statista, *Statista* 2023.

2.3 Data Analysis

This study used multiple linear regression analysis to test the direct influence and Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) to test the role of auditor reputation moderation. Classical assumption tests are performed to ensure the validity of the model, including:
1. Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov)
2. Multicollinearity Test (Tolerance & VIF)
3. Autocorrelation Test (Durbin-Watson)
4. Heteroscedasticity Test (Glejser Test)

The moderation regression model used in this study is:

$$Y = \beta0 + \beta1 SIZE + \beta2 ROE + \beta3 PO + \beta4 RA + \beta5(SIZE \cdot RA) + \beta6(ROE \cdot RA) + \beta7(PO \cdot RA) + \epsilon$$

Table 2. Sample Selection Process

Remarks	Quantity
Property and real estate sectoror companies listed on the Indones Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2021 – 2023.	94
Companies that do not publish complete financial statements ar sustainability reports in the 2021 – 2023 period and do not have tl data needed related to research variables.	(71)
Sample companies (per year)	23
The amount of data used for the research	69

Source: data processed, 2025

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Results

Descriptive statistics aim to provide an overview of the data characteristics of each variable used in this study. These statistics include maximum, minimum, mean, and standard deviation values. Full results are shown in Table 3. Based on Table 3 it can be explained:

1. Company Size (SIZE) averages 29.18 with a standard deviation of 1.53. Because the standard deviation value is smaller than the mean, the data is homogeneous.
2. Profitability (ROE) has an average of 0.14 and a standard deviation of 1.04. Since the standard deviation is larger than average, the data is heterogeneous, which shows variations in profitability between companies.
3. Public Ownership (PO) shows an average of 0.3114 and a standard deviation of 0.21. Because the standard deviation is smaller than the average, the data is homogeneous.
4. The Auditor's Reputation (RA) has an average of 1.52 with a standard deviation of 1.22. This value shows that the distribution of Big Four and non-Big Four auditors is quite diverse (heterogeneous).
5. The CSR Disclosure Rate (CSRDI) has an average of 0.456 with a standard deviation of 0.218. Since the standard deviation is lower than average, the CSR disclosures between companies in the sample can be categorized as homogeneous.

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics of Research Variables

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Hours of deviation
Company Size	69	26,14	31,83	29,18	1,53
Profitability	69	-0,39	8,51	0,14	1,04
Public Ownership	69	0,01	0,95	0,31	0,21
Reputasi Auditor	69	1	5	1,52	1,22
CSR Reporting	69	0,00	0,94	0,45	0,22
Valid N (listwise)	69				

Source: Data processed, 2025

Table 4. Normality Test Results (Kolmogorov-Smirnov)

		SIZE	ROE	AFTER	RA	CSRDI
N		69	69	69	69	69
Normal Parametersa,b	Mean	29,18	0,14	0,31	1,52	0,45
	Hours of deviation	1,53	1,04	0,21	1,22	0,21
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0,118	0,438	0,184	0,492	0,123
	Positive	0,093	0,438	0,184	0,492	0,123
	Negative	-0,118	-0,343	-0,081	-0,334	-0,092
Test Statistic		0,118	0,438	0,184	0,492	0,123
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)c		0,068	0,173	0,191	0,084	0,221

Source: Data processed, 2025

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Say.	Tolerance	LIVE
1 (Constant)	-1,551	0,468		-3,311	0,002		
SIZE	0,068	0,016	0,479	4,164	0,000	0,878	1,138
ROE	0,007	0,023	0,034	0,314	0,754	0,975	1,026
AFTER	0,143	0,112	0,140	1,272	0,208	0,957	1,045
RA	-0,025	0,020	-0,139	-1,245	0,218	0,927	1,079

Source: Data processed 2025

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.506a	.256	.210	.19396776	1.314

a. Predictors: (Constant), RA, PO, ROE, SIZE

b. Dependent Variable: CSRDI

Source: Data processed, 2025

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Say.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	0,039	0,269		0,147	0,884
	SIZE	0,005	0,009	0,069	0,529	0,599
	ROE	-0,017	0,013	-0,161	-1,304	0,197
	AFTER	-0,037	0,064	-0,072	-0,574	0,568
	RA	-0,013	0,011	-0,146	-1,153	0,253
a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES						

Source: Data processed, 2025

Based on Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7, all variables have qualified in the classical assumption test, including normality test, multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test, and heteroscedasticity test. Therefore, multiple linear regression analysis can be used to test the hypothesis in this study.

3.2 Hypothesis Testing and Discussion

Determination Coefficient Test (Adjusted R²)
The results of the determination coefficient test are shown in Table 8. The adjusted R-square value is 0.210, which means that 21% of the dependent variables, namely the level of CSR disclosure (CSRDI), can be explained by independent variables (company size, profitability, public ownership, auditor reputation, and moderation interaction). Meanwhile, the remaining 79% is explained by other factors outside of this model.

Although the contribution of variation from this model is moderate, these results show that the model has sufficient explanatory power in the context of the property and real estate sectors studied.

F Test (Simultaneous Test)
The results of the F or ANOVA test are shown in Table 8. An F value of 5.640 was obtained with a significance level of 0.000, which is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$. This shows that the regression model is simultaneously feasible and significant to be used in testing the influence of all independent variables on the level of CSR disclosure.

Thus, it can be concluded that company size, profitability, public ownership, auditor reputation, and moderation interaction together have a significant effect on CSR disclosure.

T test (Partial test)
The results of the partial multiple regression test are shown in Table 10, which shows the significance of each variable to CSR disclosure. Here's an explanation of each hypothesis:

The Impact of Company Size on CSR Disclosure

The SIZE variable has a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that it has a significant positive effect on CSR disclosure. This supports the first hypothesis (H1 is accepted). These results are in line with stakeholder theory and previous research such as Rindiyawati & Arifin (2019) and Sulaeman et al. (2022), which stated that large companies have greater environmental and social responsibility and tend to be more transparent in disclosing CSR information.

The Impact of Profitability on CSR Disclosure

The ROE variable has a significance value of $0.754 > 0.05$, so it does not have a significant effect on CSR disclosure. H2 was rejected. These results show that even though companies have high profitability, it does not necessarily affect their commitment in CSR disclosure. These findings are consistent with the studies of Rindiyawati & Arifin (2019) and Susanti et al. (2022).

The Impact of Public Ownership on CSR Disclosure

The PO variable has a significance value of $0.041 < 0.05$, which means that it has a significant positive effect on CSR disclosure. Thus, H3 is accepted. The greater the proportion of public ownership, the higher the pressure for transparency, thus encouraging companies to disclose more complete social information. This is supported by Sastika & Mutmaimah (2023) and Weather & Syahdan (2021).

Auditor Reputation Moderates The Impact of Company Size on CSR Disclosure

The SIZE $\times$ RA interaction had a significance value of $0.041 < 0.05$, which means that the auditor's reputation positively moderated the relationship between company size and CSR. This means that large companies that use highly reputable auditors (the Big Four) tend to be more consistent and complete in their CSR reporting.

Auditor Reputation Moderates The Impact of Profitability on CSR Disclosure

The ROE $\times$ RA interaction has a significance value of $0.754 > 0.05$, so it is not significant. This means that auditor's reputation does not moderate the relationship between profitability and CSR disclosure. These results indicate that reputable auditors do not necessarily reinforce the commitment of profitable companies to disclose CSR.

Auditor Reputation Moderates The Impact of Public Ownership on CSR Disclosure

The interaction between PO $\times$ RA has a significance value of $0.031 < 0.05$, but the coefficient is negative. This means that auditor reputation negatively moderates the influence of public ownership on CSR disclosure. This can happen because companies audited by the Big Four may feel that auditor oversight is sufficient to assert credibility, so they do not feel the need to disclose CSR information more broadly to the public.

Table 8. Determinant Coefficient Test Results

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0,53914779
R Square	0,29068034
Adjusted R Square	0,209283
Standard Error	0,19400856
Observations	69

Source : Data processed, 2025

Table 9. F Test Results

	df	SS		ignificance F
Regression	7	0,940903865 4414838	,57112826	0,002778189
Residual	61	2,295998495 763932		
Total	68	3,23690236		

Source: Data processed, 2025

Table 10. T Test Results

Model	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Conclusion
Intercept	(1,034192)	1,234921	(0,837456)	0,001530	
SIZE	0,049565	0,041627	1,190706	0,000095	H1 supported
ROE	(0,266826)	0,389667	(0,684754)	0,754330	H2 is not supported
AFTER	0,315896	0,239748	1,317617	0,041569	H3 supported
RA	(0,429116)	1,055239	(0,406653)	0,031105	
Size x RA	0,015065	0,035133	0,428806	0,041848	H4.1 supported
RoE x RA	0,272029	0,388071	0,700978	0,485982	H4.2 not supported
PO x RA	(0,164574)	0,169662	(0,970013)	0,020992	H4.3 not supported

Source: Data processed.

4. Conclusion

This study aims to examine the influence of company size, profitability, and public ownership on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure, as well as examine the role of auditor reputation as a moderation variable, focusing on property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2021–2023 period.

Based on the results of multiple regression analysis, the following can be concluded:
1. The size of the company has a positive and significant effect on the level of CSR disclosure. This shows that large-scale companies have higher pressure from stakeholders to be more transparent, as well as have greater resources to carry out and report on CSR activities.
2. Profitability has no significant effect on CSR disclosure. These results indicate that corporate profit levels do not necessarily encourage openness in social responsibility reporting.
3. Public ownership has a significant positive effect on CSR disclosure. The greater the proportion of shares that the public owns, the higher the pressure on companies to disclose social responsibility in order to increase investor confidence.

The auditor's reputation in general does not have a significant direct effect on CSR disclosure. However, in its role as a moderator, the auditor's reputation strengthens the relationship between company size and CSR disclosure, as well as weakens the relationship between public ownership and CSR disclosure. Meanwhile, auditors' reputations do not moderate the relationship between profitability and CSR.

References

Anggrainy, L., & Priyadi, P. M. (2019). Pengaruh Struktur Modal, Pertumbuhan Laba, Kualitas Audit, Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Kualitas Laba. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi*, *8*(6), 1–20.

Anita, & Jeny. (2021). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Leverage, Profitabilitas, Industri, Umur Perusahaan, Masa Jabatan Perusahaan Audit, dan Ukuran Perusahaan Audit terhadap Corporate Social Responsibility. *Conference On Management, Business, Innovation, Education and Social Science*, *1*(1), 1529–1539.

Bosse, D. A., & Phillips, R. A. (2016). AGENCY THEORY AND BOUNDED SELF-INTEREST. *The Academy of Management Review*, *41*(2), 276–297.

Cordeiro, J. J., & Tewari, M. (2015). Firm Characteristics, Industry Context, and Investor Reactions to Environmental CSR: A Stakeholder Theory Approach. *Journal of Business Ethics*, *130*(4), 833–849. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-014-2115-x

Cuaca, T. V., & Syahdan, S. A. (2021). Pengaruh Karakteristik Perusahaan Terhadap Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility Pada Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar Di Indeks LQ45 Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2016-2018. *SINTAMA : Jurnal Sistem Informasi Akuntansi Dan Manajemen*, *1*(1).

Ghozali, I. (2006). *Aplikasi analisis multivariate dengan program SPSS*. Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

Hamdani, S. P., Yuliandari, W. S., & Budiono, E. (2017). Kepemilikan Saham Publik Dan Return on Assets Terhadap Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility. *JRAK : Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Kontemporer*, *9*(1), 47. https://doi.org/10.23969/jrak.v9i1.368

Khasanah, N., & Kartika, A. (2022). Pengaruh Komisaris Independen, Reputasi KAP, Persistensi Laba dan Struktur Modal terhadap Kualitas Perusahaan Sektor Food and Beverages di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2015-2019. *Open Journal Systems*, *16*(10), 7639–7646. http://binapatria.id/index.php/MBI/article/view/57

Muhamad Ilham Prahatama. (2021). Faktor-Faktor Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar Dalam Indeks Lq45 Tahun 2017-2019 Muhamad Ilham Prahatama. *Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi, Sosial Dan Pendidikan*, *1*(3), 69–86.

Na'im, A., & Rakhman, F. (2000). Analisis Hubungan Antara Kelengkapan Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan dengan Struktur Modal dan Tipe Kepemilikan Perusahaan. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Indonesia*, *15*.

Pérez, A. (2015). Corporate reputation and CSR reporting to stakeholders. *Corporate Communications: An International Journal*, *20*(1), 11–29. https://doi.org/10.1108/CCIJ-01-2014-0003

Permata, M. W. E., & Cahyono, Y. T. (2024). Determinan Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility pada Perusahaan Pertanian dan Pertambangan di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2018-2022. *Metta : Jurnal Ilmu Multidisiplin*, *4*(1), 183–193. https://doi.org/10.37329/metta.v4i1.3140

Rindiyawati, A., & Arifin, J. (2019). Determinan Pengungkapan Corporate Social. *Jurnal Equity*, *22*(2), 215–238.

Rivandi, M., & Annisa, A. (2020). Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan Terhadap Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility. *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Scholastic*, *4*(2), 59–69. http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JIPS

Sastika, F. I., & Mutmaimah, K. (2023). Profitabilitas , Leverage , Umur Perusahaan , Kepemilikan Saham Publik pada Pengungkapan CSR. *Jurnal TRIPUTRA : Ekonomi, Sosial Dan Hukum*, *01*(01), 1–13.

Susanti, D. A., Whetyningtyas, A., & Prihutami, A. A. (2022). Determinan Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility. *ARBITRASE: Journal of Economics and Accounting*, *3*(2), 335–340. https://doi.org/10.47065/arbitrase.v3i2.513

Tiwow, N. A., & Nicken Destriana. (2022). Determinan Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility. *Media Bisnis*, *14*(2), 219–236. https://doi.org/10.34208/mb.v14i2.1674

Untung, H. B. (2008). *Corporate Social Responsibility*. Bandung: *Sinar Grafika*.

Yanti, N. L. E. K., Endiana, I. D. M., & Pramesti, I. G. A. A. (2021). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahan, Ukuran Dewan Komisaris, Kepemilikan Institusional, Leverage, Dan Profitabilitas terhadap Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility. *JURNAL KHARISMA*, *3*(1), 43–51.