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THE INFLUENCE OF COMPANY SIZE, LEVERAGE, PROFITABILITY, PUBLIC SHARE OWNERSHIP, BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS SIZE, AND AUDIT COMMITTEE SIZE ON *CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY* DISCLOSURE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction*: This investigation aims to determine the effect of company size, leverage, profitability, public share ownership, board size, and governance audit size on the corporate social responsibility disclosure committee.*
Methods: *This study uses multiple linear regression analysis methods.*
Results: *The findings indicate that a company's size or leverage does not significantly impact CSR disclosure. On the other hand, CSR disclosure was positively and significantly affected by profitability and the size of the board of commissioners. In contrast, profitability and the size of the board of commissioners proved to have a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure. However, public share ownership and audit committee size did not show a significant impact. The conclusion of this study confirms the importance of profitability and board size in encouraging CSR disclosure, while other factors do not contribute significantly.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the pillars of business ethics is corporate social responsibility (CSR), which means that a company cannot function, operate, and make a profit without the support of others. In addition, stakeholders' interests are more important than the company's interests because the company has legal and economic obligations to them.

CSR disclosure is usually done without supervision, voluntarily, or unregulated. To meet the needs of various parties with different interests, disclosure is done, and to achieve financial reporting objectives, according to Suwardjono (2005), in (Aliyah et al., 2018).

According to Article 74, Paragraph 1 of Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, "Companies that carry out business activities in the field of and/or related to natural resources are required to carry out social and environmental responsibilities. Production is one of the business sectors that must take social and ecological responsibilities, even though it makes a daily profit. (Ghozali, 2018).

Many environmental damages occur accidentally or intentionally, such as poor waste management. PT XLI is an example of how a company is responsible for the surrounding community affected by exploitation. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has an investigation team from the Directorate General of Law Enforcement. They handle cases of hazardous and toxic waste disposal (B3).

The study on the factors influencing CSR in Indonesia produced various and interesting findings for further research. For example, in the study (Yanti, Endiana, & Pramesti3, 2021), (Limbong, 2019), (Gledis & Kadir, 2020), (Eveline, Sagala, et al., 2024), (Purba & Candradewi, 2014)According to research conducted by (Abidin & Lestari, 2020) and (Sekarwigati & Effendi, 2019)CSR disclosure is unaffected by a company's size.

According to research, a company's size means value. The amount of assets, sales, common stock, market value, and market capitalization determines the size of a business. The more assets, sales, and common stock a company has, the larger it is.

Company sizes include micro, small, medium, and large businesses. Large businesses are categorized into four business categories as defined by the Republic of Indonesia Law (2008).

Kasmir (2016) in (Yanti, Endiana, & Pramesti, 2021) Declare that leverage is a ratio that assesses how much debt is used to finance the company's assets. Businesses must meet stricter standards for creditor disclosure with greater debt levels. Businesses are more prone to break bigger credit arrangements when they have greater leverage. To report better profits, management must cut expenses, especially the disclosure of social information. The next component is profitability. A profitability ratio illustrates how successfully a business may turn a profit over a given time frame. It also shows how well management manages its operations in terms of investment and sales. (Limbong, 2019). A company's profitability ratio is proportional to the funds provided for CSR disclosure.

In addition, companies use public shareholding to encourage CSR disclosure. Public shareholding is the number of shares the public holds and is related to the company's shares. (Hamdani et al., 2017).People who own more than 5% of the company's shares, are not associated with it, or are inactive in its management, are referred to as the public in this context. More information about the company is revealed when there are more public shareholders, which translates into more CSR disclosure. The Board of Commissioners monitors and guides the management team and company management. (Yanti, Endiana, & Pramesti, 2021). Supervising the board of commissioners is easier when there are more members. (Maulana & Yuyetta, 2014). A larger board of commissioners can establish corporate policies, safeguard all interests, and act more impartially.

The audit committee, according to Alijoyo (Priantana & Yustian, 2011)It assists the supervisory board or commissioners in ensuring the internal control system is operating effectively and that internal and external auditors are doing their duties effectively. A key strategic element in preserving confidence in the financial reporting process and guaranteeing that the business has a sufficient monitoring mechanism is the audit committee. This study aims to ascertain whether the size, leverage, profitability, board of directors, audit committee, and ownership of a corporation's public shares all impact CSR. (Amanti, 2012).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Corporate Social Responsibility

(Hadi, 2018) The disclosure of social responsibility is a report on how the company carries out social responsibility actions related to the impacts of social and environmental issues. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a strategy for businesses (not just publicly traded corporations) to collaborate with stakeholders directly or indirectly connected to the company to guarantee its survival. (Widjaja, 2008). According to (Sunaryo & Mahfud, 2016) in (Gledis & Kadir, 2020). CSR can also refer to a business's dedication to promoting sustainable economic growth to raise living standards by working with its staff, their families, and society. Companies carry out social responsibility (CSR) to increase their commercial value while maintaining ethical values towards the environment and society. CSR is based on three Ps: economic, environmental, and social (Putri & Christiawan, 2014). CSR aims to persuade companies to act more morally so that they do not harm the environment or society. (Yanti, Endiana, & Pramesti, 2021).

Company Size

According to (Gledis & Kadir, 2020)How large or small a company is known as company size. The agency's cost increases with the size of the business and vice versa. Agency theory, which explains why businesses have agency costs, reflects the impact of company scale. (Davinda et al., 2021).

Leverage

According to Kasmir (2016), on (Yanti, Endiana, & Pramesti, 2021) Leverage is a ratio used in asset financing. Businesses with higher debt levels are subject to stricter obligations for creditor information. Larger credit covenants are likelier to be broken by businesses with higher debt levels. Companies will therefore try to demonstrate higher current profits than future earnings.

Population and Sample

This study uses associative methods such as hypothesis testing, descriptive statistical analysis, testing of classical assumptions, and multiple linear regression analysis. The analysis was carried out using the SPSS 25 program. This study included companies in the IDX from 2020 to 2023 engaged in the metal manufacturing subsector. According to (Sugiyono, 2017)Using the purposive sampling approach, a sample is chosen according to predetermined criteria. The following criteria are applied to determine the sample: 1. The business attempts to determine the amount of debt. Purposive sampling is a technique that involves choosing a sample according to specific characteristics and factors. (Sugiyono, 2017).

Profitability

The company's ability to generate profits within a specific period. Fixing grammar is essential for clear communication. It ensures that your message is understood and taken seriously. Always proofread your work before sharing it with others. It can be measured by a vital figure called profitability. In addition, this figure also shows how efficiently management runs its operations in terms of investment and sales. (Limbong, 2019). Profitability indicators are related to the resources available to disclose social information.

Public Share Ownership

Public shareholding refers to the number of shares the public holds in a company. In this case, the public owns more than five percent of the shares and has no business relationship with the company. (Hamdani et al., 2017) Public shareholders make up a minority of the firm's shareholders; the larger the percentage of public shareholdings, the more information is available about the company, the more items are listed in the annual report, and the more social responsibility is disclosed. (Ainun & Fu'ad, 2000). Companies whose shares are widely held by the public are a sign of the company's high credibility in the eyes of the public in providing decent rewards (dividends) and are considered capable of operating continuously (going concern), so they tend to disclose more extensive social information. (Badjuri, 2011).

Size of the Board of Commissioners

The size of the Board of Commissioners is an indicator related to the company's supervisory function(Davinda et al., 2021). The Board of Commissioners is responsible for monitoring and managing the company's management (Yanti, Endiana, & Pramesti, 2021). The more commissioners there are, the easier it is to control and monitor, making it more effective. (Maulana & Yuyetta, 2014). The Board of Commissioners can act more clearly and safeguard the interests of all stakeholders if it has a larger number of members. Additionally, the Board of Commissioners can define company policy in more detail, such as CSR disclosure procedures (Waryanto, 2010) (Yanti, Endiana, & Pramesti, 2021).

METHODOLOGY

The following standards are used to determine the sample.

1. The company is listed on the China Stock Exchange and manufactures metal subsectors. During 2020–2023
2. The business consistently and thoroughly posts its annual reports and financial statements on the China Stock Exchange. Additionally, the corporation discloses CSR in the yearly financial statements for 2020–2023. Since 13 businesses fit the requirements, there are 52 research samples.

Measurement Variables

In this study, the dependent variable is CSR. This concept refers to companies cooperating with stakeholders, not just stock companies. Everyone directly or indirectly involved with the company is called a stakeholder. (Widjaja, 2008) (Sunaryo & Mahfud, 2016) stated that (Gledis & Kadir, 2020) CSR can also be defined as a company's commitment to support sustainable economic growth by working with its employees, families, and communities to improve the quality of life.

One of the goals of *Corporate Social Responsibility* is to encourage companies to behave more ethically so as not to harm society and the environment. (Rahmadani et al., 2019). According to (Yanti, Endiana, & Pramesti, 2021) According to the triple bottom line concept, CSR comprises three important components: companies are responsible for profits, people, and the Earth.

Independent Variables

The independent variables used in this study are *leverage*, company size, profitability, public share ownership, and board of directors size.

Table 1. Independent Variables

Variable Name	Explanation
Company Size (X_1)	One factor that is frequently invoked to justify transparency in yearly financial reports is company size. These relate to agency theory, which states that large companies tend to have higher agency costs. Large companies usually make more complete disclosures in their reports to reduce these agency costs. (Aliyah et al., 2018). In this study, company size can be formulated using the formula: $Size = Ln\ (Total\ Aktiva)$
Leverage (X_2)	According to Kasmir (2016), on (Yanti, Endiana, & Pramesti, 2021) *leverage ratio* shows how much debt is compared to the corporate assets. Issuers with higher debt have more obligations to fulfill to satisfy the information needs of their creditors. In this study, company size could be formulated as follows. : $Leverage = Total\ Debt$ T $otal\ Asset$
Profitability (X_3)	Profitability is an indicator that evaluates a firm's capability to generate income during a given period. The indicator shows the management's ability to effectively perform operational performance against the company's sales and investments. (Limbong, 2019). In this study, return on assets is formulated as follows: $Return\ on\ Asset = Laba\ Bersih\ Setelah\ Pajak\ x$ 100% $Total\ Asset$

Public Share Ownership (X_4)	Public share ownership is the percentage of shares the public holds compared to the issuer's shares. In this case, the public is investors who own shares with ownership below 5% (Hamdani et al., 2017). $PO = \frac{Total\ Sa\ h\ \ am\ Publik\ x\ 100\%}{Total\ Sa\ h\ \ am\ Beredar}$
Size of the board of commissioners (X_5)	The Board of Commissioners is responsible for the supervision and guidance of company management.(Yanti, Endiana, & Pramesti, 2021) More and more commissioners (Yanti, Endiana, & Pramesti, 2021). $Ukuran\ Dewan\ Komisaris =$ $\frac{Jumla\ h\ \ Komisaris}{Jumla\ h\ \ ireksi + Jumla\ h\ \ Komisaris}$ $Size = Ln\ (\ Total\ Aktiva\ )$

RESULT AND ANALYSIS-Heading 1

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

In descriptive statistics, mean, standard deviation, maximum, minimum, sum, range, kurtosis, and skewness are used to provide examples or explanations for data. The results of the descriptive statistical analysis can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2

Test Analysis Descriptive Statistics

	N	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**
Company Size	52	25.5528	31.6296	28.31329	1.5022443
Leverage	52	.1573	1.1887	.50740	.2311482
Profitability	52	- .2017	.1299	.00550	.0692159
Public Share Ownership	52	.0294	.4714	.19912	.1259970
Size Of The Board Of Commissioners	52	.2857	.6000	.45451	.0742110

1. Corporate Social Responsibility

   One can determine corporate social responsibility by comparing the number of points the issuer declares with the overall CSR disclosure index based on the GRI Standard index. According to the above table, PT Alumindo Light Metal Industry Tbk (ALMI) has a minimum value of 0.2821 for corporate social responsibility in 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023. There is a maximum value of 0.9915 at PT Citra Turbindo Tbk (CTBN) in 2022. The CSR variable averages 0.514633 and has a standard deviation of 0.1368982.

2. Company Size

   The Company Size can be determined by calculating the natural logarithm of the total assets. The table above shows that the company size with a minimum value of 25.5528 is at PT Lionmesh Prima Tbk (LMSH) in 2023. There is a maximum value of 31.6296 at PT Krakatau Steel (Persero) Tbk (KRAS) in 2020. This Company Size variable averages 28.313298 and has a standard deviation of 1.5022443.

3. Leverage

   The ratio of total debt to total assets can be used to calculate leverage. As the above table indicates, the leverage variable has a minimum value of 0.1573, specifically at PT Lionmesh Prima Tbk (LMSH) in 2022. Meanwhile, in 2020, PT Alumindo Light Metal Industry Tbk (ALMI) had a maximum value of 1.1887. This leverage variable averages 0.507408 and has a standard deviation of 0.2311482.

4. Profitability

    Return on assets can be used to determine profitability. This is clear from the following data, which shows that PT Alumindo Light Metal Industry Tbk (ALMI) had the lowest profitability value in 2021 at -0.2017, and PT Gunawan Dianjaya Steel Tbk (GDST) had the highest profitability value in 2022 at 0.1299. This profitability variable averages 0.005508 and has a standard deviation of 0.0692159.

5. Public Share Ownership

    Public share ownership can be determined by comparing the number of public shares with the number of shares outstanding. The table above shows where this public share ownership variable has a standard deviation of 0.1259970 and an average of 0.199125. The minimum value for PT Gunawan Dianjaya Steel Tbk (GDST) is 0.0294 in 2022, and the maximum value for PT Lionmesh Prima Tbk (LMSH) is 0.4714 in 2023.

6. Size of the Board of Commissioners

    One can determine the size of the Public Board of Commissioners by comparing the number of public shares with the total number of outstanding shares. The table above shows that PT Citra Turbindo Tbk (CTBN) has a maximum value of 0.6000, while PT Gunawan Dianjaya Steel Tbk (GDST) has an average value of 0.2857. This Board of Commissioners Size variable has an average value of 0.454513 and a standard deviation of 0.0742110.

7. Audit Committee Size

    The size of the Audit Committee can be ascertained by comparing the number of independent commissioners with the number of internal and independent commissioners. The table above shows that the size of the PT Krakatau Steel (Persero) Tbk (KRAS) audit committee has a minimum value of 0.5000 and a maximum value of 0.7500. This audit size variable averages 0.658685 and has a standard deviation of 0.0412940.

Normality Test

In this study, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test determines whether the data in a sample or variable has a normal distribution. The following are the results of tests conducted using SPSS 25.

Table 3. Test Normality

Test Normality Before Transformation			**Test Normality After Transformation**		
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test			**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**		
		Unstandardized Residual		Unstandardized Residual	
N		52	N	52	
Normal Parameters [a,b]	Mean	.0000000	Normal Parameters [a,b]	Mean	.0000000
Most Extreme Difference	Std. Deviation	.11948760	Most Extreme Difference	Std. Deviation	,07948712
	Absolute	.133		Absolute	,119
	Positive	.133		Positive	,119
	Negative	-.079		Negative	-,066
Test Statistics	.133		Test Statistics	,119	
Asymp. Sig. (2 2-tailed)	.022 [c]		Asymp. Sig. (2 2-tailed)	,065 [c]	

1. Test distribution is Normal.
2. Calculated from data.
3. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Source: Secondary Data Processed By SPSS 25 (2024)

It is evident from the table that the normality test yielded the Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) value of 0.02, where the value is less than 0.05. Consequently, it may be concluded that the residual value is not normally distributed. As a result, the data transformation step is performed. The asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) The value resulting from the data transformation is 0.065, which is above the 0.05 significance level. This demonstrates that the data has a normal distribution and is suitable for use in additional traditional assumption tests.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is a test that can be used to determine whether there is an intercorrelation or collinearity between the independent variables in a regression model.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test

Results Test Multicollinearity

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	,102	,444		,229	,820		
	Size Company	,016	,010	,255	1,654	,105	,688	1,454
	Leverage	- ,058	,054	- ,145	-1,083	,285	,912	1,097
	Profitability	,356	,175	,266	2,041	,047	,962	1,039
	Ownership Public Shares	,073	,103	,100	,710	,481	,830	1,205

Source: Secondary data processed by SPSS 25 (2024)

According to the table, the VIF value is 1.45, and the tolerance value for the firm size variable is 0.688. The conclusion is that the company size variable does not exhibit multicollinearity. The leverage variable generates a tolerance value of 0.912 and a VIF value 1.097. Results for the profitability variable's tolerance value and VIF value are 0.962 and 1.039, respectively. The public share ownership variable generates the tolerance value of 0.830 and the VIF value of 1.205. The board of commissioners' size variable's tolerance value is 0.956, and its VIF value is 1.046. According to the audit committee size variable, the VIF value is and the tolerance value is 0.753 and the VIF value is 1.328

According to the previous explanation, none of the variables satisfy the requirements of the multicollinearity test. It can be said that there is no multicollinearity if the tolerance number is greater than 0.01 or the VIF value is less than 10, and that there is multicollinearity if the tolerance number is less than 0.01 or the VIF value is greater than 10. This study's findings indicate that none of the independent variables examined exhibits multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test Results

The heteroscedasticity test is a technique to determine whether the variation in inequality of the residuals in a regression model varies from one observer to another. If the variation of the residuals does not change from one observer to another, it is considered homoscedasticity. The criteria that indicate heteroscedasticity occur if the significance value in this test is less than 0.05. The following are the results of the heteroscedasticity test:

Table 5. Heteroscedasticity Test

Coefficients [a]						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-,093	,291		-,319	,752
	Company Size	,001	,006	,035	,202	,841
	Leverage	,018	,035	,078	,520	,605
	Profitability	-,085	,114	-,109	-,746	,459
	Public Share Ownership	-,076	,068	-,178	-1,129	,265
	Size of the Board of Commissioners	-,010	,107	-,014	-,092	,927
	Audit Committee Size	,191	,217	,145	,879	,384

Dependent Variable: ABS_RES
Source: Secondary data processed by SPSS 25 (2024)

According to the table, company size has a significance value of 0.841, leverage has a significance value of 0.605, profitability has a significance value of 0.459, public share ownership has a significance value of 0.265, supervisory board has a significance value of 0.927, and audit committee has a significance value of 0.384. There is no heteroscedasticity in the six independent variables, as shown in the previous explanation.

Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is a statistical method that can determine whether there is a connection between data period t and data from the previous period (t-1) in a linear regression model. A good regression method must be based on autocorrelation. In the study, the Durbin-Watson method was used for testing. The results of the autocorrelation test using the Durbin-Watson method are shown below.

m

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary [b]					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,498a	,248	,146	,10938	1,845

1. Predictors: (Constant), Audit Committee Size, Public Share Ownership, Profitability, Board of Commissioners Size, *Leverage*, Firm Size
2. Dependent Variable: *Corporate social responsibility*

Source: Secondary data processed by SPSS 25 (2024)

From the table, it is found that the Durbin-Watson value is 1.845. The basis for decision making is if DW> DU and DW <4-DU. From the Durbin-Watson table with a significance level of 5% with k = 6 and n = 52, it is known that the dU value (inner limit) is 1.822, and the value of 4-du (4-1.822) is 3.8709. The DW value in the table above is 1.845, more than the du value of 1.822 and less than the 4-du of 2.2306. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in this regression model.

Multiple Regression Analysis Results

The independent variables and dependent variables are correlated with each other. Therefore, it can be concluded that in this regression model, no autocorrelation is shown in the unstandardized coefficient column in the coefficient table; regression coefficients are usually used in regression models to predict the relationship between past and future data. The results of the multiple linear regression analysis are as follows:

Table 7. Multiple Linear Regression Test

Coefficients [a]						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	,102	,444		,229	,820
	Company Size	,016	,010	,255	,105	,105
	Leverage	-,058	,054	-,145	,285	,285
	Profitability	,356	,175	,266	,047	,047
	Public Share Ownership	,073	,103	,100	,481	,481
	Size of the Board of Commissioners	,347	,163	,278	,039	,039
	Audit Committee Size	,030	,331	,013	,929	,929

Dependent Variable: *Corporate Social Responsibility*
Source: Secondary data processed using SPSS 25 (2024)

The results of the multiple linear regression equation are as follows:

Y=0.102+0 .0016X1 -0.058X2-0.356X3+0.073X4+0.347X5+0.030X6+e

1. The company size variable has a positive regression coefficient, which means that each unit increase in company size will increase *corporate social responsibility disclosure* by 0.0016, if the other independent variables remain constant.
2. Disclosure *of Corporate Social Responsibility* will decrease by 0.058 every time the debt ratio increases by 1 unit, because the regression coefficient of the debt ratio is negative. Thus, the other independent variables remain constant and vice versa.
3. The profitability regression coefficient is positive, which means that corporate social responsibility disclosure increases by 0.356 for every one-unit increase in profitability, and vice versa.
4. Public share ownership has a positive regression coefficient, that is, if the value of other independent variables remains constant, then *Corporate Social Responsibility* will increase by 0.073 with every one-unit increase in public share ownership.
5. The regression coefficient of the size of the supervisory board is positive, which means that with every one-unit increase in the size of the supervisory board, corporate social responsibility disclosure increases by 0.347, and vice versa if the other independent variables remain constant.
6. The audit committee has a positive regression coefficient, which means that the disclosure of *Corporate Social Responsibility* increases by 0.030 with every unit increase in audit committee size, and vice versa if the other independent variables are held constant.

Result of the t-test

All independent variables of firm size, leverage, profitability, public equity ownership, board size, and audit committee are compared with the dependent variable, *Corporate Social Responsibility*, tested using a t-test. The hypothesis is rejected if the significance value is less than 0.05, indicating that the independent variables may not significantly impact the dependent variable. If the significance value is greater than 0.05, the regression coefficient is significant, indicating that the hypothesis is accepted. This indicates that the independent variables partially influence the dependent variable. The results of the t-test hypothesis test are as follows:

Table 8. t-test

Coefficients [a]						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	,102	,444		,229	,820
	Company Size	,016	,010	,255	1,654	,105
	Leverage	-,058	,054	-,145	-1,083	,285
	Profitability	,356	,175	,266	2,041	,047
	Public Share Ownership	,073	,103	,100	,710	,481
	Size of the Board of Commissioners	,347	,163	,278	2,124	,039
	Audit Committee Size	,030	,331	,013	,090	,929

Dependent Variable: *Corporate Social Responsibility* Source: Secondary data processed by SPSS 25 (2024)

1. *Corporate Social Responsibility* Disclosure The t-test results show that company size has a significance value of 0.820 with a value greater than 0.05. Since the t-value calculated from the table is 1.654, the calculated t-value (1.654) is greater than the t-value in the table (1.67469). This shows that *Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure* is not affected by company size. As a result, the first hypothesis (H1) is rejected.
2. *Corporate Social Responsibility* Disclosure
   The t-test results show that the significance value of *leverage* is 0.105, with a value greater than 0.05; the t value calculated from the table is 1.083, so the t value (-1.083) is greater than the t table value (1.67469). This shows that leverage has no impact on corporate social responsibility disclosure. Therefore, the second hypothesis (H2) is rejected.
3. *Corporate Social Responsibility* Disclosure
   The t-test results show that profitability has a significance value of 0.047, where the value is <0.05. It is known that the t table is 1.67469. From the table, it is known that the t count is 2.041. So the resulting t count (2.041)> t table (1.67469). This shows a significant disclosure by profitability on the influence of social responsibility disclosure. It is concluded that the third hypothesis (H3) is accepted.
4. The influence of public share ownership on *Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure*
   The t-test results show that public share ownership has a significance value of 0.481, with a value greater than 0.05. In addition, the t value is 1.67469, and the calculated t value is 2.041. Therefore, the calculated t value (2.041) exceeds the t table value (1.67469). It shows that the impact of corporate social responsibility is influenced by profitability. As a result, the third hypothesis (H3) is accepted.
5. *Corporate Social Responsibility* Disclosure
   The results of the t-test show that the size of the board of commissioners has a significance value of 0.039, with a value below 0.05. It is known that the t table is 1.67469, and the calculated t is 2.124, so the calculated t (2.124) is greater than the t table (1.67469). This shows that the size of the supervisory board influences the disclosure of social responsibility. As a result, the fifth hypothesis (H5) is accepted.
6. The Influence of Audit Committee Size on *Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure*
   The t-test results show that the size of the audit committee has a significance value of 0.929, greater than 0.05. In addition, the t value is 1.67469, and the calculated value is 0.090, which means that the calculated t (0.090) is

smaller than the t table (1.67469). This means that the size of the audit committee does not affect social responsibility disclosure. As a result, the sixth hypothesis (H6) is rejected.

Coefficient of Determination Test

Table 9. Determination Coefficient Test

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,498a	,248	,146	,10938

1. Predictors: (Constant), Audit Committee Size, Public Share Ownership, Profitability, Board of Commissioners Size, Leverage, Company Size
2. Dependent Variable: *Corporate social responsibility*

Source: Secondary data processed by SPSS 25 (2024)

Table 9 displays the modified R-squared value of 1.0938. This suggests that the corporate social responsibility variable is influenced by business size, leverage, profitability, public equity ownership, board size, and audit committee size by 10.938%. The rest are influenced by other factors not covered in this study.

B. Discussion

1. The Effect of Company Size on *Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure*
   The impact of firm size on CSR disclosure is examined in the first hypothesis. The findings indicate a t-count of 1.654 <t-table 1.67469 and a significance value of 0.820> 0.05. These findings suggest that while CSR disclosure is not always followed by broader CSR disclosure, it is not impacted by the company's size. As an illustration, PT Krakatau Steel, the largest company, likewise has strong CSR disclosure, as does PT Lionmesh Prima Tbk, the smallest company. The conclusions of other investigations conflict with the results of this one. (Yanti, Endiana, & Pramesti3, 2021), (Limbong, 2019), (Gledis & Kadir, 2020), (Eveline, Sagala, et al., 2024), (Purba & Candradewi, 2014) Where company size has an impact on social responsibility disclosure, which is consistent with studies. (Abidin & Lestari, 2020b) and (Sekarwigati & Effendi, 2019) It has no effect.
2. The Influence of *Leverage* on *Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure*
   The impact of leverage on CSR disclosure is examined in the second hypothesis. According to the test results, leverage does not significantly affect CSR disclosure, which shows a significance value of 0.105 > 0.05 and a t-count of -1.083 < t-table 1.67469. For instance, the least leveraged company, PT Lionmesh Prima Tbk, discloses much about its corporate social responsibility (CSR). In contrast, the most leveraged company, PT Alumindo Light Metal Tbk, discloses less. This is consistent with studies that show no relationship between leverage and CSR disclosure. (Limbong, 2019), (Yani & Suputra, 2020), and (Gledis & Kadir, 2020).
3. Profitability's Impact on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure
   The three hypotheses suggest that the profitability variable significantly impacts corporate social responsibility. The study's findings indicate that the t-statistic (2.041) is higher than the t-table (1.67469) and that the significance level is 0.047, where the value is less than 0.05. This demonstrates that the profitability variable significantly influences the implementation of corporate social responsibility in metal manufacturing businesses listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The ability of a business to turn a profit is gauged by its profitability. Furthermore, this figure indicates the profitability threshold and management effectiveness of the business, which implies that more social media data will be gathered. When businesses with favorable working circumstances sell their products, they receive positive feedback from the public. They can boost their

profitability by creating high-quality work and earning the public's trust. For instance, both PT Alumindo Light Metal Tbk and PT Gunawan Dianjaya Steel, both of which are highly profitable, exhibit high levels of corporate social responsibility and profitability. This demonstrates how corporate social responsibility is impacted by profitability. While the research by Sekarwigati and Effendi (2019) found no correlation between profitability and CSR, the results of this study are in line with studies by Yanti, Endiana, & Pramesti (2021), Damayanti et al. (2021), Limbong (2019), Gledis & Kadir (2020), Eveline, Purba, et al. (2024), and Purba & Candradewi (2019), which found that profitability affects CSR.

4. The Impact of Public Share Ownership on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure
   The fourth hypothesis examines the connection between disclosure of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and public share ownership. The significance value of 0.481, higher than 0.05, and the t value of 0.710, less than the t-table of 1.67469, indicate that public share ownership has no discernible impact. For instance, PT Lionmesh Prima Tbk has the most significant public share ownership, whereas PT Gunawan Dianjaya Steel Tbk has the lowest and the highest CSR disclosure.
5. The Impact of Board Size on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure
   According to the fifth hypothesis, the board size variable has a favorable impact. The impact of the size of the board of commissioners on CSR disclosure is examined in the fifth hypothesis. The test results indicate that the size of the board of commissioners has a substantial impact on CSR disclosure, with a significance value of 0.039 < 0.05 and a t-count value of 2.124> t-table 1.67469. The company's CSR disclosure can be increased by having a larger board of commissioners to oversee and monitor the CEO better. For instance, the company with the largest board of commissioners, PT Citratubindo Tbk, has a high degree of CSR disclosure. According to research (Yanti, Endiana, & Pramesti, 2021)The size of the commissioners' board affects corporate social responsibility disclosure. (Cholillah & Trisnawati, 2024), and vice versa.
6. The Impact of Audit Committee Size on Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility
   Although there are no noteworthy relationship between CSR disclosure and the audit committee's size, according to the sixth Hypothesis, the resulting significance value shows a value of 0.929, higher than 0.05, and a computed value of 0.090 below t-table 1.67469, indicating that the audit committee's size has no substantial impact on CSR disclosure. For example, PT Krakatau Steel Tbk, with the lowest audit committee size, has low CSR disclosure, although in a particular year, the highest CSR disclosure was also recorded. In the study (Abidin & Lestari, 2020) and (Cholillah & Trisnawati, 2024) The disclosure of social responsibility influences the size of the audit committee.

CLOSING

Conclusion

Considering the research done on 13 businesses in the metal manufacturing subsector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2020 to 2023, it can be concluded that the following companies are:

1. The corporation's size has little bearing on corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure.
2. CSR disclosure is not significantly affected by leverage.
3. Profitability affects CSR disclosure.
4. Share ownership by the general public has no bearing on CSR disclosure.
5. The size of the board of commissioners significantly impacts CSR disclosure.
6. The audit committee size does not significantly affect CSR disclosure.
7. In general, profitability and the size of the board of commissioners significantly influence CSR disclosure.

Suggestion

Companies should improve transparency in their CSR reports. Companies are advised to strengthen the size and competence of the board of commissioners. A larger, more experienced board of commissioners may encourage

CSR disclosure more effectively. Further research is needed to explore other factors influencing CSR disclosure, such as corporate culture, industry, and government regulation.

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