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The Effect of Green Accounting, Profitability, and Media Exposure on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (Empirical Study on LQ45 Index Companies for the 2019-2022 Period)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to test and find out how the effect of the implementation of Green Accounting, Profitability, and Media Exposure on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSRDi) both directly and indirectly. The population of this study is LQ45 index companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2022 period. The samples used in this study used the purposive sampling method. Based on the sample criteria determined, the number of samples obtained was 25 LQ45 index companies. To answer the problem in this study, the data was analyzed using multiple regression analysis with the help of the E-Views 12 application. The results of this study show that: 1) Green Accounting has a partial effect on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure, 2) Profitability does not have a partial effect on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure, 3) Media Exposure has a partial effect on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure and 4), Profitability and Media Exposure simultaneously has an influence on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure.

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INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of the business era in Indonesia encourages companies to continue to create various innovations and design strategies for the sustainability of the company. This can be seen from the incessant activities of the company in carrying out operational activities and is characterized by increasing competition between companies with still dominate to obtain profits alone which can sometimes cause environmental and social problems (Mom and Dad, 2021).

Based on the publication of environmental statistics by BPS (2018), stated that waste and waste have become a national problem. As stated by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) the amount of waste generation nationally is 175,000 tons per day or equivalent to 64 million tons per year, and if assumed each person produces 0.7 kg of waste per day. Judging from its composition, 50% of the waste produced is organic waste, 15% plastic, and 10% paper. After reviewing the total generation of plastic waste, it is estimated that 10-15% is newly recycled, 60-70% is landfilled, and the rest is managed and disposed of into the environment, especially in water bodies such as rivers, lakes, beaches, and seas. Another environmental issue that was discussed was environmental pollution caused by the company PT Indofood and the issue was almost similar 3 to PT Clariant Adsorbent Indonesia which allegedly leaked H2SO4 waste or sulfuric acid into the river.

Therefore, corporate responsibility has also expanded, which has come to be known as corporate social responsibility or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a series of responsible actions carried out by companies not only oriented to profit or company value (single bottom line) (Erlangga et al., 2021).

CSR disclosure also called Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSRDi) is generally based on the rules of the Global 6 Reporting Initiative Index (GRI). In this study, the focus of the discussion is on three factors that can affect CSRDi, namely green accounting, profitability, and media exposure.

THEORETICAL STUDIES

1. Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder Theory states that the company is not an entity that only operates for the benefit of the company, but must also provide benefits for stakeholders (shareholders, creditors, consumers, suppliers, analysts, employees, government, and other parties such as society that is part of the social environment). Stakeholders are defined as stakeholders, namely parties or groups with interests, either directly or indirectly in the existence or activities of the company, and because these groups influence and are influenced by the company (Dachi &; Djakman, 2020).

2. Legitimacy Theory

The theory of legitimacy simply explains whether or not the existence of a company is accepted among the community, especially in the environment around the company. This theory explains how the interaction between the company and the local community, whether a good relationship is established or vice versa (Susanti et al., 2022).

3. Social Accounting Theory

Social accounting theory is the science that measures identifies, and analyzes the environmental impact of companies caused by economic and social activities (Kusumawardani et al., 2018).

4. Corporate Social Responsibility

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) defines corporate social responsibility as an ongoing commitment that take ethical actions and contributes to economic development by improving the quality of life of the workforce and other communities or society at large. The most common social responsibility program implemented by companies is the provision of social assistance (charity) to the community around the company environment. Social responsibility programs at this level are just doing good to look good to improve the company's positive image (Sri Ardani & Mahuni, 2020).

5. Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure

According to Mathews (1995), disclosure of corporate social responsibility is Also called the term social disclosure, corporate social reporting, or social accounting. Disclosure of social responsibility (corporate social responsibility disclosure) is the process of communicating the social and environmental impact of an organization's economic activities on specific groups of interest and society as a whole. Law No. 40 of 2007 in Chapter IV Article 66 paragraph 2 and CHAPTER V Article 74 states that corporate social responsibility Must be implemented and disclosed (Sitompul, 2021).

6. Green Accounting

According to Lako (2018) ((Dianty & Nurrahim, 2022) explains that green accounting (Green Accounting) is as follows: "A process of recognition, value measurement, recording, summarizing, reporting, and disclosure in an integrated manner of financial, social, and environmental objects, transactions, or events in the accounting process to produce complete, integrated, and relevant financial, social, and environmental accounting information that is useful for users in economic and non-economic decision making and management".

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7. Profitability

Profitability is the ability of a company to make a profit. In other words, profitability is the net result of a set of policies and decisions. Profitability can be determined by calculating various relevant benchmarks. One such benchmark is financial ratios as an analysis in analyzing the company's financial condition, operating results, and profitability level (Mustika zuhriah, 2022).

8. Media Exposure

According to (Sparta, 2019) media exposure is a media that publishes the activities of a company regarding social and environmental issues. The media not only plays a passive role in the form of institutional norms but also plays an active role by providing reporting history and compiling it to describe the value of a company.

RESEARCH METHOD

1. Types and Approaches of Research

The type of research used in this study is quantitative research. The research approach used in this study is quantitative descriptive research. Descriptive research is research conducted to determine the value of independent variables, either one variable or more (independent) without making comparisons or connecting with other variables.

2. Population and Sample

a. Populasi

Population is a collection of generalizations with certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers consisting of several subjects or objects to be researched and drawn conclusions. The population in this study includes all companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange using a sample of LQ45 index companies for 4 periods from 2019-2022.

Table 1. 1 Study Population Criteria

No	Criterion	Sum
1.	All companies listed on the LQ45 index on the IDX	45
2.	Companies that are inconsistently listed on the LQ45 index for the 2018-2023 period	(17)
	Companies that do not publish complete annual reports with consecutive financial statements for 2018-2023	0
	Companies that do not issue financial statements in rupiah	(3)
	Number of companies meeting the criteria	25
	Year of observation	(4)
	Total sample data	100

b. Sample

The sample is the subset of the population that is extrapolated or statistically determined. The sampling technique in this study uses non-probability with purposive sampling or expert choice samples. The following sample determination criteria are used in this study as the object of research:

- LQ45 index company that is consistently listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the 2019-2022 period.
- LQ45 index companies on the IDX that consistently publish annual reports complete with financial statements for the 2019-2022 period.

So the number of samples used amounted to 100 data samples. The following is a list of company names that are the research sample:

Table 1. 2 Research Sample

No	Code	Company Name
1.	AKRA	EN. AKR Corporindo Tbk
2.	ANTM	PT. Aneka Tambang Tbk
3.	ASII	PT. Astra International Tbk
4.	BBCA	PT. Bank Central Asia Tbk
5.	BBNI	PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
6.	BBRI	PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
7.	BBTN	PT. Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk
8.	BMRI	PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
9.	BSDE	PT. Bumi Serpong Damai Tbk
10.	EXCL	PT. XL Axiata Tbk
11.	GGRM	PT. Gudang Garam Tbk
12.	HMSP	PT. HM Sampoerna Tbk
13.	ICBC	PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk
14.	INDF	PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk
15.	INTP	PT. Indocement Tunggal Prakasa Tbk
16.	JSMR	PT. Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk
17.	KLBF	PT. Kalbe Pharma Tbk
18.	MNCN	PT. Media Nusantara Citra Tbk
19.	PTBA	PT. Bukit Asam Coal Mine Tbk
20.	PTPP	PT. PP (Persero) Tbk
21.	SMGR	PT. Semen Indonesia Tbk
22.	TLKM	PT. Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
23.	UNTR	PT. United Tractors Tbk
24.	UNVR	PT. Unilever Indonesia Tbk
25.	WIKA	PT. Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk

3. Data Sources

The data used in this study is secondary data, namely data obtained from available sources such as publication documents or company or government literature. The source of data in this study comes from secondary data in the form of annual reports accessed on the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange, namely www.idx.co.id, and on the official website of the sample company.

4. Data Collection Methods

Data collection methods are processes that researchers use by applying techniques and procedures to collect the necessary data systematically. The data collection method used in this study is the documentation method and literature study. This documentation method is carried out by collecting data and information through books, documents, archives, websites, reports, or information that can support the implementation of research.

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5. Data Analysis Methods

The data analysis method used in this study is descriptive statistical analysis and inferential statistical analysis through testing with multiple linear regression analysis based on panel data. Panel data (pool) is composed of time series (time-series) with cross-section data (cross-section). Multiple linear regression analysis is used to assess the relationship between independent variables consisting of Green Accounting, Profitability, and Media Exposure to the dependent variable, namely Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure. This study uses assumption tests, namely normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity tests. The hypothesis test of this study was carried out by testing the coefficient of determination (R2), and partial test (t-test), as well as simultaneous test (F-test).

The equation of the regression model in research to test the hypothesis thoroughly is as follows:

Y = a + b1X1 + b2X2 + b3X3 + e

Information:

Y: Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure

a: Konstantin

β: Cow phone regress

X1: Green Accounting

X2 : Profitability

X3: Media Exposure

ε: Error

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND RESULTS

1. Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis is used to provide an overview of the data on each variable used as research. The following is the output of descriptive statistical calculations using Eviews 12 in Table 1.3.

Table 1. 3 Descriptive Statistical Test Results

	CSRDI	GO	ROE	ME
Mean	0.400008	0.840000	0.156780	0.790000
Median	0.411765	1.000000	0.120000	1.000000
Maximum	0.732894	1.000000	1.450000	1.000000
Minimum	0.000000	0.000000	-0.156000	0.000000
Hours Deviasi	0.375460	0.460566	0.245890	0.429235
Skewness	-0.197215	-0.872872	3.601836	-1.217562
Kurtosis	2.242200	1.761905	15.62811	2.482456
Jarque-Bera	3.040982	19.08541	880.6754	25.82365
Probability	0.218604	0.000072	0.000000	0.000002
Sum	38.38246	70.00000	18.21800	76.00000
Summa Sq. Dev	3.047390	21.00000	7.425649	18.24000
Observations	100	100	100	100

Table 1.3 shows that the observations used in this study were 100 observations or 25 companies (100 observations/ 4 years). The number of observations is the total of the company's sample. The following is an explanation of the static results of each variable:

a. Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure

The results of descriptive statistics for Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSRDi) in LQ45 index companies for 2019-2022 show an average number of 0.400058 The highest value of 0.732894 in CSRDi was carried out by PT. Bukit Asam Tbk Coal Mine, with the lowest value of 0.000000 is owned by PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk. The maximum score results show that CSR disclosure is good enough by GRI 4.0 standards. The standard deviation is 0.375460 which is smaller than the mean.

b. Green Accounting

The results of descriptive statistics for Green Accounting (GA) in LQ45 index companies for 2019-2022 use dummy variables so that they have a minimum value of 0.000000 and a maximum value of 1.000000. The average amount obtained is 0.840000 with a standard deviation of 0.460566. This shows that there are 84% of companies disclose environmental costs and the remaining 26% of companies do not disclose environmental costs Judging from the standard deviation value of green accounting is close to the average criterion.

c. Profitability

The results of descriptive statistics for Profitability (ROE) on LQ45 index companies for 2019-2022 show an average number of 0.156780. The highest value of 1.450000 on ROE is generated by PT. Unilever Indonesia Tbk, while the lowest value of -0.156000 was obtained by PT. Xl Axiata Tbk. standard deviation from profitability is 0.245890 which is greater than the mean thus indicating that profitability has not approached the average criteria.

d. Media Exposure

The descriptive statistical results for Media Exposure (ME) in LQ45 index companies for 2019-2022 have a minimum value of 0.000000 and a maximum value of 1.000000. The average amount obtained is 0.790000 with a standard deviation of 0.429235. This shows that there are 79% of companies make CSR disclosures on websites or social media and the remaining 21% of companies do not disclose. Judging from the standard deviation value, media exposure is close to the average criterion.

2. Panel Data Regression Model Selection Results

Panel data can be regressed using three models, namely the common effect model (PLS), fixed effect model, and random effect model.

Table 1. 4 Panel Data Regression Results Using Common Effect Model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.244564	0.040649	6.051936	0.0000
GO	0.187901	0.035001	5.289778	0.0000
ROE	-0.001329	0.061780	-0.024536	0.9805
ME	0.011740	0.036879	0.318328	0.7509

Root MSE	0.152728	R-squared		0.234562
Mean dependent var	0.383825	Adjusted R-squared	0.210642	
S.D. dependent var	0.175447	S.E. of regression	0.155878	
Akaike Info Criterion	-0.840314	Sum squared resid	2.332589	
Black criterion	-0.736108	Log-likelihood	46.01572	
Hannan-Quinn criter.	-0.798140	F-statistic		9.806125
Durbin-Watson stat	1.864518	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000011	

Table 1. 5 Panel Data Regression Results Using Fixed Effect Model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.214510	0.039486	6.375311	0.0000
GO	0.189451	0.033524	5.358939	0.0000
ROE	0.009264	0.057023	0.137390	0.8910
ME	0.0056109	0.035853	0.179873	0.8576

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

Root MSE	0.145013	R-squared	0.309937
Mean dependent var	0.383825	Adjusted R-squared	0.265417
S.D. dependent var	0.175447	S.E. of regression	0.150372

ISSN: 2615-8019

Akaike Info Criterion	-0.883980	Sum squared resid	2.102891
Black criterion	-0.701618	Log-likelihood	51.19899
Hannan-Quinn criter.	-0.810175	F-statistic	6.961718
Durbin-Watson stat	2.078222	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000004

After obtaining the results of the common effect model and fixed effect model, the next Chow test will be carried out. This test is necessary to select the most appropriate model between the common effect model and the fixed effect model. The results of the Chow test are presented in the following table, namely:

Table 1. 6 Achieve Uzi Cho

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	3.266105	(3,93)	0.0220
Cross-section Chi-square	10.324517	3	0.0028

Based on the results of the Chow test table 1.6 shows the probability value of cross section is 0.0028 < 0.05, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. Therefore, the model chosen is a fixed effect model. Next, regression will be carried out on panel data with a random effect model, to determine which model is more appropriate. Regression results using the random effect model are presented in Table 1.7.

Table 1. 7 Regression Results Using Random Effect Model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.244564	0.039319	6.273514	0.0000
GO	0.18901	0.033477	5.483451	0.0000
ROE	-0.00541	0.056712	-0.025434	0.9798
ME	0.011740	0.035577	0.329983	0.7421
Cross-section random			0.00000	0.0000
Idiosyncratic random			0.150372	1.0000
Weighted Statistics				
Root MSE	0.152728	R-squared		0.234562
Mean dependent var	0.383825	Adjusted R-squared		0.210642
S.D. dependent var	0.175447	S.E. of regression		0.155878
Sum squared resid	2.332589	F-statistic		9.806125
Durbin-Watson stat	1.864518	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000011
Unweighted Statistics				
R-squared	0.234562	Mean dependent var		0.383825
Sum squared resid	2.332589	Durbin-Watson stat		1.864518

The table that uses the fixed effect model and the table above that uses the random effect model, both show the results of the independent variable affecting the independent variable simultaneously. Therefore, the Hausman test is needed to find the right regression model between the fixed effect model and the random effect model. The results of the Hausman test can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. 8 Acquired Aji Hosman

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	11.145679	3	0.0152

Based on the results of the Hausman test above, it shows that the probability value of random cross-section is 0.0152 < 0.05, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. So it can be concluded that the most appropriate regression model in this study is the fixed effect model.

3. Assumption Test Results
   1. Multicollenierity Test

If the value of the correlation coefficient > 0.9 can be concluded that multicollinearity occurs, but if the value of the correlation coefficient < 0.9 it means that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity.

Table 1. 9 Multicollinearity Test Results

	GO	ROE	ME
GO	1.007800	-0.196904	0.050806
ROE	-0.196734	1.000820	0.137661
ME	0.030854	0.127861	1.003500

Based on table 4.9 above shows that all variables have a coefficient value of < 0.9, it can be ascertained that the model does not experience symptoms of multicollinearity.

2. Heteroscedasticity Test

If the Obs*R-Square value > 0.05, then H0 is accepted meaning that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity or the data is homogeneous.

Table 1. 10 Hail Test Heteroscedasticity

Heteroskedasticity Test: White			
Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity			
F-statistic	1.871014	Prob. F(7,92)	0.0820
Obs*R-squared	12.46190	Prob. Chi-Square(7)	0.0675
Scaled explained SS	8.330283	Prob. Chi-Square(7)	0.2004

Based on Table 4.10 showing heteroscedasticity test results with Obs * R-Square values of 0.0675 > 0.05, it can be concluded that in this study there are no indications of heteroscedasticity symptoms.

3. Normality Test

If the prob value > 0.05 then it is assumed to be normally distributed. Conversely, if the prob value < 0.05 then it is assumed that it is not normally distributed. The following normality test results are presented in the figure below:

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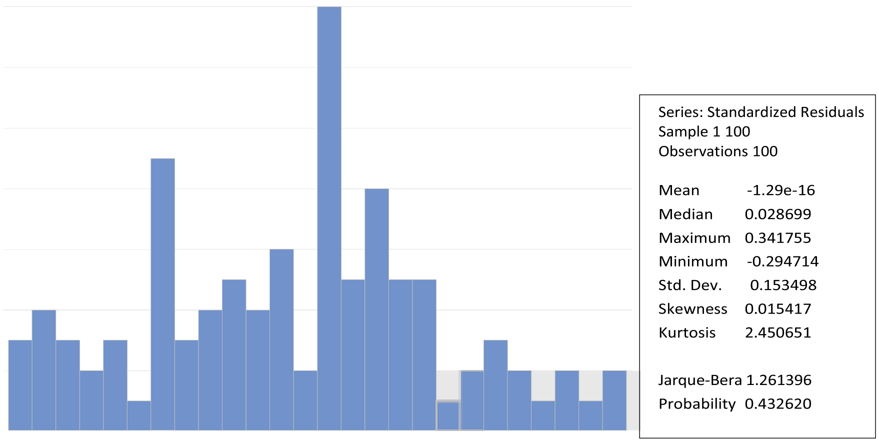

Figure 1. 1 Hasil Uji Normaltas

Based on Figure 1.1 the normality test results obtained a probability value of 0.432620 where the results showed a value of >0.05, so it was proven that the data had passed the normality test and was normally distributed.

4. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 1. 11 Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.345691	0.039486	6.375311	0.0000
GO	0.134561	0.033524	5.358939	0.0000
ROE	0.006742	0.057023	0.137390	0.8910
ME	0.002264	0.035853	0.179873	0.8576

Based on the table above, shows the regression equation from the results of obtaining panel data regression analysis through the fixed effect model approach, namely:

Y = 0.345691 Plus 0.345691X1 Plus 0.006742X2 Plus 0.002264X3

So it can be concluded as follows

1. Constant (a)

This means that if the variables green accounting (GA), profitability (ROE), and media exposure (ME) are considered to be 0 (zero) or fixed, then the corporate social responsibility disclosure (CSRDi) variable will increase by 0.345691.

2. Green Accounting

The value of the green accounting coefficient (GA) is 0.134561 with a positive direction, meaning that if the green accounting (GA) variable increases by 1 unit, it will increase corporate social responsibility disclosure (CSRDi) by 0.134561 assuming that other independent variables are fixed / constant.

3. Profitability

The value of the coefficient of profitability (ROE) of 0.006742 with a positive direction means that if the variable profitability (ROE) increases by 1 unit, it affects the area of corporate social responsibility disclosure (CSRDi) which has increased by 0.006742 assuming that other independent variables are fixed / constant.

4.Media Exposure

The value of the media exposure coefficient (ME) is 0.002264 in a positive direction, meaning that if the media exposure (ME) variable increases by 1 unit, it will increase corporate social responsibility disclosure (CSRDi) by 0.002264 assuming that other independent variables are fixed / constant.

5. Hypothesis Test Results

1. Test t (Partial)

If the t-test result has a significance value (prob t-statistic) > 0.05 then H0 is not rejected, and if the t-test result has a significance value (prob t-statistic) < 0.05 then H0 is rejected. The following table below presents the results of the t-test.

Table 1. 12 Partial Significance Test Results (Test t)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.345691	0.039486	6.375311	0.0000
GO	0.134561	0.033524	5.358939	0.0000
ROE	0.006742	0.057023	0.137390	0.8910
ME	0.002264	0.035853	0.179873	0.0035

Table 1.12 shows that the probability value of the t-statistic in GA is 0.0000 which means the value is <0.05 so H0 is rejected, it can be stated that the green accounting (GA) variable has a significant influence on corporate social responsibility disclosure (CSRDi). While the probability value of t-statistic at ROE 0.8910 > 0.05 so that H0 is accepted, it can be stated that the variable profitability (ROE) does not have a significant effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure (CSRDi). And ME is 0.0035 < 0.05 so H0 is rejected, it can be stated that the media exposure variable has a significant influence on corporate social responsibility disclosure (CSRDi).

2. Uzi Simultan (F)

This test is done by looking at the F-static probability value. If the F-statistic prob value < 0.5, then the variables used in the research model are declared significant. The following table below presents the results of statistical test F.

Table 1. 13 Simultaneous Significance Test Results (Test F)

Hannan-Quinn criteria.	-0.810175	F-statistic	6.961718
Durbin-Watson stat	2.078222	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000002

Based on table 1.13 showing the F-statistic probability value of 0.000002 is smaller than 0.5, it can be concluded that the variables of green accounting, profitability, and media exposure simultaneously affect corporate social responsibility disclosure.

3. Coefficient of Determination Test

The Coefficient of Determination Test (Adjusted R-Square) is performed to measure how far the model can explain the independent variable.

Table 1. 14 Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Root MSE	0.189543	R-squared	0.238910
Mean dependent var	0.254825	Adjusted R-squared	0.251062
Durbin-Watson stat	2.078211	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000002

Based on Table 1.14, it can be seen that the adjusted R- square value is 0.251062. This shows the ability of independent variables, namely green accounting, profitability, and media exposure, to explain the dependent variable, namely corporate social responsibility disclosure by 25.1%, while the remaining 74.9% is influenced by other factors.

DISCUSSION

1. Pengaruh Green Accounting terhadap Corporate Social Resposibility Disclosure

The results of statistical regression of the green accounting variable (GA) showed a coefficient of 0.345691 which was positive. Then the probability value is 0.0000 < 0.05 which means it has a significant effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure (CSRDi). So it is stated that green accounting has a significant positive effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure. Then it can be concluded that the first hypothesis (H1) is accepted.

The results of this study support research conducted by (Economics et al., 2020) which states that green accounting positive effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure. The results of this study explain that

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the application of green accounting Or the determination of environmental costs can regulate the handling of environmental problems followed by the disclosure of social responsibility regarding environmental aspects.

2. Pengaruh Profitabiltas terhadap Corporate Social Resposibility Disclosure

The results of testing the profitability variable hypothesis (ROE) showed a coefficient result of 0.006742 which is positive. Then the probability value is 0.8910 > 0.05 which means it is not significant for corporate social responsibility disclosure (CSRDi). So it is stated that profitability is positive and does not have a significant effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure. So it can be concluded that profitability has a positive effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure, namely the second hypothesis (H2) is rejected.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Sekarwigati &; Effendi, 2019) which states that profitability has no significant effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure. It is not in line with research conducted by (Zulhaimi & Nuraprianti, 2019) which states that profitability has a significant effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure.

Financial performance is proxied through profitability which is measured using return on equity (ROE), which is a comparison between net income and total company equity. In this case, it can be observed that the size of the profit or profit obtained by a company does not always make the company better at disclosing its social responsibility because the absence of significant influence indicates that profitability has not been able to predict and explain CSR disclosure (Susilowati et al., 2018) .

3. Pengaruh Media Exposure terhadap Corporate Social Resposibility Disclosure

The results of testing the media exposure (ME) variable hypothesis show a coefficient of 0.002264 which is positive. Then the probability value is 0.035, this value is less than 0.05 (0.035 < 0.05), so it can be concluded that H1 is accepted.

The results obtained are in line with the hypothesis of researchers who say that media exposure has a positive effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure, it can be said that media coverage of company activities can affect the breadth of companies in CSR disclosure.

The communication function becomes very important in CSR management, one way to communicate the company's CSR activities is through online media. Media reporting will be important for stakeholders to know the actions or activities of the company carried out. So, companies that always publish CSR activities through online media will also be more widespread in CSR disclosures carried out by companies. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Purnomo, 2021) and (Sparta, 2019), that media exposure variables affect CSR disclosure.

4. Pengaruh Green Accounting, Profitabilitas, dan Media Exposure terhadap Corporate Social Resposibility Disclosure

In this study, the results of the hypothesis test on the F statistical test have a significance value of 0.000002 where the value is <0.05 so it is declared significant. This shows that the variables of green accounting, profitability, and media exposure simultaneously affect corporate social responsibility disclosure. Then it can be concluded that the fourth hypothesis (H4) is accepted.

Green accounting, profitability, and media exposure are some of the factors that can affect the disclosure of social responsibility in the company. If the company allocates part of its funding to pay attention to environmental conservation or social activities as well as publicize and inform the company's responsibility activities to stakeholders and the wider community, it means that the company has carried out its obligations as an entity that prioritizes all aspects for the sustainability of the company and its surroundings. Thus, it indirectly makes the company's reputation more positive.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this study are as follows:

1. Green accounting has a significant positive influence on corporate social responsibility disclosure in LQ45 index companies listed on the IDX for the 2018-2021 period.
2. Profitability does not influence corporate social responsibility disclosure in LQ45 index companies listed on the IDX for the 2018-2021 period.
3. Media exposure does not influence corporate social responsibility disclosure in LQ45 index companies listed on the IDX for the 2018-2021 period.
4. Green accounting, profitability, and media exposure have a significant influence on corporate social responsibility disclosure

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