

THE ROLE OF COORPORATE SOSIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURE ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF INDONESIAN ISLAMIC BANKING

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Abstract: Islamic banking is committed to using Islamic ethical values. This certainly raises the question, whether Islamic banking that is committed to Islamic ethical values also has a high commitment to social and environmental responsibility called Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR, called social responsibility). The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of partial and simultaneous CSR disclosure on CAR, ROA, ROE, and BOPO. Based on the purposive sampling method, the sample in this study was 4 BUS and 7 UUS which published sustainability reports using GRI guidelines 4 and annual reports in 2014-2017. The analytical method used in this study is multiple linear regression. The results of this study indicate that this study shows a positive effect on CAR, because the disclosure of high CSR will increase investor loyalty and trust to invest. CSR social indicators are not needed on CAR, because it takes a long time to see their effects. All CSR indicators also do not approve of ROA and ROE. The company's ROA and ROE are issued at the end of the year, while CSR is issued at the beginning of the following year at the AGM. CSR economic indicators show a negative effect on BOPO, because they will save resources so they will reduce their operational costs, social indicators have a positive effect on BOPO because the higher the social activities will increase the operational costs incurred.

Keywords: *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Operational Costs for Operating Income (BOPO).*

A. Introduction

Islamic bank is one of the companies that has the main activity of running a business with the aim of getting profits from business activities carried out through financing policies to its customers. One of them is the company's program CSR. *Coorporate Sosial Responsibility* (CSR) According to Santoso: 2016¹ in terms of etymological, CSR can be interpreted as corporate or corporate social responsibility but Islamic bank attention is still low on social and environmental issues such as environmental damage resulting from the project being funded. This is proven according to Sejati and Prastiwi: 2015² which states that many companies exploit natural resources and human resources to increase company profits. When company profits continue to increase, on the other hand the damage arising from the production process of goods increases and the cost of externalities increases.

In principle, Islamic banks are intermediary institutions, which in their operations require third party funds or commonly referred to investors. An investor before investing in a company, needs to ensure that the invested capital is able to provide the expected rate of return. One way to look at the financial performance of the company. Financial ratios that are often used to measure financial performance are profitability and solvency ratios³.

The measurement of financial performance in its presentation is calculated using the solvency ratio, which is the Capital Adequacy Ratio (hereinafter referred to as the "CAR"). CAR is used to measure capital capability⁴. Profitability ratio namely Return on Assets (hereinafter referred to as the "ROA") is ratio used to measure the ability of management to obtain overall benefits⁵. Return on Equity (hereinafter referred to as the "ROE") according to Kasmir (2012: 238)⁶ is a ratio to measure net income after tax with own capital. Operating Costs to Operating Income (hereinafter referred to as the "BOPO") according to Tanor, Sabijono, and

1 Sugeng Santoso, "Konsep Coorporate Sosial Resonsibility Dalam Perspektif Konvensional Dan Fiqih Sosial," *Jurnal Ahkam* IV (2016): 81–104.

2 Bima Putranto Sejati and Andri Prastiwi, "Pengaruh Pengungkapan Sustainability Report Dan Terhadap Kinerja Dan Nilai Perusahaan. Diponegoro Journal Of Accounting," *Diponegoro Journal Of Accounting* IV (2015): 1–12.

3 Prichilia Rumengan, Grace B. Nangoi, and Sinjte Rondonuwu, "Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan Pada PT Bank Central Asia Periode Tahun 2010-2015," *Jurnal Emba* Volume 1 (2017): 164 – 172.

4 Iwan Fakhruddin and Tri Purwanti, "Pengaruh Rasio Kesehatan Bank Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Bank Syariah Periode 2010-2013," *Jurnal Kompartemen* XIII (2015): 2.

5 Kasmir, "Analisis Laporan Keuangan" (Jakarta: Rajawali pers, 2012), 237.

6 Ibid., 238

Walandouw: 2015⁷ is a ratio used to measure the ability of operating income to cover operational costs.

Islamic banks are not only required annual reports, but are also required by Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies on 20 July 2007, Chapter V regarding Social and Environmental Responsibility, Article 74 Paragraph 1 to make social and community reports through sustainability report. According to Lako: 2011⁸ sustainability report is model of reporting corporate information to stakeholders. These stakeholders also integrate financial reporting with social reporting, environmental reporting and corporate governance reporting in integrated package of reports.

The definition of disclosure according to Kartika: 2009⁹ can be defined as the release of information. Disclosure of financial statements is medium of corporate responsibility to investors that is useful to facilitate decision making on the allocation of resources to the most productive businesses.

The theories for explaining CSR disclosure are as follows: **1. Stake holder theory** According to Ghazali and Ratmono: 2017¹⁰, Stakeholder theory is theory which states that companies are not entities that only operate for their own interests, but must also provide benefits to all of its stakeholders. **2. Legitimacy Theory** focuses on the obligations of companies to ensure that they operate within appropriate frames and norms in the community environment in which the company stands. The company ensures that the activities carried out are accepted as “legitimate”¹¹. **3. Agency Theory** According to Rokhlinasari: 2007¹², agency theory describes the company as a meeting point between the company owner (principal) and management (agent).

Islamic banks in disclosing their sustainability reports use the standard Global Reporting Initiative (hereinafter referred to as the “GRI”). According to Wibisono:

7 Melissa Olivia Tanor, Harijanto Sabijono, and Stanley Kho Walandouw, “Analisis Laporan Keuangan Dalam Mengukur Kinerja Keuangan Pada Pt. Bank Artha Graha Internasional, Tbk,” *Jurnal Emba* III (2015): 639–49.

8 Andreas Lako, “Dekonstruksi CSR & Reformasi Paradigma Bisnis & Akuntansi” (Semarang: Erlangga, 2011), 27.

9 Andi Kartika, “Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kelengkapan Laporan Keuangan Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Di Indonesia,” *Jurnal Kajian Akuntansi* I (2009): 29–47.

10 Imam Ghozali and Dwi Ratmono, “Analisis Multivariat Dan Ekonometrika Teori, Konsep, Dan Aplikasi Dengan Eviesws 10” (Semarang: Universitas diponegoro, n.d.).

11 Ibnu dipraja, “Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bei Tahun 2010-2012),” *Dian Nuswantara University Journal Of Accounting*, 2014.

12 Sri Rokhlinasari, “Teori –Teori Dalam Pengungkapan Informasi Corporate Social Responsibility Perbankan,” *Fakultas Syariah Dan Ekonomi Islam IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon*, 2007.

2007¹³ GRI is a guideline that provides instructions for making reports that pay attention to economic, social and environmental aspects.

The obligation to disclose CSR reports is inversely proportional financial accounting standards in Indonesia which do not require companies to disclose social information, especially information about corporate responsibility for the environment. According to Anggraini:2006¹⁴ the company only voluntarily disclosed it.

This is due to the still weak enforcement of regulations regarding corporate social responsibility. In Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (the "PSAK") No 1 (revised of 2009) paragraph 12 which does not require the entity to present its social report.

Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies already requires companies to carry out social activities and has not been supported by PSAK. PSAK No. 101 concerning the preparation of the 2004 Islamic financial statements paragraph 14 also does not require the making of an ongoing report. From the statement of Islamic PSAK which does not yet require making a social report, it is only required to present financial statements. This makes the company make a CSR report only as a report to be seen well by the community and avoid social conflict. In accordance with what was revealed by Retnaningsih: 2015¹⁵ that many companies use CSR only as marketing gimmicks to deceive mere corporate image.

Based on the description above, researchers consider it is important to raise the issue because Islamic banking is based on operational ethical values. This certainly raises the question, whether Islamic banking which upholds the values of Islamic ethics also has a commitment to environmental and social responsibility, which is called CSR. The authors consider that very important to conduct study entitled "Effects of CSR Disclosure on Financial Performance of Islamic Banking in Indonesia: Aspects of Economic, Environmental and Social Indicators".

B. Methods of Research

This research uses descriptive quantitative method. This method is called quantitative because the research data are in the form of numbers and statistical

13 Yusuf Wibisono, "Membedah Konsep Dan Aplikasi CSR Coorporate Sosial Responsibility" (Gresik: Fashco Publishing, 2007), 7.

14 Fr. Reni Retno Anggraini, "Pengungkapan Informasi Sosial Dan Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pengungkapan Informasi Sosial Dalam Laporan Keuangan Tahunan (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan-Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar Bursa Efek Jakarta)," *Simposium Nasional Akuntansi 9 Padang*, 2006.

15 Hartini Retnaningsih, "Permasalahan Corporate Social Responsibility (Csr) Dalam Rangka Pemberdayaan Masyarakat," *Aspirasi VI* (Desember 2015).

analysis ¹⁶. This type of descriptive research is a problem statement regarding the question of the state of the independent variable, whether only one or more variables ¹⁷.

In this research, the reference used are books, journals and websites related to CAR, ROA, ROE, and BOPO and CSR disclosure. The sampling technique in this study is purposive sampling that issue sustainability reports using GRI 4 guide and annual report in 2014-2017. Islamic Commercial Banks (BUS) included in the study sample are BNI Syariah, BRI Syariah, Bank Mandiri Syariah, Bank Muamalat. Islamic Business Units (UUS) included in the study sample are Danamon, Bank Permata, Maybank, BTN, BPD Jawa Tengah, BPD Jawa Timur, BPD Sumatra Utara. The total sample in this study was 4 BUS and 7 UUS, the period of this study was 2014-2017. In this study the analysis method used is multiple regression analysis.

The panel data regression equation model used in this study is as follows:

$$CAR_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 EC_{it} + \beta_2 LN_{it} + \beta_3 SO_{it}$$

$$ROA_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 EC_{it} + \beta_2 LN_{it} + \beta_3 SO_{it}$$

$$ROE_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 EC_{it} + \beta_2 LN_{it} + \beta_3 SO_{it}$$

$$BOPO_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 EC_{it} + \beta_2 LN_{it} + \beta_3 SO_{it}$$

Information:

- CAR = Capital Adequacy Ratio
- ROA = Return On Asset
- ROE = Return On Asset
- BOPO = Operating Expenses
- α = Constant
- β = Estimated coefficient
- EC = Economic Dimension
- LN = Environmental Dimension
- SO = Community Dimension (social)

¹⁶ Sugiyono, "Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D" (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2016), 39.

¹⁷ Ibid., 40.

C. Results and Discussion

From the regression results, research the effect of CSR disclosure on CAR, the results are as follows:

Table 2

Results of Analysis of the Effects of CSR on CAR

Dependent Variable: CAR		
Method: Least Squares		
Date: 02/16/19 Time: 01:39		
Sample: 1 25		
Included observations: 25		
Variable	Coefficient	Prob.
C	15.46043	0.0000
Economic	0.136239	0.0388
Environment	-0.072864	0.2596
Social	-0.116553	0.0916
R-squared	0.208362	17.28360
Adjusted R-squared	0.095271	3.403783

Source: Eviews output results, 2019

1. Effects of CSR Disclosures on CAR

Based on table 2 above it can be said that partially on economic indicators, Ha CSR economic indicators affect CAR accepted because prob $0.0388 < 0.05$ and the coefficient 0.136239 indicate a positive effect, seen from table 2 that CSR economic indicators have a positive effect on CAR. When CSR is high, the capital gained by investors will also be high. This is because when more economic indicators are disclosed, stakeholders, the public and the government will see CSR disclosure in economic indicators more transparent. So that makes the trust of stakeholders, the community and the government increasingly high. When stakeholder confidence is high, it will influence the decision to invest, thereby affecting the capital adequacy of Islamic banks.

This is in line with previous research by Lindawati and Puspita: 2015¹⁸, which states that corporate social responsibility in economic aspects dominates the implementation of corporate responsibility to stakeholders. This is because

18 AngSwat Lin Lindawati and Marsella Eka Puspita, "Corporate Social Responsibility: Implikasi Stakeholder Dan Legitimacy Gap Dalam Peningkatan Kinerja Perusahaan," *Jurnal Akuntansi Multiparadigma* VI (2015): 157-74.

economic responsibility is a prerequisite for carrying out other responsibilities such as legal, ethical, and partnership responsibilities.

In contrast to CSR disclosure on environmental indicators, Ho CSR environmental variables have no effect on CAR received as seen from the Prob value of $0.2596 > 0.05$ and Ho CSR of social variables has no effect on CAR received as seen from the Prob value of $0.0916 > 0.05$. This is because environmental and social indicators do not have a direct relationship with investors, so investors have not considered these indicators. Supported by Octavia and Juniarti: 2015¹⁹, where CSR is relatively new so investors do not consider it. ²⁰ also stated that CSR disclosed by the company was not an important factor that investors considered in investing.

From the regression results, research the effect of CSR disclosure on CAR, the results are as follows:

Table 3

Results of Analysis of the Effect of CSR on ROA

Dependent Variable: LNROA		
Method: Least Squares		
Date: 02/16/19 Time: 01:41		
Sample: 1 25		
Included observations: 25		
Variable	Coefficient	Prob.
C	-0.685702	0.1774
Economic	0.031921	0.0758
Environment	0.021518	0.2297
Social	-0.033281	0.0822
R-squared	0.231671	0.250228
Adjusted R-squared	0.121909	0.955750

Source: Eviews output results, 2019

19 Monica oktavia and Juniarti, "Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Respon Investor Dalam Sektor Pertanian," *Jurnal Business Accounting Review*, 2015.

20 Retno Wati Purwaningsih and Nurna Aziza, "Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Financial Distress Dimoderasi Oleh Siklus Hidup Perusahaan Pada Tahap Mature," *Jurnal Akuntansi* Vol. 9 (2019): 173–86.

2. The effect of CSR on ROA

Based on table 4.3 above it can be said that CSR disclosure on ROA Partially on economic indicators, Ho CSR economic variables have no effect on ROA received seen from Prob $0.0758 > 0.05$. On environmental indicators, Ho CSR environmental variables have no effect on ROA received seen from Prob $0.2297 > 0.05$ and Ho CSR social variables have no effect on ROA received seen from the value of Prob $0.0822 > 0.05$. The economic, environmental and social indicators are not effective because this study was conducted in a short period of time so that it cannot describe the overall effect of CSR on economic, environmental and social indicators.

This is in accordance with previous research Sakti:2017²¹ saying that it will take a long time to find out the effects of building a good reputation for companies that choose to make voluntary disclosures. In accordance with previous writings²² which said that economic, environmental, labor, human rights, community and product responsibility variables did not affect the profit of consumer goods companies in Indonesia.

ROA of Islamic banks was also published at the end of the financial year, while CSR was issued at the beginning of the following year at the RUPS. This makes CSR has no effect on the amount of ROA.

The results of this research are not in line with previous research conducted Burhan and Rahmanti: 2012²³ which states that social performance disclosure has positive and significant impact on the company's financial performance because investing in companies that are profitable and socially responsible will be better than investing in companies with high profitability but have ignored the environment.

21 Yumiko Setiya Sakti, "Pengaruh Pengungkapan CSR Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Sektor Pertambangan Yang Terdaftar Di BEI Periode 2012-2015," *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Teknologi Informasi (JATI)* XI (2017).

22 Mangoting, Grace Christy Taruli Sitorus, and Yenni, "Pengaruh Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Profit Perusahaan Consumer Goods Di Indonesia Tahun 2010-2012," *Jurnal Tax & Accounting Review* IV (2014).

23 Annisa Hayatun N. Burhan and Wiwin Rahmanti, "The Impact Of Sustainability Reporting On Company Performance," *Journal of Economics, Business, and Accountancy Ventura* XV (2012): 257 – 272.

Table 4

Results of Analysis of the Effects of CSR on ROE

Dependent Variable: LNROE		
Method: Least Squares		
Date: 02/16/19 Time: 01:44		
Sample: 1 25		
Included observations: 25		
Variable	Coefficient	Prob.
C	1.346471	0.0095
Economic	0.028187	0.1005
Environment	0.024694	0.1540
Social	-0.026950	0.1386
R-squared	0.251806	2.352975
Adjusted R-squared	0.144921	0.929649

Source: Eviews output results, 2019

3. Effects of CSR Disclosures on ROE

Based on table 4 above, it can be said that partially on economic indicators, Ho CSR economic variables do not affect ROE received seen from the value of Prob $0.1005 > 0.05$. On environmental indicators, Ho CSR environmental variables do not affect ROA received seen from Prob $0.1540 > 0.05$ and Ho CSR social variables do not affect ROA received seen from the value of Prob $0.1386 > 0.05$. The economic, environmental and social indicators are not effective because this study was conducted in a short period of time so that it cannot describe the overall effect of CSR disclosure on economic, environmental and social indicators on ROE. This is in accordance with previous research Sakti: 2015²⁴ which says that it will take a long time to find out the effects of building a good reputation for companies that choose to make voluntary disclosures.

This is in accordance with previous research by Sakti: 2015²⁵ who conveyed that CSRDI did not have a significant effect on financial performance variables that were proxied with ROE because mining companies did not deal directly with the community. In this study CSR economic indicators, the social environment does not

24 Yumiko Setiya Sakti, "Pengaruh Pengungkapan CSR Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Sektor Pertambangan Yang Terdaftar Di BEI Periode 2012-2015."

25 Yumiko Setiya Sakti, "Pengaruh Pengungkapan CSR Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Sektor Pertambangan Yang Terdaftar Di BEI Periode 2012-2015."

influence the profitability of the company, because according to BTS and Nugroho: 2018²⁶ this CSR activity will be felt in the long run. Also supported by the theory of legitimacy which says that if the profitability of a company gets high profits, then the company does not need to report financial information so that it can cause or interfere with the financial reporting system of a company.

In contrast to the research of Margaretha: 2014²⁷ that CSR produces a significant negative effect on ROE because CSR disclosure incurs costs and will reduce company ROE. This study is in line with the results of the study of Margaretha: 2014²⁸ who found a significant negative effect of CSR on the environmental dimension to ROE because CSR disclosure would reduce company ROE.

Table 5

Results of Analysis of the Effect of CSR on BOPO

Dependent Variable: LNBOPO		
Method: Least Squares		
Date: 02/16/19 Time: 01:46		
Sample: 1 25		
Included observations: 25		
Variable	Coefficient	Prob.
C	1.549089	0.0000
Economic	-0.002332	0.0001
Environment	0.000294	0.5548
Social	0.001794	0.0022
R-squared	0.541134	1.494303
Adjusted R-squared	0.475582	0.034875

Source: Eviews output results, 2019

26 Riven BTS and Paskah Ika Nugroho, "Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR) Terhadap Biaya Operasional Dan Profitabilitas. The National Conferences Management and Business (NCMAB).," *The National Conferences Management and Business (NCMAB)*, 2018.

27 Farah Margaretha, "CSR, Nilai Perusahaan Dan Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Pada Industri Pertambangan Dan Manufaktur Di Indonesia," *Media Riset Akuntansi, Auditing & Informasi XIV* (2014).

28 Farah Farah Margaretha, "CSR, Nilai Perusahaan Dan Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Pada Industri Pertambangan Dan Manufaktur Di Indonesia," *Media Riset Akuntansi, Auditing & Informasi XIV* (2014)

5. Effects of CSR Disclosures on BOPO

Based on table 5 above, it can be said that partially the economic indicators influence the BOPO variable seen from the value of Prob $0.0001 < 0.05$ so that the disclosure of CSR economic indicators affect the BOPO is accepted, the direction of the relationship is negative so that when economic CSR increases, the company's BOPO will decrease.

The higher the economic indicators of CSR, the lower the BOPO, because CSR activities carried out by the company will reduce operational costs incurred. The higher the disclosure of economic indicators, the more it proves the company is carrying out economic activities by making savings in the use of resources so that it will reduce its operational costs. This is supported by writing BTS and Nugroho²⁹ on companies in the Czech Republic suggesting that CSR has a positive effect on profits caused by lower costs. Thus, CSR has an effect on reducing company costs.

Environmental indicators do not affect the BOPO variable seen from the Prob value of 0.5548, so Ho the CSR influence of the environmental variable does not affect the BOPO received. This means that when disclosure of CSR is large, it has no effect on BOPO, because disclosure of environmental indicators cannot be seen in the short term. This is because reciprocity from the environment will be known in the long term, if it is only seen from the company's annual report in the short term then it will not be seen its effect on the BOPO. Concentration of CSR also focuses more on social indicators than on the environment.

This is supported by previous writings BTS and Nugroho³⁰ which states that the most social responsibility in Indonesia is in the form of caring activities for the surrounding community and employee welfare. Not a concern activity for environmental preservation, saving, and energy conservation. This is why CSR in Indonesia has no significant influence on sales and company operating costs.

Social indicators influence the BOPO variable seen from the value of Prob $0.0022 < 0.05$ so that the effect of CSR disclosure of social variables influencing the BOPO is accepted, and shows a positive relationship. This means that when CSR social indicators increase, the BOPO will also increase. CSR social indicators are widely disclosed so stakeholders will see it in a positive direction, because companies

29 Riven BTS and Paskah Ika Nugroho, "Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR) Terhadap Biaya Operasional Dan Profitabilitas. The National Conferences Management and Business (NCMAB)."

30 Riven BTS and Paskah Ika Nugroho, "Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR) Terhadap Biaya Operasional Dan Profitabilitas. The National Conferences Management and Business (NCMAB)."

care about the community or social. This will increase operational costs through the activities carried out by the company.

This is supported by Leki and Christiawan: 2013³¹ in most social responsibilities in Indonesia in the form of awareness activities for the surrounding community and employee welfare. The more companies disclose their social activities, the more visible the company doing social activities that each activity incurs costs, will automatically increase BOPO.

This was conveyed also by Anggraini³² that companies must present higher profits now than in future profits. In order for companies to present higher profits, the company must reduce costs (including costs for disclosing social information). From previous writings, it can be seen that the higher the disclosure of social information, the higher the operational costs.

D. Conclusion

Based on tests that have been conducted on several hypotheses in the study, the results show that not all of the independent variables can influence the dependent variable. The results of the study can be concluded as follows:

simultaneously the influential variable is only the *BOPO* variable but partially there is an independent variable that influences the *BOPO*. This variable is economic indicators, this variable has a positive effect on *CAR*, that will increase stakeholder confidence so that increase investment and then increase the capital of Islamic banks. *CSR* on *ROA* and *ROE* doesn't effect because in the company report *ROA* and *ROE* are published at the end of the year (in closing books report) while *CSR* is issued at the beginning on the next year at the *RUPS*. So the disclosure doesn't effect on *ROA* and *ROE*. *CSR* on environmental indicators does not affect to *CAR*, *ROA*, *ROE*, and *BOPO* because the environmental indicators are not related as directly to Islamic banks. At the point is not at all sustainability report disclosures effect to financial performance, but the sustainability report must be disclosed fully and accordance of the indicators and the government is expected to issue clearer regulations related to *CSR* and make measurements of *CSR* reports to see the impact of *CSR* on financial performance by formulating financial statements (5 years) not just in one year.

31 Rambu leki and Y. Jogi Christiawan., "Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Terhadap Penjualan Dan Biaya Operasional Perusahaan Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2007-2011," *Business Accounting Review* 1 (2013).

32 Fr. Reni Retno Anggraini, "Pengungkapan Informasi Sosial Dan Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pengungkapan Informasi Sosial Dalam Laporan Keuangan Tahunan (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan-Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar Bursa Efek Jakarta)."

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