

The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure, Client's Size, and Firm's Size on Audit Fee with Profitability as a Moderating Variable

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the effect of corporate social responsibility disclosure, client size, and firm size on audit fees with profitability as a moderating variable in energy companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2017 to 2021.

This study is carried out based on the company's information obtained from annual, financial, and sustainability reports. The samples were taken by using a purposive sampling technique. The population in this study is energy companies listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange of 2017 – 2021 with 25 sample companies. The hypothesis was tested using panel data regression analysis with the EViews 10 application.

This study reveals that corporate social responsibility disclosure, client size, and firm size positively and significantly affected audit fees. The result also shows that profitability can moderate corporate social responsibility disclosure and client size on audit fees. However, profitability cannot moderate the firm's size on audit fees.

Keywords: *Audit fees, client's size, corporate social responsibility disclosure, firm's size, and profitability*

INTRODUCTION

The Public Accounting Firm has the right to get a service compensation based on the agreement of a public accountant with the client company contained in the engagement letter (Indonesian Public Accountant Institute, 2016). The Indonesian Institute of

Public Accountants (IAPI) has issued Management Regulation Number 2 of 2016 concerning the Determination of Financial Statement Audit Services, with provisions for setting audit fee tariffs. In addition to being guided by the regulations that IAPI has issued, some things must be considered by public accountants/audit firms in determining the fee audit rates for their clients. This causes this audit fee to be an additional source of expenses for external auditors (Dey & Lim, 2018). This burden is due to two things: first, they must comply with existing regulations, where conditions, in general, cause audit costs to increase from time to time, and second, because the client wants to pay only what is necessary.

Dey & Lim (2018) examine the audit fee trend from 2000 to 2014. His research showed that the audit fee increased in response to the new regulation of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) in 2002 and Auditing Standard No.2 in 2004, providing additional work for auditors while conducting audits. Furthermore, the audit fee has decreased due to a new regulation called Auditing Standard No.5 in 2007. This caused a decrease in audit tasks that needed to be carried out during audits and in 2008 during financial recessions. The provisions for determining the audit fee always rise, except in 2007 and 2008 during the financial crisis. Facing pressure from the client company and being guided by existing regulations, it is necessary to know what factors can affect the

amount of the audit fee (Hasan, 2017). Knowing the factors that can influence the determination of the amount of the audit fee paid by the company will help the negotiating process of determining the fee audit between the company and the audit firm become easier.

The following is a phenomenon of the audit fee paid in the Energy Sector Company recorded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2017-2021 period. Only 25 companies publish the amount of the fee audit paid each year. For more details, it can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. The Average Data Audit Fee for 2017-2021 Energy Sector Company

No	Emiten Code	Fee Audit (Rupiah)
1	ARIJ	1,322,000,000
2	BBRM	190,700,000
3	BIPI	1,294,404,444
4	BUMI	3,394,000,000
5	BYAN	8,864,833,872
6	DOID	347,800,000
7	ELSA	2,372,800,000
8	GEMS	3,845,575,170
9	HITS	3,419,100,000
10	INDY	1,241,980,000
11	ITMG	1,474,414,400
12	KKGI	579,480,000
13	KOPI	170,000,000
14	MBSS	653,300,000
15	MEDC	4,693,825,000
16	PGAS	7,731,533,333
17	PTBA	2,156,003,562
18	PTRO	638,000,000
19	RAJA	1,114,450,000
20	RUIS	506,000,000
21	TOBA	1,916,450,334
22	TPMA	218,000,000
23	SHIP	473,300,000
24	BSSR	679,530,000
25	WINS	979,868,200

Source: Researcher Processed Data (2023)

Table 1 shows a significant difference between the highest and lowest average audit fee values for the energy sector company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2017-2021. The company PT Bayan Resources Tbk (BYAN) recorded the highest average audit fee during the period, with an average payment of the audit fee from 2017 to 2021, Rp 8,864,833,872. PT Mitra Energi Persada (Kopi) recorded the lowest average audit fee with an average payment of Rp 170,000,000.

Factors determining the audit fee are generally divided into two (Griffin et al., 2010). First, the characteristics of a public accounting firm can be in the form of audit quality, auditor tenure, and auditor location. Second, the characteristics of clients who need public accounting services can be complexity, inherent risk, leverage, type of ownership, internal control, governance, and the company's industry. Related to the client's characteristics, Eric Israel, Managing Director of KPMG, said that in line with the importance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for investors, regulators, capital markets, and the public, the auditor must also realize the importance of CSR in audit activities (Chen et al., 2015). Other client characteristics that affect the audit fee are the measure of the client's company itself. Large companies have more transaction complexity than small companies. This causes the auditor to examine more audit evidence in the audit process (Yulianti et al., 2019). The influence of the client's size on fee audit has been conducted and confirmed by several previous studies, namely by Saleh & Ragab (2023), Hossain & Sobhan (2019), Owusu & Bekoe (2019), Coffie & Bedi (2019), and Musah (2017).

In line with the size of the company that will be audited, in terms of the characteristics of the audit firm, the size of the audit firm that will carry out the audit process on the auditee can also influence the level of the audit fee. Auditors from audit firms with greater market power can charge higher audit costs for auditees than other audit firms (Widmann et al., 2020). Widmann et al. (2021) conclude that the influence on the audit fee can increase from time to time when market power increases to the Big 4. A larger audit firm with a good reputation provides superior audit services for its clients because it has better resources and operates more efficiently (Mohammadrezaei et al., 2018). The influence of the audit firm size on fee audit has been carried out and confirmed by several previous studies, namely by Xue & O'Sullivan (2023), Owusu & Bekoe (2019),

Pratoesuwan (2017), Al-Muutiri et al. (2017), and Afesha (2016).

Companies with high profits can make the audit fee value that must be paid high because the auditor's skepticism will make them more careful in the audit process (Huri & Syofyan, 2019). High-profit companies require more accurate audit testing to identify all income and expenses. These needs will require audit testing that takes longer. So, the higher the company's profitability will require more effort than external auditors to carry out the audit process, which will impact determining the audit fee.

Profitability will be used as a moderation variable in this study. The reason for making profitability a moderation variable is that the higher the level of profitability the company achieves will be directly proportional to the effect of CSR disclosure (Firda & Efriadi, 2020). Firda & Efriadi's research (2020) made profitability a moderation of the relationship between CSR, Leverage, and Firm Size with company value. Research conducted by (Tenriwaru & Nasaruddin, 2020) also made profitability a moderation variable in the relationship of CSR disclosure with company value. The results showed profitability able to be a moderation variable. The influence of profitability on fee audit has been confirmed by several previous studies by Hasan (2017), Januarti & Wiryaningrum (2018), Sitompul (2019), and Fisabilillah et al. (2020), which states that profitability has a positive influence on the audit fee.

This research will be conducted on energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2017-2021. The energy sector company was chosen because it operates directly related to the environment, so it needs to be considered the company's social responsibility. Energy sector companies comprise oil, gas, coal supports, alternative energy equipment, and alternative fuels. This distribution is based on IDX Industrial Classification for recorded companies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Fee Audit

An audit fee is a reward in the form of money, goods, or other forms given by the client or other party to the auditor to obtain an engagement from the client or other party (Agoes, 2017). The Kep.95/IAPI/II/2016 decree explains that when conducting an audit, a public accountant/auditor has the right to obtain a service reward according to the agreement with the client written in the engagement letter.

Disclosure of Audit Fees in Indonesia is still a voluntary disclosure. It means that the company is free to choose or not state the value of the company's audit fee in the financial statements. The fee audit value disclosed is usually presented in a professional cost account in the financial statements. Professional costs not only present the amount of audit fees but also the amount of other non-audit fees. Some companies publish a nominal fee for audits annually in the company's annual report. Kep.95/IAPI/II/2016 Determine the lower limit indicator of the billing tariff. Lower limit indicators of service rewards per hour (minimum Hourly Charge-Out Rates) are determined based on the following classification:

Table 2. Lower Limit Indicator of Billing Rates

Regional category	Junior Auditor	Senior Auditor	Supervisor	Manager	Partner
Jabodetabek	100.000	150.000	300.000	700.000	1.500.000
Outside Jabodetabek	70.000	125.000	200.000	500.000	1.200.000

Source: PP No. 2 of 2016 concerning Determination of Audit Services

Table 2 is a minimum indicator in determining the audit service reward that has been determined by IAPI that is adjusted to different conditions and characteristics, and members can determine the higher value of the above conditions. This study examines what factors can make the company determine the value higher than the above provisions. The same regulation also regulates matters that are considered in

determining the amount of audit service rewards, such as needs and scope of the client's work, the time required in each stage of the audit, responsibilities and tasks according to the applicable law (statutory duties), the level of expertise (levels of expertise) and responsibilities inherent in the work carried out, the level of work complexity, number Personnel and the amount of time needed and effectively used by members and staff to complete work, office quality control systems, basis for determining agreed service rewards.

Audit fees are calculated using natural logarithms from the audit fee. Natural logarithms minimize differences in numbers that are too far from the data obtained and determined as a research sample.

Corporate Social Disclosure

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure is the disclosure of information related to companies' social and environmental responsibilities to stakeholders. The CSR company's poor performance can be interpreted as a high risk due to a lack of management's ability to manage the company. As explained in the Audit Pricing Theory, audit risk in the company will play a role in determining the audit fee. Good or poor performance of the company's CSR can be reflected in the disclosure of the company's CSR that is not optimal (Carey et al., 2017). The auditor's response to this is the emergence of conclusions to make extra efforts in gathering evidence and conducting substantive tests, which led to the stipulation of a higher audit fee.

This is also related to one of the views Brooks (2013) conveyed that needs to be considered related to the relationship between CSR disclosure and fee audit, namely, the Ethical Perspective (Hassan, 2021). An ethical perspective means that CSR disclosure shows ethical management commitment in strategy choices. It can reduce the risk of client efforts and audit costs. Through this perspective, CSR disclosure has a negative

relationship with an audit fee.

Research conducted by (Du et al., 2020) states that external auditors who can assess the company's CSR performance will reduce audit costs for companies with good social responsibility. Companies with good CSR performance will voluntarily disclose CSR reports to prove that reports are owned by Kredibel (Carey et al., 2017). In line with this, good CSR will reduce all audit risks so that external auditors can reduce costs.

The results of Hassan's research (2021) also showed a negative relationship between the quantity of CSR disclosure and the audit fee, although insignificant. As in the research, Kim & Kim (2013) state that good CSR will benefit the company because, in theory, it will reduce the company's audit risk, and the auditor will not require additional efforts in carrying out audits.

Instrument Measurement of CSR Disclosure Referring to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Guidelines G4 Instrument that groups CSR into 6 specific topic standards, where each standard is divided into several different parts, namely economics (9 indicators), environment (34 indicators), social (34 indicators), social (34 indicators) 16 Indicators), Human Rights (12 Indicators), Community (11 Indicators), Responsibility for Products (9 Indicators). The analysis method used is the content analysis method. Researchers will observe the presence or absence of each section expressed in the Annual Report/Sustainability Report. The part contained in the annual report/sustainability report will be given a score of 1; the part not disclosed in the annual report will be given a score of 0. The area of CSR disclosure is formulated as follows:

$$CSR = \frac{\text{Number of Disclosures}}{91}$$

Client's Size

Client's size is the scale or size that generally classifies companies based on the value of assets or wealth. The client size can reflect the company's information and the management's awareness of the importance of communication to internal and external parties (Amran et al., 2021). In line with this, it is stated that the factor that can influence how the auditor determines the audit fee is to look at the characteristics of clients, such as the size of the client company to be audited (Kim & Fukukawa, 2013). The client size can generally be measured by a balance sheet item that provides certain dimensions, such as total assets and stocks.

The greater the client's size, if measured by the total assets and the number of subsidiaries, will make it more difficult to monitor management actions. When comparing the audit process carried out on a smaller company, the auditor will also mention that conducting audits with larger companies will require more time and effort because the transactions are more complex (Amran et al., 2021). This will cause the company to pay a higher audit fee to public accountants. Research conducted by Aronwman & Okafor (2015), Afesha (2016), Musah (2017), Coffie & Bedi (2019), Baiyuri et al. (2019), Huri & Syofyan (2019), and Amran et al. (2021) shows that the client's size has a positive and significant influence on the audit fee.

This study presents the number of assets as a measurement of client size. Total assets are proxied using natural logs to reduce excessive fluctuations.

$$\text{Client's Size} = \ln \text{Total Asset}$$

Firm's Size

The firm's size is the size of a public accounting firm that conducts audits. In theory, auditors from large audit firms are more independent and have better incentives to provide better audit quality. Larger audit firms are known to have better audit and

human resource technology, so they have greater control of the market in determining audit fees than smaller firms (Sirois & Simunic, 2012).

The size of the audit firm is an important aspect that determines the audit fee (El-Gammal, 2012). This can be caused if an audited company has greater power than the audit firm that carries out the audit. The audit fee will be lower (Kim & Fukukawa, 2013). Previous research shows a strong relationship between the audit firm size and the audit fee. Larger audit firms will provide a higher audit fee rate and better audit quality. The services provided by this larger audit firm will improve the audit firm's reputation. Through the good reputation that is already owned, the audit firm will maintain the high quality provided when conducting audit services.

The client will happily pay a big audit firm a higher fee because it has a good reputation for conducting audit activities with guaranteed quality. Research conducted by Widmann et al. (2021) stated that previous research that made the audit firm size a determinant of the audit fee significantly affected the audit fee. This is in line with the results of Yulianti et al.'s research. (2019) states that the firm size significantly influences the audit fee. Likewise, the results of other studies by Afesha (2016), Al-Mutairi et al. (2017) (Pratarsuwan, 2017), Mohammadrezaei et al. (2018), and Owusu & Bekoe (2019) support the statement that the size of the audit firm affects the audit fee. This study sees the size of the hood of the number of partners owned by the audit firm. The number of partners the audit firm owns is seen in the IAPI Directory in 2017-2021.

Profitability

Profitability is the ability of the company to obtain profits and relationships with sales, total assets, and own capital (Sartono, 2001). The company's ability to generate profits will attract investors to invest capital to expand businesses, while low profitability rates will make investors withdraw funds.

Profitability is one of the benchmarks in

analysing a company's financial condition because profitability reflects how healthy the company's profit is from the investor's point of view. Related to the risk assessment by the auditor, it is hoped that good profitability will lead to a lower audit fee (Widmann et al., 2020). In line with various previous studies, this study will also use ROA as a measure of profitability variable.

Previous research featured a variety of results of profitability with the audit fee. Research by Januarti & Wiryaningrum (2018) shows that profitability positively influences the audit fee. This is because, with the attitude of skepticism the auditor possesses, they will not immediately believe in the information received. The auditor must examine more audit evidence to ensure that existing company transactions are not fictitious. The research was also supported by the results of Kikhia's research (2014), Hasan (2017), Fisabilillah et al. (2020), Huri & Syofyan (2019) and Sitompul (2019). Other studies by Afdhalastin & Yuyetta (2021) showed that profitability negatively influenced the audit fee. At the same time, Kimeli's research (2016) shows that profitability is not a fee audit determinant.

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

Framework

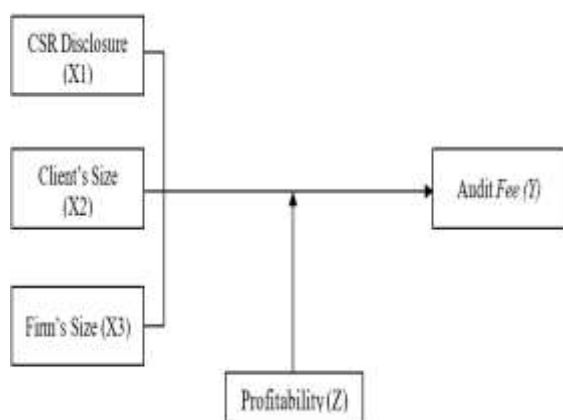


Figure 1. Framework

H1: CSR disclosure has a negative and significant effect on the audit fee

H2: The client's size has a positive and significant effect on the audit fee

H3: Audit firm's size has a positive and significant effect on the audit fee

H4: Profitability moderates the relationship between CSR disclosure and the audit fee

H5: Profitability moderates the relationship of the client's size to the audit fee

H6: Profitability moderates the relationship of the audit firm's size to the audit fee

MATERIALS & METHODS

This study is included in a quantitative study with a descriptive approach, where this study will test the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable. The dependent variable in this study is the audit fee. The independent variable consists of disclosure of corporate social responsibility, client's size, and firm's size, and there is a moderation variable, namely profitability.

The population in the study is an energy sector company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2017-2021. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a sample determination technique with certain considerations or criteria in taking research data.

The sample determination criteria used in this study are as follows:

1. Energy companies that publish their financial statements and annual reports. With notes, financial statements that public accountants have audited for the 2017-2021 period.
2. Publish the Annual Report contained therein CSR Reports or SR Reports separately for the 2017-2021 period.
3. Annual reports or financial statements include the audit fees and information related to this research variable.

Based on the above criteria, of the 76 companies from the energy sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, 25 meet the specified criteria. This study's total unit of

analysis became 125 units of analysis (25×5 years). Data analysis techniques are done by using EViews 10 software.

RESULT

A. Estimated Panel Data Regression Model

Three models use panel data regression. Namely: Common Effeict Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM). By carrying out three models of reform in realizing the regression model, namely the Chow Test, Hausman Test, and Lagrange Multiplier.

Chow Test

Chow's Test was used to determine whether the Common Effect or Fixed Effect Model is the most appropriate for the regression model. There are hypotheses in carrying out this test, namely:

$H_0 = \text{Probability} > 0.05$, then CEM is used
 $H_1 = \text{Probability} < 0.05$, then FEM is used.

Table 3. Chow Test Result

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f	Probability
Cross-section F	18,915	(24,97)	0,000
Cross-section Chi-Square	217,120	24	0,000

Source: Data Processed with EViews, 2023

Table 3 shows the probability value of Chi-Square less than 0.05 so that FEM is better than CEM.

Hausman Test

The Hausman Test was used to determine whether the Fixed Efficiency Model (FEM) or Random Effect Model (REM) is the most appropriate for the regression model. There are hypotheses in interpreting the test, namely:

$H_0 = \text{Probability} > 0.05$, then use REM,
 $H_1 = \text{Probability} < 0.05$, then FEM is used

Table 4. Hausman Test Result

Test Summary	Chi-Sq,Statistic	Chi-Sq,d.f	Prob.
Cross-section random	11,949	3	0,007

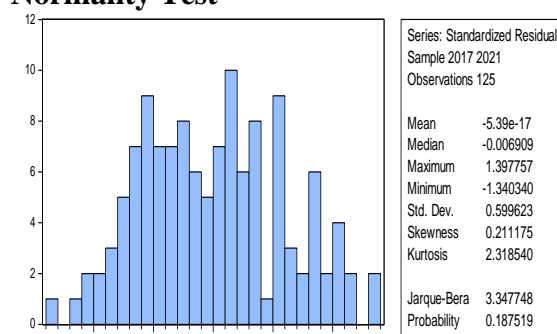
Source: Data Processed with EViews, 2023

Table 4 shows the probability value of less than 0.05 so that FEM is better than REM.

Lagrange Multiplier (LM) Test

The Multiplier lagrange test determines the panel data regression model between CEM and REM. This test needs to be done when the results of the Chow test are CEM, and the results of the Hausman test are REM. The Chow and Hausman test results that have been carried out together show that the FEM model is the best, so the results of the multiplier Lagrange test have no effect anymore.

B. Classic Assumption Test Normality Test



Source: Data Processed with EViews, 2023
 Figure 2. Normality Test Result

Figure 2 shows that the probability value of J-B is 0.188. This value is greater than 0.05, so it can be said that the assumption of normality is fulfilled.

C. Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing uses the estimated results of the fixed effect model regression model (FEM). This test consists of analysing the coefficient of determination, testing partial effects (T-test), and moderated regression analysis (MRA). Data related to the analysis can be seen in the following table.

Table 5. The Statistical Value of The Coefficient of Determination and Test t

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	11,013	1,366	8,063	0,000
CSR Disclosure	1,189	0,575	2,069	0,041
Client's size	0,291	0,050	5,833	0,000
Firm's size	0,053	0,006	8,380	0,000
R-squared	0,705	Mean dependent var		20,8355
Adjusted R-squared	0,688	S.D. dependent var		1,1044
S.E. of regression	0,617			
F-statistic	39,983			
Prob(F-statistic)	0,000			

Source: Data Processed with EViews, 2023

Determination Coefficient Test (R2)

Table 5 shows the adjusted R-squared value of 0.688. This value shows that the disclosure of CSR, client size, and audit firm size influence the audit fee of 68.8%. Other factors outside of this study influence the remaining 31.2%.

Statistical Test t (Partial)

Based on table 5 above shows that:

1. The effect of the significance of CSR (X1) disclosure on the audit fee of the probability value of the variable of 0.041 < 0.05. The coefficient value shows a positive value of 1.189. This means the CSR disclosure variable positively and significantly affects the audit fee.
2. The effect of the significance of the client size (X2) on the audit fee of the probability value of the variable is 0,000 < 0.05. The coefficient value shows a positive value of 0.291. This means that the firm size variable positively and significantly affects the audit fee.
3. The effect of the significance of the audit firm size (X3) on the audit fee of the probability value of the variable is 0,000 < 0.05. The coefficient value shows a positive value of 0.053. This means the audit firm size variable positively and significantly affects the audit fee.

Moderate Regression Analysis – MRA)

The interaction test, often called Moderate Regression Analysis (MRA), is carried out to determine the effect of the moderator variable.

Before the interaction test is interpreted, the selection of panel data models is as follows:

Chow Test

Table 6. Chow Test MRA Result

Effects Test	Statistic	df	Probability
Cross-section F	15,159	(24,93)	0,000
Cross-section Chi-Square	198,958	24	0,000

Source: Data Processed with EViews, 2023

Table 6 shows the probability value of Chi-Square less than 0.05 so that FEM is better than CEM.

Hausman Test

Table 7. Hausman MRA Test Result

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Cross-section random	25,271	7	0,007

Source: Data Processed with EViews, 2023

Table 7 shows the probability value of less than 0.05 so that FEM is better than REM. The Chow and Hausman test results that have been carried out together show that the FEM model is the best, so the results of the multiplier Lagrange test have no effect anymore.

Furthermore, the classical assumption test is as follows:

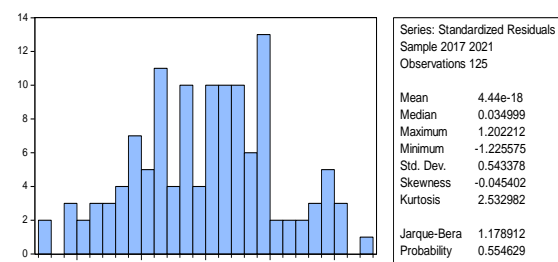


Figure 3. Normality Test MRA Result

Figure 3 shows that the probability value of J-B is 0.555. This value is greater than 0.05, so it can be said that the assumption of normality is fulfilled.

MRA Test

The selection of the panel data model shows that the FEM model is the most suitable for the MRA test using the panel data. The following are the results of the MRA test of the FEM model.

Table 8. Moderation Regression Analysis Test Results (MRA)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	12,798	1,324	9,666	0,000
CSR Disclosure	2,359	0,584	4,040	0,000
Client's size	0,222	0,049	4,545	0,000
Firm's size	0,049	0,007	7,032	0,000
Profitability	-33,767	12,823	-2,633	0,010
CSR Disclosure*Profitability	-19,374	5,244	-3,694	0,000
Client's Size*Profitability	1,311	0,474	2,766	0,007
Firm's Size*Profitability	-0,019	0,050	-0,382	0,703

Source: Data Processed with EViews, 2023

Table 8 shows that the regression coefficient of CSR disclosure in the test is 2.359, and the probability value is 0,000. The meaning is that the disclosure of CSR has a positive and significant effect on the audit fee. The client size regression coefficient in the test is 0.222, and the probability value is 0,000. This means the client's size positively and significantly affects the audit fee. The test's audit firm size regression coefficient is 0.049, and the probability value is 0,000. This means that the audit firm's size positively and significantly affects the audit fee.

The results of the MRA test related to the role of the moderation variable in Table 8 indicate that profitability (Z) acts as a moderation variable between the relationship between CSR (X1) and the audit fee (Y). This is seen from the probability value of 0,000 and the regression coefficient value of -19,374. Furthermore, profitability (Z) acts as a moderation variable between the relationship of client size (X2) and the audit fee (Y). This is seen from the probability value of 0.007 and the regression coefficient value of 1,311. Furthermore, profitability (Z) does not act as a moderation variable between the relationship between audit firm size (X3) and the audit fee (Y). This is seen from the probability value of 0.703, and the regression coefficient value is -0.019.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to see the effect of CSR disclosure, client size, and audit firm size on audit fees with profitability as moderation variables. The following are the conclusions of this study:

1. CSR disclosure positively and significantly affects the audit fee.
2. The client size positively and significantly affects the audit fee.
3. Audit firm size positively and significantly affects the audit fee.
4. Profitability weakens the effect of CSR disclosure on the audit fee.
5. Profitability Strengthens the effect of client size on audit fees.
6. Profitability is not able to moderate the

relationship of audit firm size with an audit fee

LIMITATIONS

1. The object of this research is limited to the Energy Sector Company Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI).
2. Research samples selected based on criteria are only 25 companies, less than half the population.
3. According to the standard, CSR disclosure awareness still needs to be high, so the data needs to be completed.

IMPLICATIONS

1. Further research should use a wider object, not just one company sector
2. Public companies, especially those that have been recorded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, have better disclosure related to financial and non-financial information
3. Companies that report CSR should use existing standards in their disclosure.

Declaration by Authors

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