Vol. 2 No. 2 Edisi April 2025 E. ISSN. 3032-2472
Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)
Journal page is available to
https://e-jurnal.jurnalcenter.com/index.php/micjo
Email: admin@jurnalcenter.com

THE INFLUENCE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURE ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE WITH INSTITUTIONAL OWNERSHIP AS A MODERATING VARIABLE IN FOOD AND BEVERAGE SUB-SECTOR COMPANIES LISTED ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE IN 2021-2023

PENGARUH CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY TERHADAP KINERJA KEUANGAN DENGAN KEPEMILIKAN INSTITUSIONAL SEBAGAI VARIABEL MODERATING PADA PERUSAHAAN SUB SEKTOR MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN YANG TERDAFTAR DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA TAHUN 2021-2023

Fathrisya Nur Handayani Biki [1], Sahmin Noholo [2], Mentari Rizki Sawitri Pilomonu [3],
[1]Accounting, Economic and business Faculty, State University of Gorontalo, Email: fathrisya17@gmail.com
[2]Accounting, Economic and business Faculty, State University of Gorontalo, Email: sahmin.noholo@ung.ac.id
[3]Accounting, Economic and business Faculty, State University of Gorontalo, Email: Mentari@ung.ac.id

*email Koresponden: fathrisya17@gmail.com

DOI: https://doi.org/10.62567/micjo.v2i2.744

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure on financial performance, with institutional ownership as a moderation variable. This research was conducted on companies that are members of the food and beverage sub-sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2021-2023 period using a quantitative approach. Sample selection was carried out by purposive sampling method, resulting in 39 samples of observation data for three consecutive years. The data analysis technique used is Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) which is operated through the WARP-PLS 7.0 program. The results of this study show that CSR has a positive but not significant effect on financial performance. Institutional ownership has a positive and significant effect on financial performance. Meanwhile, CSR moderated by institutional ownership has a positive and significant effect on financial performance.

Keywords : Corporate Social Responsibility, Institutional Ownership, Financial Performance.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) terhadap kinerja keuangan, dengan kepemilikan institusional sebagai variabel moderasi. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada perusahaan yang tergabung dalam sub sektor makanan dan minuman yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) selama periode 2021-2023 dengan menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif. Pemilihan sampel dilakukan dengan metode purposive sampling, menghasilkan 39 sampel data observasi selama tiga tahun

Vol. 2 No. 2 Edisi April 2025 E. ISSN. 3032-2472
Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)
Journal page is available to
https://e-jurnal.jurnalcenter.com/index.php/micjo
Email: admin@jurnalcenter.com

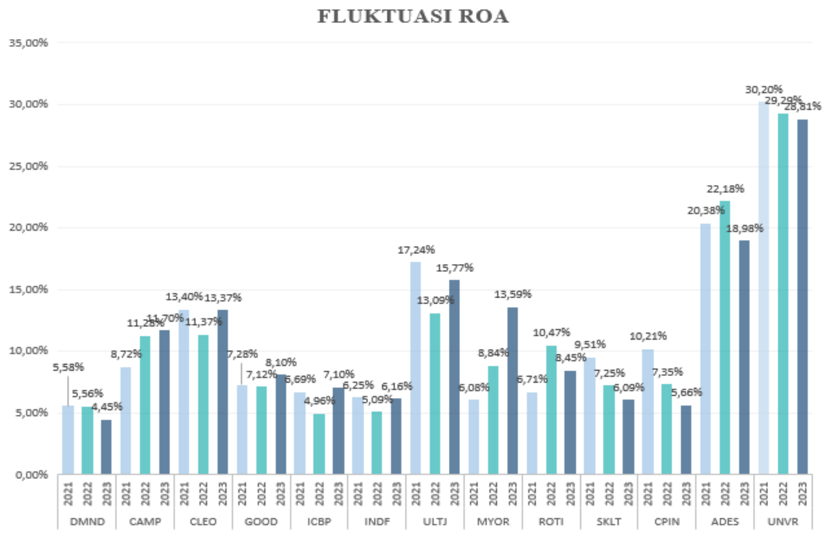
berturut-turut. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) yang dioperasikan melalui program WARP-PLS 7.0. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa CSR berpengaruh positif namun tidak signifikan terhadap kinerja keuangan. Kepemilikan institusional berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kinerja keuangan. Sementara itu, CSR yang dimoderasi oleh kepemilikan institusional berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kinerja keuangan.

Kata Kunci : : Corporate Social Responsibility, Kepemilikan Institusional, Kinerja Keuangan

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's highly competitive era of globalization, every company is required to be able to develop its business and be able to compete with other companies. Basically, every company does not only focus on achieving short-term profits, but focuses on long-term strategies. To support this goal, financial performance is one of the important elements in achieving the company's success in making a profit. Through financial performance, the company can evaluate comprehensively, identify trends, and assess financial conditions in a broader context. According to Aning Fitriana (2024) , management can find out their financial condition and evaluate managerial performance if it is in accordance with what is determined. For management, financial performance can provide a comprehensive picture of the results achieved.

In measuring the company's financial performance, various measurement techniques can be used, including financial ratio analysis. The industry standard for Return on Assets (ROA) is 30%, which is considered a reference for the level of efficiency in using assets to generate profits or benefits. This means that if a company has an ROA ratio close to or greater than 30%, this indicates that the company has good performance in utilizing its assets to create higher profits or returns on investment (Kasmir, 2019) . Here are some ROA fluctuation data from food and beverage sub-sector companies listed on the IDX in 2021-2023.



Source : secondary data processed

Seen from the graph above, there are several companies in the sample that have not met the criteria in achieving profits where the industry ROA standard is 30%. Unilever Indonesia

Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)
Journal page is available to
https://e-jurnal.jurnalcenter.com/index.php/micjo
Email: admin@jurnalcenter.com

Tbk become the only one to achieve industry ROA by 30%. However , some companies in sub sectors food And drink experience increase in achievement profit in 3 years final .

Milton Friedman's opinion (1976) states that companies are fully responsible for shareholders, and the main goal of business is to maximize profits in accordance with applicable laws and ethics. For this reason, companies are required not to be oriented solely on achieving profits, but are also required to implement sustainable positive contributions, especially to the company's external environment. The social responsibility carried out by the company is called Corporate Social Responsibility. Companies that carry out Corporate Social Responsibility well are expected to present financial reports that are more transparent and of high quality, so that they can reflect good and informative profit quality. Carrying out CSR well not only fulfills their social responsibilities but also contributes to improving the quality of financial reports and the long term for the company (Siswantaya, 2019) .

Institutional ownership has a significant influence on corporate governance because they act as active monitors of management performance. High institutional ownership has a major influence on corporate governance because it has a strategic interest in overseeing company performance (Agustine & Ratmono, 2024) . In the context of CSR, this institutional ownership encourages companies to make decisions that not only concentrate on short-term profits but also look at sustainable social and environmental aspects.

Based on the description above, the purpose of this research is to understand and analyze the influence of CSR disclosure on financial performance and whether institutional ownership can provide a significant explanation of how the involvement of institutional ownership can influence the success of CSR in terms of improving the company's financial performance.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study applies quantitative methods to test the formulated hypotheses, with a specifically determined population and sample. Data collection was carried out through appropriate instruments, and data analysis used a numerical approach (Sugiyono, 2022) . Sampling used a purposive sampling technique based on certain criteria, resulting in 13 companies with observation data for three years, resulting in a total of 39 samples. The data analysis used Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), which was run through the WARP-PLS 7.0 program, involving nine model indicators, such as Average Path Coefficient (APC), Average R-Squared (ARS) to Nonlinear Bivariate Causality Direction Ratio (NLBCDR).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

Variables	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
X (CSR Disclosure)	12.66	78.48	42.52
Y (Financial Performance)	4.45	30.2	11.29
Z (Institutional Ownership)	50.08	98.94	80.14

Source: processed secondary data

Based on results analysis statistics descriptive that has been presented , can concluded things following :

Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)
Journal page is available to
https://e-jurnal.jurnalcenter.com/index.php/micjo
Email: admin@jurnalcenter.com

1. CSR disclosure (X) has a minimum value of 12.66 and a maximum of 78.48, with an average value of 42.52. This finding shows that the level of CSR disclosure is still below half of the maximum scale, indicating that most companies have not optimized their social responsibility reporting.
2. Financial Performance (Y) was recorded with a minimum value of 4.45 and a maximum of 30.2, and an average value of 11.29. This condition indicates that many companies have not achieved the expected Return on Assets (ROA) standards in their industry.
3. Institutional Ownership (Z) shows a minimum value of 50.08 and a maximum of 98.94, with an average of 80.14. This reflects the dominance of institutional shareholders in the company's decision-making process and control over corporate policies.

B. Structural Model Analysis (Goodness of Fit / Inner Model)

Fit Model	Results	Criteria	Information
Average path coefficient (APC)	0.022	P < 0.05	Acceptable
Average R-squared (ARS)	0.018	P < 0.05	Acceptable
Average adjusted R-squared (AARS)	0.045	P < 0.05	Acceptable
Average block VIF (AVIF)	1,054	<= 3.3	Ideally
Average full collnearity VIF (AFVIF)	1.236	<= 3.3	Ideally
Tenenhaus GoF	0.514	>= 0.36	Large
Simpson's paradox ratio (SPR)	1,000	= 1	Ideally
R-squared contribution ratio (RSCR)	1,000	= 1	Ideally
Statistical suppression ratio (SSR)	1,000	>= 0.7	Acceptable
Nonlinear bivariate causality (NLBCDR)	0.667	>= 0.7	Acceptable

Source : Warp-PLS 7.0 processed data

Based on the analysis results in the table above, it shows that this model has met and is in accordance with the established criteria, namely the APC value of P = 0.022 (2.2%), ARS of P = 0.018 (1.8%), AVIF is below 3.3, namely 1.054, GoF is greater than 0.36, namely 0.514, SPR and RSCR are equal to 1, SSR is greater than 0.7, namely 1, and NLBCDR is close to 0.7, namely 0.667 which is rounded to 0.7.

C. Test Hypothesis

Influence between Variables	Coefficient	P-Value	Alpha	Decision	Hypothesis s
CSR → KIN_KEU	0.174	0.124	0.05*	No Sig	Rejected
KI → KIN_KEU	0.332	0.011	0.05*	Sig. Height	Accepted
CSR*KI→ KIN_KEU	0.244	0.049	0.05*	Sig. Height	Accepted

Source: Warp-PLS 7.0 processed data
Notes :
* if the P-value is < 0.05 alpha value then it is said to be significant

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that:

Vol. 2 No. 2 Edisi April 2025 E. ISSN. 3032-2472
Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)
Journal page is available to
https://e-jurnal.jurnalcenter.com/index.php/micjo
Email: admin@jurnalcenter.com

1). CSR disclosure P-Value is 0.124 (12.4%), which is higher than the set significance threshold, which is 0.05 (5%). Thus, this result indicates that the relationship is not significant. The direction of the regression coefficient is positive, which is 0.174 (17.04%). Based on this finding, the first hypothesis in the study that CSR Disclosure has a positive and significant effect on financial performance in companies in the food and beverage industry sub-sector is rejected.
2). Institutional Ownership shows a P-Value of 0.011 (1.1%), which is lower than the significance limit of 0.05 (5%). This indicates a statistically significant relationship. The direction of the regression coefficient is positive at 0.332 (32.02%). Therefore, the second hypothesis formulated in this study is declared accepted.
3). Institutional Ownership as a moderating variable in the relationship between CSR Disclosure and Financial Performance has a P-Value of 0.049 (4.9%), which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 (5%). Thus, the moderating effect that occurs is significant. The positive regression coefficient of 0.244 (24.04%) indicates that variable Z strengthens the influence of variable X on variable Y. Thus, the third hypothesis in this study is accepted.

D. Test Moderation

Influence between Variables	P-Value	Alpha	Decision	Type Moderation
CSR → KIN_KEU	0.124	0.05*	*not significant*	*Quasi Moderation*
KI → KIN_KEU	0.011	0.05*	*Significant*	
CSR+CSR*KI→ KIN_KEU	0.049	0.05*	*Significant*	

Source : Warp-PLS 7.0 processed data

As shown in the table above, the moderation type of this research variable is Quasi Moderation or also known as absolute moderation, which is a condition in which the moderating variable not only moderates the relationship between the independent and dependent variables, but also has a direct influence on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2021) .

Discussion

CSR Disclosure Has a Positive and Insignificant Impact on Financial Performance

It is very important for entities/organizations to implement CSR disclosure because it shows a sense of moral responsibility towards nature, society, employees, products and the surrounding environment, because the company's activities have an impact and many surrounding resources have been taken. The higher the level of CSR disclosure, the more the company's credibility will increase in the eyes of the public, this will certainly have a positive impact on the company's value. The same thing was expressed by Khodijah and Syamsul (2024) , Companies are not only required to pursue financial gain, but also to contribute to social and environmental welfare. Companies that invest in CSR not only benefit society, but also gain benefits in the form of a positive image, good reputation. This will ultimately open up wider access to the economy, markets and business in the long term.

Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)
Journal page is available to
https://e-jurnal.jurnalcenter.com/index.php/micjo
Email: admin@jurnalcenter.com

As the legitimacy theory states that companies must operate within the limits of norms and values that exist in society so as to provide a positive image and legitimacy in society, of course this result is in line. In addition, Stakeholder Theory supports the legitimacy theory by providing an overview of the various parties that need to be considered by the company. In this framework, CSR functions as a tool to manage relationships with various stakeholders, ensuring that the company not only meets shareholder expectations, but also meets social needs in general.

This study has similarities with the findings proposed by Khamainy & Laras Asih (2019) , which concluded that the use of ROA as a benchmark does not provide a picture that there is no significant influence between CSR disclosure and the financial performance of companies in the mining sector. On the other hand, research by Safitri & Rahman (2022) revealed that CSR disclosure has a negative and significant influence on financial performance, with a negative coefficient, in companies listed in the Jakarta Islamic Index 70.

Research from Akhbar & Yuniarti (2023) shows inconsistent results with this study because there is a positive and significant influence between CSR disclosure and financial performance in companies that won the 2011-2015 Sustainability Reporting Award. Through CSR disclosure in accordance with GRI standards, it will be easier to gain public trust. The public tends to trust companies that are transparent and honest in reporting their contributions to social and environmental aspects. In addition, shareholders will be much more interested in investing their capital if they show disclosure of CSR because they see the potential for long-term sustainability and lower risks related to social and environmental issues.

Institutional Ownership Has a Positive and Significant Influence on Financial Performance

High levels of institutional share ownership can strengthen the supervisory role of institutions towards managers, which in turn encourages increased manager performance and has a positive impact on improving the company's financial performance.

High financial performance, as measured by Return On Assets (ROA), in companies in the food and beverage industry sub-sector, from research data of 31 companies studied, there were 13 companies studied that did not experience losses during the observation year 2021 - 2023. The high ROA recorded shows that these companies have succeeded in utilizing their assets efficiently, despite facing global economic challenges.

One of the financial ratios is ROA which is used to measure the extent to which a company is efficient in generating profits relative to its total assets. Based on the results of descriptive statistical analysis, the average ROA of companies in the food and beverage industry sub-sector was recorded at 11.29 times. Given that the ideal ROA value is in the range of 25 to 30 times, it can be concluded that the average ROA of companies in this sub-sector is still far from the expected standard.

A high proportion of share ownership can increase the effectiveness of the supervisory function of management. With this supervision, it is expected to improve financial performance. Suwisma (2023) , in his research, explained that the greater the institutional ownership, the greater the ability to provide encouragement and supervision to management in decision making. As a result, the company can experience increased operational and financial performance, reduced management risk, and improvements in

Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)
Journal page is available to
https://e-jurnal.jurnalcenter.com/index.php/micjo
Email: admin@jurnalcenter.com

corporate governance, so that it can contribute to the creation of long-term value for stakeholders.

research (2023) , there is a positive and significant influence of institutional ownership on financial performance which reflects corporate governance by institutional ownership to participate in supervising company performance, which then affects increasing financial performance with evidence in the percentage of profit obtained. Then from Haryani (2023) , shows the alignment of the results with research where institutional ownership has a positive and significant effect on financial performance in manufacturing companies for the 2019-2021 period.

The results of this study are inconsistent with the research of Rychy Tri Kusumardana, Kartika Hendra Titisari (2022) that institutional ownership is not significant to financial performance in transportation companies listed on the IDX in 2018 to 2021. The same thing in the research of Rusmiati et al, (2022) , that institutional ownership has an effect and is not significant to financial performance. If institutional ownership is low, managers tend to have greater control in controlling the company, thus potentially making suboptimal decisions. Therefore, increasing institutional ownership is very important to ensure a strong supervisory mechanism and good company management.

CSR Disclosure Has a Positive and Significant Impact on Financial Performance Moderated by Institutional Ownership

Business organizations with a high percentage of institutional ownership tend to gain greater benefits from CSR disclosure compared to companies with low institutional ownership. With the presence of institutional investors, they have a greater influence on company policies to pay more attention to social responsibility. The presence of institutional investors also encourages companies to increase transparency in CSR reporting and ensure that the social initiatives carried out have a positive impact on company performance. This view is the same as legitimacy and stakeholder theory, which explains that organizations/entities that transparently provide CSR information can build trust from shareholders, customers/consumers, business partners, and the community, which ultimately contributes to increasing company value.

This study is in line with Sutrisno (2022) and Dewi & Ghozali (2023) , that institutional ownership has a positive effect on financial performance. This research proves that this plays a very important role in improving financial performance through tighter supervision and the implementation of better governance. However, the results of this study are not in line with the findings of Agustine & Ratmono (2024), who argue that institutional ownership does not have the ability to moderate the relationship between CSR and financial performance (ROE). Differences in investor goals, short-term focus, and limited involvement in strategic decision-making can be the main reasons why institutional ownership cannot strengthen the impact of CSR on the company's financial performance **.**

4. CONCLUSION

This study aims to analyze and determine the effect of CSR disclosure on financial performance moderated by institutional ownership in food and beverage industry sub-

Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)
Journal page is available to
https://e-jurnal.jurnalcenter.com/index.php/micjo
Email: admin@jurnalcenter.com

sector companies that went public on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2021 to 2023. Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. CSR disclosure has a positive but insignificant effect on financial performance with a p-value of 0.124 and a path coefficient of 0.174, so the first hypothesis is rejected.
2. Institutional ownership has a positive and significant effect on financial performance with a p-value of 0.011 and a path coefficient of 0.332, so the second hypothesis is accepted.
3. CSR disclosure, which is moderated by institutional ownership, has a positive and significant effect with a p-value of 0.049 and a path coefficient of 0.244, so the third hypothesis is accepted.

5. REFERENCES

Agustine, Y. S., & Ratmono, D. (2024). Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Dengan Kepemilikan Institusional dan Kompensasi Eksekutif Sebagai Variabel Moderating. 13, 1–14.

Akhbar, T., & Yuniarti, N. (2023). Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance dan Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan. Jurnal Manajemen Dinamis, 1(1), 1–8. https://doi.org/10.59330/jmd.v1i1.6

Aning Fitriana, S.E., M. A. (2024). Buku ajar analisis laporan keuangan (M. S. Reza Rahmadi Hasibuan, S.TP. (ed.)). CV. Malik Rizki Amanah.

Dewi, A. L., & Imam Ghozali. (2023). Manajemen Laba, Kepemilikan Institusional, dan Kinerja Keuangan: CSR Variabel Moderasi. 12(1), 1–23.

Ghozali. (2021). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D.

Ilham Dermawan Rusmiati, Dirvi Surya Abbas, Hamdani Hamdani, D. R. (2022). Pengaruh Debt Maturity, Dewan Komisaris, Kepemilikan Institusional, Efesiensi Investasi Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan.

Kasmir. (2019). Analisis laporan keuangan (12th ed.). Rajawali Pers.

Khamainy, A. H., & Laras Asih, D. N. (2019). Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) dan Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan dengan Pengungkapan Anti Korupsi sebagai Variabel Moderasi. Akmenika: Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Manajemen, 13(2), 271–282. https://doi.org/10.31316/akmenika.v16i2.393

Novta Indra Haryani, C. S. (2023). The effect of board of commissioners size, board of directors size, company size, institutional ownership, and independent commissioners on financial performance. 6.

Rega Ariansyah, Rinny Meidiyustiani, I. R. L. (2023). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Kepemilikan Institusional dan Likuiditas Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Dengan Struktur Modal Sebagai Variabel Moderasi. 1(2), 247–263.

Rychy Tri Kusumardana, Kartika Hendra Titisari, D. I. N. R. (2022). Pengaruh kepemilikan manajerial, kepemilikan institusional, dan ukuran perusahaan terhadap kinerja keuangan.

Safitri, I., & Rahman, T. (2022). Faktor Determinan Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility dengan Kinerja Keuangan sebagai Variabel Mediasi. Jae (Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Ekonomi), 7(2), 63–77. https://doi.org/10.29407/jae.v7i2.17902

Siswantaya, I. G. (2019). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Kualitas Laba. 34(2), 115–130.

Siti Khodijah, & Syamsul Huda. (2024). Pengaruh CSR Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Dengan Ukuran Perusahaan Sebagai Variabel Moderating. Edunomic Jurnal

Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)
Journal page is available to
https://e-jurnal.jurnalcenter.com/index.php/micjo
Email: admin@jurnalcenter.com

Pendidikan Ekonomi, 11(2), 138–147. https://doi.org/10.33603/ejpe.v11i2.21
Sugiyono. (2022). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D (cet. 3). Alphabet.
Suwisma, Putri Rais, M. Haykal, R. (2023). Pengaruh Kepemilikan Institusional, Kepemilikan Manajerial dan Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Studi Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia 2019-2021). Jurnal Akuntansi Malikussaleh, 2(2), 252–270.
Yusuf Amiyanto Eko Sutrisno, A. R. (2022). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Umur Perusahaan, Kepemilikan Institusional, dan Kepemilikan Manajerial Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan.