THE DETERMINANTS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE AS MODERATING VARIABLES

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ABSTRACT

Social responsibility is a form of attention from companies to their stakeholders by addressing social and environmental aspects. Social responsibility disclosure is considered as the most effective media to communicate companies' commitment to all stakeholders. The objective of this study is to assess the determinants of corporate social responsibility disclosure with environmental performance as the moderator. The population of this study is manufacturing companies listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the period of 2013-2017. This research employs multiple linear regression analysis, and the assessment on the corporate social responsibility disclosure uses the indicators of GRI G4. This study finds that firm size, profitability, type of industry, independent board of commissioners, board of directors, and audit committee have significant effects on corporate social responsibility disclosure. Environmental performance as a moderator variable strengthens the relationship between profitability and independent board of commissioners and corporate social responsibility disclosure. Nevertheless, environmental performance does not strengthen the relationship between firm size, type of industry, board of directors, and audit committee and corporate social responsibility disclosure.

Keywords: Corporate Governance Mechanism; Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure; Firm Characteristics; Environmental Performance

INTRODUCTION

In running its business, it is important for companies to gain legitimacy from the community for the business continuity of a company. Legitimacy is needed by the company to avoid conflicts of interest between the company and the community, as well as the occurrence of social problems and environmental damage, which will eventually cause various problems for the community, the environment and for the company itself. The company is required to be responsible for all the impacts of its business activities on the community through direct responsibility activities called Corporate Social Responsibility. Social responsibility is a form of corporate attention to stakeholders by giving attention to social and environmental aspects (Suwana, 2017). One way that companies do to accommodate increased social and environmental awareness is by disclosing social responsibility (Bouten and Everaert, 2014). However, there are still many companies in Indonesia that are reluctant to disclose their social responsibilities. The company considers disclosure of social responsibility as expenditure and does not provide short-term benefits (Wakid, 2012). However, in reality social responsibility disclosure will provide good results in the future, as well as improve the company's reputation. Therefore, it is important for companies to carry out social responsibility disclosures.

Disclosure of social responsibility by companies can be influenced by various factors, which can be indicated by the characteristics of the company. Kilic et al. (2013), Al-Gamrh and Al-Dhamari (2016), and Rosli et al. (2016) found that large companies tend to report their social responsibility because large companies get more attention from the community, so large companies gain greater public pressure to show their social responsibility. In addition to company size, research by Naser and Hassan (2013), Nawaiseh (2015), and Rosli et al. (2016) found that profitability affects social responsibility disclosure. Companies with high profitability will express social responsibility with the aim of being able to show good corporate performance at that time (Sudarmadji and Sularto, 2007). In relation to the type of industry and disclosure of social responsibility Athanasios et al. (2013) and Naser and Hassan (2013) also found that industry types can influence social responsibility disclosure. Sembiring (2003) also states that industries with high profile categories tend to reveal all of their social activities because the high profile industry has operations that intersect directly with broad interests so that they are more highlighted by the public.

In addition to company characteristics, corporate governance mechanisms can also influence social responsibility disclosures. Research by Uyar et al. (2013) and Pasaribu et al. (2015) found a relationship between independent board of commissioners and disclosure of social responsibility. Independent board of commissioners is the highest control mechanism that is responsible for monitoring all activities carried out by top management so that it can encourage disclosure of corporate social responsibility. In addition to the existence of an independent board of commissioners, the board of directors as the highest element of management has responsibility for the legitimacy of all stakeholders (Krisna and Suhardianto, 2016). Barakat et al. (2015) found an influence between the board of directors and disclosure of social responsibility. Another important factor is the existence of an audit committee that helps the board of commissioners supervise so that corporate governance can run well (Suwana, 2017). Research Said et al. (2009), Barakat et al. (2014), and Tashakor (2014) show that there is an influence between audit committees on social responsibility disclosures.

In this study, the researcher added environmental performance as a moderating variable that was allegedly able to strengthen the influence of company characteristics and corporate governance mechanisms in increasing disclosure of social responsibility. Companies whose environment is good are believed to make wider disclosures. In accordance with discretionary disclosure theory, good environmental actors believe that expressing environmental performance means describing information that is good for market participants (Verrecchia, 1983). Companies with good environmental performance will get good ratings from stakeholders. Therefore, companies will tend to have a high level of disclosure in the hope that it can be considered by investors in investment decision making (Manurung et al., 2017).

HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

According to Wakid (2012) stated that legitimacy theory is the basis of the relationship between company size and social responsibility disclosure. Legitimacy is a form of recognition of the company's existence by the community. To obtain such legitimacy, large companies will express their social responsibility more broadly because the activities carried out by large companies are more than those of small companies, so that they have a large influence on society. Therefore, broader disclosure is a manifestation of corporate social responsibility. Companies with large sizes also have certain shareholders who pay attention to corporate responsibility towards social and environment, so that annual reports are considered efficient tools by companies to communicate information related to social responsibility (Cowen et al., 1987). Wong and Fryxell (2004) stated that to improve the company's reputation in the eyes of society, large companies will increase awareness and concern for the environment. By disclosing information related to corporate social responsibility, it is believed that it will increase the company's reputation.
H1: Company Size to Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures

According to Guthrie and Parker (1977) said that organizations express performance on environmental management in various components with the aim of obtaining positive and legitimate reactions (Hui and Bowrey, 2008). By doing social responsibility disclosure, it is expected that the company can gain legitimacy from the community. Profitability gives confidence to companies to make voluntary disclosures. High levels of profitability will motivate companies to express social responsibility. Rosli et al. (2016) in his research found that profitability can increase disclosure of corporate social responsibility. Profitability is one factor that encourages management to be free and flexible in expressing its social responsibility to shareholders (Heinze, 1976). A high level of profitability gives flexibility to the company's management to carry out and disclose information related to social responsibility.
H2: Profitability to Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures

Industries with high profile categories get more attention from the public because their operational activities are directly related to broad interests, so if they want to avoid conflicts with the community and environmentalists activists, the company must disclose all its social activities (Sembiring, 2003). This condition is in accordance with the legitimacy theory relating to political views. Zainuddin (2007) stated that with companies expressing their social responsibility, they are expected to be able to ward off criticism from their social activities. A high profile industry is believed to reveal broader social responsibility than a low profile industry (Wakid, 2012). This is because in general people will be more sensitive to the type of high profile industry. The negligence of the high profile industry in securing the production process will be fatal to the community. In contrast to the low profile industry that does not get too much attention from the public if the operations carried out fail on certain aspects of production (Darwis, 2009).
H3: Industrial Type to Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures
Collier and Gregory (1999) stated that the higher the proportion of independent commissioners in companies, the easier it is to control CEOs and supervision will also be more effective. This condition is in accordance with agency theory, the independent board of commissioners is the highest internal control mechanism that is in accordance with the task and the authority will carry out supervision over the actions of top management. The existence of an independent board of commissioners can reduce agency problems, and ensure that the oversight mechanism can be effective, thereby encouraging management to disclose wider information, including information about social responsibility (Handayati and Rochayatun, 2015). In Indonesia, the minimum number of independent commissioners is 30% of all members of the board of commissioners. This provision has an influence on supervision of management in order to carry out activities that are in accordance with the objectives that have been determined for the sustainability of the company. The intended activity is the implementation of social responsibility disclosure activities (Nurkhin, 2010).
H4: Independent Board of Commissioners on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures

In maintaining business continuity, the board of directors as the highest element of the management must be able to ensure the fulfillment of corporate social responsibility. Regarding the legitimacy theory, the board of directors is responsible for obtaining the legitimacy of all stakeholders (Krisna and Suhardianto, 2016). Disclosure of social responsibility is a strategic decision made by the board of directors to align the interests of shareholders and management. Disclosures made by companies are considered as a tool to convince stakeholders that in order to maintain the sustainability of the company, the board of directors has ensured the fulfillment of corporate social responsibility (Suwana, 2017). Akhtaruddin et al. (2009) stated that the size of the board of directors can increase disclosure of social responsibility. Manurung (2017) stated that the size of the board of directors reflects the mechanism of corporate governance, decision making by the directors will consider the opinions of the members of the board of directors.
H5: Board of Directors for Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility

The main task of the audit committee is to help the board of commissioners supervise the company's performance. This supervision is needed to harmonize the objectives between the principal and the agent. Based on agency theory, the relationship between principal and agent, causes the existence of information asymmetry (Suwana, 2017). The existence of an audit committee in charge of assisting the board of commissioners to supervise effectively can improve the company's internal control. With the increase in internal control within the company, it will also increase disclosure of company information. Tashakor's (2014) study has shown that there is a relationship between the size of the audit committee and disclosure of social responsibility. The greater the proportion of audit committees within the company, the better the supervisory process of company

activities will be, and the quality of corporate social responsibility disclosure will increase. Research Said et al. (2009) and Barakat et al. (2014) also succeeded in showing about the influence between audit committees and disclosure of corporate social responsibility.
H6: Audit Committee on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures

Large companies have a role to play in using and depleting natural resources, so to increase reputation, large companies will increase awareness of the environment (Wong and Fryxell, 2004). With the increase in the company's performance on environmental management, the company will get a good image and reputation from the community. This condition is in accordance with the legitimacy theory, that by doing good environmental performance, the company will gain legitimacy from the community. Manurung et al. (2017) stated that companies with good environmental performance will get good ratings from stakeholders. Therefore, large companies tend to carry out social responsibility disclosures. From these disclosures, it is expected to be a matter of consideration for investors in making investment decisions that not only look at the company's performance in financial terms, but also pay attention to the company's environmental performance.
H7: Company Size, Environmental Performance, and Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility

According to legitimacy theory, companies will use environment-based performance, as well as disclose information about the environment to gain legitimacy from the community for all company activities (Sulistiawati and Dirgantari, 2016). Environmental conservation efforts will also bring a number of benefits to the company, such as the interest of shareholders and stakeholders in responsible environmental management (Pfleiger et al., 2005). Thus, corporate environmental performance is often associated with the practice of social responsibility disclosure. Companies that have good environmental performance will tend to disclose social responsibility compared to companies with poor environmental performance. The higher level of profitability also motivates companies to express their social responsibility. Through the disclosure of environmental information the company can avoid claims from the public and the government, and can be able to increase economic benefits from increasing the quality of products produced.
H8: Profitability, Environmental Performance, and Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility

Industries with high profile categories are required to do good environmental performance. This is because negligence in security in the production process carried out by the high profile industry can be fatal to the community. Therefore, the high profile industry is required to have good environmental performance, so that the company automatically implements its social responsibility activities especially in the environmental field (Manurung et al., 2017). This condition is in line with the legitimacy theory, by showing responsibility for environmental management, the company will gain legitimacy and positive judgment from the community that will enhance the company's reputation. Companies with good environmental performance will express their social responsibility more broadly. Al-Tuwaijri's (2004) founded that a positive relationship between good environmental performance and broader disclosure of environmental information. The more the company's role in social and environmental activities, the more information that must be disclosed by the company regarding its performance.
H9: Industrial Type, Environmental Performance, and Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility

In accordance with agency theory, the composition of an increasingly independent board of commissioners will encourage the board of commissioners to act objectively and be able to protect all stakeholders and reduce agency conflicts that are prone to emerge. Dunn and Sainty (2009) founded that a positive relationship between the existence of an independent board of commissioners on corporate social and environmental performance. Independent boards are responsible for overseeing all directors' actions, so that they are in accordance with the wishes of the stakeholders, which will ultimately improve the long-term performance of the company, including its environmental performance. Companies that care about their social and environmental performance mean that they have implemented good social responsibility. The more the company's role in the environment, the more information about its environmental performance must be disclosed in its annual report. The disclosure is expected to create a balance of corporate interests and stakeholders.
H10: Independent Board of Commissioners Size, Environmental Performance, and Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility

The board of directors as the highest element of the management has responsibility for the legitimacy of all stakeholders. Legitimacy can be obtained by the company when the existence of the company does not interfere with the existence of value systems in the community (Deegan et al., 2002). Disclosure of social responsibility is considered a strategic decision made by the board of directors to convince all stakeholders that it has fulfilled corporate social responsibility (Suwana, 2017). Social responsibility is a form of company concern for social and environment. The higher the company's concern for social and environment, it shows the high environmental performance of the company. Companies that have good environmental performance need to disclose information about wider quantity and quality of the environment compared to companies with poor environmental performance (Suratno et al., 2006). Good environmentalists believe that expressing environmental performance means describing information that is good for market participants (Verrecchia, 1983).
H11: Board of Directors, Environmental Performance, and Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility

The audit committee has the duty to carry out the oversight function of the company's performance, so that good corporate governance is created. In accordance with agency theory which states that oversight mechanisms are needed to improve company performance. The audit committee is considered as an extension of the board of commissioners in overseeing the performance of the company, including the performance of the company related to corporate responsibility towards social and environment (Manurung et al., 2017). The task of the audit committee in overseeing the management's performance, has a big contribution in the assessment of the good and bad performance of the company's management in managing environmental performance (Siregar et al., 2013). Cong and Freedman (2011) stated that if the company wants a good reputation in the eyes of the public even though the actual performance is still bad, then it needs to be tested again to see the compatibility between environmental performance

and environmental disclosure by the company. Therefore, companies with good environmental performance will disclose information regarding broader social and environmental responsibilities, and position them as companies that have useful activities (Preston, 1981).
H12: Audit Committee, Environmental Performance, and Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The population used is a manufacturing company registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2013 to 2017. The sampling method uses the judgment sampling method with the following criteria: (1) Manufacturing companies listed on the IDX that publish consecutive full annual reports during the 2013- period 2017; (2) The company provides information on corporate social responsibility disclosures during the period 2013-2017; (3) Companies sampled are registered as PROPER participants in 2013-2017 respectively.

Table 1.
Sample Selection Procedure

No.	Sample Selection Criteria	Total
1.	Manufacturing companies listed on the IDX in the period 2013-2017	138
2.	Manufacturing companies that move sectors and are delisted	(2)
3.	Companies that do not publish annual reports in a row	(5)
4.	Company not registered with PROPER	(91)
5.	Number of samples	40
Total Sample Total (5 years)		200

Operational Definition and Variable Measurement

Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility
Measurement of social responsibility disclosure refers to GRI G4. Then a scoring system is carried out by giving a value of 1 or 0 to each item of social responsibility disclosure contained in the annual report. Each item that is disclosed is given a value of 1, and if there is no item disclosure in the annual report given the number 0. After that the total points calculation is carried out for the disclosures that have been made by the company.

$$\mathrm{CSRD}_{ij} = \frac{\sum \mathrm{X}_{ij}}{91}$$

Noted:
CSRD_{ij} = Corporate Social Responsibility company index i until j period
$\sum \mathrm{X}_{ij}$ = Total disclosure of CSR items carried out in J period
91 = Number of disclosure items according to GRI G4

Company Size
In this study the size of the company was measured using the number of assets owned by manufacturing companies. Data is presented in the form of logarithms using log of total assets that reflect the amount of company assets.

Size = log Company total assets

Profitability
To measure the profitability of a company, a measurement of return on equity (ROE) is used as a proxy. ROE describes the benefits that the company gets with its own capital.

$$\mathrm{ROE} = \frac{\mathrm{LabaSetelahPajak}}{\mathrm{EkuitasAkhirPeriode}}$$

Industrial type

Industrial type is measured using a dummy variable by giving a value of 1 for the high profile industry, and 0 for the low profile industry.

$$\text{Tipeindustri} = \text{HighProfile}(1); \text{LowProfile}(0)$$

Independent Board of Commissioners

Independent board of commissioners is measured using the percentage of independent commissioners from the number of members of the board of commissioners. So, the formula for measuring the size of the board of commissioners in this study is:

$$X_4 = \frac{\text{Jumlahkomisarisindependen}}{\text{Totalanggotadewankomisaris}} x 100\%$$

Board of Directors

The board of directors is measured based on the number of board of directors in the company. The measurement of the board of directors' variables uses the size of the number of members, it is expected that the higher the number of members of the board of directors, the more effective oversight of all company activities will be, the mechanism of corporate governance will be stronger.

$$X_5 = \sum \text{DewanDireksi}$$

Audit Committee

The audit committee is measured based on the number of audit committee members in each company. The measurement of the audit committee variable uses a measure of the number of members because the higher the number of audit committee members the stronger the mechanism of corporate governance.

$$X_6 = \sum \text{KomiteAudit}$$

Environmental Performance

Environmental performance is measured by the PROPER rating obtained by the company. The PROPER ranking performance system includes company ratings in five colors. Assessment by giving a score of the highest 5 for gold, 4 for green, 3 for blue, 2 for red, and lowest 1 for black.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Results of Descriptive Statistics Analysis

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics Results

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Y	.08791	.21978	.1478696
X1	5.64450	12.78506	8.6043585
X2	-.23371	.45125	.0823525
X3	0	1	.57
X4	.20000	.80000	.4272268
X5	2	11	6.11
X6	2	5	3.20
M	2	5	3.77

Disclosure of corporate social responsibility has a minimum value of 0.087 and a maximum value of 0.219 with an average value of corporate social responsibility disclosure of 0.147. The first independent variable, namely the size of the company has a minimum value of 5,644 and a maximum value of 12,785 with an average value of 8,604. Profitability has a minimum value of -2,337 and a maximum value of 0.451 with an average value of 0.082. Industrial type has a minimum value of 0 and a maximum value of 1 with an average value of 0.57. Independent commissioners have a minimum value of 0.2% and a maximum value of 0.8% with an average value of 0.427%. The board of directors has a minimum value of 2 people and a maximum value of 11 people with an average value of 6.11 ~ 6 people. The audit committee has a minimum value of 2 people and a maximum value of 5 people with an average value of 3.20 ~ 3 people. Environmental performance as a moderating variable has a minimum value of 2 and a maximum value of 5 with an average value of 3.77.

Normality Test Results

The normality test uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) statistical test by looking at the 5% significance level. If the result of the significance number (Sig) is smaller than 0.05 then the data is not normally distributed.

		Unstandardized Residual
N		200
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.01505858
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.052
	Positive	.052
	Negative	-.034
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.732
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.658

Based on table 3 the results of testing for normality obtained the Kolmogorov-Smirnov value of 0.732 and the value of Asymp. Sig. (2 tailed) of 0.658 (p> 0.05). This shows that the data residuals are normally distributed and the assumption of normality is fulfilled.

Multicollinearity Test Results

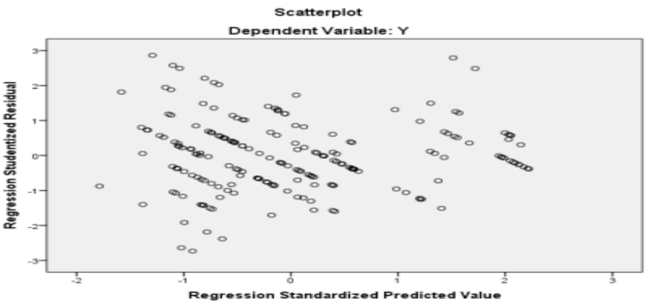
Table 4.
Multicollinearity Test

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	X1	.807	1.239
	X2	.852	1.173
	X3	.820	1.220
	X4	.508	1.967
	X5	.705	1.418
	X6	.553	1.809

From table 4, the results show that all independent variables meet the requirements of multicollinearity, namely tolerance values> 0.1 and VIF values <10 so that it can be concluded that there is no problem with multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Picture 1. Heteroscedasticity Test with Scatter Plots



From Figure 1, it can be seen that the results of heteroscedasticity tests on linear regression models using scatter plot charts are known to plot points scattered randomly and do not form a specific pattern. Thus, the assumption of heteroscedasticity is fulfilled.

Autocorrelation Test

Test of autocorrelation using Durbin Watson on the regression model.

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test

Durbin-Watson	dU	4-dU
2.104	1.831	2.169

The results of the DW test show a D-W value of 2.104. Based on predetermined criteria, the calculated D-W value of 2.104 falls into the criteria between 1.831 to 2.169. From these results it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation.

Hypothesis Testing Results

Table 6 : Hypothesis Testing Results

Hypothesis	Coefficient Value	Sig.	Results
H1	.003	.000	Accepted
H2	.023	.047	Accepted
H3	.018	.000	Accepted
H4	.052	.000	Accepted
H5	.001	.045	Accepted
H6	.010	.001	Accepted
H7	-.001	.203	Rejected
H8	.019	.045	Accepted
H9	-.004	.075	Rejected
H10	.033	.007	Rejected
H11	.000	.378	Rejected
H12	-.005	.067	Rejected

The one hypothesis obtains a coefficient of 0.003 with a significance of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) indicating that there is a positive and significant influence between company size on corporate social responsibility disclosure. This result is in line with the study of Das et al. (2015), Al-Gamrh and Al-Dhamari (2016), and Rosli et al. (2016). In accordance with the legitimacy theory which states that large companies will express their social responsibility compared to small companies. This is because the activities carried out by large companies are more so that the influence on society is also greater. Wider disclosure is a manifestation of corporate social responsibility. However, these results contrast with Wakid (2012) and Athanasios et al. (2013) stated that the size of the company does not affect the disclosure of corporate social responsibility.

The second hypothesis obtained a coefficient of 0.023 with a significance of 0.047 ($p < 0.05$) indicating that there was a positive and significant influence between profitability and disclosure of social responsibility. These results are in line with previous studies, namely Naser and Hassan (2013), Nawaiseh (2015) and Rosli et al. (2016). In accordance with the legitimacy theory which states that high levels of profitability will motivate companies to express their social responsibility in order to gain legitimacy from stakeholders. Profitability is one factor that encourages management to be free and flexible in expressing its social responsibility to shareholders (Heinze, 1976). However, these results contrast with Wakid (2012), Athanasios et al. (2013) Das et al. (2015) which states the level of profitability does not affect social disclosure.

The third hypothesis obtained a coefficient of 0.018 with a significance of 0,000 ($p < 0.05$) indicating that there was a positive and significant influence between the types of industries on corporate social responsibility disclosure. This is because every type of industry has a different sensitivity to environmental damage. Industry with a high profile category is a company that gets more attention from the public, because if there is negligence in securing the production process by the high profile industry it can be fatal for the community (Darwis, 2009). This result is in line with Athanasios et al. (2013) and Naser and Hassan (2013). However, it is inversely proportional to Al-Gamrh and Al-Dhamari (2016) and Rosli et al. (2016) which states that there is no influence between the type of industry on corporate social responsibility disclosure.

The fourth hypothesis obtains a coefficient of 0.052 with a significance of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) indicating that there is a positive and significant influence between the independent board of commissioners on disclosure of corporate social responsibility. This result is in line with the results of the research by Uyar et al. (2013) and Pasaribu et al. (2015). This study successfully supports agency theory which has been used extensively in various studies on the board of commissioners (Sembiring, 2005). Independent board of commissioners, which is the highest internal control mechanism, is responsible for supervising top management actions that can encourage disclosure of social responsibility. However, the results of this study contrast with Said's (2009) study which states that the existence of an independent board of commissioners does not affect the disclosure of corporate social responsibility.

The fifth hypothesis obtained a coefficient of 0.001 with a significance of 0.045 ($p < 0.05$) indicating that there was a positive and significant influence between the board of directors on disclosure of corporate social responsibility. In accordance with the legitimacy theory which states that the board of directors as the highest element of management has the responsibility for obtaining the legitimacy of all stakeholders (Krisna and Suhardianto, 2016). Disclosure of social responsibility is considered a strategic decision made by the board of directors to harmonize the interests of shareholders and management. The results of this study support the research of Akhtaruddin et al. (2009) and Barakat et al. (2015) who found that the influence of the board of directors on social responsibility disclosure. However, it is inversely proportional to Manurung et al. (2017) which states that there is no influence of the board of directors on disclosure of social responsibility.

The six hypothesis obtained a coefficient of 0.010 with a significance of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$) indicating that there was a positive and significant influence between the audit committee on corporate social responsibility disclosure. The existence of an audit committee that is in charge of supervising management will help the board of commissioners conduct supervision effectively, so that it can be ascertained that the company's internal control has been carried out properly. This condition is in accordance with agency theory which states that the existence of an audit committee within a company will reduce the conflict of information asymmetry between the principal and the agent in the company, and can reduce agency costs (Suwana, 2017). This result is in line with Tashakor (2014), Said et al. (2009) and Barakat et al. (2014). However, it is inversely proportional to the results of the Pasaribu et al. (2015) and Manurung et al. (2017) which states that there is no influence of the audit committee on corporate social responsibility disclosures.

The seventh hypothesis obtained a coefficient of -0.001 with a significance of 0.203 ($p < 0.05$) indicating that environmental performance cannot strengthen the influence of firm size on social responsibility disclosure. These results indicate that the PROPER rating given by the Ministry of Environment (KLH) cannot guarantee the disclosure of corporate social responsibility will increase. Based on research samples, large-sized companies have a higher risk of damaging nature in carrying out their operational activities (Wong and Fryxell, 2004). Companies with large sizes will be highlighted more especially for environmental problems without seeing the PROPER rating obtained by the company. The PROPER rating obtained by the company is considered unable to describe the overall environmental performance of the company, so that environmental performance does not affect the relationship between company size and disclosure of corporate social responsibility.

The eight hypothesis obtained a coefficient of 0.019 with a significance of 0.045 ($p < 0.05$) indicated that environmental performance was able to strengthen the influence of profitability on corporate social responsibility disclosure. In accordance with the legitimacy theory which states the company will use environment-based performance, as well as disclose information about the environment to obtain legitimacy from the community for all company activities (Sulistiawati and Dirgantari, 2016). Corporate environmental performance is often associated with the practice of social responsibility disclosure. Companies that have good environmental performance will tend to disclose social responsibility compared to companies with poor environmental performance. The higher level of profitability also motivates companies to express their social responsibility.

The nine hypothesis obtained a coefficient of -0.004 with a significance of 0.075 (p <0.05) indicating that environmental performance cannot strengthen the influence of industry types on corporate social responsibility disclosure. The test results show that no matter how well the environmental performance carried out by the company cannot influence the relationship between the type of industry and the disclosure of corporate social responsibility. Where most manufacturing companies are industrial types of high profile categories. Today the community is more sensitive to the high profile industry, because negligence in securing the production process can have fatal consequences for the community (Darwis, 2009). Therefore, the company's PROPER ranking does not guarantee an increase in corporate social responsibility disclosure.

The ten hypothesis obtained a coefficient of 0.033 with a significance of 0.007 (p <0.05) indicating that environmental performance was able to strengthen the influence of the independent board of commissioners on disclosure of corporate social responsibility. Dunn and Sainty (2009) found a positive relationship between independent board of commissioners and the corporate social and environmental performance of the company. The composition of the independent board of commissioners will increase the company's performance, including its environmental performance. The PROPER rating obtained from environmental performance shows that the company has high environmental and social concerns. The more the company's role in the environment, the more information about its environmental performance must be disclosed in its annual report.

The eleven hypothesis obtained a coefficient of 0,000 with a significance of 0.378 (p <0.05) indicating that environmental performance cannot strengthen the influence of the board of directors on disclosure of corporate social responsibility. Manurung et al. (2017) stated that there was a different understanding from each company on different aspects of environmental management. For companies that have high concern for environmental management aspects, the company will support the implementation of PROPER. However, companies that do not care about the environment tend not to support the implementation of PROPER. Therefore, environmental performance is considered unable to increase disclosure of corporate social responsibility. In accordance with the legitimacy theory, nowadays the public is more concerned about the company's activities whether it is appropriate based on the values of justice, thus legitimizing the actions of the company (Suwana, 2017). So that the board of directors regardless of environmental performance today will strive to gain legitimacy by enforcing social responsibility. Disclosure of social responsibility is a strategic decision as a tool to gain legitimacy from all stakeholders.

The twelve hypothesis obtained a coefficient of -0.005 with a significance of 0.067 (p <0.05) indicating that environmental performance cannot strengthen the influence of the audit committee on corporate social responsibility disclosures. there is no influence of environmental performance as moderation because PROPER ratings obtained by the company cannot be used as collateral to increase disclosure of social responsibility by the company. The rating obtained by the company is considered unable to describe the environmental management carried out by the company as a whole. The existence of an audit committee that is an extension of the board of commissioners of the company, in accordance with their duties and authority, will carry out the supervisory function of management performance so that good corporate governance can be created so that companies can express their social responsibility more broadly (Pujana, 2016).

CONCLUSION

From the results of testing, it can be concluded that company size, profitability, industry type, independent board of commissioners, board of directors, and audit committee have proven to influence corporate social responsibility disclosure. Environmental performance as a moderating variable was also found to be able to strengthen the relationship between profitability and the independent board of commissioners towards disclosure of corporate social responsibility. However, environmental performance cannot strengthen the relationship between the influence of company size, industry type, board of directors, and audit committee on corporate social responsibility disclosure. Based on the results of the study, it is expected that further researchers can consider expanding the research sample that does not only use samples of manufacturing companies. In addition, further research is expected to be able to develop and update items used in the indicators of corporate social responsibility disclosure, and consider adding other variables that are thought to influence disclosure of corporate social responsibility.

LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are limitations in this study, namely this study only uses manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) as samples so that the results of the study cannot represent the condition of the entire company, as well as the lack of information related to social responsibility expressed in sustainability reporting and annual report, where not all companies that carry out social responsibility activities report it. Based on the results of the study, it is expected that further research can consider expanding the research sample which does not only use a sample of manufacturing companies, but can include all companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). In addition, further research is expected to be able to develop and update the items used in the indicators of corporate social responsibility disclosure, and consider adding other variables that are not used in this study that are thought to influence the disclosure of corporate social responsibility.

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