1st IASC

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDENTS CONFERENCE

"Multiparadigm Perspective on Accounting, Finance and Tax"

July 22nd - 23rd, 2023

Conference BOOK CHAPTER

Environmental Accounting

PRESENTED BY:

THE 1st – 2023 INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDENTS CONFERENCE MULTIPARADIGM PERSPECTIVE ON ACCOUNTING, FINANCE AND TAX

THEME: ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING

MULTIPARADIGM PERSPECTIVE ON ACCOUNITNG, FINANCE, AND TAX
TITLE: THE 1 ST – 2023 INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDENTS CONFERENCE (IASC)

EDITORS:

- Dr. Arfan Ikhsan., SE., M.Si., CATr – Universitas Negeri Medan, Indonesia
- Dr. Enkleda Lulaj – University Haxhi Zuka, Kosovo
- Dr. Ahmed Elamer – Brunel University London, United Kingdom
- Dr. Prihat Assih., M.Si., Ak., CA., CSRS – Universitas Merdeka Malang – Indonesia
- Dr. Kanitsorn Terdpaopong – Rangsit University, Thailand
- Dr. Velissa Rubaya – Rizal Technological University, The Philippines
- Almira Keumala Ulfah, M.Si., Ak., CA – IAIN Lhokseumawe, Indonesia
- Azizah Binti Saban BBA., MBA – Manipal International University, Malaysia
- Dr. Chanthiran Veerasamy, PhD., MBA, BSc Human Development – Manipal International University

Publication by:

Manipal International University (MIU)
No. 1, MIU Boulevard, Putra Nilai,
71800 Nilai Negeri Sembilan.
Malaysia.
Email: enquiry@miu.edu.my
Website: miu.edu.my

In collaboration with

Association of Indonesian Accounting Lecturers (ADAI)
Jn. Perjuangan, No. 80 B Kel Sei Kera Hilir,
Kec. Medan Perjuangan,
Medan Sumut, Indonesia.
Email: info@adai.or.id
Website adai.or.id

1st International Accounting Students Conference: Multiparadigm Perspective on Accounting, Finance and Tax Environmental Accounting

e ISBN 978-967-17140-2-7

9 789671 714027

Manipal International University

(online)

FOREWORD AND OPENING REMARK

In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious the Merciful
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Heartiest Greeting from Indonesian Accounting Lecturer Association (ADAI) - Indonesia, to you All in all over the World

Honorable Keynote Speaker. Respectable, all presenters for this **THE 1st INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDENTS CONFERENCE (IASC)**. Beloved committee, students, participants, ladies and gentlemen My Name is Arfan Ikhsan Lubis as Chairman of the Asosiasi Dosen Akuntansi Indonesia (Association of Indonesian Accounting Lecturers/ADAI), it is such an honor for me to welcome you all to our **THE 1st INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDENTS CONFERENCE (IASC)** in keynote speakers' session and parallel sessions with lecturers, researchers and students worldwide. This is our 1st International Accounting Students Conference Talk with the theme: **MULTIPARADIGM PERSPECTIVE ON ACCOUNTING, FINANCE AND TAX.**

Dear Brothers and Sisters
Through the introduction of this Forum, we can learn about the strengths/ weaknesses of students and give them the opportunity to learn through their strengths. Students have the opportunity to explore the world, develop their own skills and develop their own abilities. Accounting, Finance and Tax is a process that provides appropriate information from an entity not limited to financial data to stakeholders to ensure that the entity continues to carry out its operations within legal limits and achieve its socio-economic goals.

The fundamental role of accounting is as a provider of information and a source of answers for all matters related to corporate finance. You can use reports that contain complete and accurate information to stabilize and even improve your company's performance. Therefore, you should immediately compile your books and update them regularly so that your company's finances can be neatly arranged. You can use accounting software or digital accounting services to make your accounting work easier. In addition, this step aims to prevent human errors that occur in manual recording, which can impact the company's performance.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDENTS CONFERENCE (IASC) is a series program for students. International conferences are an important thing for Indonesian and international students to attend, by attending international conferences, students can express opinions effectively. Academic benefits that can be obtained by participating in international conferences, namely international conferences will be a place for students to meet experts in various fields, so that these students feel they can expand their networking and also gain new knowledge from professors, speakers, and scientists from around the world, by participating in international conferences.
Ladies and gentlemen, That's the end of my opening remark, thank you very much for your kind attention.

Best regard,
Dr. Arfan Ikhsan Lubis
Chairman of the Association of Indonesian Accounting Lecturers (ADAI)

CONTENTS

IMPLEMENTATION OF GREEN ACCOUNTING AND COMPANY SIZE ON LEVEL OF PROFITABILITY

Anggi Fadilah Zahya, Ernawati Budi Astuti
Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, Wahid Hasyim University
zahyalia18@gmail.com , erna_fe@unwahas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of implementing Green Accounting and the size of a company on improving the financial performance of pharmaceutical companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The sample in this study was selected using the purposive sampling method with the criteria of pharmaceutical companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2018-2022 and having participated in the Company Performance Rating Assessment Program (PROPER) resulting in 6 samples of pharmaceutical companies that are worthy of observation. Financial report data obtained from Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Testing the hypothesis in this study using multiple linear regression analysis using the Eviews 10 application. The green accounting variable is measured based on the PROPER rating. The company size variable is measured using the Natural Logarithm (LN) of total assets, and profitability based on Return On Assets (ROA). From this study, it was found that the application of Green Accounting in pharmaceutical companies has no effect on profitability. And company size has an influence on the profitability of pharmaceutical companies.
Keywords: Green Accounting, Profitability, Return on Assets (ROA).

INTRODUCTION

Green Accounting is an accounting process that integrates recognition, value measurement, recording, summarizing, and reporting of financial, social and environmental information in an integrated manner in one accounting reporting package, which is useful for users in making economic and non-economic decisions. With the existence of green accounting, it is hoped that it can make business actors participate in preserving the surrounding environment, besides that the application of green accounting by industry can also be a special attraction for consumers, because people are now starting to realize the importance of preserving the environment, so that by implementing Green Accounting makes consumers tend to use products produced by companies that have implemented green industry or Green Accounting. Of course, this will trigger positive developments for industrial development such as increased sales followed by increased profits, increased business continuity, and increased industry selling value in the eyes of investors.

Chasbiandani (2019) in his research found that Green Accounting has a positive effect on Profitability, both profitability is measured using ROE or ROA. Other research also states that company size has an influence on profitability (Kartika Dewi & Abundanti, 2019) . companies that implement Green Accounting and material Flow Cost Accounting are able to contribute to increasing sustainable development , increasing profits, and increasing productivity by spending efficient production costs so as to minimize waste generated from company production activities (Fakhroni, 2020) . In contrast to previous researchers, Rosaline et al., (2020) in their research actually gave results that Green Accounting did not affect the financial performance of a company, this is because companies that only aim to increase profits will consider every cost incurred, including environmental costs incurred. reduce profits. The same results were also obtained by Nurdiana, (2018) which stated that company size had no effect on profitability.

There are differences in the results of research conducted by previous researchers, this is what underlies the authors to conduct research on the effect of implementing green accounting on company profitability. This difference lies in the research object where previous researchers only focused on the industrial and manufacturing sectors and in this study the authors will focus on pharmaceutical companies listed on the Indonesian stock exchange. Where pharmaceutical companies are companies that focus on human health problems and often conduct research and research to create renewable drugs so that they often leave chemical waste that needs special handling in processing.

Profitability

Profitability is a measure that explains how a company's ability to earn profit or profits from its operations (Harahap, 2012). Profitability is the basic reference of evaluating the performance of a company. Companies compete with each other to create and implement new policies with the aim of increasing company profits or profits.

Green Accounting and Profitability

The implementation of Green Accounting has a positive and significant relationship to the level of company profitability (Fakhroni, 2020) . The public will be more interested in using products from a company that cares about the environment, this is a form of appreciation for the efforts made by the company in preserving the environment.

The application of Green Accounting has had a positive effect on the level of company profitability.

Firm Size and Profitability

Company size can be seen from the total assets or wealth owned by the company. The size of a company can affect investor confidence, this is because with a large size a company can have more capital and can make many innovations in its business with large capital availability (Nurdiana, 2018). Company size has a positive effect on the level of profitability.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses the performance of pharmaceutical companies as the dependent variable (Y), while the independent variables in this study are Green Accounting as (X1) and size of pharmaceutical companies as (X2). This study uses quantitative data and secondary data obtained from the website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the websites of each company. Company performance is represented by the Return On Assets Ratio or ROA, which is the company's ability to use all of its assets to generate profits (Mustofa et al., 2020) . The ROA value is obtained from calculations in the company's annual financial statements for the 2018-2022 period. The Green Accounting variable is represented by the rating value of the company registered as a participant in the Company Performance Rating Program (PROPER). Meanwhile, the company size variable is assessed using the Natural Logarithm (LN) formula for the company's total assets.

Based on information from the Investment Coordinating Board or BKPM in 2022 there will be 220 pharmaceutical companies in Indonesia. The sampling technique in this study used a purposive sampling method with the following criteria:

a. Pharmaceutical companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
b. Pharmaceutical companies that present their complete financial statements.
c. Pharmaceutical companies that are registered as PROPER participants.

Companies that meet the criteria and are suitable for use as research subjects are PT Kalbe Farma Tbk, PT Jamu and Pharmaceutical Industries Sido Muncul Tbk, PT Kimia Farma Tbk, PT Phapros Tbk, PT Soho Global Health Tbk, PT MERCK Tbk.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Classic assumption test

Before testing the hypothesis, first perform the classical assumption test to find out whether the data is correct and ready for further tests, which consist of a normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test.

Normality test

Based on the results of the normality test, the Prob value was obtained. Jarque-Bera of 0.278488, this value is greater than the limit of the alpha value of 0.05. This indicates that the data has been normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test results show a value of 0.122099 and this value is more than the multicollinearity alpha value of 0.85. With these results it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity problem in this data.

Heteroscedasticity Test

In the heteroscedasticity test, the prob value is obtained. each variable is more than the alpha value limit, each with a value of 0.0758 for X1 and 0.846 for X2. So, it can be concluded that in this research data there is no heteroscedasticity problem.

Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test in this study uses the Durbin-Watson stat method, the value of the Durbin-Watson stat is 1.499037, this value is greater than the alpha value limit of 0.05, so it can be said that in this data there is no autocorrelation problem.

Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis testing is used to see the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable and draw conclusions about the results of a study.

Table 2 Linear Regression Analysis

Variables	coefficient	std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	-1318.180	557.3123	-2.365245	0.0273
X1	-11.42137	9.593160	-1.190575	0.2465
X2	64.92268	27.12542	2.393426	0.0257

Source: Evies 10

From table 5 above, the equation numbers are obtained:
Y = -1318.17991991 - 11.4213726793*X1 + 64.9226818682*X2 + e

Discussion

a. First Hypothesis Testing (X1)
The first independent variable, green accounting, statistically shows a prob value. of 0.2465 with a coefficient of -11.42137. and prob values. of 0.2465 which is more than the alpha value of 0.05, so from these results it can be concluded that the first hypothesis, namely green accounting has a positive effect on the profitability of pharmaceutical companies **is rejected.**

b. Second Hypothesis Testing (X2)
The second independent variable, namely firm size, statistically shows the prob value. of 0.0257 with a coefficient of 64.92268. and prob values. The value of 0.0257 is smaller than the alpha value of 0.05 so that with these results it can be concluded that the second hypothesis, namely company size has an effect on the profitability of pharmaceutical companies, **is accepted**.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data processing that has been done, the results show that partially Green Accounting has no significant effect on the level of company profitability, with a value of 0.2465 greater than an alpha value of 0.05. This proves that the company's efforts to protect the environment have not given confidence to investors or the public as consumers in evaluating the company, so this does not affect the company's sales and profit levels. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Sari & Wahyuningtyas (2016) and Pratiwi et al., (2023) which state that Green Accounting does not positive effect on company profitability.

Based on the data in table 2, company size has a positive effect on company profitability with a value of 0.2465 greater than an alpha value of 0.05. With these results, it can be concluded that the size of a company influences the decisions of investors in investing their capital, and the size of a company also influences the general public as consumers to choose a product from a company. So that it affects the level of sales and affects the level of profit earned by the company. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Kartika Dewi & Abundanti (2019) which states that the size of a company has a positive influence on profitability.

REFERENCES

Chasbiandani, T., Rizal, N., & Satria, I. (2019). Penerapan Green Accounting Terhadap Profitabitas Perusahaan Di Indonesia. 2(2), 126–132.

Endiana, I. D. M., Luh, N., & Mahayu, G. (2020). The Effect of Green Accounting on Corporate Sustainability and Financial Performance. 7(12), 731–738. https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2020.vol7.no12.731

Fakhroni, Z. (2020). Pengaruh Implementasi Green Accounting dan Material Flow Cost Accounting Terhadap Sustainable Development. 12(1), 109–116.

Kartika Dewi, N. P. I., & Abundanti, N. (2019). Pengaruh Leverage Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Profitabilitas Sebagai Variabel Mediasi. E-Jurnal Manajemen Universitas Udayana, 8(5), 3028. https://doi.org/10.24843/ejmunud.2019.v08.i05.p16

Mustofa, U. A., Nia, R., Putri, A., Kurniawan, M., Fikri, M., & Kholid, N. (2020). Green Accounting Terhadap CSR pada Bus di Indonesia dengan Kinerja Keuangan Sebagai Variabel Intervening. 6(03), 508–520.

Nurdiana, D. (2018). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan Dan Likuiditas Terhadap Profitabilitas. MENARA Ilmu, 12(6), 77–88.

Pratiwi, A., Nurulrahmatiah, N. N., Haryanti, I. H., Huda, N. H., & Iftitah, I. I. (2023). Pengaruh Penerapan Green Accounting Terhadap Tingkat Profitabilitas Pada Perusahaan Farmasi Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. Jurnal Ilmiah Satyagraha, 6(1), 164–181. https://doi.org/10.47532/jis.v6i1.733

Rosaline, V. D., Wuryani, E., Ekonomi, F., Surabaya, U. N., & Surabaya, K. (2020). Pengaruh Penerapan Green Accounting dan Environmental Performance Terhadap Economic Performance. Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Dan Keuangan, 8(3), 569–578. https://doi.org/10.17509/jrak.v8i3.26158

Sari, N. R., & Wahyuningtyas, E. T. (2016). Studi Penerapan Green Accounting dan Pengungkapan Sustainability Reporting Terhadap Profitabilitas. 2005.

Endiana, I. D. M., Luh, N., & Mahayu, G. (2020). The Effect of Green Accounting on Corporate Sustainability and Financial Performance. 7(12), 731–738. https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2020.vol7.no12.731

INFLUENCE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, TAX AGGRESSIVENESS, FOREIGN OWNERSHIP, AND COMPANY SIZE ON ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH INSTITUTIONAL OWNERSHIP AS A MODERATION (EMPIRICAL STUDY OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR LISTED ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE PERIOD (2017 – 2021)

Denna Aprilla Ardiyanti[1]
Program Studi Akuntansi, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang
dennaaprillaa@gmail.com
Indra Gunawan Siregar[2]
Program Studi Akuntansi, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang
ig217409@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

When a company conducts business activities, the main goal to be achieved is profit. In addition to paying attention to the size of the profits to be obtained, there are other things that must be considered by companies, namely those related to carrying out environmental disclosures. As stated in the triple bottom line concept which includes, People, Planet and Profit. where companies do not only focus on making profits but also have to pay attention to social and environmental conditions. And infrastructure development is very important to guarantee the fulfillment of people's basic rights. In his study (Rudyanto and Siregar, 2018) classifies sectors based on their environmental sensitivity.

The board of commissioners is one of the special organs contained in the corporate governance structure which consists of the size of the board of commissioners, independent commissioners and the number of boards of commissioner’s meetings. In this research I will examine the board of commissioners. Because it can reduce the possibility of fraud in financial reporting and corporate environmental disclosures.

Tax is one source of state revenue originating from mandatory contributions. In article 23A of the 1945 Constitution which reads "Taxes and other levies that are coercive for state needs are regulated by law". Taxes are considered as costs that will reduce company profits thereby reducing net income. Costs related to the implementation of Environmental Disclosure activities as a burden on the company.

Foreign Ownership is an investment activity to do business in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia which is carried out by foreign investors, either by using fully foreign capital or joint ventures with domestic investors. Every stakeholder does not want the company to experience problems related to environmental issues. So, companies that have foreign ownership tend to make environmental disclosures.

Company size is "Company size (firm size) is the size of the company can be measured by the total assets or the size of the company's assets by using the calculation of the logarithmic value of total assets". Noviani & Suardana (2019).

Shared ownership with corporate control in achieving environmental disclosure objectives. Companies are required to pay attention to institutional ownership because it is the company's share ownership of an institution. Institutions are institutions that have a big interest in the investments made, including stock investments.

METHOD

This research uses quantitative analysis methods, quantitative data is in the form of numbers, or numerical quantitative data, and associative is research that seeks to find a relationship between a variable and other variable whose relationship can be symmetrical, casual, or interactive (Sugiono, 2017).

This research was conducted at the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) which is located at Jl. General Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Senayan, Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta, DKI Jakarta. The company period used is from 2017 to 2021.The type of data used is the Purposive Sampling Method, namely: data collection is adjusted to predetermined criteria. registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2017-2021 period. The sampling technique uses secondary data. Secondary data in this study are in the form of annual reports and financial statements of each Infrastructure Sector company listed on the IDX for the 2019-2020 period obtained from www.idx.co.id.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. **The effect Board of Commissioners on *Environmental Disclosure***
   The value of the t-statistic for the Board of Commissioners is 2.468257, while the T table with a level of $\alpha = 5\%$, df (n-k) of (140 - 5 = 135) obtains a t table value of 1.65622. Thus, the t-statistic of the Board of Commissioners (2.468257) > 1.65622 and the prob. 0.0149 < 0.05, it can be concluded that the Board of Commissioners variable in this study has an effect on Environmental Disclosure.

2. **The effect of Tax Aggressiveness on *Environmental Disclosure***
   The tax aggressiveness t-statistic value is -1.933061, while the T table with a level of $\alpha = 5\%$, df (n-k) of (140 - 5 = 135) obtained a t table value of 1.65622. Thus, the t-statistic of Tax Aggressiveness (- 1.933061) < 1.65622 and the prob value of 0.0554 > 0.05, it can be concluded that the variable Tax Aggressiveness in this study has no effect on Environmental Disclosure.

3. **The effect Foreign Ownership on Environmental Disclosure**
   The t-statistic value of foreign ownership is 0.985663, while the T table with a level of $\alpha = 5\%$, df (n-k) of (140 - 5 = 135) obtains a t table value of 1.65622. Thus, the t-statistic of Foreign Ownership (0.985663) < 1.65622 and the prob value of 0.3261 > 0.05, it can be concluded that the variable Foreign Ownership in this study has no effect on Environmental Disclosure.

4. **The effect Company Size on Environmental Disclosure**
   The t-statistic value of Firm Size is 2.668755, while T table with a level of $\alpha = 5\%$, df (n-k) of (140 - 5 = 135) obtained a t table value of 1.65622. Thus, the t-statistic of the Board of Commissioners (2.668755) > 1.65622 and a prob value of 0.0086 <0.05, it can be concluded that the variable company size in this study has no effect on environmental disclosure.

5. **The effect Institutional Ownership on Environmental Disclosure**
   The t-statistic value of Institutional Ownership is 0.955462, while a T table with a level of $\alpha = 5\%$, df (n-k) of (140 - 5 = 135) obtains a t table value of 1.65622. Thus, the t-statistic of Institutional Ownership (0.955462) < 1.66543 and a prob value of 0.3411 > 0.05, it can be concluded that the institutional ownership variable in this study has no effect on Environmental Disclosure.

6. **Institutional Ownership as a Moderation of the Influence of the Board of Commissioners on Environmental Disclosure**
   The t-statistic value of the Board of Commissioners in Moderation of Institutional Ownership is -2.039588, while T table with a level of $\alpha = 5\%$, df (n-k) of (140 - 5 = 135) obtained a t table value of -1.66543. Thus, the t-statistic of the Board of Commissioners in Moderation of Institutional Ownership (-2.039588) < 1.66543 and the prob value of 0.0434 < 0.05, it can be concluded that the variable of the Board of Commissioners in Moderation of Institutional Ownership in this study influences Environmental Disclosure.

7. **Institutional Ownership as a Moderation of the Influence of the Tax Aggressiveness on Environmental Disclosure**
   The t-statistic value of Tax Aggressiveness in Moderation of Institutional Ownership is 0.200820, while T table with a level of $\alpha = 5\%$, df (n-k) of (140 - 5 = 135) obtains a t table value of 1.66543. Thus the t-statistic of Tax Aggressiveness in Institutional Ownership Moderation (0.200820) < 1.66543 and a prob value of 0.8412 > 0.05, it can be concluded that the variable Tax Aggressiveness in Institutional Ownership Moderation in this study has no effect on Environmental Disclosure.

8. **Institutional Ownership as a Moderation of the Influence of the Foreign Ownership on Environmental Disclosure**
   The t-statistic value of Foreign Ownership in Institutional Ownership Moderation is -1.043907, while T table with a level of $\alpha = 5\%$, df (n-k) of (140 - 5 = 135) obtains a t table value of -1.043907. Thus, the t-statistic of Foreign Ownership in Moderation of Institutional Ownership (-1.043907) < 1.66543 and the prob value of 0.9351 > 0.05, it can be concluded that the variable Foreign Ownership in Moderation of Institutional Ownership in this study has no effect on Environmental Disclosure.

9. **Institutional Ownership as a Moderation of the Influence of the Company Size on Environmental Disclosure**
   The t-statistic value of Firm Size in Institutional Ownership Moderation is -0.401137, while T table with a level of $\alpha = 5\%$, df (n-k) of (140 - 5 = 135) obtained a table t value of. Thus, the t-statistic of the Board of Commissioners in Moderation of Institutional Ownership (-0.401137) < 1.66543 and the prob value of 0.6890 > 0.05, it can be concluded that the variable Company Size in Moderation of Institutional Ownership in this study has no effect on Environmental Disclosure.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the study show that together the independent variables consisting of the Board of Commissioners, Tax Aggressiveness, Foreign Ownership and Company Size on Environmental Disclosure with Foreign Ownership as moderation. While partially the board of commissioners and company size have a positive effect on environmental disclosure, and tax aggressiveness and foreign ownership have a negative effect on environmental disclosure. board of commissioners moderated by institutional ownership has a positive effect on environmental disclosure. While other variables consisting of Tax Aggressiveness, Foreign Ownership and Company Size which are moderated by institutional ownership have a negative effect on environmental disclosure.

REFERENCES

Allo, M. R., Alexander, S. W., & Suwetja, I. G. (2021). Pengaruh Likuiditas Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Agresivitas Pajak (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bei Tahun 2016-2018). *Jurnal EMBA: Jurnal Riset Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, *9*(1), 647–657.

Amelia. (2021). Peran Kepemilikan Institusional Dalam Memoderasi Pengaruh Dewan Komisaris, Kepemilikan Asing, Dan Media Exposure Terhadap Environmental Disclosure. 4(1), 64–75.

Anggrarini, D., & taufiq, e. (2017). Pengaruh Ukuran Dewan Komisaris Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Environmental Disclosure. Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis..

Anwar, M. (2019). Dasar-dasar manajemen keuangan perusahaan. Kencana.

Ardiryanti, S., Helmy, H., & Mulyani, E. (2022). Agresivitas Pajak dan Kecurangan Akuntansi (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Manufakur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2013-2017). 4(1), 59–73.

Arfiyanto, R., & Ardiyanto, M. D. (2017). Pengaruh Agresivitas Pajak Terhadap Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility. Diponegoro Jurnal Off Accounting(ISSN (Online): 2337-3806), 1 - 11. Retrieved from http://ejournal-s1.undip.ac.id/index.php/accounting

Arfiyanto, R., & Ardiyanto, M. D. (2017). Pengaruh Agresivitas Pajak Terhadap Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility. Diponegoro Jurnal Off Accounting(ISSN (Online): 2337-3806), 1 - 11. Retrieved from http://ejournal-s1.undip.ac.id/index.php/accounting

Assiva, R., & Kaharti, E. (2021). Pengaruh Kinerja Lingkungan, Kinerja Keuangan dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Environmental Disclosure pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di BEI Tahun 2016-2019. Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Manajemen, Bisnis Dan Akuntansi (JIMMBA), 3(5), 993–1008.

Carl S Warren. (2015). Pengantar Akuntansi (25th ed.). Salemba Empat.chromeextension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://pslb3.menlhk.go.id/portal/uploads/laporan/1605673004_Statistik%20PSLB3%202019.pdf

Clarkson, M.B. (1995). A stakeholder Framework for Analyzing and Evaluating Corporate Social Performance. Academy of Management Review. hal 168-177.

Dewi, I. A. A. W. C., & Wirawati, N. G. P. (2017). Pengaruh Agresivitas Pajak pada Corporate Social Responsibility dengan Likuiditas sebagai Variabel Pemoderasi. E-Jurnal Akuntansi Universitas Udayana, 19(3), 1943–1969.

Dewi. (2018). ANALISIS PENGARUH GROWTH, UKURAN PERUSAHAAN, DAN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE TERHADAP KUALITAS LABA. In Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi dan Bisnis (Vol. 1, Issue 1). https://doi.org/10.1109/robot.1994.350900

Donaldson, T. and Presston, L. (1995). The stakeholder Theory of The Corporation: Concepts, Evidence, Implications. Academy of Management Review.hal 65-91.

Eksandi, A. (2020). Teori Akuntansi Dalam Perspektif Penelitian Akuntansi.

Eksandy, A. (2020). Competitive Advantage Moderate : Environmental Performance and Corporate Social Performance Against Economic Performance.

Febriyanti, & Hermiyetti. (2022). PENGARUH DEWAN KOMISARIS INDEPENDEN, KOMITE AUDIT, KOMPENSASI BONUS, DAN FINANCIAL DISTRESS TERHADAP MANAJEMEN LABA. Media Riset Akuntansi, 11, 2088–2106.

Febriyanti, G. A. (2021). Pengaruh sustainability reporting terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan leverage sebagai variabel moderating. Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Pajak, 22(1), 1–13.

Fitriani, M. (2020). PENGARUH PERTUMBUHAN PERUSAHAAN, TIPE INDUSTRI, DAN LEVERAGE TERHADAP SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING DENGAN GCG SEBAGAI VARIABEL MODERATING (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan-perusahaan se-Asia yang Mengikuti ASRA Tahun 2017-2018). 2507(February), 1–9.

Fitroni, N. A., & Feliana, Y. K. (2022). Pengaruh Keragaman Gender Pada Dewan Komisaris, Dewan Direksi, Dan Komite Audit Terhadap Manajemen Laba. Akuntansi Dan Teknologi Informasi, 15(1), 8–21. https://doi.org/10.24123/jati.v15i1.4575

Freeman, R. Edward. (1994). Strategic Management: A stakeholder Approach. Boston: Pitman.

Frydya. (2022). Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance Dan Kinerja Lingkungan Terhadap Environmental Disclosure Dengan Kepemilikan Institusional Sebagai Variabel Moderasi. 1–23.

Handriyani, 2013. Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Profitabilitas Sebagai Variabel Moderating. Jurnal Ilmu & Riset Akuntansi Vol.2No.5.

Harmoni, A. (2013). Stakeholder-Based Analysis of Sustainability Report: A Case Study on Mining Companies in Indonesia. International Conference on Eurasian Economies 2013, 40, 204–210. https://doi.org/10.36880/c04.00704.

Herawaty, V., Lambintara, N., & Daeli, F. (2021). Peran Profitabilitas Atas Pengaruh Board Governance Terhadap Sustainability Report Quality. Media Riset Akuntansi, Auditing & Informasi, 21(1), 115–136. https://doi.org/10.25105/mraai.v21i1.9209

Herlangga, M. A., & Yunita, I. (2020). Pengaruh Financial Distress Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Pada Perbankan Konvensional Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2014 - 2018. e-Proceeding of Management, 7(2355-935), 5474.

Herlangga, M. A., & Yunita, I. (2020). Pengaruh Financial Distress Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Pada Perbankan Konvensional Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2014 - 2018. e-Proceeding of Management, 7(2355-935), 5474.

Hilmia, N. (2019). Leverage, Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Pertumbuhan Penjualan, Proporsi Komisaris Independen, dan Kualitas Audit Terhadap Tax Avoidance. 8(1), 21–40.

Husniah, K. (2018). “Pengaruh Tipe Industri, Leverage, dan Kepemilikan Asing terhadap Environmental Disclosure pada Perusahaan yang High Profile dan Low Profile di Indonesia. Yogyajakrta: Universitas Islam Indonesia.

Indriani, M. I. (2018). Pengaruh Environmental Performance dan Dewan Komisaris terhadap Environmental Disclosure pada perusahaan pertambangan. Surabaya : Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Perbanas.

Indriani, M. I. (2018). Pengaruh Environmental Permomance dan Dewan Komisaris terhadap Environmental Disclosure pada perusahaan pertambangan. Suarabaya : Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Perbanas.

Intia, L. C., & Azizah, S. N. (2021). Pengaruh Dewan Direksi, Dewan Komisaris Independen, Dan Dewan Pengawas Syariah Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Syariah Di Indonesia. Jurnal Riset Keuangan Dan Akuntansi, 7(2), 46–59. https://doi.org/10.25134/jrka.v7i2.4860

Julekhah, F., & Rahmawati, E. (2019). “The Influence of Media Exposure, Industry Sensitivity, Foreign Ownership, Public Ownership and Profitability on Environmental Disclosure and The Impact on Firm Value.” Reviu Akuntansi Dan Bisnis Indonesia, 3(1), 50–66.

Leksono, A. W., Albertus, S. S., & Vhalery, R. (2019). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan dan Profitabilitas terhadap Agresivitas Pajak pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Listing di BEI Periode Tahun 2013–2017. JABE (Journal of Applied Business and Economic), 5(4), 301. https://doi.org/10.30998/jabe.v5i4.4174

Lestari, I. D. (2018). Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan dan Corporate Governance Terhadap Pengungkapan Sustainability Report. Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntans, 7(Maret), 1–22.

Mahalistianingsih, I., & Yuliandhari, W. S. (2021). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Agresivitas Pajak dan Slack Resources Terhadap Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility. Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Kesatuan, 9(3), 479–488. https://doi.org/10.37641/jiakes.v9i3.893

Maharani, N. L. P. P., & Gorda, A. A. N. E. S. (2022). Jurnal Akuntansi dan Pajak. Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Pajak, 22(22), 1–13.

Maulana, A. (2021). Dan kinerja lingkungan terhadap environmental disclosure. 4, 787–800.

Maulana, A., E. T., & Nurdiansyah, D. H. (2021). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Leverage, Dan Kinerja Lingkungan Terhadap Environmental Disclosure The Effect Of Company Size, Profitability, Leverage, And Environmental Performance On Environmental Disclosure. Journal of Economic, Business and Accounting, 4(e-ISSN : 2597-5234).

Maulana, A., E. T., & Nurdiansyah, D. H. (2021). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Leverage, Dan Kinerja Lingkungan Terhadap Environmental Disclosure The Effect Of Company Size, Profitability, Leverage, And Environmental Performance On Environmental Disclosure. Journal of Economic, Business and Accounting, 4(e-ISSN : 2597-5234).

Maulana, B., & Baroroh, N. (2020). Pengaruh Tipe Industri, Ukuran Perusahaan,Profitabilitas, Leverage dan Environmental Performance Terhadap Environmental Disclosure (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Peserta PROPER Tahun 2018-2020). Riset & Jurnal Akuntansi(e –ISSN : 2548-9224 | p–ISSN : 2548-7507). doi:DOI : https://doi.org/10.33395/owner.v6i1.699

Maulana, B., & Baroroh, N. (2020). Pengaruh Tipe Industri, Ukuran Perusahaan,Profitabilitas, Leverage dan Environmental Performance Terhadap Environmental Disclosure (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Peserta PROPER Tahun 2018-2020). Riset & Jurnal Akuntansi(e –ISSN : 2548-9224 | p–ISSN : 2548-7507). doi:DOI : https://doi.org/10.33395/owner.v6i1.699

Migang, S., & Dina, W. R. (2020). Pengaruh Corporate Governance Dan Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Agresivitas Pajak (Studi Kasus Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan yang Terdaftar di BEI Periode 2015-2018). Jurnal GeoEkonomi, 11(1), 42–55.

Mokhamad Anwar. (2019). Dasar Dasar Manajemen Keuangan Perusahaan (1st ed.). PRENADAMEDIA GROUP.

Ningtiyas, R. Y., & Riharjo, I. B. (2018). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan dan Kinerja Keuangan Terhadap Environmental Disclosure pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di BEI. Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi, 7, 1–21.

Noerkholiq, S. M. A., & Muslih, M. (2021). Pengaruh profitabilitas, leverage dan stakeholder engagement terhadap pengungkapan sustainability report berdasarkan global reporting initiative (GRI) generasi 4 (G4). Jurnal Ilmiah MEA (Manajemen, Ekonomi, Dan Akuntansi), 5(3), 1361–1378.

Nugraheni, G. A., & Murtin, A. (2019). Pengaruh Kepemilikan Saham dan Leverage Terhadap Agresivitas Pajak Perusahaan. Reviu Akuntansi Dan Bisnis Indonesia, 3(1), 1–13. https://doi.org/10.18196/rab.030132

Prasetya, H. K. C. (2020). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Dan Likuiditas Terhadap Environmental Disclosure Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan Yang Terdaftar Di BEI Periode 2013-2017. Seminar Nasional Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Dewantara, 1–74.

Priyono, Y. (2022). Jurnal Akuntansi dan Pajak. Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Pajak, 22(22), 1–13.

Puspitasari. (2019). Pengaruh Kepemilikan Asing, Manajerial, Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Environmental Disclosure Dengan Variabel Moderasi Kepemilikan Institusional. AKRUAL Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan, لعدد 35،2-, 1–9.

Putri, A. R. (2018). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Umur Perusahaan, Kepemilikan Institusional dan Kepemilikan Manajerial terhadap Kinerja keuangan.

Reverte, C. (2009). Determinans of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure Ratings by Spanish Listed Firms. Journal of Business Ethics, 88, 351-366.

Richard Laurentius., & Hendra Wijaya. (2022). pengaruh media exposure, dewan komisaris, komite audit dan kepemilikan asing terhadap environmental disclosure. jurnal ilmiah mahasiswa akuntansi Vol. 11 No 1 Tahun 2022.

Richard, L. (2022). Pengaruh Media Exosure, Dan Kepemilikan Asing Terhadap Environmental Disclosure Dengan Di Moderasi Agresivitas Pajak. 11(1), 58–71. https://doi.org/10.33508/jima.v11i1.3978

Riza, W. Y. (2017). Pengaruh ukuran perusahaan, struktur modal dan pertumbuhan perusahaan terhadap sustainability reporting (studi empiris pada perusahaan yang terdaftar di BEI selama periode 2013-2015). Artikel, 6(2), 1–28.

Rudyanto, Astrid & Sylvia Veronica Siregar. 2018. The Effect of Stakeholder Pressure and corporate Governance on the Quality of Sustainability Report. International Journal of Ethics and Systems.

Sejati, F. R., & Zakaria, N. A. (2020). Hubungan kinerja lingkungan dan pengungkapan tanggungjawab sosial terhadap kinerja keuangan dengan feminisme dewan direksi sebagai variabel moderasi. JIA (Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi), 5(2), 235–263.

Setiawan, K. (2019). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Sustainability Report. 30–40.

Soleha, A. P. (2022). Apakah Kepemilikan Asing Berkontribusi Terhadap Green Accounting Dan Nilai Perusahaan? Jurnal Akuntansi Multiparadigma, 13(1), 143–152. https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jamal.2021.13.1.11

Sonia, D., & Khafid, M. (2020). The Effect of Liquidity, Leverage, and Audit Committee on Sustainability Report Disclosure with Profitability as a Mediating Variable. Accounting Analysis Journal, 9(2), 95–102. https://doi.org/10.15294/aaj.v9i2.31060

Tobing, R. A., Zuhrotun, Z., & Rusherlistyani, R. (2019). Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan, Ukuran Perusahaan, dan Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Pengungkapan Sustainability Report pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar dalam Bursa Efek Indonesia. Reviu Akuntansi Dan Bisnis Indonesia, 3(1), 102–123. https://doi.org/10.18196/rab.030139

Undang-Undang Perseroan Terbatas No. 40 Tahun 2007

Viola, F. (2022). Pengaruh Dewan Komisaris, Dewan Direksi, Komite Audit, Dan Kepemilikan Manajerial Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan. Jurnal Informasi Akuntansi, 1(1), 77–89.

FIRM VALUE: CARBON EMISSION DISCLOSURE, GREEN ACCOUNTING IMPLEMENTATION, AND FIRM SIZE

Firda Sari Aprillia[1], Effriyanti[2]
Universitas Pamulang[1,2]
Email: firdaaprillia141@gmail.com, Effriyanti.kurniawan@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine and obtain empirical evidence of the effect of Carbon Emission Disclosure, Green Accounting Implementation and Firm Size on Firm Value. The research was conducted using associative quantitative methods using secondary data. The population in this study is the Raw Goods Sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2018-2022 with a total of 73 companies. Determination of the research sample was carried out by purposive sampling technique. The data analysis technique used is panel data regression analysis using the Eviews Version 9 application. Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the Carbon Emission Disclosure and Green Accounting Implementation variables have an influence on Firm Value. Meanwhile Firm Size has no effect on Firm Value.
Keywords: Firm Value; Carbon Emission Disclosures; Green Accounting Implementation; Firm Size

INTRODUCTION

Increasingly stringent industrial competition forces companies in the industry to improve their performance in order to survive and achieve maximum profits (Murniati & Sovita, 2021). Because the company's short-term goal is to maximize profits by using existing resources, while the company's long-term goal is to maximize company value (Dewi & Narayana, 2020). Firm value is very important because a high firm value will be followed by high shareholder wealth. Firm value describes investors' perceptions of the company, especially regarding stock prices. This condition is in accordance with what the stakeholders expect. Maximizing firm value, which also means increasing the welfare of stakeholders (Suripto & Gunawan, 2019).

However, in order to achieve these goals, companies sometimes do not pay attention to the impact on the environment as a result of their company's operations (Rosaline & Wuryani, 2020). The operational activities carried out by the company are one of the factors causing global warming (Maharani, 2021). As a form of accountability, companies can disclose relevant information through transparency in the company's annual report so that this information can be made available to stakeholders and can be used as material for consideration in the future in assessing the company so that it continues to be sustainable (Anggraeni, 2015).

Carbon Emission Disclosure is a disclosure that assesses a company's carbon emissions and determines emission reduction targets (Sari & Budiasih, 2021). Carbon Emission Disclosure is important because this information is needed by stakeholders. These stakeholders want to know about the environmental risks of the company's operations, as well as how sustainable development and protection activities the company provides to the environment (Sudibyo, 2018).

Green Accounting is the process of including environmental costs in the process of preparing accounting reports for companies, organizations or institutions. Environmental costs are costs that arise from a financial and non-financial perspective that must be borne as a result of company activities that affect environmental quality (Risal, Lubis, & Argatha, 2020). If implemented in the long term, the concept of green accounting is actually a program to save production costs so that it can reduce the company's operating expenses (Dewi & Narayana, 2020).

Firm Size is a scale that can be classified in various ways, including total assets, market value, and others (Metta & Effriyanti, 2020). Measurement of company size using total assets can be done with the assumption that the bigger the assets, the bigger the company (Jufrizen & Fatin, 2020).

Stakeholder theory explains that apart from financial information, stakeholders also need information about company activities related to social and environmental issues (Sapulette & Limba, 2021). To increase investor interest and increase company value, stakeholder theory can be applied by implementing a green strategy that provides a good picture of the company's environmental performance, reducing the amount of carbon emissions produced (Agustia, Sawarjuwono, & Dianawati, 2019).

Legitimacy theory sees public perception and recognition as the main driving force behind disclosure in financial statements (Melawati & Rahmawati, 2022). Legitimacy theory requires that an organization or business is obliged to show that the company's operations are carried out with behavior that is in accordance with social values that exist in society (Arum, 2019).

According to Alfayerds & Setiawan (2021), companies that disclose carbon emissions more fully and comprehensively can increase company value in the eyes of investors, because this has become a concern for investors and potential investors because it is directly related to the company's sustainability in the future. This is in line with the results of Rahmanita's research (2020) which found that share value is significantly influenced by carbon emission disclosures, where share value is a component for generating company value proxied by Tobin's Q. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis is formulated:

H1: Carbon Emission Disclosure has an influence on Firm Value

In research (Anggita, Nugroho, & Suhaidar, 2022) said that the application of green accounting is needed in quantitative assessments, costs and effectiveness of environmental protection so that companies need to have records and reports of environmental activities with the aim of increasing company value and achieving sustainable development. Thus, the application of green accounting will help overcome the gap between the company's value system and society's value system (legitimacy gap). In accordance with research (Elangga, Fauzi, & Sumiati, 2021) which states that the application of green accounting will increase company value because it can provide a positive image and a sense of trust in stakeholders for the company's sustainability in the future. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis is formulated:

H2: Green Accounting Implementation has an influence on Firm Value

Based on research (Siregar, Dalimunthe, & Trijuniyanto, 2019) firm size has a positive and significant effect on firm value because the larger the size of the company, the easier it will be to enter the stock market and obtain loans from investors. The size of the company can be seen from the total assets owned by the company. Large total assets will make it easier to use assets within the company. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis is formulated:

H3: Firm Size has an influence on Firm Value

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used is quantitative research with associative methods. Quantitative research using the associative method was chosen in this study because it has characteristics related to numerical data and the observed data has an objective reality that can be measured (Sugiyono, 2019). This study uses secondary data, namely financial reports, annual reports and sustainability reports. Financial report data is obtained through the official IDX website (www.idx.co.id), annual reports and sustainability reports are obtained through the company's official website. The population used is raw goods sector companies (IDXBASIC) listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2018 – 2022 with a total of 73 companies. The sampling method in this study used purposive sampling, which is a sample based on the suitability of the characteristics of the sample with the specified sample selection criteria, amounting to 10 companies. The criteria used are as follows:

1. Raw Goods Sector Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022
2. The company is registered and receives the PROPER level during 2018-2022
3. Companies that publish an annual report or sustainability report during the 2018-2022 period
4. Financial reports in Rupiah
5. Companies that always disclose their carbon emissions (at least disclose one item of carbon emission disclosure).

Operational Research Variables

The following is a summary regarding the measurement of the variables used in the study:

Table 1 Variable Operational Table

Variable		Indicator	Scale
Y =	Firm Value	$\text{Tobin's Q} = \dfrac{(\text{MVS} + \text{Total Amoun Of Debt})}{\text{Total Assets}}$	Ratio
X1 =	Carbon Emission Disclosure	$\text{CED} = \dfrac{\text{Total Company Score}}{\text{Maximum Total Score}}$	Ratio
X2 =	Green Accounting Implementation	Gold (Very good) : score 5 Green (Good) : score 4 Blue (Enough) : score 3 Red (Less) : score 2 Black (Poor) : score 1	Ordinal
X3 =	Firm Size	Firm Size = Ln (Total Assets)	Ratio

Source: Processed data (2023)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After sampling, there were 10 companies in the Raw Goods Sector that were selected as research samples. The research period is from 2018 to 2022 (5 years). The results of the analysis in this study are as follows:

Descriptive statistical analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis provides descriptive information that can be seen from the mean, median, maximum-minimum, and standard deviation used to assess the sample mean.

Following are the results of the research descriptive statistical analysis:

Table 2 Descriptive Statistical Test Results

	Firm Value	Carbon Emission D.	Green Accounting	Firm Size
Mean	1.269270	0.568889	3.520000	29.73733
Median	1.095606	0.666667	3.000000	29.91721
Maximum	3.511388	0.944444	5.000000	32.04938
Minimum	0.599223	0.055556	2.000000	27.25528
Std. Dev.	0.588935	0.279599	0.677330	1.446374
Skewness	1.714545	-0.437663	0.524157	-0.214740
Kurtosis	6.216333	1.676631	2.714847	1.785069
Jarque-Bera	46.04888	5.244793	2.458908	3.459395
Probability	0.000000	0.072629	0.292452	0.177338
Sum	63.46351	28.44444	176.0000	1486.867
Sum Sq. Dev.	16.99537	3.830617	22.48000	102.5079
Observations	50	50	50	50

Source: Data Eviews 9 (2023)

Firm value shows a minimum value of 0.599223 experienced by PT Indo Acidatama Tbk in 2022, a maximum value of 3.511388 achieved by PT Semen Baturaja (Persero) Tbk in 2018. The mean value is 1.269270 with a standard deviation of 0.588935.

Carbon emission disclosure has a minimum value of 0.055556 experienced by PT Indal Aluminum Industry Tbk in 2018, the maximum value of 0.944444 was achieved by PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk in 2020-2022. The mean value is 0.568889 with a standard deviation of 0.279599.

Green accounting implementation has a minimum value of 0.055556 experienced by PT Indal Aluminum Industry Tbk in 2018, a maximum value of 0.944444 achieved by PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk in 2020-2022. The mean value is 0.568889 with a standard deviation of 0.279599.

Firm size has a minimum value of 27.25528 experienced by PT Indo Acidatama Tbk in 2018, a maximum value of 32.04938 was achieved by PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk in 2022. The mean value is 29.73733 with a standard deviation of 1.446374.

Panel Data Regression Model Selection

1. Chow test

The chow test is performed to determine which common effect model (cem) or fixed effect model (fem) is most appropriate for estimating panel data. The results of the chow test in this study are shown in table 3 below:

Table 3 Chow Test Results

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	6.615767	(9,37)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	47.952964	9	0.0000

Source: Data Eviews 9 (2023)

From the test results with the Chow test above, it can be seen that the value of the chi-square cross-section probability is 0.0000, which has a value of <0.05. So according to the Chow model test, this panel data is the fixed effect model (FEM), then proceed to the Hausman test according to the results obtained.

2. Hausman's test

The Hausman test was conducted to determine the most appropriate fixed effect model (FEM) or random effect model (REM) to use in estimating panel data. The results of the Hausman test in this study can be seen from table 4 below:

Table 4 Hausman Test Results

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	13.737063	3	0.0033

Source: Data Eviews 9 (2023)

From the test results with the Hausman test above, it can be seen that the probability value is 0.0033, which has a value <0.05. So according to the Hausman test the correct model for testing this panel data is the fixed effect model (FEM).

Data Quality Test

Testing the quality of the data using classical assumption testing is necessary so that the regression results meet the specified criteria.

1. Normality Test

The normality test aims to test whether the independent variable and dependent variable regression model data or both have normally or abnormally distributed data in the regression model.

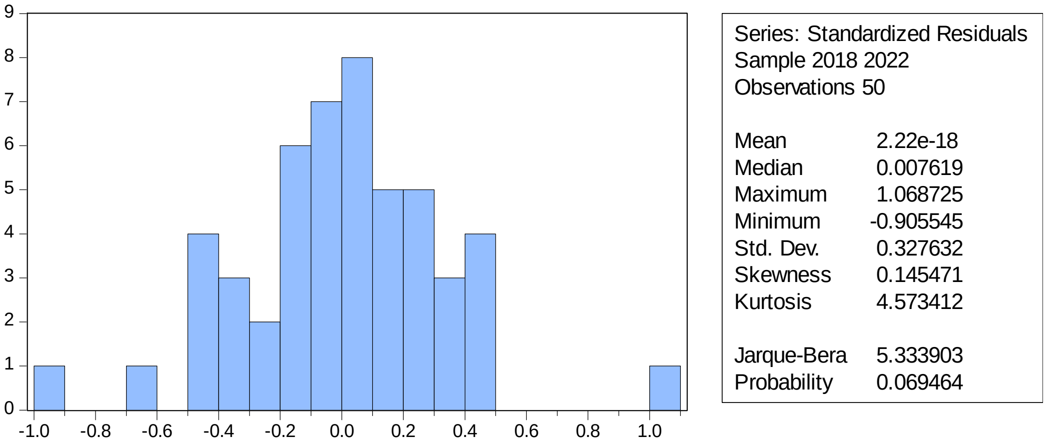

Figure 1 Normality Test Results

Source: Data Eviews 9 (2023)

From Figure 1 above, it shows that the jarque-bera value is 5.333903 with a probability value of 0.069464 where the value is greater than the significant value of 0.05 (0.069464 > 0.05). It can be concluded that the data regression model used in this study can be normally distributed and fulfill the assumption of normality.

2. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model found a correlation between independent variables or not. The following are the results of the Multicollinearity test in the table below:

Table 5 Multicollinearity Test Results

	Carbon Emission Disclosure	Green Accounting	Firm Size
Carbon Emission Disclosure	1.000000	0.603230	0.766628
Green Accounting	0.603230	1.000000	0.698547
Firm Size	0.766628	0.698547	1.000000

Source: Data Eviews 9 (2023)

Based on the results of table 5 above, it shows that the coefficient value between variables is less than 0.90. This is in accordance with the test criteria that the results of the multicollinearity test do not have a correlation coefficient between variables that is more than 0.90. It can be concluded that in this study there is no multicollinearity problem between carbon emission disclosure variables, green accounting implementation, and firm size.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation with other observations. The results of the heteroscedasticity test can be seen based on the table below:

Table 6 Heteroscedasticity Test Results

F-statistic	1.460948	Prob. F(3,46)	0.2376
Obs*R-squared	4.349540	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.2261
Scaled explained SS	6.064891	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.1085

Source: Data Eviews 9 (2023)

Based on table 6, the Chi-Square probability value has a more than significant value of 0.05, which is 0.2261 > 0.05. This means that there is no variance inequality from the residual of one observation with other observations with the regression model so that it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity problem.

4. Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation test aims to determine whether in the regression model there is a correlation or confounding error between the current period and the previous period. The results of the autocorrelation test can be seen based on the table below:

Table 7 Autocorrelation Test Results

F-statistic	4.586002	Durbin-Watson stat	1.951256
Prob(F-statistic)	0.001877		

Source: Data Eviews 9 (2023)

Based on table 7 above, the results show that the Durbin-Watson stat or d value is 1.951256. The number of samples (n) = 50 and k = 3 obtained a dL value of 1.4206, a dU value of 1.6739 and 4 – dU of 2.3261, so dU < d < 4-dU with the result (1.6739 < 1.951256 < 2.3261).

These results indicate that the Durbin-Watson stat or d value lies between the dU and 4-dU values. So it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation or free from autocorrelation. That is, there is no correlation between the confounding error in period t and the interfering error in period t-1 (the previous period).

Hypothesis testing

Panel data regression analysis in this study used the fixed effect model (FEM). The selection of the fixed effect model (FEM) as the panel data analysis model in this study was previously tested through the Chow test and Hausman test with the same results, namely the fixed effect model (FEM). The following are the results of hypothesis testing using panel data regression analysis in table 8 below:

Table 8 Panel Data Regression Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.774826	15.94586	-0.048591	0.9615
Carbon Emission Disclosure	-0.814207	0.369010	-2.206463	0.0336
Green Accounting	0.287557	0.133398	2.155638	0.0377
Firm Size	0.050276	0.538264	0.093405	0.9261

Source: Data Eviews 9 (2023)

Based on the results of hypothesis testing using panel data regression analysis in table 8 above, the following equation is found:

$$Y = -0.774826 - 0.814207 (X1) + 0.287557 (X2) + 0.050276 (X3)$$

Based on table 4.13, the panel data regression equation can be explained as follows:

1. A constant of -0.774826 indicates that the independent variables consisting of carbon emission disclosures, green accounting implementation, and firm size are zero, so the firm value variable will decrease by -3.785796.
2. Carbon emission disclosure (X1) has a probability value of 0.0336 with a regression coefficient of -0.814207, meaning that if carbon emission disclosure increases by 1% assuming other variables remain constant, it will result in a decrease of -0.814207 in firm value.
3. Green accounting implementation (X2) has a probability value of 0.0377 with a regression coefficient of 0.287557, meaning that if green accounting implementation increases by 1% assuming other variables are constant, it will result in an increase of 0.287557 in firm value.
4. Firm size (X3) has a probability value of 0.9261 with a regression coefficient of 0.050276, meaning that if the firm size increases by 1% assuming other variables are constant, it will result in an increase of 0.050276 in firm value.

Determination Coefficient Test (R^2)

The Coefficient of Determination test explains how far the independent variables, namely carbon emission disclosure, green accounting implementation, and firm size, explain the variations in the dependent variable, namely firm value.

Table 9 Panel Data Regression Results

R-squared	0.690517
Adjusted R-squared	0.590144

Source: Data Eviews 9 (2023)

Based on the test of the coefficient of determination in table 9, it is known that the adjusted R-squared value is 0.590144. The adjusted R-squared value of 0.590144 indicates the ability of the independent variables used in this study, namely carbon emission disclosure, green accounting implementation, and firm size in explaining the dependent variable, namely firm value of 59.01%, remaining 40.99% (100% - 59.01%) explained by other variables not used in this study.

Partial Hypothesis Testing (t test)

Partial Hypothesis Testing (t test) in this study was used to assess how far the influence of the independent variables individually on the dependent variable. The following table shows the results of testing the hypothesis obtained:

Table 10 Partial Hypothesis Testing Results (t test)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.774826	15.94586	-0.048591	0.9615
Carbon Emission Disclosure	-0.814207	0.369010	-2.206463	0.0336
Green Accounting	0.287557	0.133398	2.155638	0.0377
Firm Size	0.050276	0.538264	0.093405	0.9261

Source: Data Eviews 9 (2023)

The results of the analysis test in table 10 above shows that t_{table} is 2.01290 where the value is obtained from the results df = (n - k), df = 50 - 4 = 46. Based on this table it can be concluded about the hypothesis testing of each independent variable to the dependent variable as follows:

1. The effect of carbon emission disclosure on firm value

$t_{count} > t_{table}$ or (-2.206463 > 2.01290) and probability value < 0.05 or (0.0336 < 0.05). Thus, H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. So, it can be concluded that carbon emission disclosure partially has a negative effect on firm value.

2. The effect of green accounting implementation on firm value

$t_{count} > t_{table}$ or (2.155638 > 2.01290) and probability value < 0.05 or (0.0377 < 0.05). Thus, H0 is rejected and H2 is accepted. So, it can be concluded that green accounting implementation partially has a positive influence on firm value.

3. The effect of firm size on firm value

The $t_{count} < t_{table}$ or (0.093405 <2.01290) and the probability value > 0.05 or (0.9261 <0.05). Thus, it is accepted and H3 is rejected. So, it can be concluded that firm size partially has no influence on firm value.

Effect of Carbon Emission Disclosure on Firm Value

The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Ulum, Agriyanto, & Warno (2020). Complete disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions results in a decrease in company value. The decline in stock prices on the market was caused by investors' perceptions that greater disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions causes the burden of corporate social obligations to increase (Ulum, Agriyanto, & Warno, 2020). Carbon disclosure can be seen as bad news because investors are doubtful about the efficiency of the company's handling of anticipating future global warming (Firmansyah, Jadi, Febrian, & Fasita, 2021).

Effect of Green Accounting Implementation on Firm Value

The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Anggita, et al (2022) and Wijayanti & Dandoan (2022). There is a positive influence between green accounting implementation and firm values that can create a positive impact and trust among stakeholders regarding the company's sustainability in the future (Wijayanti & Dondoan, 2022). Efforts to implement green accounting by imposing and disclosing environmental costs by companies can have an increasing impact on company sales and profits through high trust from consumers and company investors (Anggita, Nugroho, & Suhaidar, 2022).

Effect of Firm Size on Firm Value

The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Jufrizan & Fatin (2020). At this time the consideration of using firm size factors may no longer be used by investors in their investments (Jufrizen & Fatin, 2020). The larger the size of the company does not guarantee that the profits will also be greater. As a comparison, in 2018 Aneka Tambang Tbk. has total assets of 32 trillion and a company value (Tobins' Q) of 0.997986. This value is much smaller than the value of the company Semen Baturaja (Persero) Tbk. in the same year with a value of 3.511388 with total assets of only 5 trillion. In this study, environmental variables such as carbon emission disclosure and green accounting implementation affect firm value more than firm size.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions that can be formulated are in accordance with the results of the study, namely the variable carbon emission disclosure and green accounting implementation have an influence on firm value. Meanwhile, firm size has no effect on firm value.

REFERENCES

Agustia, D., Sawarjuwono, T., & Dianawati, W. (2019). The Mediating Effect of Environmental Management Accounting on Green Innovation - Firm Value Relationship. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy, 9*(2), 299-306.

Alfayerds, W. D., & Setiawan, M. A. (2021). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Emisi Karbon dan Annual Report Readability terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Peringkat PROPER yang Terdaftar di BEI Tahun 2016-2018). Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi, 3(2), 349-363. doi:https://doi.org/10.24036/jea.v3i2.363

Anggita, W., Nugroho, A. A., & Suhaidar. (2022). Carbon Emission Disclosure And Green Accounting Practices On The Firm Value. Jurnal Akuntansi, 26(3), 464-481. doi:https://doi.org/10.24912/ja.v26i3.1052

Anggraeni, D. Y. (2015). Pengungkapan Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca, Kinerja Lingkungan, dan Nilai Perusahaan. Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Indonesia, 12(2), 188-209. doi:Ihttps://doi.org/10.21002/jaki.2015.11

Arum, E. D. (2019). The Implementation Of Green Accounting And Its Implication On Financial Reporting Quality In Indonesia. Journal of Business Studies and Management Review, 3(1), 67-75. doi:https://doi.org/10.22437/jbsmr.v3i1.8646

Dewi, P. P., & Narayana, I. E. (2020). Implementasi Green Accounting, Profitabilitas dan Corporate Social Responsibility pada Nilai Perusahaan. E-Jurnal Akuntansi, 30(12), 3252-3262. doi:10.24843/EJA.2020.v30.i12.p20

Firmansyah, A., Jadi, P. H., Febrian, W., & Fasita, E. (2021). Respon Pasar Atas Pengungkapan Emisi Karbon Di Indonesia : Bagaimana Peran Tata Kelola Perusahaan? Jurnal Magister Akuntansi Trisakti, 8(2), 151-170. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.25105/jmat.v8i2.9789

Jufrizen, & Fatin, I. N. (2020). Pengaruh Debt To Equity Ratio, Return On Equity, Return On Assets Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Pada Perusahaan Farmasi. Jurnal Humaniora: Jurnal ilmu sosial, ekonomi, dan hukum, 4(1), 183-195. doi:https://doi.org/10.30601/humaniora.v4i1.677

Maharani, P. (2021). Pengaruh Green Accounting pada Nilai Perusahaan Sektor Pertambangan. Edumaspul: Jurnal Pendidikan, 5(1), 220-231. doi:https://doi.org/10.33487/edumaspul.v5i1.1141

Melawati, H. G., & Rahmawati, M. I. (2022, Juni). Pengaruh Green Accounting Dan Pengungkapan CSR Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan: Profitabilitas Sebagai Variabel Mediasi. Jurnal Ilmu dan Riset Akuntansi, 11(6), 1-25.

Metta, C., & Effriyanti. (2020). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Kepemilikan Publik dan Penerapan International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Terhadap Audit Report Lag. Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Universitas Pamulang, 8(1), 1-14.

Murniati, M., & Sovita, I. (2021). Penerapan Green Accounting Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan Makanan dan Minuman di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) Tahun 2015 – 2019. Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Dharma Andalas, 23(1), 109-122. doi:https://doi.org/10.47233/jebd.v23i1.208

Rahmanita, S. A. (2020). Pengaruh Carbon Emission Disclosure Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Kinerja Lingkungan Sebagai Variabel Moderasi. Akuntansi: Jurnal Akuntansi Integratif, 1-18.

Risal, T., Lubis, N., & Argatha, V. (2020). Implementasi Green Accounting Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan. Accumulated Journal (Accounting and Management Research Edition), 2(1), 73–85. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.22303/accumulated.2.1.2020.72-83

Rosaline, V. D., & Wuryani, E. (2020). Pengaruh Penerapan Green Accounting dan Environmental Performance Terhadap Economic Performance. Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Dan Keuangan, 8(3), 569-578. doi:https://doi.org/10.17509/jrak.v8i3.26158

Sapulette, S. G., & Limba, F. B. (2021, November). Pengaruh Penerapan Green Accounting dan Kinerja Lingkungan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Manufaktur yang terdaftar di BEI tahun 2018-2020. KUPNA JURNAL, 2(1), 31-43.

Sari, K. H., & Budiasih, I. A. (2021). Carbon Emission Disclosure dan Nilai Perusahaan. E-JURNAL AKUNTANSI, 32(1), 222-228. doi:https://doi.org/10.24843/EJA.2022.v32.i01.p16

Siregar, M. S., Dalimunthe, S., & Trijuniyanto, R. S. (2019). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Ukuran Perusahaan, Kebijakan Dividen Dan Struktur Modal Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2015-2017. Jurnal Riset Manajemen Sains Indonesia (JRMSI), 10(2), 356-385. doi:http://doi.org/10.21009/JRMSI.010.2.07

Sudibyo, Y. (2018). Carbon Emission Disclosure: Does It Matter. IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 106(1), 1-6. doi:10.1088/1755-1315/106/1/012036

Sugiyono. (2019). Metode Penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R & D. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Suripto, & Gunawan, J. (2019). Intellectual Capital Determinant Towards Company's Competitive Advantage And Performance And Its Impact On Company's Values. International Journal of Business, Economics and Law, 19(5), 145-163.

Ulum, M., Agriyanto, R., & Warno. (2020). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan Biaya Lingkungan sebagai Variabel Moderasi. At-Taqaddum, 12(2), 155-168. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.21580/at.v12i2.6184

Wijayanti, A., & Dondoan, G. A. (2022). Pengaruh Penerapan Green Accounting Dan Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Firm Value Dengan Kinerja Perusahaan Sebagai Variabel Intervening. Jurnal Akuntansi Manajerial, 7 (1), 1-24. Retrieved from http://journal.uta45jakarta.ac.id/index.php/JAM

www.idx.co.id

THE EFFECT OF CORPORTE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE WITH CEO CHARACTERISTICS AS A MODERATION VARIABLE

Muhammad Fajar Khoiruddin[1], Agus Triyani, SE., M.Ak[2]
Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Wahid Hasyim University
Email: fkhoirudin99@gmail.com[1], agustriyani@unwahas.ac.id[2]

INTRODUCTION

Financial performance is crucial for stakeholders in a company. The main purpose of the establishment of the company is to obtain as much profit as possible. According to Triyani et al. (2020) Companies are trying more to maximize profits and ignore the human relations factor between workers, the environment and the surrounding community. Often in the process of making a profit, the company is considered negligent in paying attention to the impact on the environment and relations between communities or workers. Long-term corporate sustainability needs to be maintained by adhering to corporate governance guidelines so that they become the key to increasing optimal corporate value for all company stakeholders, especially for companies that pay more attention to environmental, social and corporate governance issues (Zahroh & Hersugondo, 2021).

According to John Elkington in (Pilaradiwangsa, 2016) if a company wants to be sustainable, then the company needs to pay attention to 3P, which is not only profit which is the main goal, but also must make a positive contribution to society (people) and take an active part in preserving the environment (planet). The concept of the Triple Bottom Line or 3P (Profit, People, Planet) proposed by John Elkington is a major breakthrough in the world of corporate social responsibility. Profit is one of the goals that must be achieved by the company, because a stable economy can determine the company's operational activities, so that profit becomes the company's orientation. People are people who live around the company area. Society is a party that can be influenced and influence corporate values. Thus, the community has a strong relationship to the company's sustainable development. Planet is the environment where the company is located. The environment has an important impact on the sustainability of the company. If not properly cared for, the company will pollute the environment and have a negative impact on society and the company's sustainability.

A CEO in making decisions can be influenced by characteristic dimensions such as background, gender, age, tenure , skills, experience, and so on. The CEO has the strongest position in making the final decision in the overall company hierarchy. In companies, this position makes CEOs an interesting subject for further research in academia. According to Triyani & Setyahuni (2020) the CEO plays a very important role in increasing the success of the company. The effect of different CEO characteristics on company performance is very interesting because these characteristics can be studied and thought about further by adding several characteristic dimensions (Lindeman, 2019).

Investors will consider investing in the company if investors believe in the CEO's leadership to develop a company that is profitable for the company. Therefore, the CEO is expected to be able to make major decisions related to the company's social and environmental performance in order to improve the company's financial performance.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a social responsibility carried out by a company to the public and the surrounding environment, aiming to advance the economy, improve people's lives and protect the environment (Meliawati et al., 2021). It can be concluded that CSR is a company's contribution that is carried out related to environmental and social improvement for the benefit and sustainability of the company, the environment and the surrounding community. CSR is a step taken by the company to improve the company's image by making positive activities that are internal or external (Dewi et al., 2021).

According to Ghardallou (2022) CEOs (Chief Executive Officers) are important members of the company's leadership team, and they have the power to direct and make choices that affect the company's CSR efforts. Therefore, CEO capabilities have certainly been identified as one of the aspects that drive CSR activities. The role of the CEO is not only responsible for financial success but also success in non-financial performance so that the company's existence is safe among stakeholders and other stakeholders (Triyani & Setyahuni, 2020).

According to Dewi et al. (2014), ROA (Return on Assets) is used in company financial statements to show the company's financial performance. ROA shows how a company increases profit or profits by using total assets over a certain period. When the ROA is high, it means that the company can get big profits with the assets it owns. Companies that have high assets should be able to allocate funds to corporate social responsibility programs, namely CSR.

According to Triyani et al. (2020) ROE (Return On Equity) is a measure of profitability based on a company's expertise to generate profits at a certain level of share capital. The skill to create high profits will build the trust of investors and creditors because the company is considered to have a safe position and can operate efficiently. That way, companies will disclose more company information, one of which is CSR disclosure.

Legitimacy Theory states that to ensure and maintain alignment (legitimacy) of internal and external stakeholders, companies need to ensure the suitability of the existence and objectivity of expectations or expectations of office holders (Dewi et al., 2014). is the main operational resource for the company. Community legitimacy is an effort so that the existence of the organization can be accepted in the community or environment where the company operates.

Upper Echelon Theory is a theory developed by Hambrick & Mason (1984) which argues that the organization is a reflection of top management. This theory states that organizational results are partly predicted by the managerial background characteristics of the top-level management team. This theory also confirms that age, experience, education, social background, and economic conditions guide top management in formulating strategies and making decisions.

Previous research conducted by (Ghardallou, 2022), (Triyani et al., 2020), and (Laksmi & Hasri, 2022) stated that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has a significant positive effect on financial performance. Research conducted by (Sejati & Zakaria, 2020) shows that the feminism of the board of directors strengthens the relationship between disclosure of social responsibility and financial performance. According to (Khan & Vieito, 2013) and (Rahman et al., 2017) stated that CEO gender proxied by female CEOs has a positive and significant effect on company performance. Research conducted by (Ghardallou, 2022) shows that CEOs with longer tenure are also associated with better CSR initiatives. Research conducted by (Agustin & Bhilawa, 2020) shows that CEO age has a positive effect on ROA.

Thus, the hypothesis in this study can be illustrated as follows:

H1: It is suspected that CSR has a significant positive effect on financial performance.

H2: It is suspected that CEO Feminism can strengthen the influence of CSR on Financial Performance.

H3: It is suspected that tenure CEO can strengthen the influence of CSR on financial performance.

H4: It is suspected that the CEO's age can strengthen the effect of CSR on financial performance.

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is associative research with quantitative methods. Associative research aims to determine the influence or relationship between two or more variables (Sugiyono, 2014: 55). The population in this study are companies in the energy and mining sectors that have been listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2019 -2021. The sample selection used a purposive sampling technique based on data availability. Companies that do not disclose CSR in their annual reports and/or sustainability reports are not selected as samples. The final sample of this study were 54 companies with 3 years of observation so that 162 research data were obtained.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of CSR on Financial Performance

The results of this study indicate that disclosure of CSR (*Corporate Social Responsibility*) has a significant positive effect on ROA and ROE.

This means that the more a company discloses information about how the company has operated according to social expectations and expectations by carrying out social and environmental responsibilities, the more the company's profit will increase from the results of asset and equity management. The higher the ROA and ROE, the more efficient the company is in using its own capital and assets to generate company profits.

The results of this study are in line with the theory of legitimacy that in order to ensure and maintain the alignment (legitimacy) of both internal and external stakeholders, companies need to ensure the suitability of the existence and objectivity of the expectations of office holders (Dewi et al., 2014). The results of the research above explain that by disclosing social responsibility carried out by companies, the company's image will be better and attract investors to invest and increase community loyalty. These activities will have an impact on improving the company's financial performance.

Thus, the results of this study are in accordance with previous research conducted by (Ghardallou, 2022), (Triyani et al., 2020), and (Laksmi & Hasri, 2022) which stated that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has a significantly positive *effect* on financial performance.

The Effect of CEO Feminism in the Relationship Between CSR on Financial Performance

The results of this study indicate that CEO feminism cannot moderate the relationship between CSR and ROA and ROE.

This means that the feminism of female CEOs or CEOs cannot have a significant effect on moderating the company's CSR disclosure on company profits from the results of asset and equity management. The lack of female CEOs in energy and mining companies listed on the IDX in 2019-2021 is a factor that does not affect the CEO's feminism variable in moderating the relationship of CSR to financial performance.

The results of this study are not in line with the *upper echelon theory* which states that executive background determines organizational results, both at the level of action and performance (Hambrick & Mason, 1984). According to this theory, organizational results are partly determined by the executive background characteristics of the top management team. But in this study, the characteristics of CEO feminism cannot determine organizational results in strengthening the relationship between CSR disclosure and company financial performance. Thus, the results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by (Prasetyo et al, 2021) that the feminism of female CEOs or CEOs has no effect on financial performance.

The Effect of CEO *Tenure* in the Relationship Between CSR on Financial Performance

The results of this study indicate that CEO tenure has a significant negative effect on the relationship between CSR and ROA and ROE.

This means that CEOs who serve for a long time or are more experienced tend not to pay attention to company sustainability, thereby reducing the effect of corporate CSR disclosure on company profits from the results of asset and equity management. The longer the CEO has served in the company, the lower the influence of CSR disclosure in influencing the value of ROA and ROE.

The results of this study are in line with the *upper echelon theory* which states that executive background determines organizational results, both at the level of action and performance (Hambrick & Mason, 1984). According to this theory, organizational results are partly determined by the executive background characteristics of the top management team. In this study, CEO tenure affects the determination of organizational outcomes by weakening the relationship between CSR disclosure and corporate financial performance.

The results of this study are in accordance with previous research conducted by (Ghardallou, 2022) and (Triyani et al., 2020) that CEO tenure can moderate the effect of CSR disclosure on financial performance.

The Effect of CEO Age in the Relationship Between CSR on Financial Performance

The results of this study indicate that CEO age has a significant positive effect on the relationship between CSR and ROA and has no effect on the relationship between CSR and ROE.

This means that CEOs with a younger age tend to behave ambitiously, like challenges, and take risks in reporting corporate CSR disclosures so that they can increase corporate profits from the results of asset management but cannot moderate corporate CSR disclosure on corporate profits from equity management results.

The results of this study are in line with the *upper echelon theory* which states that executive background determines organizational results, both at the level of action and performance (Hambrick & Mason, 1984). According to this theory, organizational results are partly determined by the executive background characteristics of the top management team. In this study, the age of the CEO affects the determination of organizational results in strengthening the relationship between CSR disclosure and financial performance ROA but not ROE.

The results of this study are in accordance with previous research conducted by (Agustin & Bhilawa, 2020) showing that CEO age has a positive effect on business continuity as a proxy for ROA. Supported by research by (Triyani & Setyahuni, 2020) shows that the age of the CEO has been empirically proven to have an influence on the disclosure of environmental information.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research related to the Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Financial Performance with CEO Characteristics as a Moderating Variable in Energy and Mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2021 period with 54 sample companies, the following conclusions are obtained:

1. Corporate Social Responsibility has a significant positive effect on financial performance which is proxied by Return On Assets (ROA). These results explain that the higher the level of CSR disclosure, the ability to generate returns on asset management will increase.
2. Corporate Social Responsibility has a significant positive effect on financial performance which is proxied by Return On Equity (ROE). These results explain that the higher the level of CSR disclosure, the ability to generate returns on equity management will increase.

3. CEO feminism has no effect on the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility and financial performance which is proxied by Return on Assets (ROA). These results explain that female CEOs cannot influence CSR disclosure to increase returns on asset management.
4. CEO feminism has no effect on the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility and financial performance which is proxied by Return on Equity (ROE). These results explain that female CEOs cannot influence CSR disclosure to increase return on equity management.
5. Tenure has a negative effect on the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility and financial performance which is proxied by Return on Assets (ROA). These results explain that CEOs with longer tenure actually reduce their attention in CSR disclosure to increase return on asset management.
6. Tenure has a negative effect on the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility and financial performance which is proxied by Return on Equity (ROE). These results explain that CEOs with longer tenure actually reduce their attention in CSR disclosure to increase return on equity management.
7. CEO age has a positive effect on the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility and financial performance which is proxied by Return on Assets (ROA). These results explain that CEOs with a younger age can have an influence on CSR disclosure to increase returns on asset management.
8. CEO age has no effect on the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility and financial performance which is proxied by Return on Equity (ROE). These results explain that CEOs with a younger age cannot influence CSR disclosure to increase return on equity management.

SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the research, the suggestions that can be given are as follows:

1. For future research, it is hoped that it will broaden the scope of research objects, add variations in moderating variables related to CEO characteristics, and add material disclosure indicators GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector 2021 and GRI 12: Coal Sector 2022.
2. For companies, it is expected that companies pay attention to the implementation of CSR programs so that they can improve the company's financial performance and have a positive impact on the community and the surrounding environment, as well as pay attention to the important role of the CEO in formulating CSR policies that can affect the company's financial performance.
3. For the Government, this research is expected to be used as material for consideration for regulators in categorizing corporate social responsibility disclosures as mandatory *disclosures*.

REFERENCES

Agustin, I. D. A., & Bhilawa, L. (2020). Reputasi Ceo Terhadap Keberlangsungan Usaha Perusahaan. *AKUNESA: Jurnal Akuntansi Unesa Vol*, *8*(2), 1–10.

Dewi, Dian Masita, Made Sudarma, Djumahir, dan Eko Ganis Sukoharsono. (2014). CSR Effect on Market and Financial Performance. International Journal of Business and Management Invention, 3(1), 56-66.

Dewi, P. P. R. A., Sudana, I. P., Badera, I. D. N., & Rasmini, I. K. (2021). The Effect of CSR Disclosure on Firm Value with Profitability and Leverage as Moderators. Indonesian Journal of Sustainability Accounting and Management, 5(1). https://doi.org/10.28992/ijsam.v5i1.325

Ghardallou, W. (2022). Corporate Sustainability and Firm Performance: The Moderating Role of CEO Education and Tenure. Sustainability (Switzerland), 14(6). https://doi.org/10.3390/su14063513

Ghozali, Imam. (2018). Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate Dengan Program SPSS. Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro

Hambrick, D. C., & Mason, P. A. (1984). Upper Echelons : The organization as a reflection of its top managers. ^Academy of Management Review, 9(2), 193–206.

Khan, W. A., & Vieito, J. P. (2013). Ceo gender and firm performance. Journal of Economics and Business, 67, 55–66.

Laksmi, A. C., & Hasri, A. P. (2022). Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on financial performance of manufacturing companies listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange. Jurnal Akuntansi & Auditing Indonesia, 26(1), 102–109. https://doi.org/10.20885/jaai.vol26.iss1.art10

Lindeman, T. (2019). CEO Characteristics and Firm Perfomance. Indo American Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 23(3), 6.

Meliawati, T., Fadillah, A., & Gerald, S. C. (2021). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan. Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen, Ekonomi, Dan Akuntansi, 5(2), 127–135.

Pilaradiwangsa, B. (2016). Penerapan Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Sebagai Strategi Bisnis Pada PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk (Kantor Wilayah BRI Malang). Jurnal Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Brawijaya, 4, 1–8.

Prasetyo, M. R. P., Suherman, & Buchdadi, A. D. (2021). Apakah Karakteristik CEO Penting untuk Kinerja Perusahaan ? Bukti Dari Perusahaan Food and Beverage di Indonesia , Malaysia dan Singapura. Jurnal Univesitas Negeri Jakarta, 2–23.

Priyatno, Duwi. (2014). SPSS 22 Pengolah Data Terpraktis. Yogyakarta: CV. Andi Offset

Rahman, H. U., Ibrahim, M. Y., & Che Ahmad, A. (2017). Physical Characteristics of the Chief Executive Officer and Firm Accounting and Market-Based Performance. Asian Journal of Accounting and Governance, 8, 27–37.

Sejati, F. R., & Zakaria, N. A. (2020). Hubungan kinerja lingkungan dan pengungkapan tanggungjawab sosial terhadap kinerja keuangan dengan feminisme dewan direksi sebagai variabel moderasi. JIA (Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi), 5(2), 235–263.

Sugiyono. (2014). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Triyani, A., & Setyahuni, S. W. (2020). Pengaruh Karakteristik Ceo Terhadap Pengungkapan Informasi Environmental, Social, and Governance (Esg). Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis, 21(2), 72. https://doi.org/10.30659/ekobis.21.2.72-83

Triyani, A., Setyahuni, S. W., & Kiryanto, K. (2020). The Effect Of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Disclosure on Firm Performance: The Role of Ceo Tenure. Jurnal Reviu Akuntansi Dan Keuangan, 10(2), 261. https://doi.org/10.22219/jrak.v10i2.11820

Zahroh, B. M., & Hersugondo. (2021). Pengaruh Kinerja Environmental, Social, dan Governance terhadap Kinerja Keuangan dengan Kekuatan CEO sebagai Variabel Moderasi. Diponegoro Journal of Management, 10(3), 1–15.

SPIRITUALITY AND CSR

Rahmi Syafitri
Airlangga University of Surabaya, and
Tadulako University of Palu
rahmi.syafitri-2019@feb.unair.ac.id
rahmisyafitri@gmail.com

Tjiptohadi Sawarjuwono
Airlangga University of Surabaya

ABSTRACT

Companies, as part of society, have a responsibility for the impact caused by business processes, both positive and negative. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a form of responsibility carried out by the company. Companies do not only intend to pursue profits but also pay attention to society and the environment. In line with Al-Ghazali's thinking, which states that a good company must have divine values that are implemented in the concepts of Rahmatan Lil-alamin and Ukhuwah Islamiyah, CSR is good if it is implemented in every business chain. The implementation of CSR is influenced by the commitment of company leaders. Companies that have spiritual leaders will implement CSR well.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Rahmatan Lil-alamin, Ukhuwah

INTRODUCTION

The development of Islamic thought cannot be separated from the thought of Al-Ghazali (Nasr, 2003:117). Al-Ghazali's philosophical thoughts include thoughts about divinity (metaphysics), God's iradat, and ethics. Al-Ghazali's Philosophy of Ethics in Sufism Theory states that humans, as far as possible, should be able to imply divine traits such as compassion, forgiveness, and God's favored traits, which are honesty, patience, sincerity, and so on (Abdullah, 1996:280). Al-Ghazali explains that humans as social beings have duties and social responsibilities to the universe. This is because humans are not only Abdullah but also khalifatullah to realize prosperity and happiness in the world and afterlife. Based on Al-Ghazali's thinking, companies are part of society and have duties and responsibilities towards the business processes they carry out. The responsibility carried out by the company is known as corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

The issue of CSR is one that is currently being discussed. This issue is motivated by many problems that arise due to the business processes of a company. There are generally five main issues in managing a company's business: human rights, labor, the environment, social and community issues, and the impact of products and services on customers. Some cases are related to problems that arise because a company, in carrying out its operations, pays less attention to the surrounding environmental and social conditions. For example, PT Freeport Indonesia, one of the largest mining companies in Indonesia located in Papua, which began its operations in 1969, cannot be separated from prolonged conflicts with local communities related to customary land, customary violations, and social disparities that occur (Wibisono, 2007). The case of PT Caltex Pacific Indonesia (CPI) in the Duri Region of Riau Province, where the community demanded compensation up to the level of the central parliament, related to the negative impact of the company's operations on worsening economic, health, and environmental conditions (Mulyadi, 2003).

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is one of the methods companies use to overcome problems caused by their business processes. However, CSR implemented by companies in Indonesia has not been running properly. Most of the implementation of CSR by companies in Indonesia is still motivated by efforts to muffle conflicts between the company and the local community. In addition, the CSR motive is only limited to fulfilling obligations, so CSR is felt to be heavy and becomes a burden for the company. For example, in Papua, PT Freeport conducts CSR simply to muffle the conflicts that occur, so that the CSR program has not been planned and has not been able to invite the community to participate in improving the welfare of local communities through the CSR programs that have been carried out.

Good CSR should be done in every value chain of the company. Spiritual factors provide a new perspective on CSR implementation. CSR carried out by a company does not necessarily make it a spiritual company. If CSR is done as a separate activity or separate from the company's main business, then CSR only functions as a "hand-washing" activity for the damage that may be caused in its main business activities. In other words, CSR activities merely return a small portion of the profits earned by the company from the damage caused to society and the environment.

In line with Al-Ghazali, Amin (2007) explains that business should be treated as humans, which serves as a center of worship, welfare, and empowerment of the people. This corresponds to the purpose of human creation, which is to be a caliph on earth. The company, as a social institution, is expected to progress and develop harmoniously with the community around it and to pay attention to environmental issues. A good company is one whose business processes are in line with the harmony of society and also pays attention to the environment in which it operates.

Various studies have shown that spiritual leadership can improve a triple bottom line program that is carried out by a company (Jones & Kramar, 2010; Fry, 2013; Rozuel, 2013; Muniapan & Satpathy, 2013; Zsolnai, 2015; Setyani, 2016; Tan, 2017; HM, 2018). This shows that the commitment of corporate leaders who have spiritual values can improve the implementation of corporate CSR programs. Company leaders realize that companies do not only pursue profits but also pay attention to the benefits provided by the company through the production process and the results of the company's products and services.

This paper uses library literature by discussing CSR and its implementation in the company's business chain associated with Al-Ghazali's views by including values that describe the relationship between humans and their creator (Allah SWT). This value is the concept of Rahmatan Lil' Alamin and Ukhuwah Islamiyah, which will be explained in the next chapter. In the end, this paper is expected to provide a new view of the implementation of CSR in the company.

Corporate Social responsibility (CSR)

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is often known as corporate Social Responsibility. CSR is not only a Corporate Social obligation but also a concept of sustainable development. In line with Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, defines Social and Environmental Responsibility is defined as 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.

CSR has been widely practiced by companies, whether engaged in services, trade, or others. However, the implementation has not been done well. The CSR that companies do is largely separated from their business processes. Most only do CSR to fulfill government obligations or community demands.

The implementation of CSR is commonly influenced by several factors, such as: 1) the commitment of the company's leaders, which is outlined in the form of company policies related to CSR. 2) The size and maturity of the company. Large and established companies have more potential to contribute than small and unestablished companies. 3) Government regulations and tax systems.

The most influential factor in CSR implementation is leadership commitment. If the leader's commitment to CSR implementation is high, then CSR will run well, and vice versa. Leaders who are highly committed to CSR implementation usually integrate CSR into the company's long-term formulation because CSR is believed to provide long-term benefits, both for the company and its stakeholders.

Wibisono (2007: 99) describes the benefits that will be received from the implementation of CSR, including:

1. For companies There are four benefits obtained by companies by implementing CSR:
   a. The companies' existence can grow and be sustainable, and the companies get a positive image from the wider community.
   b. The companies will have easier access to capital.
   c. The companies can maintain quality human resources.
   d. The companies can improve decision-making on critical matters (critical decision-making) and facilitate risk management (risk management).
2. For the community, good CSR practices will increase the added value of having a company in an area because it will absorb labor and improve social quality in the area. Local workers who are absorbed will get protection for their rights as workers. If there are indigenous people or local communities, CSR practices will respect the existence of local traditions and culture.
3. For the environment, CSR practices will prevent overexploitation of natural resources, maintain environmental quality by reducing pollution levels, and ensure that the company is involved in influencing the environment.
4. For the state, good CSR practices will prevent what is called "corporate misconduct" or business malpractice, such as bribery of state officials or legal officials, which triggers high levels of corruption. In addition, the state will enjoy reasonable tax revenues (that are not embezzled) from the company.

Rahmatan Lil' Alamin

The concept of Rahmatan Lil'alamin means that humans should be a benefit to other creatures of God. The concept of Rahmatan Lil'alamin contains the values of love and compassion for fellow humans, including protecting the natural environment. Meutia & Febrianti (2017) explain that improving the welfare of stakeholders is an effort to become Rahmatan Lil'alamin and achieve the company's main objectives. The welfare in question is material and spiritual welfare (nafs, faith, intellect, posterity, and wealth). Welfare, according to Al-Ghazali, is not intended for capital owners only but also for the benefit of all stakeholders (maslahah). The concept of Rahmatan Lil'alamin is derived from one of the verses of the Quran:

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِلْعَالَمِين

Meaning: And we did not send you, but to be grace for the universe's nature (Al-Anbiya, 21:107).

Tafsir Jalalayn: (And we did not send you) Prophet Muhammad SAW (but for becoming grace, i.e., mercy, for the universe, nature, humans, and jinns through your apostolate)

In this verse, "Rahmatan Lil'alamin" is explicitly associated with the apostolate of Prophet Muhammad SAW. That is, Allah SWT did not make the Prophet Muhammad SAW an apostle except because his apostolate became a mercy for the universe. The concept of Rahmatan Lil'alamin is also related to the role of man as the khalifah of Allah on earth. The responsibility of the khalifah is very large for the creation of prosperity in the world and the hereafter. This responsibility requires humans to take care of the management of nature and everything in it for safety in this world and in the hereafter. CSR is a form of accountability that is carried out for the mandate given to it. On the one hand, it is a form of obedience to Allah SWT; on the other hand, CSR serves as a form of human responsibility as the khalifah of Allah SWT on earth.

Islamic brotherhood

According to the Indonesian Accountants Institute (2007: 4), the principle of brotherhood (ukhuwah) is essentially a universal value that regulates social interaction and harmonizes the interests of the parties for the general benefit in a spirit of mutual assistance. Ukhuwah creates a feeling and awareness of responsibility for society and the interests of each individual. Al-Ghazali explained that ukhuwah is a relationship of human brotherhood with other living beings who are both creations of Allah SWT.

The concept of CSR is actually the starting point for the value of ukhuwah. Ukhuwah illustrates that there are responsibilities that must be fulfilled as brothers, for example, the responsibility of fellow human beings by loving each other and also the responsibility to the environment in which they live. It can be concluded that CSR is a form of company participation to address the issue of sustainable development by paying attention to social, economic, and environmental problems arising from its business processes.

Implications Al-Ghazali's thoughts on CSR

The concept of CSR, according to Al-Ghazali, includes a broader meaning that includes taqwa (awareness of the existence of God), where the company as a group or individual has a role and responsibility as a servant of God, so that in conducting all business activities, the company must manage and utilize the resources entrusted by God as the creator of humanity as well as possible. CSR is a moral and religious initiative based on the belief that a company must do good, not just pursue profit. Companies are not prohibited from seeking profit, but it should not be the only goal of the company. CSR reflects how a company is part of society, is responsible for the products or services it produces, and pays attention to employees, communities, and the environment as a result of its business processes.

CONCLUSION

CSR is a framework for companies to make a positive contribution to society and the environment, which arises from the awareness of a large number of people due to the emergence of various socio-economic problems caused by unhealthy business practices by companies. In practice, CSR by companies is often distorted in its application and considered a way for companies to improve their image and win the competition by winning the hearts of the community. Companies try to present themselves as humane, caring, and generous entities through CSR in the hope of gaining long-term benefits. The concept of CSR in Al-Ghazali considers the company as God's representative in managing the resources on earth; therefore, it must also be responsible for its actions so that in its business practices it does not do things that are prohibited by God.

REFERENCES

Abdullah, M. A. (1996). *The Idea of Universality of Ethical Norms in Ghazali and Kant*. Pustaka Pelajar.

Fry, L. W. J. (2013). Handbook of Faith and Spirituality in the Workplace. Handbook of Faith and Spirituality in the Workplace, 697–704. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-5233-1

HM, M. (2018). The Effects of Spiritual Intelligence and Organizational Citizenship Behavior to Employees Performance: Study at Sharia Banks in Gorontalo Province. Economica: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam, 9(2), 179. https://doi.org/10.21580/economica.2018.9.2.2806

Jones, G., & Kramar, R. (2010). CSR and the building of leadership capability. Journal of Global Responsibility, 1(2), 250–259. https://doi.org/10.1108/20412561011079380
Meutia, I., & Febrianti, D. (2017). Islamic Social Reporting in Islamic Banking: Stakeholders Theory Perspective. SHS Web of Conferences, 34, 12001. https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20173412001
Muniapan, B., & Satpathy, B. (2013). The “dharma” and “karma” of CSR from the Bhagavad-Gita. Journal of Human Values, 19(2), 173–187. https://doi.org/10.1177/0971685813492265
Nasr, S. H. (2003). Ensiklopedi Tematis Filsafat Islam. In Religion, War, and Ethics: A Sourcebook of Textual Traditions. Mizan Pustaka. https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511979651.008
Rozuel, C. (2013). CSR and Spirituality. InS.O.Idowu, N.Capaldi, A.D. Gupta, andL.-R.Zu(Eds.),Encyclopediaof corporatesocialresponsibility. In Encyclopedia of Corporate Social Responsibility. Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-28036-8
Setyani, N. H. (2016). Implementasi Prinsip Good Corporate Governance Pada Perbankan Syari’Ah Di Indonesia. Economica: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam, 2(2), 43. https://doi.org/10.21580/economica.2012.2.2.849
Tan, C. C. (2017). Spiritual Intelligence Enabled Corporate Social Reponsibility. In ICBE Journal of Business Studies (Vol. 1, Issue 2). https://www.icbe.edu.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/2.1.pdf
Zsolnai, L. (2015). The spiritual dimension of business ethics and sustainability management. The Spiritual Dimension of Business Ethics and Sustainability Management, October, 1–211. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-11677-8

THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE, ENVIRONMENTAL COST AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURE ON FIRM VALUE WITH FIRM SIZE AS A MODERATING VARIABLE

[1]Rayhani Yulminanda
[2]Aljufri, S.E., M.Ak., Ak., CA
Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Lancang Kuning
Email: Rayhaniyulminanda078@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of environmental performance, environmental cost and disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility on firm value with firm size as a moderating variable. The population of this study is LQ45 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2019-2021 period. The sample selected by purposive sampling method is 15 companies. The data used in this research is secondary data. Data analysis used Moderated Regression Analysis with SPSS 29. The results showed that environmental performance had no effect on firm value, environmental cost had no effect on firm value and disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility had a positive effect on firm value. Firm size as a moderating variable is not able to moderate the influence of environmental performance, the influence of environmental cost and the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure on firm value in LQ45 companies on the IDX during the 2019-2021 period.
Keywords: Environmental Performance, Environmental Cost, Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility, Company Value and Company Size

INTRODUCTION

Every company has a goal in maintaining its business continuity, where one of the goals is to optimize company value. Company value is one of the main indicators in attracting investment for company development. Firm value is the investor's perception of the success of a company which is reflected in the stock price. The higher the share price of a company, the higher the value of the company. Companies that have a high level of company value are considered to be able to provide prosperity to stakeholders including shareholders, and this will attract the interest of investors to invest in the company (Wardani & Sa'adah; 2020).

Various economic activities, especially business organizations whose implementation utilizes existing resources if uncontrolled and not oriented to the interests of the environment, certainly have a great opportunity to damage the environment such as deforestation, hazardous waste pollution and air pollution which will consequently hinder the lives of surrounding communities. Issues Environmental issues have become a major concern for society and the government. The existence of negative impacts from company activities that have the potential to damage the environment and responses from various parties, companies are also required to respond to environmental issues. Therefore, companies that do not care about good environmental management will worsen the company's image in the eyes of the public, consumers, investors and other stakeholders.

One case that reflects environmental damage caused by company activities is PT Semen Indonesia in Tuban Regency. In 2020, due to the impact of environmental damage from mine blasting around the settlement, residents of the ring one village of PT Semen Indonesia Tuban Factory held a demonstration in front of the Tuban Regency Government office, East Java. After regular monitoring, the environmental impacts caused by PT Semen Indonesia's activities, such as dust and blasting vibrations, are still below the threshold (www.suaraindonesia.co.id). However, it cannot be denied that the number of complaints from the community regarding the company's activities shows that the surrounding community is uncomfortable with the dust pollution and blasting vibrations generated by the company's activities. The existence of this case will worsen the company's image in the eyes of the public and investors so that it can lead to a decrease in company value. The existence of companies that still pollute the environment will certainly be seen as having poor environmental performance. Whereas good environmental performance can indicate that the company is reliable and can provide trust to stakeholders. (Asrizon et al.; 2021).

In order to create a good environmental performance in the company, the company will make sacrifices through environmental cost. Environmental cost are often ignored by companies because they are only seen as additional expenses made by the company and cost that will only reduce profits. In fact, environmental cost savings can be made as long as the company has good environmental management (Angraeni et al.; 2021). Environmental information has begun to be disclosed by several companies whose business activities intersect with the environment such as information disclosed in a special section, namely the corporate social responsibility section in the company's annual report or in a special report, namely the sustainability report.

Not only on environmental concerns, investors and other stakeholders often also look at the size of the company which can be measured by the amount of total assets it has. Companies that have large total assets can earn greater profits, because the company will become more transparent in conveying the company's performance to stakeholders (Karjono; 2022).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder theory is a condition where the entity is not a company that must operate for its own needs, but must provide benefits for (shareholders, government, suppliers, consumers, investors, creditors, society, and parties concerned) (Sujipto; 2019).

Legitimacy Theory

According to Suharto et al. (2022) Legitimacy theory states that organizations or companies must continuously ascertain whether they have operated within the norms that society upholds and ensure that the company's reputation is maintained. that their activities are acceptable to outsiders (legitimized).

Firm Value

Ethika et al. (2019) mentioned that firm value is the perception of capital owners of the company's success rate which is often associated with stock prices. The stock market price is a reflection of investment, financing, and asset management decisions. The higher the share price, the higher the shareholder's profit because the rate of return to investors is higher.

Environmental Performance

Environmental performance is a form of company performance in managing the environment to realize the Green Company (Ethika et al.; 2019; 125). In Indonesia, the implementation of corporate environmental performance is facilitated by Program Penilaian Peringkat Kinerja Perusahaan (PROPER), which is an instrument used by Kementerian Lingkungan hidup dan Kehutanan to assess and rank the company's compliance in conducting its environmental performance. Through this program, companies are expected to increase compliance in environmental management and structuring, because the results of this ranking will be announced to the public, so that it can have an impact on the company's reputation

(Asrizon et al.; 2021). Information on company's environmental performance is communicated using colors to facilitate the absorption of information by the public (www.menlhk.go.id). The rating of business performance and activities provided consists of gold color, as the best rating, which means that the company has carried out environmental management more than required and made efforts to develop the community on an ongoing basis. Followed by green, blue, red, and for the worst rating is indicated by black, namely companies with black ratings are at risk of having their business licenses closed by the Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan due to the potential to pollute the environment (Asrizon et al.; 2021).

Environmental Cost

Environmental cost is cost incurred by the company to overcome the impact of environmental damage by the company resulting from its production activities (Asjuwita & Agustin; 2020 in Fahira & Fahira, 2020). Yusrawati; 2023).

Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development defines CSR as a sustainable commitment from the business world to act ethically and contribution to economic development in the local community or society at large, along with improving the lives of employees and their families (Sari & Juliana; 2023). Corporate Ssocial Rresponsibility has become a standard in society, if companies are not serious, they will face serious criticism and even threats to their existence (Chung et al; 2018).

Measurement Corporate Social Responsibility measurement uses guidelines from the 2016 Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standard. GRI Standards have 33 structure specific topic modules in 3 main module coding, namely economic (GRI 200), environmental (GRI 300), and social (GRI 400) with a total of 77 topics.

Firm Size

Firm size is a measure used to determine the size of a company. (Karjono; 2022). The larger the size of a company indicates that the company is developing. This will increase the value of the company and later be responded positively by investors.

HYPOTESIS

The Effect of Environmental Performance on Firm Value

Legitimacy theory provides encouragement to companies so that companies believe that their activities and performance can be accepted by society. In an effort to gain legitimacy for the company's activities in the eyes of society, companies tend to use environmental based performance. Companies that have gained legitimacy reflect that the company has satisfactory performance. The good performance of the company causes more opportunities to get support from stakeholders and increase the image that the company has built. This can also cause an increase in company value (Amira & Siswanto; 2022).

The Effect of Environmental Cost on Firm Value

According to Hapsoro & Adyaksana (2020) Companies that implement good environmental management will increase efforts to prevent environmental damage, so that they can control the environmental cost incurred and still be able to generate profits without sacrificing environmental aspects. This balance can increase investor desires which will have an impact on increasing company value and stock prices.

The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Firm Value

Legitimacy theory explains that by making CSR disclosures and producing good financial performance, the company will get legal recognition from the community that its business has operated based on applicable norms. Stakeholder theory explains that by making CSR disclosures and producing good financial performance, the company can provide benefits to its stakeholders, so that the company can be recognized by the community that its business has operated based on applicable norms company that is responsible and provides benefits to its stakeholders has a positive image that can increase company value (Narayana & Wirakusuma; 2021).

The Effect of Environmental Performance on Firm Value with Firm Size as a Moderating Variable

Environmental performance requires effort that is not easy, especially in accordance with the Company Performance Rating Assessment Program (PROPER). The company must optimally strive with all its resources in order to obtain a good rating. The rating can give the company more value to society. The better the company's rating, the higher the company's value. With a large company size, it can make it easier for companies to get a better rating because their resources are more than the threshold (Muyazin & Trisnawati; 2022 in Wibawa & Khomsiyah; 2022).

The Effect of Environmental Cost on Firm Value with Firm Size as a Moderating Variable

Company size is a measure that determines the size of the company. Generally, large companies disclose more information than small companies because they are the most visible business entities compared to small companies. By using financial information to disclose concerns about the environment, companies in the long run can avoid very high cost (Karjono; 2022).

The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Firm Value with Firm Size as a Moderating Variable

Large companies generally have a high chance of realizing CSR activities because they already have goals, measurements, and procedures to monitor their business activities. Large company size indicates the more wider CSR disclosures, the more positive the company's image is. will grow so that it can increase company value. The company will convey disclosure adequately to get stakeholder responses that can increase company value. (Narayana & Wirakusuma; 2021).

Based on the formulation of the problem, research objectives, theoretical basis and framework of thought, the hypothesis in this study can be formulated as follows:

H1: Environmental performance affects on firm value in LQ45 companies listed on the IDX.
H2: Environmental cost affect on firm value in LQ45 companies listed on the IDX.
H3: Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure affects on firm value in LQ45 companies listed on the IDX.
H4: Firm Size can moderate the effect of environmental performance on firm value in LQ45 companies listed on the IDX.
H5: Firm Size can moderate the effect of environmental cost on firm value in LQ45 companies listed on the IDX.
H6: Firm Size can moderate the effect of corporate social responsibility disclosure on firm value in LQ45 companies listed on the IDX.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research objects in this study are annual reports and sustainability reports of LQ45 companies from 2019-2021 listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The population of this study were all LQ45 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) until 2021. The population in this study amounted to 45 companies.

The number of companies sampled in this study were LQ45 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in the 2019-2021 period, totalling 15 companies. From the population that has been determined, the sampling technique used is non-probability sampling with a purposive sampling.

The data analysis method used in this research is quantitative data analysis method processed using SPSS 29. The data analysis method in this study includes descriptive statistical analysis, classical assumption test (autocorrelation test, heteroscedasticity test, multicollinearity test, normality test), coeficient determination, and hypothesis testing used t test, and Moderate Regression Analysis).

Variable Identification and Operation in this study is:

Table 1 Variable Identification and Operation

No.	Variable	Indicator/measure
1.	Firm Value (Y)	$Tobin'sQ = \frac{MVE + Debt}{Total\ aset}$ (Setyaningrum & Mayangsari;2022)
2.	Enviromental Performance (X1)	The score is based on the PROPER rating, which is Gold = 5; Green = 4; Blue = 3; Red = 2; Black = 1 (Hapsoro & Adyaksana;2020)
3.	Environmental Cost (X2)	$EC = \frac{Environmental\ cost}{Net\ profit}$ (Hapsoro & Adyaksana;2020)
4.	*Corporate Social Responsibility* (X3)	$CSRDI = \frac{Xij}{n}$ (Narayana & Wirakusuma;2021)
6.	Firm Size (Z)	$Firm\ Size = Ln\ (Total\ Aset)$ (Arum & Nurhayati;2022)

Source: Data processed by the author, 2023

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Through purposive sampling method, there are 15 samples that have met the criteria taken from the annual financial statements and sustainability reports of LQ 45 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. In this study, the classical assumption tests used are normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity tests. From the results of the tests that have been carried out, this research data shows that it is free from classical assumptions.

The results of the coefficient of determination can be seen in table 3 below:

Table 2 Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Model Summary[b]				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,632[a]	,400	,286	,761604
a. Predictors: (Constant), X3_Z, Env Cost, X1_Z, Firm Size, X2_Z, CSRD, Env Performance				
b. Dependent Variable: Firm Value				

Source: SPSS 29 Processed Data

Based on table 3, above, the Adjusted R Square number is 0.286, This means that 28.6% of variations in firm value (Y) in LQ 45 companies listed on the IDX for the 2019-2021 period can be explained by variations in the environmental performance variable (X1), environmental cost (X2), Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (X3), firm size (Z), and the interaction variable. While the remaining 71,4% is explained by other variables outside the research variables.

Partial Test (t Test)
Model I

The first model is used to test the effect of independent variables against variable dependent variable, which is presented as follows:

Table 3 Partial Test (t Test) Model I

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,739	,724		1,021	,313
	Env Performance	,074	,206	,054	,358	,722
	Env Cost	-5,636	4,792	-,171	-1,176	,246
	CSRD	1,750	,839	,315	2,084	,043
a. Dependent Variable: Nilai Perusahaan						

Source: SPSS 29 Processed Data

Model II

The second model is used to test the size of the company moderates the effect of independent variables on dependent variable using Moderate Regreton Analysis (MRA) which is presented as follows:

Table 5 Partial Test (t Test) Model II

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	17,555	38,926		,451	,655
	Env Performance	-,579	11,264	-,425	-,051	,959
	Env Cost	-307,333	195,092	-9,310	-1,575	,124
	CSRD	33,231	38,284	5,977	,868	,391
	Firm SIze	-,496	1,243	-,385	-,399	,692
	X1_Z	,014	,360	,309	,039	,969
	X2_Z	9,494	6,167	9,061	1,539	,132
	X3_Z	-1,025	1,203	-5,727	-,852	,400
a. Dependent Variable: Nilai Perusahaan						

Source: SPSS 29 Processed Data

The Effect of Environmental Performance on Firm Value

Based on partial testing, the result is that the environmental performance variable has a significance value of 0.722 greater than the significance level of 0.05 (0.722> 0.05), so it can be concluded that the first hypothesis is rejected, it means that there is no effect of environmental performance on firm value. Environmental performance has no effect on firm value because the influence of environmental performance is still too small or less than the influence of financial aspects, so investors are more likely to pay attention to the performance of financial aspects than the performance of environmental aspects (Tjahjono, 2013).

Besides that, although most of the sample companies have received a blue PROPER rating, which means that the company's efforts in environmental management are only in accordance with the applicable requirements and regulations. However, the results of this environmental performance in ensuring that the company's value increases, cannot be said to be sufficient. This proves that the community or stakeholders feel that what the company is doing is what the company should do so that the results are not in accordance with what is expected. The results of this study are in line with the research of Hapsoro & Adyaksana (2020), Putri & Susanti (2023) which mentioned that environmental performance has no effect on firm value.

The Effect of Environmental Cost on Firm Value

Based on partial testing, the result is that the environmental performance variable has a significance value of 0.246 greater than the significance level of 0.05 (0.246> 0.05), so it can be concluded that the second hypothesis is rejected, it means that there is no effect of environmental cost on firm value. Few companies include complete and detailed environmental cost in the sustainability report. Therefore, the environmental cost information that the company wants to convey has not signaled to investors. Many investors still think that high environmental cost will reduce profits. So, investors will consider the harmony between the environmental cost incurred by the company and the company's ability to continue to generate stable profits which will affect the company's value as well (Okta, Suaidah, & Antasari; 2022). The results of this study are in line with the research of Putri & Susanti (2023) and Okta, Suaidah, & Antasari (2022) that mentioned environmental cost have no effect on firm value.

The Effect of Corportate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Firm Value

Based on the results of the regression analysis, the variable disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility has a significance value 0.043 is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 (0.043> 0.05) with a positive direction, so it can be concluded that the third hypothesis is accepted, it means that the disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility has a positive effect on firm value. Legitimacy theory explains that by making CSR disclosures and producing good financial performance, the company will get legal recognition from the community that its business has operated based on applicable norms. Stakeholder theory explains that by making CSR disclosures and producing good financial performance, the company can provide benefits to stakeholders, so the company will gain the trust of stakeholders so they will provide support for the prodct or services offered by the company which will improve the company’s performance and that it will attract investors interest to the company which will increase the company’s value. The results of this study are in line with the research disclosure of UY & Hendrawati (2020) and Lestari & Wirawati (2018) which state that Corporate Social Responsibility has a positive effect on firm value.

The Effect of Environmental Performance on Firm Value with Firm Size as a Moderating Variable

Based on the results of regression analysis, it is found that firm size is not able to moderate the relationship between environmental performance and firm value. From the results of data processing, it shows that the significant value of 0.969 is greater than the significance level of 0.05 (0.969> 0.05), so it can be concluded that the fourth hypothesis is rejected. It is understood that company size is not used as a benchmark for companies that are able to optimize their environmental performance. The reason is because environmental performance is a commitment from the company regarding how much the company is responsible for the environment (Wibawa & Khomsiyah; 2022). The results of this study are in line with the disclosure research of Wibawa & Khomsiyah (2022) which states that company size is unable to moderate the effect of environmental performance on firm value.

The Effect of Environmental Cost on Firm Value with Firm Size as a Moderating Variable

Based on the results of the regression analysis, it is found that company size is not able to moderate the effect of environmental cost on firm value. moderates the relationship between environmental cost and firm value. From the results of data processing, it shows that the significant value of 0.132 is greater than the significance level of 0.05 (0.132> 0.05), so it can be concluded that the fifth hypothesis is rejected. This is because any size of the company will not guarantee the amount of cost incurred from environmental programs carried out to increase profitability where increasing profitability will increase company value. Companies that budget for large environmental cost do not necessarily come from large companies. Based on the sample used in this study, companies that are large in size are seen from their total assets, not the largest in disclosure of their environmental cost.

The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility Discosure on Firm Value with Firm Size as a Moderating Variable

Based on the results of regression analysis found that company size is not able to moderate the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure on firm value. From the results of data processing, it shows that the significant value of 0.400 is greater than the significance level of 0.05 (0.400 > 0.05), so that it can be used to moderate the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure and firm value. It is concluded that the sixth hypothesis is rejected.

In other words, the bigger a company is, the less responsibility it has to disclose CSR activities more widely. The results of this study can be caused by Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies regulating Social and Environmental Responsibility, where companies that carry out business activities in the field of and / or related to natural resources are required to carry out Social and Environmental Responsibility, so that large or small companies must still disclose CSR activities that have been carried out which are reported in the annual report or corporate sustainability report (Karundeng, et al., 2016). The results of this study are in line with the disclosure research of Karundeng et al. (2016) which states that company size is unable to moderate the effect of corporate social responsibility disclosure on firm value.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of the effect of environmental performance, environmental cost and disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility on firm value with company size as a moderating variable in LQ45 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2021 period, it can be concluded as follows: Partially, environmental performance has no effect on firm value and environmental cost have no effect on firm value. However, disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility has a positive effect on firm value. The results of moderation analysis Company size as a moderating variable is unable to moderate the effect of environmental performance on firm value, the effect of environmental cost on firm value and the effect of Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure on firm value.

The suggestions given based on the analysis carried out are as follows: for investors, to consider more environmental aspects so that in making investments, investors are not only fixated on monetary measures and company performance. For future researchers, it is hoped that future researchers who will examine the firm value variable should be able to choose samples with other companies and can extend the observation period so that the test can be broader. It can also be added to the variation of variables that affect firm value and can pay attention to other indicators as variables that can be used as moderating effects.

REFERENCES

Amira, A., & Siswanto. (2022). **Pengaruh Penerapan Akuntansi Lingkungan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Consumer non-Cyclicals yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia**. *Jurnal Pajak dan Keuangan Negara (PKN), Vol. 4 No. 1S, Hal. 200-210.*

Angraeni, S., Situmorang, M., & Fadilah, H. (2021). Pengaruh Environmental Performance, Environmental Cost dan Environmental Disclosure terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. Jurnal Online Mahasiswa (JOM), Vol. 7 No. 4.

Arum, P. F., & Nurhayati, I. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh Pengungkapan Corporate social Responsibility dan Ukuran Perusahaan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan Manajemen Laba sebagai Variabel Moderasi. NUSANTARA: Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial, Vol. 9 No. 2, Hal. 320-330.

Asrizon, R., Asmeri, R., & Ardiany, Y. (2021). Pengaruh Kinerja Lingkungan dan Penugngkapan Lingkungan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. Pareso Jurnal, Vol. 3 No. 2, Hal. 227-246.

Chung, C. Y., Jung, S., & Young, J. (2018). Do CSR Activities Increase Firm Value? Evidence from the Korean Market . Sustainability, Vol. 10, No. 9, Hal. 1-22.

Ethika, Azwari, M., & Muslim, R. Y. (2019). Analisis Pengaruh Pengungkapan Akuntansi Lingkungan dan Kinerja Lingkungan Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Studi Empiris pada Perusahan Index LQ-45 yang terdaftar di BEI). Jurnal Kajian Akuntansi dan Auditing, Vol. 14 No. 2, Hal. 122-133.

Fahira, H., & Yusrawati. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Kinerja Lingkungan dan Biaya Lingkungan terhadap Profitabilitas dengan Ukuran Perusahaan sebagai variabel Moderating. Journal of Islamic Finance and Accounting Research, Vol. 2 No. 1, Hal. 1-21.

Hapsoro, D., & Adyaksana, R. I. (2020). Apakah Pengungkapan Informasi Lingkungan Memoderasi Pengaruh Kinerja Lingkungan dan Biaya Lingkungan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan? Jurnal Riset Akuntansi dan Keuangan, Vol. 8 No. 1, Hal. 41-52.

Indonesia, S. (2020). Keluhkan Aktifitas Tambang Semen Indonesia, Warga Ring satu Demo Pemkab Tuban. www.suaraindonesia.co.id.

Karjono, A. (2022). Pengaruh Kinerja Lingkungan, Ukuran Perusahaan dan Profitabilitas terhadap Pengungkapan Lingkungan pada Perusahaan Pertambangan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2016-2020. ESENSI: Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis, Vol. 24 No. 23, Hal. 330-351.

Karundeng, F., Nangoi, G., & Karamoy, H. (2016). Analisis pengaruh Corporate social Responsibility terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan Profitabilitas, Kepemilikan Manajemen, dan Ukuran Perusahaan sebagai VAriabel Moderasi (Studi empiris pada Perusahaan Pertambangan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia). Goodwill, Vol. 8 No. 2, Hal.1-10.

Lestari, D. S., & Wirawati, N. P. (2018). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan dan Pengungkapan CSR terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan GCG sebagai Variabel Pemoderasi. E-Jurnal Akuntansi Universitas Udayana,Vol. 23 No. 2, Hal. 1386-1414.

Narayana, I. P., & Wirakusuma, M. G. (2021). Pengungkapan CSR pada Nilai Perusahaan dengan Profitabilitas dan Ukuran Perusahaan sebagai Variabel Moderasi. E-Jurnal Akuntansi, Vol. 31 No. 4, Hal. 862-879.

Okta, S. L., Suaidah, I., & Antasari, D. W. (2022). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Akuntansi Manajemen Lingkungan, Biaya Lingkungan, Dan Kinerja Lingkungan Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Selama Masa Pandemi. JCA (Jurnal Cendekia Akuntansi), Vol. 3 No. 2, Hal. 112-127.

Putri, M. K., & Susanti, E. (2023). Kinerja Lingkungan, Biaya Lingkungan dan Nilai Perusahaan dengan Profitabilitas sebagai Variabel Moderating. E-Jurnal Akuntansi, Vol. 33 No. 2, Hal. 541-555.

Sari, N., & Juliana, P. (2023). Corporate Social Responsibility. *Majalah Inspiratif, Vol. 9 No. 16, Hal. 29-36*.

Setyaningrum, A. I., & Mayangsari, S. (2022). Analisis Pengungkapan Akuntansi Lingkungan, Kinerja Lingkungan dan Biaya Lingkungan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan pada Perusahaan Oil, Gas & Coal. *Jurnal Ekonomi trisakti, Vol. 2 No. 20, Hal. 1103-1114*.

Suharto, G. N., Gama, A. W., & Astiti, N. Y. (2022). Pengaruh Corporate Socil responsibility dan Good corporate governance terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan Profitabilitas dan Ukuran Perusahaan sebagai Variabel Moderasi (Studi pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia). *JURNAL EMAS, Vol. 3 No. 9, Hal. 1-14*.

Sujipto, E. (2019). *Intermediet Accounting II.* Semarang: USM Press.

Tjahjono, M. E. (2013). Pengaruh Kinerja Lingkungan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dan Kinerja Keuangan. *Jurnal ekonomi, Vol. 4 No. 1, Hal. 38-46*.

UY, W. S., & Hendrawati, E. (2020). Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility dan Kinerja Lingkungan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. *LIABILITY, Vol. 02 No. 02, Hal. 87-108*.

Wardani, D. D., & Sa'adah, L. (2020). Pengaruh Kinerja Lingkungan terhadap Nilai perusahaan dengan Kinerja Keuangan sebagai variabel Intervening. *AKTIVA Jurnal Akuntansi dan Investasi, Vol. 5 No. 1, Hal. 16-28*.

Wibawa, D. S., & Khomsiyah. (2022). Pengaruh Lingkungan yang Dimoderasi oleh Ukuran Perusahaan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan pada Pandemi Covid-19. *Owner: Riset & Jurnal Akuntansi, Vol. 6 No. 4, Hal.3501-3509.*

THE EFFECT OF FIRM SIZE, ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE, ON FIRM VALUE WITH CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURE AS A MODERATING VARIABLE (EMIRICAL STUDY ON MINING COMPANIES PERIOD 2017-2021)

Sani Febiyanti[1*],Lia Uzliawati[2],Nurhayati Soleha[3]
[1,2,3]Program Studi S1 Akuntansi, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa.
Email:[1*]sanifebiyanti675@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

CSRD in this study is used as a moderating variable which functions to explore how the independent variables can affect the dependent variable.Mining companies in 2017-2021 totaled 47 companies used as the research population.Purposive sampling is the method used in this research, thus obtaining 17 companies as samples. The secondary data used in this study were obtained from annual reports, financial reports, and companies registered and participating in PROPER from KLHK 2017–2021.Moderate analysis is the analytical technique used. The results of the hypothesis test show that Firm Size and Environmental Performance has a positive and significant effect on Firm Value while CSRD is not able to moderate Firm Size and Environmental Performance on Firm Value.

Key Words: *Firm Value,Firm size,Environmental Performance,CSRD*

INTRODUCTION

Companies are established to achieve profits by increasing investor prosperity and for the sustainability of a company. The company's way to maintain its business in the face of competition is to increase the prosperity and welfare of the company's owners.

Darmawan et.al (2020) stated that the firm size is considered capable of affecting company value because large companies tend to have more stable conditions. When the company's condition is stable, it will be able to raise the stock price in the capital market. It can be concluded that the larger the firm size, the higher the firm value.

Mining companies are companies that often experience problems related to environmental issues. One example is the pollution committed by PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk in mid-2019 which received administrative sanctions forced by (DLHP) of Sumatra, these violations include not managing the quality and controlling of water pollution properly.

The activities of mining companies can have a negative impact on the environment, for example waste and pollution problems. This causes mining companies to have a high level of industrial and environmental risk. Minimize these negative environmental impacts, companies need to pay attention to good environmental performance. Budiharjo (2018) revealed that environmental performance has a positive and significant effect on firm value.

Aspects that provide added value for companies in addition to firm size and environmental performance are the need for CSRD Pfleiger et.al. (2005), good environmental performance has many advantages, one of which is the benefit for stakeholders and shareholders due to good environmental management. According to stakeholder theory, a business must provide benefits to all its stakeholders, customers, suppliers, governments, the general public, and others.

This study intends to determine the effect of firm size and environmental performance with CSRD as a moderation variable on the value of mining companies listed on the IDX for the 2017-2021 period and companies registered and following the PROPER from KLHK 2017-2021.

RESEARCH MODEL

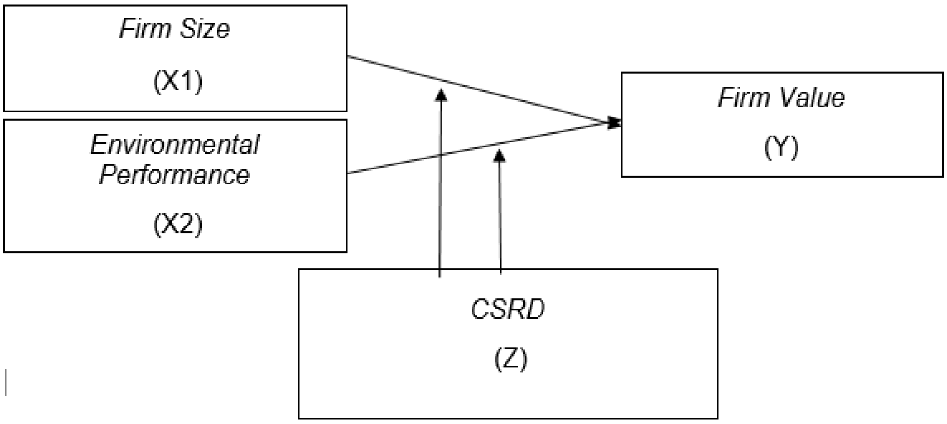

Figure 1 : Research Model

H1: Firm Size has a positive effect on firm value.
H2: Environmental Performance has a positive effect on firm value.
H3: CSRD is able to moderate the firm size on firm value.
H4: CSRD is able to moderate the Environmental Performance on firm value.

METHODS

Tobin's Q ratio is used to measure company value, which is a measure of management effectiveness to control business operations in line with company values. Smithers (2007) state that Tobin's Q is calculated by comparing the market value of a company's stock with the book value of its equity:

$$\text{Tobin's Q} = \frac{market\ value\ of\ equity + total\ liabilities}{total\ asset}$$

In this study, he firm size will be measured using log natural asset

Size= Ln (Total Assets)

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry's PROPER report, which includes five color ratings to assess how companies are environmentally responsible:

COLOR	SKOR	Description
GOLD	5	The company's operations are morally and socially responsible, and they always care about the environment. (Excellent)
GREEN	4	Company activities that comply with environmental management standards and interaction with businesses that have a moral obligation to society (Good)
BLUE	3	Environmental management activities of the enterprise that comply with legal criteria. (Good enough)
RED	2	Environmental management activities of the enterprise that comply with legal criteria. (Bad)
BLACK	1	Companies that have not been subjected to administrative sanctions but intentionally cause pollution or environmental damage. (Very bad)

Figure 2: Rating PROPER

CSDI is used to measure CSRD. A dichotomous approach was used to calculate CSDI, meaning that each CSRD item in the study was given a score of 1 if reported, and value 0 if not reported.

CSDIj : $\frac{\sum Xij}{nj}$

CSDI : *Corporate Social Disclousure Index*

Xij : 1= if item is disclosed,0= if item is not disclosed

nj : the number of items for the company;nj= 91

Mining companies listed on the IDX in 2017-2021 were the subject of research. From a population of 47 companies for 1 year or as many as 235 companies for 5 years, tests were carried out on a sample of 17 sample companies with 85 units of analysis in 5 years. Purposive sampling is the method used in this research, thus obtaining 17 companies as samples.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Test (t)

The purpose of conducting the T-test is to show the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018:98). Tests were conducted on 85 companies as a sample, with a significance level of 10% or 0.1:

Tabel 6
Coefficients^a

Model	Std. Error	t	Sig.
SIZE	,330	1,747	,084
PROPER	,065	1,940	,056
CSR	,892	-2,446	,017

Table 7.
Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2,974	3,312		,898	,372
	FZ	-,074	,090	-,328	-,825	,412
	EP	,137	,188	,233	,726	,470
	CSR	-10,310	7,678	-3,430	-1,343	,183
	X1M	,278	,207	3,227	1,341	,184
	X2M	-,031	,457	-,049	-,068	,946

Source : Secondary data processed 2023

Based on the table above, the multiple linear regression equation is as follows:

Tobins'Q= α +β_1CSRD +β_2SIZE+β_3PROPER+έ

Tobins'Q= α +β_1CSRDI +β_2SIZE+β_3PROPER +β_4CSRD*PROPER +β_4SIZE*PROPER +έ

Based on the t-test table, the above equation shows that the regression results for the firm size variable have a positive effect on firm value. This can be seen from t-count 1.747>t-table 1.663 with a significance of 0.08<0.1. So, it can be concluded that company size has a significant positive effect on firm value. The environmental performance variable has a significant positive effect on firm value. This can be seen from the t-count value of 1.940>t-table of 1.664 with a significant value of 0.05<0.1.

The results of the t-test of the interaction of the firm size variable with CSRDI have a t-count value of 1.341>t-table 1.663 with a significance value of 0.184>0.1, so it can be concluded that the existence of a moderating variable cannot strengthen the relationship between the variable firm size and firm value. In addition, the moderating variable CSRD is not able to strengthen the relationship between environmental performance variables and Firm value, this can be seen from the t-count value -0.068>t-table 1.663 with a significant value of 0.946>0.1.

The effect of Firm Size on Firm Value

This test is carried out to find out whether the firm size can affect the firm value. Based on the results of the research conducted, the size of the company has a positive effect on the value of the company. This is because a large firm size will be able to increase firm value, this can be seen based on the results of data processing, where the significance value is 0.084>0.1 and the value t-count>t-table (1.747>1.663).

The effect of Environmental Performance on Firm Value

This test is carried out to determine whether environmental performance can affect the firm value. Based on the results of data processing, it shows that the t-count>t-table (1.940>1.663) and has a significant value of 0.05≤0.1. Then it can be stated that environmental performance has a positive and significant influence on the firm value. Good environmental performance is able to provide a good image for the company so that it will increase the firm value.

The effect of Firm Size on Firm Value with CSRD as a moderating variable

This test is conducted to determine whether the firm size moderated by CSRD has an influence on firm value. Based on the results of data processing, a calculated-t of 1.341<1.663, and a signification value of 0.184>0.1. Because the calculated t value of the interaction of firm size with CSRD is smaller than the table-t value and the significant value is greater than 0.1. So, it can be stated that CSRD is not able to moderate the firm size against the Firm value. CSRD is still considered just a normal issue with companies in Indonesia.

The effect of Environmental Performance on Firm Value with CSRD as a moderating variable

This test is conducted to determine whether environmental performance moderated CSRD influences firm value. Based on the results of data processing, it can be seen that the calculating-t the interaction of environmental performance with CSRD -0.068<1.663, and the significance value is 0.946 >0.1. Because the value t-count of the interaction of environmental performance with CSRD is smaller than the table t value and the significant value is greater than 0.1. Then it can be stated that CSRD are not able to moderate environmental performance against firm value. There are still few companies registered and participating in the PROPER program is one of the causes of environmental performance that has not been able to meet the criteria for good environmental performance.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of 47 mining companies listed on the IDX, by taking a sample of 17 companies from 2017-2021, it can be concluded that:
The results reveal that the size of the company has a positive effect significant on the Firm value.

Results show that environmental performance has a positive effect significant on firm value.
The results show that CSRD cannot moderate the firm size and Environmental performance against the Firm value.

REFERENCES

Ani, D. A.(2021). The Effect of Environmental Performance on TheValue of The Company with Financial Performance as an Intervening Variable.Jibaku: Jurnal Ilmiah Bisnis, Manajemen dan Akuntansi, 1(1),16-29.

Budiharjo, R.(2020). Effect of environmental performance, good corporate governance and leverage on firm value. American Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Research (AJHSSR), 4(8),455-464.

Effendi, B.(2021,April).The Impact of Environmental Performance on Firm Value: Evidence from Indonesia. In 7th Regional Accounting Conference (KRA2020) (pp.155-161). Atlantis Press.

Hapsoro,D., & Falih, Z.N.(2020).The effect of firm size, profitability, and liquidity on the firm value moderated by carbon emission disclosure. Journal of Accounting and Investment, 21(2)240-257.

Husna, A.,& Satria,I.(2019). Effects of return on asset, debt to asset ratio, current ratio, firm size, and dividend payout ratio on firm value. International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues, 9(5), 50-54.

Muharramah, R.,& Hakim, M.Z.(2021, June).Pengaruh ukuran perusahaan, leverage, dan profitabilitas terhadap nilai perusahaan. In Prosiding Seminar Nasional Ekonomi Dan Bisnis (pp.569-576).

Oktariko,B.,& Amanah,L.(2018). Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Profitabilitas Sebagai Variabel Moderating. Jurnal Ilmu dan Riset Akuntansi (JIRA),7(9).

Zabetha, O.,Tanjung, A.R.,& Savitri, E.(2018). Pengaruh Corporate Governance, Kinerja Lingkungan dan Kinerja Keuangan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Pengungkapan CSR Sebagai Variabel Moderating (Studi pada Perusahaan Pertambangan yang Terdaftar di BEI Periode 2012-2014). Jurnal Ekonomi,26(1), 1-15.

EFFECT OF GREEN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENTON COMPANY'S FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE WITHFIRM SIZE AS AN INTERVENING VARIABLE

Susana Dewi[1)], Siti Mudawanah[2)], Herlina[3)]
Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business
La Tansa Mashiro University of Indonesia
Correspondence: dewisusana625@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

An increasingly open economic system due to the current era of globalization has led to increasingly fierce competition, apart from providing this opportunity it also provides a challenge for companies to be the best in the industrial world. Companies that can respond quickly to changes are believed to be able to maintain their business. By following the principles of good governance, this will be achieved. Efficiency in company performance can be measured through the company's Financial Performance (ROA) which comes from financial reports. There are two alternatives in calculating a company's Financial Performance (ROA), one of which is to carry out an internal analysis that involves observing financial statements and through external methods involving a company's Financial Performance (ROA) to find out the company's value. Financial ratios are commonly used quantities in assessing the Financial Performance (ROA) of a company. These ratios include ratios of profitability, solvency, and liquidity. Return on Assets (ROA) is a ratio that shows how much equity contributes to creating net profit. This ratio is used to measure how much net profit will be generated from every rupiah of funds in equity. Return on Assets (ROA) is calculated by dividing net income into equity. The higher the return on equity shows that the higher the amount of net profit generated from each rupiah of funds in equity, and vice versa (Hery, 2017).

Green financial management with the principle of corporate management must prioritize the interests of each component involved in it, both internal and external parties of the company, both the natural environment and the company's social environment. The application of green financial management in companies can be seen in the published annual report information. As external parties, consumers and investors can see the quality of company management through annual reports. Information about the implementation of green financial management can be found in the disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) information. CSR is an important part of green financial management which is carried out to fulfill green accounting. This activity is a form of responsibility carried out by the company towards the surrounding environment (Faiqoh & Mauludy, 2019). CSR activities carried out by companies vary, there are still many companies that do not want to spend funds on this program, instead the company in question feels that paying taxes is enough (Iqbal & Faiqoh, 2019).

CSR information is published independently by companies, the commonly used measurement is the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) index. With the GRI index, companies can adjust the information they want to disclose by adjusting the points on the index. In addition to CSR, other information that is an indicator of the implementation of green financial management is the company's participation in the PROPER rating as a form of implementing eco-efficiency (Zulhaimy.H, 2015). The application of eco-efficiency is carried out by companies to encourage increased production of goods and services, increase productivity and employee satisfaction and create a positive image for the company and can reduce the cost of capital and insurance costs by managing the environment properly. Companies that register on the PROPER rating are considered as companies that are responsible for their operational environment. The PROPER value describes the results of environmental management activities carried out by the company.

Management that has been carried out will be assessed according to standards from external parties (government), especially from the Ministry of Environment. Companies must first register with this program in order to apply for an assessment. So that the PROPER value owned by the company is different from the CSR value. Where CSR is made by the company's internal parties while the PROPER value is assessed by parties outside the company (government). Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and participation in the PROPER assessment as the implementation of green financial management can be a competitive advantage strategy. The application of Green Financial Management in companies requires costs so companies need to carry out financial management in accordance with existing resources in the company so that the profit generated by the company is proportional to the expenses made (Suteja, 2018). Costs for each company will certainly be different, which will be influenced by the size of the company.

The size of the company can be seen from the number of assets owned. Large assets in a company can facilitate the production process compared to companies with small assets. To carry out production in large quantities, the resources needed must also be large in number, both natural resources and human resources (Dewi, 2019). The absence of consistency from the results of previous studies has made the authors interested in re-examining the relationship between green financial management on company financial performance with firm size as an intervening variable.

CONTENT

The object of the research was conducted at LQ 45 companies for the 2018-2022 period where in this time span 13 sample companies with good financial performance made profits continuously. The formulation of the research problems: 1. What is the effect of CSR disclosure as a proxy for the implementation of Green Financial Management on ROA, 2. What is the effect of PROPER assessment as a proxy for the implementation of Green Financial Management on ROA, 3. Is Firm Size an intervening variable between Green Financial Management on ROA. The grand research theory is the legitimacy theory. According to the legitimacy theory, the company's survival is influenced by the equivalence of values between the company and the community where the business operations are located. Thus, with community service activities and environmental management, the company will be able to adapt activities to the community. In the end the company will be able to survive for a long time. The research model can be seen as follows:

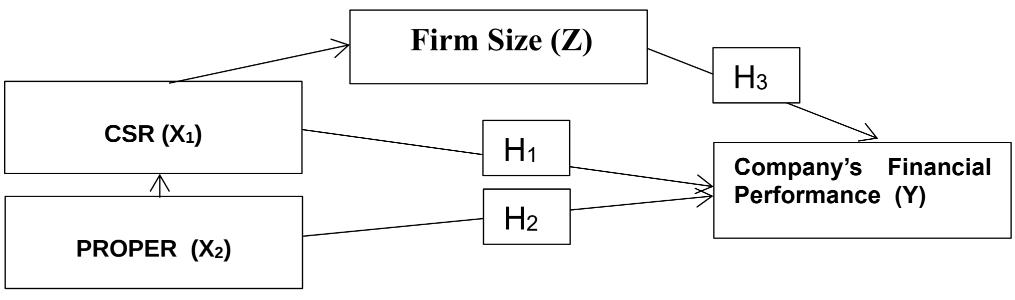

Figure 1: Research Framework

The hypotheses of this research are:

1. Does CSR disclosure affect ROA?,
2. Does PROPER assessment affect ROA?,
3. Does Firm Size affect the relationship between Green Financial Management and ROA?

By using SPSS version 22, the following results are obtained:
Classic assumption test
Normality test :
1. CSR, PROPER to Firm Size: 0.2 > 0.05 normally distributed.
2. CSR, PROPER, Firm Size to ROA: 0.2 > 0.05 normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test:
1. CSR, PROPER to Firm Size: multicollinearity does not occur.
2. CSR, PROPER, Firm Size to ROA: multicollinearity does not occur.

Heteroscedasticity Test described in the Plot model:
1. CSR, PROPER on Firm Size: there is no heteroscedasticity.
2. CSR, PROPER, Firm Size to ROA: heteroscedasticity does not occur.

Autocorrelation Test:
1. CSR, PROPER to Firm Size: no autocorrelation occurs.
2. CSR, PROPER, Firm Size to ROA: no autocorrelation occurs.

The Hypothesis Test results obtained:
Path Analysis (Path Analysis):
1. CSR, PROPER for Firm Size has a path value of -0.915 with a standard error value of 0.539.
2. CSR, PROPER, on ROA has a path value of 2.491 with a standard error value of 0.7912.
3. CSR, PROPER, Firm Size to ROA have a path value of -1.379 with a standard error value of 0.7912.

CONCLUSION

Based on the test results with Path Analysis, the conclusions are obtained:
1. Disclosure of CSR has no significant effect on Firm Size.
2. The PROPER rating has no significant effect on Firm Size.
3. Firm Size has no effect on the relationship between Green Financial Management and ROA.

REFERENCES

Dewi, S. (2019). The Influence of Company Size and Profitability on Disclosure of Sustainability Reports and Their Impact on Company Value. Journal of Accounting and Business Studies, 7(3), 173–186. www.idx.co.id,

Harry. (2017). Accounting Research Review Reviewing the Sharing of Latest Research Results in the Field of Accounting and Finance, Jakarta: Gramedia.

Iqbal, M., & Faiqoh, S. (2019). IMPLEMENTATION OF GRI-G4 AS A STANDARD GUIDELINE FOR SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING SYSTEMS FOR COMPANIES.

Suteja, J. (2018). Green Financial Management. Unpas Press.

Zulhaimy. H. (2015). Effect of Green Accounting Implementation on Company Performance. Journal of Accounting and Finance Research, 3(1), 603–616. https://doi.org/10.17509/Jrak.V3i1.6607

AMANAH-BASED ENVIRONMENTAL COST ACCOUNTING STUDY IN IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE CASE STUDY AT PT YOTTA BERKAH MULIA

Dwi kartika[1], Futrya NurFadia Asri[2], Hartati[3]
[123] Akuntansi, Universitas Islam Alauddin Negri Makassar, Indonesia.
Dwikartika0112@gmail.com, Futryaaw@gmail.com, Thatythaty94@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to reveal the reality of the implementation of amanah-based environmental cost accounting in improving maqasidu sharia-based performance carried out by PT Yotta Berkah Mulia in Makassar. PT Yotta Berkah Mulia is a company vulnerable to waste from the company's operating processes which will have an impact on the surrounding environment, so it is required to carry out environmental responsibility. The method used in this study is an interpretive paradigm using a phenomenological approach. The source of data that is noema data is in the form of company regulations, financial reports, and others. Noesis data was obtained through in-depth interviews with informants related to environmental cost accounting management. Data analysis was carried out through data collecting, data reduction, then intentional analysis was carried out and finally drawing conclusions. The results of this study are still in progress, which is expected to contribute to the concept of amanah-based environmental management whose accountability is not only in the form of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) reports in the financial aspect, but the concept of accountability holistically which can improve maqasidu sharia-based environmental performance.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengungkap realitas pelaksanaan akuntansi biaya lingkungan berbasis amanah dalam meningkatkan kinerja berbasis maqasidu syariah yang dilakukan oleh PT Yotta Berkah Mulia di Makassar. PT Yotta Berkah Mulia merupakan perusahaan yang rentan dengan limbah sisa olahan perusahaan yang akan berdampak kepada lingkungan sekitarnya sehingga dituntut untuk melakukan pertanggungjawaban kepada lingkungannya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah paradigma interpretif dengan menggunakan pendekatan fenomenologi. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini yaitu data noema berupa regulasi perusahaan, laporan keuangan dan lain-lain. Data noesis diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam kepada informan yang terkait pengelolaan akuntansi biaya lingkungan. Analisis data dilakukan melalui collecting data, reduksi data, selanjutnya dilakukan intensional analysis dan terakhir penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini masih dalam proses, yang diharapkan dapat memberikan sumbangan konsep terhadap pengelolaan lingkungan berbasis amanah yang pertanggungjawabannya bukan hanya dalam bentuk laporan corporate social responsibility (CSR) dalam aspek keuangan akan tetapi konsep pertanggungjawaban secara holistik yang dapat meningkatkan kinerja lingkungan berbasis maqashid syariah.

Keywords: Environmental Cost Accounting, Amanah, Performance, Maqasidu Shariah
Kata kunci: Akuntansi biaya lingkungan, Amanah, Kinerja, Maqasidu syariah

INTRODUCTION

Accounting is the collection, summarizing, classifying, processing and presenting data on business-related events and activities in such a way that the information is available to interested persons and relevant for decision making. Today, the study of accounting has evolved over time, moving beyond its traditional focus on financial responsibility and embracing the field of social and environmental responsibility as a relatively new science of accounting. Environmental accounting as a tool for expressing corporate social responsibility in the form of trust. In Islamic economics, the issue of faith does not only concern the relationship between God and humans, but also the relationship between humans and other humans, between humans and the environment, and between humans and other creatures created by God. Because everyone believes that whatever they are ordered to do, Allah SWT is always with them and everyone understands with full confidence that one day they will be held accountable for what they have done in the world, as explained in the words of the Prophet Muhammad:

> *"Each of you is a leader and each of you will be asked to lead. a priest is a leader and will be asked about his leadership. A man is a leader in his family, and he is asked about his leadership. A woman is the leader in her husband's house, and she is asked for advice, and a maid is the leader in maintaining her master's property and is also asked about her leadership "(Narrated by Imam Bukhari).*

This hadith explains that Allah is always with us in everything. Therefore, whatever our actions will be under the supervision of Allah SWT. Not a few people understand that trust is only tangible when we take care of something entrusted, but the substance of trust is to assume that what is entrusted is also part of our personality. In the context of the mandate, the Qur'an conveys several verses scattered in several surahs with various word forms, language styles, and various contexts. The word trust in the Quran is mentioned 6 times (Husain and Wahyuddin, 2015:49). This indicates that the mandate is very emphasized to be maintained and carried out. Trust is not used as a commodity that is just a label but rather an actual implementation that can be achieved in harmony. Trust is conveying any rights to the owner, not taking anything beyond his rights and not reducing the rights of others, either in the form of prices or services. Trust is related to other morals, such as honesty, patience, or courage (Darwis, 2013:2). Trust can also be categorized between commendable traits and one's morals. Amanah, in other words, is the responsibility received by someone who is entrusted with the trust that he can carry out it as required, without neglecting it. If the responsibility is fulfilled and the trust given is respected. As with talking about company operational problems, some waste will arise which must be followed up by the company so as not to cause environmental pollution as its responsibility. The concept of environmental management that is understood by the company is limited to the management of waste generated from the production process, without any consideration for changing the production process so that the waste produced can be reduced (Agustia, 2010).

Industrial companies such as PT. YOTTA BERKAH MULIA, which is engaged in the food and beverage industry, of course, also produces solid waste and waste that pollutes the environment if the waste is not handled properly. Based on this thought, several problems emerged that had to be considered holistically. These issues include, for example, how the interactions between PT YOTTA BERKAH MULIA companies work in an ISO-compliant manner, how the received waste is properly treated, how environmental costs are processed in the financial information presentation system, whether reports on existing accounting standards can be used. as a guide in presenting financial information that shows the company's responsibility to the environment. The company PT YOTTA BERKAH MULIA has become a research topic in the analysis of the application of social responsibility and environmental accounting, because PT YOTTA has grown rapidly in the last 5 years and opened branches in several strategic areas, causing concern about the economic and environmental impacts of environmental activities carried out in the company.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Environmental Cost Accounting

According to Djogo (2019:5) Environmental accounting is the inclusion of environmental costs in company accounting. Environmental costs are monetary and non-monetary effects that must be borne by companies as a result of activities that affect environmental quality. Environmental costs According to Susenohaji (2019, Roosje, 2020, Hadi, 2021), environmental costs are also defined as costs incurred by companies in connection with the ecological damage caused and the protective measures implemented. Before environmental cost information is available to management, environmental costs must be defined. Steps to process environmental fees. The important role of environmental accounting requires an understanding of every company or institution that uses environmental benefits to maintain the stability of life. Therefore, to strengthen environmental protection initiatives, entities must budget for environmental costs in the financial statements and corporate responsibility (Hermiyetti). and Dondokambey, 2019). Therefore, in the process of allocating environmental costs, it is necessary to plan the allocation steps in such a way that they are systematically arranged and presented accurately and precisely. Below are the steps required to allocate, identify, measure, identify, represent and disclose environmental costs.

Trust Concept

Amanah has a deep Islamic-based meaning, which is not only closely related to the khilafah, beliefs and morals of the people, but is also a prerequisite for ethical values that can be reflected in life (Hidayat, 2019). Amanah means "faith" because it comes from the word "faith" which comes from the power of faith:

The thinner the belief, the less reliable it is (Abidin and Khairuddin, 2019). Amanah is one's submission to the dimensions of the Islamic religion, which includes vertical (habl min Allah) and horizontal (habl min an-nas) accountability (Hidayat, 2019). Faith consists of three important aspects, namely (Ayu, 2020), faith in Allah SWT, faith in humans and faith in nature. The essence of faith must be characteristic of each person believe (Noviandani and Septiarini, 2020). Trust is actually not as easy as imagined, because trust places a burden or obligation on those concerned to understand their abilities (Dalimunthe, 2019).

Environmental Performance

Environmental protection actions are referred to as environmental protection (Wahyudi & Busyra 2019). Environmental performance is the company's ability to contribute to environmental protection. Environmental performance is an environmental classification determined by the institution (Wibisono 2013). Suratno et al. (2020) The company's environmental performance is the company's performance in creating a good (green) environment. The environmental impact assessment is measured with the "TRUE" classification given by the Ministry of Environment. The purpose of the evaluation is to improve the company's environmental protection level.

Tuwari et al. (2021) found a positive correlation in their study of an important correlation between environmental protection and financial performance. The results of this study are in line with the research by Suratno et al. (2019) who conducted research on manufacturing companies listed on the IDX between 2019 and 2021. Pfleiger et al. (2019) explained that corporate environmental protection activities bring several benefits, including the interests of shareholders and stakeholders for company performance through responsible environmental management. (Markus 2020), Figge and Hahn (2021) and Al-Najjar (2019) also explain that there is a link between environmental policy and company values.

The company's environmental performance is measured using colors from the best gold, green, blue and red to the worst black, and is reported to the public regularly so that the public can know the status of the company's environmental management initiatives. just look at the colors Fitriani (2022) has. Pfleiger et al. (2019) . (Mark 2020), Figge and Hahn (2021) and Al-Najjar (2019)

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative research method, a phenomenological approach with noema data and noesis data as a supporting tool in analyzing the cases to be studied. The aim of this research is to describe the company's situation in a realistic view of the social conditions experienced by the resource person, in this case the shoul holder PT YOTTA BERKAH MULIA.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The concept of social responsibility is becoming increasingly important in the business world. Social responsibility refers to the ethical obligations that companies have towards society, including their impact on the environment, communities and stakeholders. While some may argue that the main goal of business is to maximize profits, it is very important to recognize the importance of social responsibility in creating long-term, sustainable success. In an age where information is readily available, consumers are becoming more aware of the values and practices of the companies they support. Businesses that demonstrate a commitment to social responsibility are more likely to attract and retain loyal customers. For example, a company that prioritizes sustainable practices and environmental preservation can resonate with environmentally conscious consumers, leading to increased sales and brand loyalty.

One company that has fully embraced the Triple Bottom Line Concept is PT YOTTA. By implementing the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) concept, PT YOTTA has succeeded in integrating economic, environmental and social considerations into its business operations in driving long-term success and positive social impact, (Brundtland, 1987, p. 43). As the main indicator of sustainability, TBL provides a framework for measuring business performance and organizational success through three channels of economic, social and environmental. The Triple Bottom Line is a framework that expands the traditional focus on profitability to cover three dimensions: people, planet and profit. This encourages companies to not only measure their financial performance but also evaluate their environmental and social impact. In essence, TBL is another construct that expresses the expansion of the environmental agenda by means of integrating economic and social lines (Elkington, 1997). TBL provides a framework for measuring business performance and organizational success using economic, social, and environmental lines (Goel, 2010). The term has also been referred to as a practical framework for sustainability (Rogers & Hudson, 2011). Thus, businesses can achieve sustainable growth while contributing to the well-being of society and the environment. PT YOTTA understands that economic sustainability is essential for long term success. The company strives to generate profits through innovative and ethical business practices. By maintaining financial stability, PT YOTTA can continue to invest in research and development, improve its products and services, and create opportunities for employees and stakeholders. In addition, PT YOTTA realizes that economic sustainability goes beyond its own financial performance. The company actively collaborates with local communities, suppliers and partners to drive economic growth and development. By supporting local businesses and creating jobs, PT YOTTA contributes to the economic prosperity of the areas where it operates. Companies are actively looking for ways to reduce waste, save energy and adopt renewable energy sources. By investing in environmentally friendly technologies and adopting environmentally friendly processes, PT YOTTA demonstrates its commitment to preserving the planet.

One form of PT YOTTA's responsibility in focusing its attention on waste is by carrying out Transportation and Handling. After the waste is collected and sorted, the waste must be transported to an appropriate disposal facility. PT YOTTA bears transportation costs, including fuel costs, vehicle maintenance, and staff salaries. The company ensures that waste is transported reliably and in accordance with safety regulations and responsibility towards Allah SWT, further contributing to the overall cost of waste management. Handling waste also comes with costs, especially when dealing with hazardous materials. PT YOTTA invests in special equipment, protective equipment, and training for its employees to handle hazardous waste safely. These expenses are necessary to mitigate the risks associated with hazardous waste and ensure the well-being of employees and the environment.

The Importance of Environmental Cost Accounting PT YOTTA understands the need to take into account the environmental costs associated with their operations. One of PT YOTTA's main reasons for implementing environmental cost accounting is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the financial implications of their environmental initiatives. Companies that do pollution are seen as not having good environmental performance. Even though good environmental performance can indicate that a company is reliable and can give stakeholders confidence, Aida Meiyana (2019)

By accurately tracking and documenting the costs associated with environmental activities, PT YOTTA can evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of their sustainability projects. This data enables them to make informed decisions about resource allocation and identify areas for improvement.

Community development programs are still considered compensation costs incurred by companies as a result of losses and damages incurred, Sumardiyono (2007). PT YOTTA categorizes environmental costs into various groups, such as prevention costs, detection costs, internal failure costs and external failure costs. SusenoHaji (2003), environmental costs are costs incurred by the company due to a bad environmental management system as a result of the company's production process. Environmental costs include costs associated with reducing production processes that have an impact on the environment (internal) and costs associated with repairing damage caused by generated waste (external). This environmental cost can be seen in the allocation of funds for the Community Development Program listed in the company's financial reports or annual reports. Prevention costs include costs incurred to prevent environmental pollution, such as investments in green technologies and employee training programs. Detection costs include activities related to monitoring and measuring environmental performance, such as conducting periodic audits and assessments.

CONCLUSION

Implementation of the Environmental Accounting System, PT YOTTA BERKAH MULIA with a trust-based approach. The company believes that by incorporating trustworthiness into its environmental accounting practices, it can ensure transparency and reliability in the reporting of environmental costs, which means "trustworthy" in Arabic, a concept based on honesty, integrity and responsibility. Companies believe that by incorporating reliability into their environmental accounting practices, they can ensure transparency and reliable reporting of environmental costs. PT YOTTA BERKAH MULIA's environmental cost accounting system is used to identify and classify environmental costs. This includes costs related to pollution control, waste management and natural resource conservation. By clearly identifying these costs, organizations can effectively allocate resources and prioritize environmental initiatives. By understanding the costs involved, companies can implement strategies to minimize waste and optimize the use of resources.

The hope is that environmental cost accounting is not just a form of compliance with regulations but is trusted as a tool to encourage continuous improvement and innovation of a company. By analyzing the financial impact of cost-saving opportunities and developing strategies to minimize their environmental footprint while maximizing their financial performance, and hopefully this Article will explore a study conducted at PT YOTTA BERKAH MULIA, highlighting the benefits and challenges of the all-sophisticated industrial era.

REFERENCES

Abidin, R., & Khairuddin, A. (2019). Trust as a Moral Concept in Islam. Journal of Islamic Studies, 10(2), 183-196.

Aida Meiyana 2019, Effect of Environmental Performance, Environmental Costs, And Company Size On Financial Performance With Corporate Social Responsibility As An Intervening Variable (Empirical Study of Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2014-2016). Journal Nominal / Volume VIII Number 1 / Year 2019

Ayu, S. (2020). The Concept of Faith in Islam: An Analysis Study of Aspects of Faith According to the Quran. Journal of Al-Hikmah, 14(2), 223-236.

Augustia, Diane. 2010. Reporting of Environmental Costs as a Tool for Making Decisions Related to Environmental Management. Journal of Accounting: Accruals. Vol.1, No.2, April 2010: 80-10

Basrowi & Suwandi. (2008). Understanding Qualitative Research. Jakarta: PT Rineka copyright 158.

have faith. Proceedings of the National Seminar on Technology and Science, 2(1), 152-162.

Brundtland, G. (1987). Our common future: The world commission on environment and development. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press.

Dalimunthe, R. (2019). Trust as a Burden and Obligation in Islam. Scientific Journal of Islamic Religious Education, 13(1), 79-92.

Darwis, (2013:2). Analysis of the application of cost accounting in the perspective of trustworthiness (case study of Rs Islam Gorontalo), journal of management and business, ISSN:2598-831X

Darwin, Ali. (2007, November). The Importance of Sustainability Reports. Indonesian Accountants, (online). Issue No.3. Pages 12-14. www.iaiglobal.or.id/data/reference/ai_edisi_03.pdf (accessed 10 April 2013).

Elkington, J. (1997). Cannibals with forks – Triple bottom line of 21st century business. Stoney Creek, CT: New Society Publishers.

Goel, P. (2010). Triple bottom line reporting: An analytical approach for corporate sustainability. Journal of Finance, Accounting, and Management, 1(1), 27-42.

Hansen, D. R. & Mowen, M. M. 2015. Cornerstones of Cost Management. Canada: Cengage Learning.

Hanan alhaddi 2, 2015. Triple Bottom Line and Sustainability: A Literature Review. Business and Management Studies Vol. 1, No. 2; September 2015 ISSN 2374-5916 E-ISSN 2374-5924 Published by Redfame Publishing URL: http://bms.redfame.com

Hidayat, A. (2019). " The Concept of Trust in Islamic Perspective. Jakarta: journal Kencana Prenada Media Group.

Hendry Jaya "ANALYSIS OF APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL COST ACCOUNTING TO THE LAB OF PT. IMECO BATAM TUBULAR “. Secondary research (secondary data). Journal of Measurement Vol. 9 No. March 1st.

Hotden Leonardo Nainggolan (2023:03). Analysis of Farming Income and Strategies for Increasing Farmers' Understanding of the Environmental Costs of Smallholder Oil Palm

Farming in District of Batu Bara, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia. Agro Bali : Agricultural Journal e-ISSN 2655-853X Vol. 6 No. 1: 171-187, March 2023 https://doi.org/10.37637/ab.v6i1.1164.

Rogers, K., & Hudson, B. (2011). The triple bottom line: The synergies of transformative perceptions and practices of sustainability. OD Practitioner, 4(43), 3-9.

Suratno, K., Setiawan, M., & Pramono, S. (2020). Evaluation of Environmental Performance in Companies Using the "TRUE" Method. Journal of Industrial Engineering, 12(1), 1-12.

Sudaryanto, S. Raharja. 2011. "The Effect of Environmental Performance on Company Financial Performance with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Disclosure as an Intervening Variable". Diponegoro Journal of Accounting.

Susenohaji. 2003. "Environmental Management Accounting (EMA): Repositioning Environmental Costs As Strategic Information For Management". balance. Vol. 1, No. 1.

Muhammad Rijal Fadli, Humanics, General Subject Scientific Studies, Vol. 21. No. 1. (2021).

Noviandani, D., & Septiarini, S. (2020). The Essence of Faith in Faithful Life. Proceedings of the National Seminar on Technology and Science, 2(1), 152-162.

Wahyudi & Busyra. (2019). Environmental Protection: Concept and Implementation. Jakarta: journal Rajawali Press.

Wibisono. (2013). Environmental Performance: Concept, Measurement, and Implementation in Companies. Journal of Environmental Management, 14(1), 15-28.

Yusanto, Y. (2019) Various Qualitative Research Approaches, Journal of Scientific Communication Volume 1 Issue 1, April.

Yoki Yusanto, Journal of Scientific Communication Volume 1 Issue 1, April (2019)

ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING BERBASIS AMANAH DALAM MEWUJUDKAN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

Nurwinda [1] , Sri Rahmi [2] , Nur Hikma Akib [3]
[1,2 ,3] Department of Accounting, University of UIN Alauddin Makassar, Indonesia.
hikmanur607@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Environmental problems in Indonesia are now a special problem for the government and society. Increased activity in line with the pace of community economic growth which is then followed by high population growth will increasingly have an impact on the environment. According to (Ikhsan 2009:11) Accounting environment is field knowledge accounting role _ in management to environment, activity from accountancy environment Alone covers identifying, measuring, assessing and arriving at a stage reporting about condition environment life surrounding. In management environment, Accounting plays a very important role in giving awareness to organization or company that has taken benefits provided by the environment the naturally benefit the give point progress on business company That alone. because _ That company expected can apply environmental accounting in realizing social responsibility based on trust.

In the present Lots very problems that arise consequence the damage circumstances environment to be place life for human. For lack attention and less good system management in fulfilment need man become reason main environment become broken. In fact, impact from damage environment in a manner No direct felt by humans like flood consequence buildup rubbish too much, annoying health human and create disaster for human.

Study This is development from study before. In one _ Research conducted by Sri Wahyunengsi _ Uwete in the Journal of Management & Business with title Analysis Application Accountancy Cost Environment in Amanah's perspective on Gorontalo Islamic Hospital, reveals that House Deep Islamic pain manage waste has do try not to impact on society. This be marked with exists the cooperation is carried out with a number of companies related handling waste dense and provided machine Installation Wastewater Management (IPAL) for handling waste liquid. In matter This House Gorontalo Islamic Hospital has do management waste in accordance with Regulation Government No 74 of 2001.

Furthermore, Research conducted by Talib & Mahmud in journal Student Accountancy with title Application Accountancy Cost. The Environment at Otanaha Hospital, Gorontalo City, revealed that the Otanaha Hospital confess exists recording on costs incurred by the environment and things This proven with recording costs environment that has in accordance with PSAP No. 1 of 2010. However, found that Not yet exists internalization carried out by the Otanaha Hospital about cost environment to in report his finances matter This strengthened with Not yet exists presentation in a manner special about costs environment and costs the Still combined with similar costs.

Based on description that has exposed in background behind above, then writer interested in researching about how Trust- Based Environmental Accounting in Realizing Social Corporate Responsibility (CSR).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Environmental Accounting

Accounting is a service activity that plays a role in providing accounting information involving company stakeholders in matters of operational activities that can affect environmental quality and in reducing costs incurred when improving environmental quality. The presence of environmental accounting is to perfect or cover the limitations/weaknesses that occur in current accounting practices.

According to (Suartana. IW, 2010, 105) Defining Environmental Accounting as a term for grouping financing carried out by the government and companies that carry out environmental conservation into environmental headings and company business practices. Environmental accounting also provides an overview in order to incorporate environmental benefits and costs into economic decision making. Environmental accounting also deals with the environmental impact of a business. Environmental accounting is an activity of recording, measuring and identifying costs arising from company operational activities that have an impact on the environment, and can also be used as a form of business in increasing social and environmental responsibility and efforts to find out the operational performance of companies based on environmental protection (Islamey. F, 1, 2016).

Since the 1970s the concept of environmental or *green (environmental) accounting* has begun to develop in Europe. Kusumanintias (2013), says that in an effort to preserve the environment accounting science has a role in the voluntary disclosure of financial reports related to environmental costs or environmental costs. The accounting system contained within is accounts regarding environmental costs or can be called *green accounting* or *environmental accounting* (Aniela, 2012).

As a result of pressure from non-governmental organizations and increasing environmental awareness in society, companies are urged not only to engage in industrial activities for business purposes, but to implement environmental management as well. The purpose of implementing this environmental management is to find out how the role of environmental accounting is in realizing trust-based social responsibility. Therefore, the presence of the concept of environmental accounting can provide information about whether environmental accounting provides positive or negative support for living things and their environment.

Amanah

Amanah in the perspective of the Islamic religion has a broad meaning and content, where all of its meaning and content boils down to one meaning, namely that everyone feels that Allah SWT is always with him in every matter that is burdened to him, and everyone understands with full confidence that one day he will be asked responsibility for this matter. According to Darwis (2013) the indicator of trust contains three important aspects, namely: (1) Trust for God's rights, (2) Trust for human rights, and (3) Trust for natural (environment) rights. Koni (2014), states that humans in doing something must be based on self-awareness (self-consciousness) as caliphs on earth which has the consequence that all activities must be in accordance with God's power (The Will of God) and beneficial to God's creatures (Rahmatan Lil Alamin). Triyuwono (2000:10), states that Trust from an economic perspective is all resources belonging to God and humans as someone who is given the mandate to spread the sacred mission assigned to him. Trust metaphor derived from an "axiom" which states that humans function as Khalifatullah Fil Ardh (representative of God on earth) who carries out "trust". This is explained in QS Al-Ahzab 33:72.

> *"Verily We have offered a message to the heavens, the earth and the mountains; but all of them are reluctant to carry out the mandate and they are worried that they will not carry it out (it's hard), then humans carry the mandate."*

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is defined as the social responsibility of a company to its stakeholders, especially the community, businesspeople or the community around the work area of its operations (Hamdani, 2016: 170). The implementation of CSR in companies plays an important role in accounting, especially in the community of high-ranking companies that are required to implement CSR and carry out corporate social responsibility (CSR). As one of the corporate social responsibilities put forward by Elkington is to preserve nature or the environment. If a company applies environmental accounting in its operations, it means that the company is indirectly carrying out corporate social responsibility (CSR) properly. Not only for the benefit of the company but also sensitive to the condition of the environment around the company and the welfare of the surrounding community. Therefore, discipline can be seen from the disclosure of all activities related to environmental management through trust-based environmental accounting.

Trust Based Environmental Accounting

Environmental problems are generally caused by two things. First, because natural events are events that must occur as a dynamic process of nature itself. Second, because of human behavior and actions, as a result nature is angry, and disaster occurs. Through the Holy Qur'an Allah has given spiritual information to humans to be friendly to the environment. The environmentally friendly attitude taught by Islam that is taught to humans can be seen in the word of Allah QS ArRuum 30:41 which reads:

" It has been seen that damage on land and at sea is caused by the actions of human hands , so that Allah will feel for them part of (the results of) their actions, so that they return (to the right path)."

From the verse above, it is clear that humans are the cause of environmental damage on earth. Therefore, Islamic religious rules recommend maintaining cleanliness and the environment is intended to prevent harm to other people, so as to avoid the disaster that befalls them.

Islam is a divine teaching that is integral (unified) and comprehensive (covers all aspects of life). All work or activity in Islam, including economic activity, must remain within the framework of aqidah and shari'ah (religious laws). The frame of aqidah in this case is also referred to as a mandate that contains moral values such as honesty, patience or truth. Islam or in the context of sharia has its own point of view with regard to accountability, because in Islam what is entrusted to humans is trust.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is a qualitative method with a meta-synthetic research approach in which this meta-synthesis is research that will be carried out by researchers by combining research data, reviewing, and analyzing research data from the many findings that have been found before. The purpose of this research is to find out how trust - based environmental accounting in realizing social responsibility.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After formulating the research questions in the introductory section, the next step is to conduct a screening search and select relevant research articles. Here it is not easy to find and collect research related to Trust-Based Environmental Accounting in Realizing Social Corporate Responsibility (CSR) using a qualitative approach with interpretive methods, phenomenology, or other qualitative research approaches. Search for research articles using the

Google Scholar search engine with qualitative keywords, Environmental Accounting. Based on Trust in Realizing Social Corporate Responsibility (CSR), phenomenology, and interpretive. This study also conducted an initial screening so that it found 1 significant research result with the theme of food waste and damage on a global scale. The research results, both scientific articles and final assignments, are presented through the information in Table 1.

Results of data categorization

The next stage of data analysis is to analyze and synthesize qualitative findings. The initial stages in synthesis analysis are carried out by grouping data based on the research focus as well as reducing and categorizing data for each according to the research focus.

Table 1. SOURCES OF RESEARCH DATA

No	Topic Research	Researcher Name
1	Index Justice Environment distributive For Support Urban Green Space Planning	Huerta & Geneletti (2023)
2	Grouping As Norm: Exploring Bundling (Not) Sustainable Practices In Germany	Marco Sonnberger (2022)
3	Change Water Use And Wastewater Generation Affected By The Covid-19 Pandemic (Study Case In China)	Xuexiu Jiaa et al. (2022)
4	Accessibility Housing In Dense Cities : Restrictions Policy Housing And Use Land The Tangled And Insights From Oslo	Rebecca Cavicchia (2023)
5	Reach Universal Health Coverage At Low And Income Country Intermediate : Challenge Policy Post-Pandemic	Prakash Babu Kodali (2023)
6	Building a Reasonable Future : Planning Strategic based Scenario Development Kyrgyz industry	Strelkovskii a et al. (2020)
7	Exploring Effect Causal From Cycling For Transportation On Mental health	Liang Ma (2021)
8	Peptide Derivative Plant Antimicrobial Obtained With Hydrolysis Enzymatic And Fermentation As Component For Repair System Food Moment This	Pino et al. (2023)
9	Evaluation Dynamics System Behavior Home Water Use Stairs And House Gas Emissions Glass Related And Fees Environment : Study The Taipei City Case	Ying Chu Chen (2020)
10	Impact Road Traffic Noise Against Disturbance And Death Can _ prevented In European Cities : Evaluation Health Impact	Sasha Khomenko et al. (2022)
11	Leadership Climate integrative In Package Policy	Anders Tonnesen et al. (2022)

	Multi-Levels For Mobility Urban - a Studies About Governance Systems in Two Urban Areas nordic	
12	The Role of the Incumbent In Transition Energy : Investigate Perception And Industrial Strategy Oil And Gas	Morgunova & Shaton (2022)
13	Circular Economy Policy And Its Transformative Results : Meaning Transformative Of Policy Programs Finland Strategy	David Lazarevica et al. (2022)
14	Continuous Power Supply For Small Community In Outside Networks in Colombia : Approaches Dynamics System	Estefany Garces et al. (2023)
15	Inspect Policy Energy Mexico Under 4T	Ibarzabala & Bonillabs (2023)
16	Analysis Plan National Action About resistance Antimicrobial In Southeast Asia Using Approach Governance Framework	Alvin Qijia Chuaa et al. (2021)
17	What Explains _ Use Transportation General ? Proof From Seven European Cities	Mireia GASCON et al. (2020)
18	Redefining the Concept of CSR Based Wisdom Local And the practice	Astrid & Rahayuningsih (2022)
19	Progress In Adaptation Change Climate Local To Ascension Surface Sea : Comparison Planning Management Between 2013 And 2022 Municipality _ Sweden	Segge & Mauerhofer (2023)
20	Comparison House Gas Emissions Farm Grade Glass In Transhumance And Systems Production Semi- Intensive Sheep On Continental Paddocks	sezen Ocak Yetigin _ et al. (2022)

Table 2. Synthesis and Formation Results Initial Category

No	Findings _ study	results category beginning
1	EJs are required for support track environment	For guard continuity environment,
2	Structure environment varies	need exists effort for maintain
3	Pollution waste rs influence environment	and protect lanes or corridor environment what's important. This can mean guard
4	Stop development urban For protect land and human resources	sustainability of natural habitats, maintaining existence corridor migration wildlife, or protect waterway
5	Pandemic influential to environment	clean.
6	Change climate impact bad to environment	one method for reduce impact negative change climate is with reduce pollution

7	Bicycle Can reduce pollution environment	environment, and cycling is one effective solution. Bicycle is form friendly transportation environment.
8	Waste food and damage to global scale	Waste food donate in a manner significant to damage environment on a global scale, especially due to the disposal process end produce methane, a house gas strong glass.
9	Behavior home water use ladder and house gas emissions glass related environment	Excessive use of water, for example, can cause decline source clean water and threaten ecosystem rivers and lakes.
10	Pollution moment drive impact on environment	With use source Power natural in a manner efficient, us can reduce impact negative to environment, reduce house gas emissions glass, and extend the future use source Power sustainable nature.
11	Connection between leadership climate and governance system	
12	Grass room open	
13	HR Efficiency	
14	supply electricity from power sun	
15	Natural Resources development	Development of natural resources, exploration of natural resources, and education environment in a manner holistic, us can move going to more use of natural resources wise, protection more environment well, and more society aware to impact they against this planet.
16	Natural Resources Exploration	
17	Education environment	
18	CSR based concept wisdom local	CSR linkage-based wisdom local in context adaptation environment to change climate can varies depending on conditions local, sector industry and challenges specially encountered _ by the community and the environment.
19	Adaptation environment to change climate	
20	Breeding strategy and availability paddock grass	

Ferasso, Takahashi, & Gimenez (2018) Using a series of processes, namely data reduction, to obtain statements that have the same meaning in each research result, interrelated data, namely the process of combining the results of previous data reduction to obtain coherence between statements that will be represent the theme. Meanwhile, the last stage is synthesized data, The final process is used to build and unite ideas, data formed in the previous synthesis process to get a single meaning. Urquhart & Yeoman (2010) simplifies the synthesis process by comparing and contrasting research results by considering accompanying situations. The reduction and categorization processes were carried out based on the groups of similarities and differences in the research results as presented in Table 2.

Table 2 describes the findings in qualitative studies relevant to Trust-Based Environmental Accounting in Realizing Social Corporate Responsibility (CSR). The results of

this research are basically taking pictures as realizing (CSR) with the concept of trust with the need for efforts to maintain and protect important environmental pathways or corridors.
The results of the research in Table 1 generally succeeded in identifying those that are more directed towards environmental sustainability by not polluting the environment, such as disposing of garbage in its place and not polluting waterways and protecting natural habitats. Therefore, the presence of the concept of environmental accounting can provide information about whether environmental accounting provides positive or negative support for living things and their environment.

Results of synthesis one: Environmental accounting.

The findings of the studies in Table 1 not only highlight environmental problems, but also highlight self-awareness of the environment where all the environmental impacts that have occurred were all caused by human activities themselves. Therefore, in increasing public awareness, it is necessary to implement more environmental management. efficient again. Basically, the impact of environmental risks is still a high risk and is mostly supplied by the benefits of green space. Therefore, it is still necessary to improve green spatial planning in areas with high levels of urbanization as proposed by the LPGC authorities (Ayuntamiento de las Palmas deGran Canaria, 2014). Because the provision of green space benefits is concentrated in areas of higher environmental risk, causing the most critical air pollution, it is important to evaluate the level at which these benefits can counteract this risk as a public health problem (Lopez Villarrubia et al., 2016). This effort is also in line with the LPGC government's goal to encourage non-motorized transportation, especially near green spaces that offer community gatherings and social cohesion.

Environmental accounting, in addition to involving company stakeholders in their operational activities, also influences environmental quality in reducing costs incurred when improving environmental quality. The large number of companies operating in the industrial sector has had an extraordinary impact on the production of food or protein sources which has resulted in uncontrollable waste due to the greed of businesspeople. So that the presence of the concept of environmental accounting can provide information about whether environmental accounting provides positive or otherwise (negative) support for living things and their environment.

Growing spiritual awareness in the modern world and work life. Began to believe, is needed as a force to overcome the effects of the capitalist system on business thinking, management and accounting that damage the environment and human life. Company executives and businesspeople need to grow this spiritual awareness through spiritualization programs with the concept of trust. If these spiritual motives are successfully "injected" through this program, then the company's responsiveness towards social and environmental responsibility is expected to be realized.

This is also a concern for environmental accounting, namely the provisions of Law Number 32 of 2019, the environment is the fault of all living things and inanimate beings, including humans, with the treatment that follows affects the environment. One of them is environmental pollution. This pollution occurs due to the large amount of waste from the results of production activities that are not managed by industry. One of the measures to control the environment is to manage the environment itself.

Result of synthesis two: environmental threats as the first step in establishing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

This research draws the initial conclusion that talking about the environment is very closely related to the world of health, business, organizations and companies, this is because to achieve a healthy society, a healthy environment is also expected. Because the application of environmental accounting is expected to be a guideline for producing information related to the environment so that it can assist companies in minimizing environmental problems they have faced. One form of social responsibility is to carry out the processing of waste generated from own production activities and in its processing, it will incur costs. These environmental costs are costs arising from environmental management activities that are expected to prevent the impacts that arise.

Environmental pollution is a negative impact arising from the operational activities of a company; therefore, companies need to manage their waste and instill awareness in themselves that the duty to protect and care for the environment is a form of social responsibility not only to the community and the surrounding environment but is a social responsibility. Vertical to Allah SWT as the owner of the universe and its contents.

If a company only relies on financial health, it will not guarantee that the company can grow in a sustainable manner. In order to live sustainably, companies must pay attention to other related dimensions, namely social and environmental dimensions. From the various facts that exist, it has been shown how the retention of the surrounding community has surfaced towards companies that are considered not to pay attention to social and environmental factors. In dealing with this trend, companies are starting to look seriously at the influence of the social and environmental dimensions on each of their business activities, because these aspects are not separate choices, but go hand in hand to improve the sustainability of the company's operations. It is realized that this program is an investment for the company for the growth and sustainability of the company, which is no longer seen as a cost center but rather a profit center in the future. Issues related to the environment are corporate social responsibility to society, which is known as Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR). It is hard to deny that CSR, which was previously a marginal issue, has now become a central issue. CSR is now increasingly popular and even placed in an increasingly respectable position. Because of this, more and more businesspeople and related parties are starting to respond to this change (Wibisono, 2007).

Formation of the theme: environmental accounting based on trust.

Management responsibility is not only limited to the economy, but more broadly to the management of the impacts that arise on the environment, social and economy. Although the company's environmental social responsibility report is voluntary, this has also become a stakeholder demand for entities to have social and environmental responsibility. (Suartana, 2010; Suaryana, 2011; Williams, 1999). And a life that is useful is a life that is able to realize the meaning of the principle of trustworthiness into the reality of life, namely, to achieve and unite various diversity within the framework of unity. A trust-based perspective sees that everything in nature originates from God and will return to God. Nature must be seen as a verse or symbol that can lead humans to arrive at true reality. Even though Nature was created for humans, the rights possessed by humans are limited to utilization rights which will later be held accountable. Humans only get usufructuary rights, not property rights. For that, humans must always maintain the existence of what God has given in this nature. For example, natural resources, humans have the right to use them, but they also need to maintain their continuity. This is a concept of sustainability that can be applied in trust-based environmental social accounting.

Since the beginning of its creation, humans have received a mandate from Allah to become Khalīfah on this earth (QS al-Ahzab: 72).

> *Indeed, We have offered a message to the heavens, the earth and the mountains; but all of them are reluctant to carry out the mandate and they are worried that they will not carry it out (it's hard), then the mandate is carried by humans. Indeed, humans are very unjust and very stupid,*

In the context of environmental social accounting, amānah-khalīfah can be associated with social dimensions. The representation of this dimension is realized through the principle of amanah-khalīfah which means that in carrying out business practices, social relations must be properly maintained. Not only with the upper party (company leaders and owners) but also the lower party (employees) and the community. And all the work carried out must be carried out as well as possible in accordance with the principle of trust.

The company in carrying out its business is always committed to environmental aspects in accordance with the company's vision, namely "participating in improving the welfare of the community and maintaining environmental sustainability for the benefit of future generations" and complying with laws and regulations related to environmental management that apply. “Social responsibility in the environment is very important. This is very important. What are we operating for if in the end the company destroys the environment. A company will not be given an operating permit if it does not have a responsibility for the environment. Apart from that, we are aware as living beings that we need the environment and of course we have to protect the environment” (Budi).

In carrying out production activities the company pays attention to the preservation of nature or the environment, which is the responsibility of the company. The establishment of a company should have social responsibility to the environment and become a major obligation. The existence of a company, of course, there are things that must be considered, namely the company's impact on the environment. Much of the environmental damage that has occurred to date is due to company activities that do not make environmental preservation the main thing in their operations. Several years earlier it was known that the air conditioner was also polluted during the milling process. However, advances in technology and science and good understanding of the environment make companies start to deal with environmental problems one by one. So that it provides a significant change. Even though there were management problems at the start of the company's establishment, commitment to environmental management was still being improved.

It is known that nature is the place where the life of God's creatures takes place in the sense that they do not cause damage and shed blood on the face of the earth, because this has betrayed their nature as caliphs. Even though it was created for the benefit of mankind, nature cannot be used without regard to the rules of Allah SWT. In human hands lies a special mandate in reconciling a prosperous life by being fair to nature and other living things. So, it can be concluded that the act of destroying nature, whether intentional or not, is a form of human neglect of Allah's verses.

CONCLUSION

Basically, the impact of environmental risks is still a high risk and is mostly supplied by the benefits of green space. Because the provision of green space benefits is concentrated in areas of higher environmental risk, causing the most critical air pollution, it is important to evaluate the degree to which these benefits can counteract this risk as a public health problem. The large number of companies operating in the industrial sector has had an extraordinary impact on the production of food or protein sources which has resulted in uncontrollable waste due to the greed of businesspeople. So that the presence of the concept of environmental accounting can provide information about whether environmental accounting provides positive or otherwise (negative) support for living things and their environment. The growth of spiritual awareness in the modern world and work life is believed to be a force to overcome the effects of the capitalist system on business thinking, management and accounting which damages the environment and human life.

The application of environmental accounting is expected to be a guideline for producing information related to the environment so that it can assist companies in minimizing environmental problems they have faced. Issues related to the environment are corporate social responsibility to society, which is referred to as Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR). Environmental pollution is a negative impact arising from the operational activities of a company; therefore, companies need to manage their waste and instill awareness in themselves that the duty to protect and care for the environment is a form of social responsibility not only to the community and the surrounding environment but is a responsibility Vertical answer to Allah SWT as the owner of the universe and its contents. Although the company's environmental social responsibility report is voluntary, this has also become a requirement for entities to have social and environmental responsibility.

The results of this study provide information that a company should carry out social responsibility (CSR) with a mandate where the entity must also pay attention to the impact produced by the company so that the sustainability of the surrounding environment is maintained. By involving the creator of Allah SWT in every action, a person will be able to fulfill the mandate assigned to him as well as in business practices.

REFERENCES

Alvin Qija Chuaa, MV-Q. (2020). Analysis of national action plans on antimicrobial resistance in Southeast Asia using a governance framework approach. *Elsavier*

Anders Tonnesen, GS (2022). Multi-level integrative climate leadership for urban mobility-a study of governance systems in two Nordic urban areas. *journal of the concern on transport research society, Elsavier* .

Astrid Rudyanto, d. D. (2022). Redefining the CSR Concept Based on Local Wisdom and Its Practices.

Cavicchia, R. (2023). Housing accessibility in crowded cities: Restrictions on housing and land-use policies that are enmeshed and insights from Oslo. *Elsavier* .

Chen, Y. -C. (2020). Evaluation of system dynamics of household water use behavior and greenhouse gas emissions related to environmental costs: Case study of Taipei City. *Journal of water process engineering* .

Dervish. (2013). Advice on Emphasizing Takafu Personnel (trustworthiness). 1-3.

David Lazarevica, HS (2022). Circular economic policies and their transformative outcomes: The transformative intent of Finland's strategic policy program. *journal of Cleaner Production* .

Estefany Garces, CJ (2022). Sustainable electricity supply for small off-grid communities in Colombia: A systems dynamics approach. *Elsavier* .

Ferasso, MT (2018). Innovation Ecosystems: a MetaSynthesis. *International Journal of Innovation Science* , 10(4).

Fernando Rivero-Pino, MJ-L. (2023). Peptide and antimicrobial plant derivatives are obtained by enzymatic hydrolysis and fermentation as components to improve present-day feeding systems. *Trends in Food Science & Technology* .

Needles Kato-Huerta, DG (2022). index of distributive environmental justice to support urban green space planning. *elsevier* .

Jose Alberto Hernandez Ibarzabala, DB (2019). Examine Mexico's energy policy below 4T. *Journal of the extractive Industries and Society* .

Kodali, PB (2023). Achieving universal health coverage in low- and middle-income countries: Post-pandemic policy challenges and beyond. *Risk Management and Health Policy* .

Liang Ma, HW (2021). Exploring the casual effects of cycling for transportation on mental health. *Elsevier* .

Maria Morgunova, KS (2022). The role of defense in the energy transition: exploring the perceptions and strategies of the oil and gas industry. *Energy research & social science* .

Mirea GASCON, OM-L. (2020). What explains the use of public transport? Evidence of a European city destination. *Elsavier* .
Nikita Strelkovskii, NK (2020). Building a sensible future: Kyrgzstan industrial development scenario-based strategic planning. *Elsavier* .
Sebastian Segge, VM (2023). Progress in local climate change adaptation to sea level rise: A comparison of management planning between 2013 and 2022 of Swedish Municipalities. *Elsavier* .
Sezen Ocak Yetisgin, CM-D. (2022). Comparison of farm-level greenhouse gas emissions in transhumance and semi-intensive sheep production systems on continental shelf. *Elsavier by The Animal Consortium* .
Shasa Khomenko, MC-G. (2022). Impact of road traffic noise on preventable annoyance and death in European cities: Health impact assessment. *Environment International* .
Sonnoberger, M. (2022). Bundling as the norm: Exploring sustainable bundling practices in Germany. *Elsavier* .
Suartana, IW (2010). Environmental Accounting and Triple Bottom Line Accounting: A New Paradigm of Value Added Accounting. *Sustainable Earth Journal* .
Suaryana, A. (2011). Implementation of Social and Environmental Accounting in Indonesia. *Scientific Journal of Accounting and Business* , 6(1).
Urquhart, C. &. (2010). Information Behavior of Women: Theoretical Perspectives on Gender. *Journal of Documentation* , 66(1).
Wibisono, Y. (2007). Dissecting the Concept and Application of Corporate Social Responsibilities. *FASCO Bandung* .
Williams, SM (1999). Voluntary Environmental and Social Accounting Disclosure Practices in the Asia-Pacific Region: An International Empirical Test of Political Economy Theory. *CFA Digest* .
Xuexiu Jiaa, KS (2022). Changes in water use and wastewater generation affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic: A case study in China. *Elsavier* .