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COMPANIES MODERATING THE SIZE COMPANY, PROFITABILITY AND GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN CORPORATE DISCLOSURE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN IDX

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Abstract

This study aims to empirically examine the effect of Good Corporate Governance (GCG), company size, and profitability, on CSR disclosure, and to test the ability of companies in moderating the effect of Good Corporate Governance (GCG), company size, and profitability on CSR disclosure in company. Secondary data in this study are annual financial reports from manufacturing companies listed on the Stock Exchange during the period 2013-2015. The population in this study were all manufacturing companies that went public and were listed on the Stock Exchange in the period 2013-2015, which amounted to 148 companies. The sample in this study was taken by purposive sampling method. The results of the study show that company size and GCG have no effect on CSR disclosure, while profitability has a significant positive effect on CSR disclosure. The results of this study also show that the form of the company is able to moderate the influence of company size on CSR disclosure. The form of the company is not able to moderate the influence of profitability and GCG on CSR disclosure.

Keywords: Company Form, GCG, Profitability, Company Size, Disclosure of CSR.

INTRODUCTION

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is an accounting concept that is its responsibility to stakeholders by giving attention to the environment and society. The business world is currently experiencing a positive development, which the company is not only focused on profit alone but also pay attention to the environment and surrounding communities. The government regulates the implementation of CSR in the capital market sector through the Chairman of Capital Market and Financial Institution Number: Kep-431 / BL / 2012 Annual Report of the Public Company. The manufacturing company plays an important role in the Indonesian economy. The company contributes greatly to the State revenue either through taxes or other contracts. Due to the size is large enough, a company engaged in manufacturing also has a large labor absorption, thus reducing unemployment. Among the many companies, there are listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange, or IDX, so interesting to learn. Companies listed on the Stock Exchange is also called the company going public.

The emergence of the Enron case in America encourages other companies to pay more attention to corporate sustainability reporting and social responsibility (Owen, 2005). CSR affects company reputation, competitive advantage and risk management of a company. In Indonesia, there are many cases that occur as a result of a lack of awareness about the company's social responsibility activities.

So often there are problems related to environmental degradation and conflict-related well-being of employees. As one example of the lack of enterprise in giving attention to social responsibility related to the welfare of employees as happened in Berau, East Kalimantan. Where, as many as six hundreds of employee of PT. Kertas Nusantara (formerly PT Kiani Kertas) in Berau, East Kalimantan, five months unpaid salary (nasional.tempo.com).

Since the 1970s the term CSR began to be used, according to Elkington (1998) profit, planet, and people (3P) is a third focus contained in the CSR. In operation, the company does not just aim to get as much profit (profit), but should still pay more attention to the preservation of the environment (planet) and the prosperity of society (people). Following up on the context of CSR, the Indonesian government issued Law No. 40 of 2007 Article 74 concerning Limited Liability Companies which requires companies in the field or related to natural resources to carry out social and environmental responsibilities (Nugroho, 2015).

In addition, Law No. 25 of 2007 on capital investment explains each party to invest in companies or investors, have an obligation to implement corporate social responsibility. Enforcement of both shrimp legislation already explained encourages companies voluntarily to implement environmental responsibility and their corporate social.

According to a study conducted by the World Bank, the weak implementation of the corporate governance system or commonly known as Corporate Governance is one of the determinants of the severity of the crisis in Southeast Asia. The low level of implementation of Corporate Governance is directly related to the level of transparency in a business environment. In this regard, Islam offers a comprehensive rule regarding transparency and accountability of an entity which is an integral part of a social community, where an entity is not only required to do accountability to shareholders (shareholders), the government, creditors and society, but more importantly, there is an obligation to take responsibility before God.

The company's activities are basically not independent of the social contract with society. Therefore, the majority of companies in different parts of the world do corporate social responsibility or CSR as a concern for the community. Warhurst (2011) defines CSR as an effort to earnest business entities to minimize negative impacts and maximize the positive impact of company operations for all stakeholders in the economic, social and environmental spheres to achieve sustainable development goals, attention or spotlight from the wider community because of the tight competition, the level of political risk is high and has a high level of sensitivity to the environment. On the other hand, the low-profile industry is a company that does not get much attention or attention from the wider community because this industry has a level of consumer visibility, a level of political risk, and a low level of competition.

A customer-oriented company with a high level of sensitivity to the environment will pay more attention to its social responsibility to the community because it can enhance the company's image in the eyes of investors, one of which is a foreign investor who is very concerned about environmental issues and can affect sales levels so that it will have an impact on the company's profit. Companies with large profits will tend to express greater social responsibility as well as proof of accountability to stakeholders and ensure that company activities are in accordance with social norms and values in the community.

Company size can be said to be one of the factors that influence the disclosure of corporate CSR. Large companies need a broader level of disclosure because large companies have a large level of sales, good quality of employee capabilities, sophisticated information systems, large asset values and many types of products (Suripto, 1999). The company operates and is within the scope of society so that every activity or activity of the company will give influence to the surrounding environment, so that the practice of CSR disclosure plays an important role in the continuity of the company.

The results of previous studies explain that the size of the company has a positive effect on CSR disclosure (Fahrizqi, 2010). The study was supported by the results of a study by Purwanto (2011). However, the results of research from Novrianto (2012), Adawiyah (2013), and Fathonah (2015) state that the size of the company has no effect on CSR disclosure. Another factor that can influence the disclosure of corporate CSR is profitability. The bigger the company generates profits, the higher the level of disclosure of its CSR, this is because the costs allocated for disclosure of CSR are also increasing.

This is supported by the results of Indraswari (2015) which states that affect the profitability of CSR disclosure. The results of the Purwaningsih (2015) and Fahrizqi (2010) also stated that profitability had an influence on CSR disclosure. But it is different with the results of the Goddess and Suaryana (2015) and Nugroho and Yulianto (2015). They found no effect on the profitability of CSR disclosure.

Through the issues that have been explained and from the results of previous research there are several variables that influence the disclosure of corporate responsibility (CSR) still have different results, even contrary to the results of research with one another. The inconsistency of the results of previous studies is the reason the researchers raised this topic to be examined again. The difference between this research and previous research is that researchers used variable company forms as moderating variables that have never been used in previous studies.

A. Formulation of the problem

Based on the background already described, the formulation of the problem presented is: *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG), firm size, and profitability affect the CSR disclosure?. Is the company able to moderate the influence Shape *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG firm size, and profitability) on the disclosure of CSR in the company?

B. Research purposes

The objectives of this research are as follows: to empirically examine the effect of Good Corporate Governance (GCG), company size, and profitability on CSR disclosure. To test the ability of the company in moderating the effect of Good Corporate Governance (GCG), company size, and profitability on CSR disclosure in the company.

The results of this study are expected to add to the study of literature on how the shape of the company moderates the effect of Good Corporate Governance (GCG), company size and profitability, on CSR disclosure in manufacturing companies. The results of this study are expected to be able to provide input to companies to be more aware of disclosure of social responsibility. For shareholders, the results of this study can be used as consideration for basic investment decision making.

BASIS OF THEORY AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. THEORETICAL BASIS

1. Legitimacy Theory

Legitimacy can be considered as equating perceptions or assumptions that actions taken by an entity are desirable, appropriate or in accordance with the system of socially developed norms, values, beliefs and definitions. Legitimacy is given by parties outside the company, but legitimacy may be controlled by the company itself (O'Donnovan, 2002). This shows that changes that occur in social values and norms become a motivation for organizational change and also a source of pressure for the legitimacy of the organization (O'Donnovan, 2002). Therefore, companies must identify stakeholders, where parties with greater influence can disrupt the survival of the company if the expectations are not met, then disclosure will be made based on the expectations of these stakeholders.

2. Stakeholder Theory

Theory *stakeholder* clarified that a company in operation is not only concerned with its own interests, but it should provide benefits to stakeholders. Stakeholders here are shareholders, communities, governments, customers, suppliers, creditors, and other parties that affect the company directly or indirectly. Stakeholders greatly influence the survival of the company, therefore company management will try to carry out activities and strategies that are in accordance with the wishes of the stakeholders to attract support from their stakeholders. One way to do enterprise is the disclosure of corporate social responsibility. Social disclosure is regarded as part of a dialogue between the company and its stakeholders (Gray, 1995). Through the CSR program and disclose it in financial statements, the company hopes to improve the company's image in the wider community and the wishes of stakeholders can be accommodated so that it will produce a harmonious relationship between the company and its stakeholders that will affect the going concern.

Refers to the notion of stakeholders above, it can be an explanation that a company’s activities are influenced by factors from outside and from the inside, all of which may be referred to as stakeholders. The company’s survival depends on the support of stakeholders and the support should be sought so that the activity of the company is to seek such support. The more powerful stakeholders, the greater the company’s efforts to adapt. Social disclosure is regarded as part of a dialogue between the company and its stakeholders (Chariri and Ghazali, 2007). Stakeholders are divided as follows:

1. *Stakeholders* Internal and external stakeholders.

   Stakeholders is the internal stakeholders who are in the organizational environment. For example, employees, managers, and shareholders. While external stakeholders are stakeholders that are outside the organization, such as a dealer or a supplier, customer or customers, society, government, the press, a group of socially responsible investors, licensing partners and others.

2. *Stakeholders* primary, secondary and marginal.

   Not all elements of the stakeholders need to be considered. Companies need to develop priorities. The most important stakeholders are called primary stakeholders, stakeholders are less important so-called secondary stakeholders and commonly overlooked called marginal stakeholders. The order of priority is different for every company even though the same products or services. This sequence can also be changed from time to time.

3. *Stakeholders* traditional and future stakeholders.

   Employees and consumers can be referred to as the traditional stakeholders because it's been associated with the organization. While the future stakeholders are stakeholders in the future is expected to give effect to organizations such as students, researchers, and potential customers.

4. *Proponents, opponents,* and uncommitted.

   Among the stakeholders, there is a group in favor of the organization (the proponents), against any organization (opponents) and there is no matter or ignore (uncommitted). Organizations need to recognize that different stakeholders have to be able to see the problems, develop plans and strategies for action that is proportional.

5. *The Silent majority* and vocal minority.

   Judging from the activities of stakeholders in making the complaint or supporting the company, of course, there are express opposition or support vocally (active) but some are stated silent (passive).

The concept of CSR is business commitment to improve the quality of life so that the implementation of CSR applies not only to the environment outside the company (such as consumer, environmental, or community) but also the company's internal environment sepertil shareholders and employees. The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCD) states that CSR is an ongoing commitment that acts ethically and contributes to economic development and improving living standards for workers or the wider community.

The company's CSR disclosure by companies as a way to maintain a harmonious relations company to its stakeholders, namely one of which the public and investors. This is done because the company's survival of the company depends on the support of stakeholders. So the greater the size of a company, the greater the disclosure of CSR that the company will do is evident from the results of research from Indraswari and Astika (2015) which states that firm size has a significant effect on CSR disclosure.

3. *Good Corporate Governance* (CGC)

The Forum for Corporate Governance in Indonesia (FCGI) defines corporate gonernance as a set of rules that govern the relationship of holders, company managers, creditors, governments, employees and other internal and external stakeholders related to their rights and obligations or in other words a system that controls a company. The Organization for Economic Corporate and Development (OECD) has developed a set of GCG principles and can be applied flexibly in accordance with circumstances, culture and traditions in each country, these principles are Fairness, Transparency, Responsibility, Accountability.

4. **Company size**

The size of the company is basically a grouping of companies into several groups, including large enterprises, medium and small. Enterprise scale is a measure that is used to reflect the size of the company based on the total assets of the company (Suwito and Herawaty, 2005). The size of the company is seen dati scale enterprise total assets of the company at the end of the year. Total sales also can be used to measure the size of the company. Because costs vary with sales tend to be larger, then a company with a high level of sales is likely to have accounting policies that reduce profits.

5. *Corporate Social Responsibility*(CSR)

There is no single definition of CSR, but many researchers and institutions have developed ideas and comparisons regarding CSR. According to the World Business Council for Sustanaible Development (WBCSD), are:

> *"Corporate responsibility is the continuing commitmen social by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as the local community and society at large"*
> *(WBCD stakeholder Dialogue on CSR, The Netherlands, Sept 6-8, 1998)*

From the above understanding can be seen that corporate social responsibility is a sustained commitment from the company. The recognition of this commitment is the basis for implementing CSR activities for the company. According to that definition, a key element of CSR is the word discretionary basis. There is a performance of the company from participation to social responsibility, such as increasing sales and market share, brand social priority, lowering operational costs and so forth. Handoko (2010) revealed the notion of CSR is a mechanism for an organization to voluntarily integrate social and environmental concerns into operation with stakeholders, which exceed the responsibility of the organization in the field of law. More details of the understanding that CSR is a voluntary activity performed by the company. Therefore, to the awareness of the company to be able to perform the social activity.

B. FRAMEWORK

According to research conducted by Sembiring (2005), theoretically large companies will not escape from the pressure, and large-sized enterprise will have the characteristics that its operational activities, have a greater impact on society, so that the company will carry out its social responsibility to avoid conflict with communities it operates. The company's CSR disclosure by companies as a way to maintain a harmonious relations company to its stakeholders, namely one of which the public and investors. This is done because the company's survival of the company depends on the support of stakeholders. So the bigger the size of a company.

H1: The Size Companies positive effect on CSR

The company's activities to generate profits within a certain period is referred to as the company's profitability. Profitability is a factor that gives the freedom and flexibility to management to disclose social responsibility to shareholders (Heinze, 1976 in Hackston and Milne (1996)). High profitability shows more availability of funds to implement CSR and disclose it. If related to the stakeholder theory, the greater the profit generated by the company, the greater the disclosing CSR as proof of accountability to stakeholders and ensure that the activities of the company in accordance with the norms and social values in society (Nugroho and Yulianto, 2015),

H2: Profitability positive effect on CSR

Information needs transparent and accountable, and practices Vendor good governance (GCG) by stakeholders force companies to provide information about their social activities. The level of institutional ownership that can hinder a manager oppotrunistic behavior. The higher ownership institutional the supervision of the management will increase. CSR is one of the activities and decision-making by managers of companies that are monitored by institutional shareholders.

H3: *Good Corporate Governance* (CGC) has a positive effect on the disclosure of CSR

Robert (1992) explains that there are 2 types of companies, namely high profile and low profile. Companies belonging to high profile usually get a lot of attention or spotlight from the wider community because they have a high level of competition, high levels of political risk and high levels of environmental sensitivity. While the low-profile industry is the opposite. Companies belonging to high profile industries with these characteristics will make the company become more publicly highlighted about the activities of its companies. Therefore high profile companies will be more aggressive in expressing their social responsibility. Large companies belonging to high profile companies will express more social responsibility than low profile. This is because companies that are customer-oriented and have a large company operating activities will result in companies getting the spotlight from the wider community. Its operating activities have the potential to intersect with broad interests. Therefore the company will tend to express its social responsibility, to show the public that the company has complied with the prevailing norms and this will lead to an increase in the company's image in the eyes of the public. Automatic will affect the sustainability of the company's future operations where stability and guarantee of going concern which is the goal of the company will be achieved.

H4: The effect of firm size on CSR Disclosure on Company High Profile Stronger Company Low Profile

Purwanto (2011) states that companies included in high profile companies have characteristics such as having a larger number of workers and in the production process more residuals, such as waste and pollution compared to low profile companies. High-profile companies belonging to high profile companies will reveal greater social responsibility than low profile. This is because, the company is the party that gets profit by utilizing an available resource, while from the utilization of these resources there are parties who will bear the negative impact, namely the community around the wider community. Therefore, if the profits obtained by the company are getting bigger, then the greater the profit will be used by companies for public welfare, such as improving environmental damage caused during the production process where the production of high-profile companies produces more residue / waste than low companies profile which results in greater disclosure of responsibilities. This is done by the company in order to improve the company's image in the eyes of the public which will affect the sales of the company automatically, increasing the profits received by the company.

H5: Profitability Influence on CSR Disclosure on Company High Profile Stronger Company Low Profile

Conditions in Indonesia in terms of environmental aspects, the achievement of multinational companies more successful than national companies, this is caused by the presence of foreign ownership which has a degree of concern for social activity and high environment that will tend to be more revealing greater CSR

(Fauzi, 2008). Berinvestor foreign companies belonging to high profile companies will likely reveal a greater social responsibility than the company's low profile. This is because the companies that have foreign investors in the company, will seek to disclose social responsibility, to gain legitimacy from the foreign investors and the public. And such disclosure will be more extensive if the company is classified in a high-profile company which has high sensitivity to the environment. Due to reveal the broader CSR, it will enhance the image in the eyes of foreign investors, so investors will invest there.

H6: *Good Corporate Governance* Effect of Foreign Ownership on Corporate Disclosure of CSR at High Profile Stronger Company Low Profile

RESEARCH METHODS

The associative quantitative approach is the approach used in this study. The following shows the relationship between the variables in the form of a conceptual framework, which is as follows:

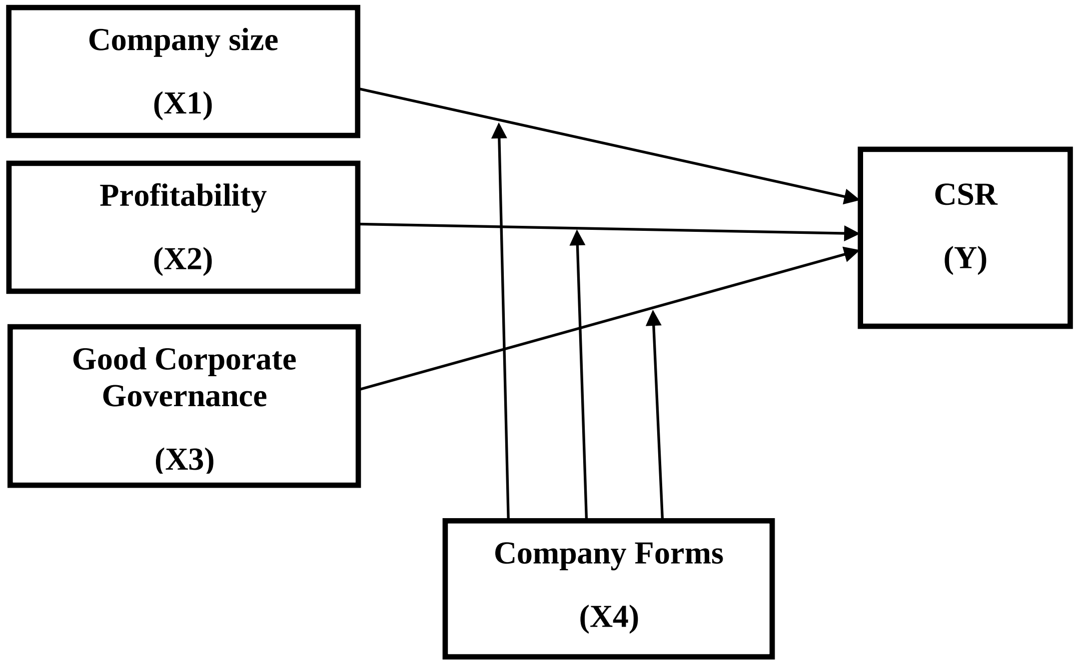

Figure 1. Conceptual Research Kerangkaa

Locations used in this research is manufacturing companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in the period from 2013 to 2015 by making access to the site www.idx.co.id. The object of this research is Company Size (X1), Profitability (X2), *Good Corporate Governance* (X3), Form of the Company (X4), and Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (Y).

The variables used in this study are 3 types: the dependent variable, the independent variable, and the variable moderation. CSR variable (Y) is the dependent variable or dependent variable, while the Company Size (X1), Profitability (X2), and *Good Corporate Governance* (X3) is the independent variable and Form Companies (X4) is a moderating variable. CSRDI (Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure Index) CSR based on indicators of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) version 4.0 is a proxy used to measure CSR. The measurement using dummy variables. CSRDI calculation formula is:

$$\mathrm{CS}RDI = \frac{Xijnj}{\mathrm{nj}}$$

Where:

CSRDI = Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure Company index j

nj = number of items for company j nj = 91

Xij = 1 = if the item i disclosed; 0 = if the item i is not disclosed

Company size variables are measured using natural total assets log. The natural log will reduce a significant difference between the size of a large company and small company size so that data can be normally distributed total assets.

Size = Natural log (Total Assets Company) (Sari, 2012) .... (2)

Profitability is calculated by using ROA (Return on Assets). ROA is a financial analysis which showed the ability of the company makes a profit on total assets owned.

$$\mathrm{ROA} = \frac{Net\ Profit\ After\ Tax}{\mathrm{Total\ Assets}} .... (3)$$

The measurement may be measured from the foreign ownership ratio (%) a number of shares held by foreign investors to the total number of shares outstanding (the Goddess, 2015). Foreign ownership indicator measurements can be measured using the following formula:

$$\mathrm{GCG} = \frac{Amount\ of\ shares\ held\ by\ foreign\ parties}{Number\ of\ shares\ outstanding} \text{ x } 100\% .... (4)$$

A Dummy variable is an indicator used to measure the type of company, namely score 1 is given to companies that include high-profile categories, and a score of 0 for companies that are included in the low-profile category. The grouping criteria used are according to Anggraini (2006) and Sari (2012) who classify the consumer goods, construction, food and beverage, pharmaceutical, chemical, plastic, paper and automotive industries as high-profile industries. While manufacturing companies in the category of a low profile is a company engaged in the field of metal, textiles, cables, ceramics, animal feed, electronics, machinery and heavy equipment, and wood.

The quantitative data in this study are the figures in the annual report companies listed on the Stock Exchange the period of 2013-2015. Secondary data in this study of the annual financial statements of listed manufacturing companies (listing) on the Stock Exchange during the period of 2013-2015. The population in this study are all manufacturing companies that go public and that has been listed on the Stock Exchange in the period 2013-2015, which amounted to 148 companies. The sample in this study was taken by purposive sampling method. The criteria used in sampling are as follows: annual report on the Company has published a complete row during the period 2013-2015; Companies that disclose CSR in the annual financial statements (annual report) respectively in the period 2013-2015; existing companies whose shares are owned by foreigners and the financial statements stated in rupiah. From these criteria, the obtained samples are 102 samples in the period of 2013-2015.

Documentation methods, the methods used to collect research data. The data analysis technique used was moderated regression analysis (MRA). MRA is a special application of multiple linear regression, the regression equation which contains elements of interaction (multiplication of two or more independent variables). This study uses a model of the formula:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta 1\ X1 + \beta 2\ \beta 3\ X2 + X3 + X4 + \beta 4\ \beta 5\ \beta 6\ X2.X4\ X1.X4 + + \beta 7\ X3.X4 + \varepsilon i \ .... (5)$$

Information:

(Y)	: Disclosure of CSR
A	: Constants
β1 - β7	: The regression coefficient of each factor

X1 : Company Size
X2 : Profitability
X3 : *Good Corporate Governance*
X4 : Company Forms
εi : Error term

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the testing that was done, the importance of the results and discussion as follows: The test results descriptive statistics presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1.

Descriptive statistics

variables	**N**	***Minimum***	***maximum***	***mean***	***Std. deviation***
Y (CSR)	102	.054	.824	.2211	.09681
X1 (SIZE)	102	26 269	33 134	28.4762	1.14505
X2 (ROA)	102	-.168	.564	.0993	.11523
X3 (KA)	102	.008	.937	.3969	.23829
X4 (TYPE)	102	0	1	.6765	.47013

Source: Secondary data were processed, 2019

The minimum value on CSR variable (Y) by 0054 at ALDO PT 2013, PT INAF in 2013, and PT ETWA 2013-2014. The maximum score is 0824 CSR variable in PT INTP in 2013, and PT SMCB 2014. The mean (average) variable CSR is at 0.2211 with a standard deviation value of 0.09681. The minimum value of the variable SIZE (X1) of 26 269 PT DPNS 2013. The maximum value is equal to 33 134 in PT ASII 2015. The mean (average) variable SIZE is equal to 28.4769 with a standard deviation value of 1.14505

The minimum value of the variable ROA (X2) is at -0168 in PT ETWA 2015. The maximum score ROA amounted to 0564 in PT UNVR 2013. The mean (average) of 0.0993 with a standard deviation value of 0.11523. The minimum value of the variable KA (X3) of 0008 at INAF 2013. PT KA maximum value is equal to 0937 at PT ASII 2013. The mean (average) of 0.3969 with a standard deviation value of 0.23829.

The minimum value in the variable FORM COMPANY (X4) at 0 PT AMFG, PT ARNA, PT TOTO, PT CPIN, PT JPFA, PT UNIT, PT JECC, PT

ISIC, PT KBLM, PT SCCO, and PT VOKS years 2013-2015. The maximum score variable X4 by 1 at PT INTP, PT SMCB, PT SMGR, PT DPNS, PT ETWA, PT SRSN, PT AKPI, PT ALDO, PT ASII, PT AUTO, PT GJTL, PT SMSM, PT ADES, PT AISA, PT INDF, PT MLBI, PT BREAD, PT WIIM, PT INAF, PT KAEF, PT KLBF, PT TCID and PT UNVR years 2013-2015. Mean (average) of 0.6765 with a standard deviation value of 0.47013

Table 2.

Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Results Test

Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	***Residual Unstandardized***
N	102
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.078

Source: Secondary data were processed, 2019

Based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results in Table 2, the value Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) is equal to 0.078, greater than 0.05. Thus, we can conclude that the data used is normally distributed.

Table 3.

Test Results Heteroskidastity

No.	**variables**	***Sig.***	**Information**
1	X1 (SIZE)	0928	free Heteroskidastiticity
2	X2 (profitability)	0836	free Heteroskidasticity
3	X3 (Foreign Ownership)	0521	free Heteroskidasticity
4	X4 (Company Type)	0338	free Heteroskidasticity

Source: Secondary data were processed, 2019

In Table 3 shows the results of a test using the Test Glejser Heteroskidastity, all grades four independent variables have a significance level above 0:05. Thus, the regression model does not contain heteroskedasticity.

Table 4.

Autocorrelation Test Results Model	**R**	***R Square***	***Adjusted R Square***	***Std. Error of the Estimate***	***Durbin-Watson***
1	.669a	.447	.406	.07460	1635

In Table 4, autocorrelation test results, showing the value of Durbin Watson of 1635, greater than -2 and less than +2. So it can be concluded that there was no occurrence of autocorrelation in this study.

Table 5.
Test Results MRA (Moderated Regression Analysis)

variables	***unstandardized coefficients***		***standardized Coefficients***	**t**	**Sig**
	B	***Std.Error***	**beta**		
Constant	-.049	.247		-.198	.843
Company Size (X1)	.007	.009	.079	.757	.451
Profitability (X2)	.498	.218	.593	2,289	.024
Foreign Ownership (X3)	.099	.080	.244	1,239	.218
Company Type (X4)	-1067	.215	-5182	-4969	.000
interaction X1.X4	.040	.008	5645	5,269	.000
interaction X2.X4	-.326	.228	-.404	-1247	.157
interaction X3.X4	-.159	.089	-.477	-1776	.079
R Square			.447		
Adjusted R Square			.406		
F			10 871		
Sig. F			.000		

Source: Secondary data were processed, 2019

Based on Table 5, the model established formula is:

Y = -0049 + 0.007X1 + 0.498X2 + 0.099X3 - 1.067X4 + 0.040X1.X4 - 0.326X2.X4 - 0.159X3.X4

The constant value of -0049 has meaning if the independent variable of company size, profitability, foreign ownership, type of firm, size of firm interaction with the type of company, the interaction with the type of company profitability, and foreign ownership interaction with the type of firm is constant, then the dependent variable of CSR disclosure would 0.049. Company size variable (X1) has a regression coefficient (β1) of 0.007, meaning that if the value of the company size increases by 1 unit, it will result in an increase in corporate CSR disclosure of 0.007 assuming other independent variables are constant. Profitability variable (X2) has a regression coefficient (β2) of 0.498, meaning that if the profitability of the company increases by 1 unit, it will result in an increase in the disclosure of corporate CSR by 0.498 assuming other independent variables are constant. The variable Good Corporate Governance (X3) has a regression coefficient (β3) of 0.099, meaning that if the foreign ownership of the company increases by 1 unit, it will result in increased disclosure of corporate CSR by 0.099 assuming the other independent variables are constant. Firm type variable (X4) has a regression coefficient (β4) of -1.067, meaning that if the type of company increases by 1 unit, it will result in a decrease in corporate CSR disclosure of 1.067 assuming that other independent variables are constant.

The interaction between company size variables and firm type variables (X1.X4) has a moderation coefficient (β5) of 0.040, meaning that if the type of company moderates increases by 1 unit then the positive effect of company size on CSR disclosure increases (increases) by 0.040 assuming other independent variables constant value. Interaction between profitability variables with firm type variables (X2.X4) has a moderation coefficient (β6) of -0,326, meaning that if the type of company moderates increases by 1 unit then the effect of profitability on CSR disclosure decreases by 0.326 assuming independent variables the other is constant. Interaction between foreign ownership variables and company type variables (X3.X4) has a moderation coefficient (β7) of -0.159, meaning that if the type of company moderates increases by 1 unit then the influence of foreign ownership decreases (decreases) by 0.159 with assumption of independent variables others are constant.

In Table 5, shows that the adjusted R square value is equal to 0.406, meaning that 40.60% of the variance in CSR disclosure can be explained by the variance of the independent variable. While the remaining 59.40% is explained by other variables outside the model. The F value is equal to 10.871, the significance is 0.000 <0.05, meaning that the model is feasible to be used in research and the independent variable has a simultaneous effect on the dependent variable.

In Table 5, indicates that company size has a coefficient of 0.007 with a significance level of 0.451, greater than 0.05. These results indicate that company size has no effect on CSR disclosure. So the first hypothesis is rejected. Novrianto Research (2012), Adawiyah (2013), and Fathonah (2015) support the results of this study which states that the size of the company does not significantly affect the company's CSR disclosure.

The results are consistent with the theory of legitimacy. Based on the theory of legitimacy, the company in its operations will strive to obey the laws and norms in society, including the Law No. 40 of 2007 governing the disclosure of social responsibility. Companies compliance with the law is that the community can accept the existence of the company in its environment. Law No. 40 of 2007 requires companies to disclose their social responsibility mandatory, no longer only limited to corporate volunteerism, so the size of the company is assumed to be less relavan towards CSR (Adawiyah, 2013). Therefore, the size of the company will not affect the size of a company's CSR disclosure.

In Table 5, Shows that the profitability variable has a coefficient of 0498 with a significance level of 0.024, less than 0.05. These results indicate that profitability significantly positive effect on the disclosure of CSR. So that the second hypothesis which states that the positive effect on the profitability of CSR disclosure, accepted. High profitability shows the availability of more funds to implement CSR and disclose it. So the company will increase its CSR reveal as evidence of accountability to stakeholders and ensure that the activities of the company in accordance with the norms and social values in society. The results are consistent with research conducted by Indraswari (2015), Purwaningsih (2015) and Fahrizqi (2010).

In Table 5, Shows that foreign ownership variable has a coefficient of 0.099 with a significance level of 0.218, greater than 0.05. These results suggest that foreign ownership does not affect the disclosure of CSR. So the third hypothesis which states that foreign ownership is a significantly positive effect on the disclosure of CSR was rejected. The results of this study are consistent with the results of research conducted by Anggraini (2011), and Yulianto Nugroho (2015), and Rohmah (2015) which states that foreign ownership does not have a significant impact on the disclosure of CSR. The reason that could explain the results in this study is the lack of awareness of foreign parties that have a stake.

The companies listed on the Stock Exchange on the environmental and social aspects as an important issue that must be disclosed in the annual report (and Yulianto Nugroho, 2015). Rohmah (2015) states that the non-influence of foreign ownership on CSR disclosure is due to the large number of foreign sample companies that are not large-sized, tend to be small but disclosure of CSR is quite effective and efficient so that there is no significant relationship between the percentage of foreign shareholdings CSR.

In Table 5, Indicating that the interaction size of the company with the type of company has a coefficient of 0.040 with a significance level of 0.000, less than 0.05. These results suggest that the type of company able to moderate the influence of company size on CSR disclosure. So from the results already obtained, it can be concluded that the fourth hypothesis (H4) is received. Large-sized enterprises belonging to the company's high profile would be more revealing than the low-profile social responsibilities. This is due, customer-oriented company and have a large enterprise operating activities will lead the company gets from the public spotlight for its operating activities have the potential to intersect with broad interests. Therefore, companies will tend to increasingly express their social responsibilities, to demonstrate to the public that companies have complied with the norms in force and this will lead the company's image in the eyes of society will increase. Automatic will affect the sustainability of the company's operations in the future in which stability and assurance going concern which is the goal of the company will be achieved.

In Table 5, Shows that the profitability interaction with the type of company has a coefficient of -0326 with a significance level of 0.157, greater than 0.05. These results suggest that the type of company is not able to moderate the effect of profitability on the disclosure of CSR. So from the results already obtained, it can be concluded that the fifth hypothesis (H5) was rejected. Type the company is not able to moderate the effect of profitability on the disclosure of CSR because it refers to the stakeholder theory, the company in its operations in addition to providing benefits to the company itself also must provide benefits to stakeholders. This is due to the stakeholders play an important role in the survival of a company.

So that both high profile and low-profile companies will try to provide disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility as needed by society, especially by investors. So, the size of the disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility is not able to be influenced by the type of company. In Table 5, show that the interaction of foreign ownership with the type of company has a coefficient of -0159 with a significance level of 0.079, greater than 0.05. These results suggest that the type of company is not able to moderate the influence of foreign ownership of CSR disclosure, so from the results already obtained, it can be concluded that the sixth hypothesis (H6) was rejected. The type of company is not able to moderate the influence of foreign ownership on CSR disclosure because it refers to stakeholder theory, stakeholder support greatly influences the going concern of a company, one of which is foreign investors who tend to care about environmental and social issues, and to get support the effort that can be made by the company to attract foreign investors to re-invest in their company is by conducting social responsibility disclosures. The type of company is not able to moderate the influence of foreign ownership on CSR disclosure because it refers to stakeholder theory, stakeholder support greatly influences the going concern of a company, one of which is foreign investors who tend to care about environmental and social issues, and to get this support, the effort that can be made by the company to attract foreign investors to re-invest in its company is by conducting social responsibility disclosures. All types of companies, both low profile and high-profile companies, definitely want support from their stakeholders to maintain the continuity of their company. Thus the company will express its social responsibility in order to find support from stakeholders for the survival of its company regardless of the type of company.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the size of the company has a coefficient of 0.007 with a significance level of 0.451, greater than 0.05, so that the size of the company does not affect CSR disclosure. Profitability variable has a coefficient of 0.498 with a significance level of 0.024, smaller than 0.05, so that profitability has a significant positive effect on CSR disclosure. The GCG variable has a coefficient of 0.099 with a significance level of 0.218, greater than 0.05, so that GCG does not affect CSR disclosure. Profitability has a significant positive effect on CSR disclosure. The results of this study also show that the form of the company is able to moderate the influence of company size on CSR disclosure. The form of the company is not able to moderate the influence of profitability and GCG on CSR disclosure.

For further research, researchers are expected to add other variables that influence CSR disclosure and increase the number of research samples. For the company, it is expected that the company's management will continue to improve disclosure of corporate social responsibility more optimally.

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