IJAMESC, Vol. 2 No. 4, August 2024
DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v2i4.301 e-ISSN 2986-8645

INFLUENCE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND FINANCE PERFORMANCE ON SUSTAINABILITY REPORTS

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Abstract
This research aims to determine the influence of the board of commissioners, company size and profitability on sustainability reports. The population used in this research is state-owned companies that report annual reports consistently in 2021-2022. The analytical method used in this research is logistic regression with the SPSS version 25 for Windows program. The population in this research is all state-owned companies, totaling 63 companies. The sample was determined based on the purposive sampling method totaling 126 companies. The data used in this research is secondary data. Partially, the results of this research show that the board of commissioners and company size influence the sustainability report. Profitability does not have a significant effect on the sustainability report. Simultaneously, the results of this research show that the board of commissioners, company size and profitability simultaneously influence the sustainability report.

Keywords: Board of Commissioners, Company Size, Financial Performance, Sustainability Report, Profitability

1. Introduction

In essence, a company has the main goal, namely to get the maximum profit and keep costs as small as possible. Then trying to meet stakeholder needs is also very necessary to achieve the goals that the company has built. However, now the stigma among users of financial reports has changed, where they do not only focus on making a profit (single line), but also pay attention to other aspects outside of making a profit, namely environmental and social responsibility around the company (triple bottom line). These three aspects are contained in sustainability reporting.

The Sustainability Report is one of the company's information tools for the public which provides benefits to the company in making decisions regarding company operations which are needed to find out information related to the impacts that will occur as a result of the company's operations. If a company reports a complete and high-quality sustainability report, the company needs to implement good corporate governance. Sustainability reports are also a medium for companies to provide an understanding of the company's economic, social and environmental performance so that it can add value to the company in assessing the company, especially for investors and creditors. This is their consideration so that they do not suffer losses due to the company's negligence and lack of attention to the environment.

The existence of this sustainability report is very crucial. According to POJK Number 51/POJK. 03/2017, 2017 disclosure of sustainability reports is mandatory for financial companies, issuers and public companies. However, disclosure of sustainability reports in Indonesia is still relatively low. Loh & Thomas (2018), Center for Governance Institutions and Organizations at the National University of Singapore (NUS) Business

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v1i6.98 e-ISSN 2986-8645

School shows the level of sustainability report disclosure in five ASEAN countries, namely Malaysia with the highest level of sustainability disclosure (64.5%), followed by Singapore (61.7%), Thailand (60%), Philippines (56.3%) and Indonesia (53.6%). Throughout 2017-2020, the number of public companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and publishing sustainability reports on a stand-alone basis (separate from the annual report) did not show a significant increase. The number of these companies was only 9% in 2017, 8.7% in 2018, 8.5% in 2019, and 6% in 2020 of all companies listed on the IDX. This shows that there is still a lack of companies that make sustainability reports and that companies in Indonesia should consider disclosing sustainability reports in order to be able to compete for quality in the international realm.

In this research the author analyzes the influence of the board of commissioners, company size and financial performance in state-owned companies during 2021-2022. BUMN is an economic entity, which is owned by the state to increase income and survive the country. This explanation is regulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2003. Therefore, disclosing sustainability reports for state-owned companies is important because it is contained in Law No. 19 of 2003 which states that BUMN is a business entity where all or most of the capital is owned by the state through direct participation. So, we can find out information about the responsibilities of BUMN in managing the capital provided, and how it impacts the environment and make researchers interested in conducting research on BUMN companies. So, based on these problems, this research aims to analyze the influence of the board of commissioners, company size and financial performance on sustainability reports in state-owned companies from 2021-2022.

2. Teoretical Background

2.1 Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder theory is a development of Freeman (1984) who states that to whom the company is responsible, this is the picture described in stakeholder theory. According to Anggiyani and Yanto (2016) stated that stakeholder theory is the development and evaluation of approval of a company's strategic decisions accompanied by a supportive group which is the focus needed for its survival. A positive image can emerge from society by disclosing information about social, economic and environmental responsibility. This proves that apart from paying attention to its business interests, companies also need to pay attention to and consider the interests of stakeholders, so that the existence of the company can have a positive impact and run well in accordance with increasing company value (Apriliyanti, 2018).

2.2 Corporate Governance

According to the Finance Committee on Corporate Governance in Effendi (2009), corporate governance is improving business and corporate accountability by paying attention to the processes and structures used by companies in carrying out activities that refer to business goals. Corporate Governance can be defined as a set of rules and policies used to regulate the rights and obligations of related parties such as the board of directors and stakeholders arising from the determination of rights, processes and controls. Then according to FCGI (Forus Corporate Governance Indonesia) corporate governance is a set of rules that regulate the relationship between shareholders, company management, creditors, the company, as well as internal and external stakeholders relating to their rights and obligations.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v1i6.98 e-ISSN 2986-8645

2.3 Financial performance

According to Fahmi (2012), defining financial performance is an analysis of the company to see the extent to which financial implementation is good and correct in accordance with implementing regulations. Financial performance is a certain measure used by an entity to measure success in generating profits. Financial performance assessment is one way that management can fulfill its obligations to funders and also to achieve the goals set by the company. Financial performance can be reflected through analysis of a company's financial ratios. Calculations of financial ratios that are often used to find out how a company's financial performance is include: profitability ratios, financial leverage, liquidity ratios, and activity ratios.

2.4 Sustainability Report

According to Dewi and Pitriasari (2019) sustainability reports are media used by companies to disclose their economic, social and environmental activities to the wider public. Sustainability reports are different from financial reports. Apart from supporting sustainable development, this report is expressed as a form of the company's commitment to the community and environment around which the company is located. Sustainability reports are an information medium for internal and external stakeholders to assess whether a company's management has carried out its responsibilities. So, having a sustainability report as a complement to the company's financial reports is very important for stakeholders and the company itself.

2.5 Board of Commissioners

The board of commissioners is an organ of the company that functions and is collectively responsible for supervising and providing input to the board of directors and ensuring that the company implements GCG. The board of commissioners consists of independent and non-independent commissioners. The difference between these two commissioners lies in their relationship or affiliation with interested parties. Independent Commissioners are commissioners who do not come from affiliated parties. Independent commissioners do not have business or family relationships with controlling shareholders, members of the board of directors or other board of commissioners or with the company.

$$\boxed{\text{Dewan Komisaris} = \sum \text{Dewan Komisaris}}$$

2.6 Company Size

According to Mahfoedz in Suwito and Herawaty (2005) said that the assets owned by a company can be a reference for classifying companies on a large or small company scale. Assets are economic resources that are expected to provide business benefits in the future. Large companies generally have large amounts of assets. Lang and Lundholm (in Benardi et al., 2009), state that the level of breadth of information in a company's disclosure policy will increase as the size of the company increases, this is because larger companies tend to have higher public demand for information than with small companies.

Large companies have large resources so that companies need and are able to finance the provision of information not only for internal purposes, but there is a high possibility of obtaining benefits when voluntarily disclosing additional information that is sufficient.

$$\boxed{\text{Ukuran Perusahaan} = \log \text{Total Aktiva}}$$

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2.7 Profitability

The profitability ratio is an important indicator for assessing the performance of a company. According to Sartono (2012) profitability is the company's ability to earn profits in relation to sales, total assets and own capital. Thus, long-term investors will be very interested in this profitability analysis, for example shareholders will see the profits they will actually receive in the form of dividends. Profitability is a ratio to assess a company's ability to make a profit. This ratio also provides a measure of the level of effectiveness of a company's management. This is shown by the profits generated from sales and investment income (Kasmir, 2015)

$$\boxed{\textit{Return On Asset} = \frac{NI}{TA}}$$

2.8 Framework

The theory used in this research is stakeholder theory. Stakeholder theory is a theory that explains how a company can meet stakeholder expectations which requires disclosure of information related to company activities needed for decision making. The company will strive to provide the information it has to attract and seek support from its stakeholders. Through disclosing this information, companies can provide transparent information regarding company activities in economic, environmental and social aspects. So that stakeholders will give appreciation to the company's performance which will ultimately improve the company.

Corporate governance is a device or rule that regulates rights and obligations arising from the determination of rights, processes and controls intended between the board of directors and other external and internal stakeholders. Corporate governance itself has the principle of transparency or openness in the decision-making process, material and relevant information about the company. Including disclosure of sufficient and accurate information regarding financial condition, performance, ownership structure and company governance. Then the principle of fairness or justice in fulfilling stakeholder rights, and not discriminating against all interested parties in the company. This includes protecting minority shareholders and protecting them from conflicts of interest. Next is the principle of responsibility, where companies must have a clear system for regulating corporate responsibility mechanisms to stakeholders. And the principle of accountability, clarity in the functions, implementation and accountability of company management so that it is carried out effectively. Also, as an effort to encourage awareness of the responsibilities, authority, rights and obligations of all parts of the company.

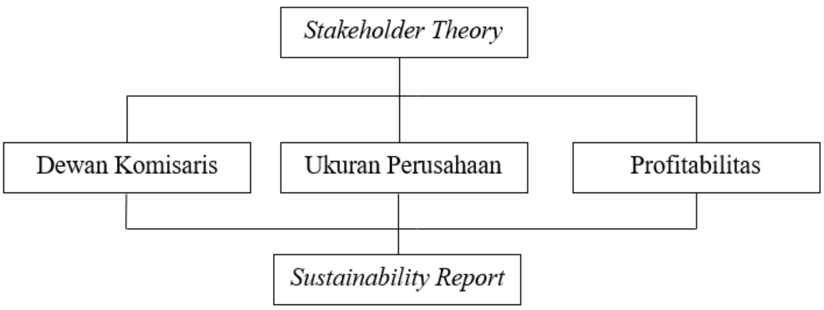

Figure 1. Research Framework

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v1i6.98 e-ISSN 2986-8645

1) The Influence of the Board of Commissioners on the Sustainability Report

The effectiveness of supervision in company activities can be influenced by how the board of commissioners is formed and organized. Good board performance will be able to realize good corporate governance for the company. In its application, the implementation of GCG is very dependent on the functions of the board of commissioners who are trusted to be the party that manages the company. If corporate governance in the company is running well, which is reflected in frequent communication at board meetings, then the company will be more likely to disclose its performance. Research (Suryono & Prastiwi, 2011) also succeeded in finding that the board of commissioners has an influence on Sustainability Report disclosure practices. Based on the assumptions described previously, a hypothesis can be formed that:

H1: The Board of Commissioners has a positive effect on the Sustainability Report

2) The Influence of Company Size on Sustainability Reports

Company size can be calculated by naturalizing the asset logarithm. Assets or assets are economic resources that are expected to provide business benefits in the future. Assets are future economic benefits that may be obtained in the future, or controlled by a particular company as a result of past transactions or events (Kieso et al, 2008: 193). Large companies have large amounts of assets. Sari (2011) said that large companies are able to make wider disclosures because large companies have greater resources and are able to finance the supply of information to external parties. The larger the company, the greater the expenditure in realizing the company's legitimacy, this is because the company will increase wider information. Legitimacy is needed by companies to align the social values of their activities with existing behavioral norms in society (Suryono and Prastiwi, 2011).

H2: Company size has a positive effect on the Sustainability Report

3) The Influence of Profitability on Sustainability Reports

Companies with a high level of profitability will tend to make disclosures through sustainability reports, because profitability is one of the performance indicators that must be disclosed in sustainability reports. Disclosure of this sustainability report is carried out in the context of accountability to stakeholders to maintain their support and also to fulfill their information needs. Apart from that, disclosure of sustainability reports can also be used as a medium of communication with stakeholders, who want to gain confidence about how profits are generated by the company. This information is especially important for stakeholders other than investors and creditors who are usually motivated by economic or financial interests.

H3: Profitability has a positive effect on the Sustainability Report

4) The Influence of the Board of Commissioners, Company Size and Profitability on the Sustainability Report

According to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), a sustainability report is information that reveals a company's activities as a responsibility to internal and external stakeholders regarding the organization's performance when realizing sustainable development goals. The sustainability report describes the company's impact on three aspects, namely the impact of company operations on the economy, social and environment. There are several factors that can influence the disclosure of sustainability reports. However, in this research, the factors that will be tested for their influence on

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v1i6.98 e-ISSN 2986-8645

sustainability report disclosure are the board of commissioners, company size and profitability. In this research, we will not only carry out partial testing of the independent variable on the dependent variable, but we will also carry out simultaneous testing for the variables of the board of commissioners, company size and profitability on the sustainability report. Based on this description, the hypothesis that will be taken is as follows:
H4: Board of Commissioners, Company Size, and Profitability have a positive effect on the Sustainability Report

3. Methods

3.1 Types of research

The type of research used in this research is quantitative research. This research is an organized analysis and uses statistical tests by testing the influence of one or two variables by drawing quantitative conclusions. Quantitative research according to (Sugiyono, 2017) states that quantitative research is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, which is used in researching a particular population or sample, collecting data with research instruments, statistical data analysis with the aim of testing hypotheses. The quantitative approach used in this research is to assess the influence of the composition of the board of commissioners, company size and profitability on the sustainability report.

3.2 Research data

The data used in this research is secondary data. Secondary data is defined by (Sugiyono, 2017) which states that data is not obtained directly or provided from parties who have the data to data collectors and usually through intermediaries such as documents or other people. The data used in this research are sustainability reports and also annual reports of state-owned companies which are reported consistently from 2021 to 2022.

3.3 Population and Sample

The population used in this research is state-owned companies in all sectors that consistently report annual reports in 2021 - 2022. Then samples were taken using a purposive sampling technique, or a sampling technique using certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2017). This technique is used because not all samples have the necessary criteria that are appropriate to the phenomenon, therefore researchers use this technique by setting certain criteria that must be met in this research.

3.4 Data analysis technique

3.4.1 Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis according to (Ghozali, 2011) states that descriptive statistical analysis is an analysis consisting of the minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation values for each study.

3.4.2 Logistic Regression Analysis

The regression analysis used in this research is logistic regression analysis. Because the dependent variable or variable (Y) used in this research is dummy and this logistic regression analysis is similar to discriminant analysis, namely that it can be used to test whether the sustainability report of the dependent variable can be estimated with the independent variable (Ghozali, 2011).

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v1i6.98 e-ISSN 2986-8645

This regression analysis is used by researchers to test whether the independent variables board of commissioners, company size and profitability will influence the sustainability report. The model used in logistic regression in this research is as follows:

$$\mathbf{Z = \alpha + \beta 1\ (X1) + \beta 2\ (X2) + \beta 3\ (X3) + \varepsilon}$$

Information:

Z = Sustainability Report (0 if not disclosed, 1 if disclosed)
α = Constant
β1 = Board of Commissioners
β2 = Company Size
β3 = Profitability
Ɛ = Error Coefficient

3.4.3 Feasibility of Regression Models

The feasibility of this regression model can be evaluated using the Hosmer and Lemeshow's Goodness of Fit Test. The results presented by (Ghozali, 2011) are as follows:

a) If the Hosmer and Lemeshow's Goodness of Fit Test value is equal to or less than 0.05 then H0 is rejected, meaning there is a significant difference between the model and the observed values, so the model's goodness of fit is not good because it cannot predict the observed values.
b) If the Hosmer and Lemeshow's Goodness of Fit Test value is more than 0.05 then H0 is accepted, which means the model is acceptable because it is in line with the observation data.

3.4.4 Assessing the Overall Model (Overall Model Fit)

Overall model fit is used to determine whether the independent variable (X) in logistic regression simultaneously influences the dependent variable (Y). The statistics used are based on Likelihood. Test the entire model based on -2LogLikelihood or LR value. The simultaneous test is calculated from the difference in the -2LL value between models that only consist of constants and independent variables (Widarjo, 2010).

3.4.5 Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination is used to see how much the independent variable can explain and influence the dependent variable. In this study, the test used was Nagelke's R Square. (Ghozali, 2011)

3.5 Hypothesis Analysis

3.5.1 Simultaneous Test

The simultaneous test used in this research is the omnibus test of model coefficients. The omnibus test of model coefficients itself is a statistical test to test whether the independent variable (X) simultaneously influences the dependent variable (Y) (Ghozali, 2011). The significance level in this test is 5%.

3.5.2 Partial Test (Wald Test)

The partial test used in this research is the Wald test. According to (Ghozali, 2011) states that the Wald test basically shows how far the influence of the independent variable is partially when explaining the dependent variable. The significance level is 5%.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v1i6.98 e-ISSN 2986-8645

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Description of Research Objects

The population in this research is all state-owned companies that publish annual reports from 2021 to 2022. The population in this research is 63 companies that publish annual reports consistently from 2021 to 2022. Two years of observation in this research were chosen because they were considered the final condition of the company. Previous research regarding sustainability reports from 2021 to 2022 is still rarely researched.

4.2 Data analysis

Tabel 1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Dewan Komisaris	126	0	10	3,79	2,087
Ukuran Perusahaan	126	8,0734	32,6360	21,121376	6,1998816
Profitabilitas	126	-,5803	,5993	,022621	,1064920
Sustainability Report	126	0	1	,66	,476
Valid N (listwise)	126				

Sumber : Data diolah menggunakan Output SPSS 25, penelitian, 2023

1) Board of Commissioners

The table above shows that the number of analysis units in this research (n) is 126 data. Consisting of 63 sample companies for 2 years. Based on the results of the descriptive statistics in the table above, it shows that the composition of the board of commissioners has a minimum value of 0.00, which indicates that there are companies that do not have a board of commissioners. Then the maximum value of 10.00 means that it shows the highest number of commissioners in one company. The average for this variable is 3.79% with a standard deviation of 2.087. This shows that the average (mean) for the board of commissioners is still low.

2) Company Size

The second independent variable in this research is the size of the board of commissioners. Based on the results of the descriptive statistics presented in the table above, it can be seen that the average (mean) of company size is 21.121376. With a standard deviation of 6.1998816, this company size has a minimum value of 8.0734, meaning that the company size calculated from its total assets is worth 8. Then the maximum value shown from the company size is 32.6360 which means the size of the company calculated from its total assets is worth 32.

3) Profitability

The third independent variable in this research is profitability. From the results of the descriptive statistical analysis in the table above, it can be seen that the profitability variable has a minimum value of -.5803. Then the maximum value shown for profitability is 0.5993. The average (mean) for the profitability variable is 0.022621 with a standard deviation of 0.1064920.

4) Sustainability Report

The dependent variable in this research is the sustainability report. From the results of the descriptive statistical analysis in the table above, it can be seen that the sustainability report variable has a minimum value of 0.00, which indicates that the company does not disclose its sustainability report. Then the maximum value of 1.00 means that the company discloses its sustainability report. The average for this variable is 66.00% with a standard deviation of 0.476.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v1i6.98 e-ISSN 2986-8645

4.3 Logistic Regression Analysis

Tabel 2. Feasibility of Regression Models

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	8,838	8	,356

Sumber : Data diolah menggunakan Output SPSS 25, penelitian, 2023

From the table above, it can be seen that the test results from Hosmer and Lemeshow's Goodness of Fit Test show a chi-square value of 8.838 with a significance level of 0.356. These results show that the significant value or probability is 0.356 > 0.05, meaning that there is no significant difference between the model and the data so that the regression model in this research is suitable for predicting the observed values.

Tabel 3. Assessing the Overall Model (Overall Model Fit)

Overall Model Fit

-2Log Lokehood awal (Block Number = 0)	161,767
-2Log Lokehood awal (Block Number = 1)	134,270

Sumber : Data diolah menggunakan Output SPSS 25, penelitian, 2023

Based on the table above, it shows that the initial -2Log Likelihood value (block number = 0) before being included in the independent variable is 161.767. Meanwhile, after the three independent variables were entered, the final -2Log Likelihood value (block number = 1) decreased by 27.497. So it can be concluded that the initial -2Log Likelihood value (block number = 0) with the final -2Log Likelihood value (block number = 1) has decreased, which can be interpreted as meaning that the hypothesized model is appropriate or fits the data.

Tabel 4. Coefficient of Determination (Nagelkerke's R Square)

Nagelkerke's R Square

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	134,270[a]	,196	,271

Sumber : Data diolah menggunakan Output SPSS 25, penelitian, 2023

Based on the table above, it shows that the coefficient of determination of the Nagelkerke's R Square value is 0.271. So it can be indicated that the ability of the independent variables, namely the board of commissioners, company size and profitability, in explaining the dependent variable, namely the sustainability report, is 27.1%, while the remaining 72.9% is explained by other variables outside of this research.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v1i6.98 e-ISSN 2986-8645

Tabel 5. Logistic Regression Model

Hasil Analisis Regresi Logistik

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1ª	Dewan Komisaris	,535	,128	17,399	1	,000	1,708
	Ukuran Perusahaan	,080	,035	5,155	1	,023	1,083
	Profitabilitas	,652	1,915	,116	1	,734	1,919
	Constant	-2,887	,948	9,279	1	,002	,056

Sumber : Data diolah menggunakan Output SPSS 25, penelitian, 2023

Based on the logistic regression equation above, an analysis of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable can be carried out as follows:

1) The constant value (α) is -2.887, meaning that if the independent variable has a constant value, then the sustainability report value is -2.887.
2) The Board of Commissioners has a positive coefficient value of 0.535, so every one-unit increase in the Board of Commissioners, assuming the values of other variables are constant, will increase the value of the sustainability report by 0.535.
3) Company size has a positive coefficient value of 0.080, so every increase in company size, assuming the values of other variables are constant, will increase the value of the sustainability report by 0.080.
4) Profitability has a positive coefficient value of 0.652, so every one-unit increase in profitability, assuming the values of other variables are constant, will increase the value of the sustainability report by 0.652.

4.4 Hypothesis Analysis

Tabel 6. Simultaneous Test

Uji Omnibus Test

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	27,482	3	,000
	Block	27,482	3	,000
	Model	27,482	3	,000

Sumber : Data diolah menggunakan Output SPSS 25, penelitian, 2023

By using a sample of (n=126) and the number of dependent variables and independent variables of (k=4), then df1 = k-1 = 4-1 = 3 and df2 = n – k = 126 – 4 = 122, where the level significant α= 0.05. then the Ftable results can be seen in table F by looking at the points df1 = 4 and df2 = 70, so the Ftable results are 2.68. Based on table 4.13 above which shows that the Fcount value is greater than Ftable, namely 27,482 > 2.68 with a significance level of 0.000 < 0.05, then H4 is accepted. This means that the independent variables board of commissioners, company size and profitability simultaneously influence the dependent variable, namely the sustainability report.

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DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v1i6.98 e-ISSN 2986-8645

Tabel 7. Partial Test

Uji Parsial (*Wald Test*)

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1[a]	Dewan Komisaris	,535	,128	17,399	1	,000	1,708
	Ukuran Perusahaan	,080	,035	5,155	1	,023	1,083
	Profitabilitas	,652	1,915	,116	1	,734	1,919
	Constant	-2,887	,948	9,279	1	,002	,056

Sumber : Data diolah menggunakan Output SPSS 25, penelitian, 2023

After being tested using the logistic regression test, it can be seen as follows:

1) Variable X1 (Board of Commissioners)
From the research results, a significant value of 0.000 was obtained. because the significance value is smaller than 0.05, the decision H 0 is rejected and H 1 is accepted, which means that X1 has a significant effect on the publication of the sustainability report (Y)
2) Variable X2 (Company Size)
From the research results, a significant value of 0.023 was obtained. Because the significance is smaller than 0.05, the decision H 0 is rejected and H 2 is accepted, which means that X2 has a significant effect on the publication of the sustainability report (Y).
3) Variable X3 (Profitability)
From the research results, a significance value of 0.734 was obtained. Because the significance value is greater than 0.05, the decision H 3 is rejected and H 0 is accepted, which means that the level of profitability has no effect on the publication of the sustainability report (Y).

4.5 Discussion

1) The Influence of the Board of Commissioners on the Sustainability Report

Based on the research results, it shows that the sig. in the board of commissioner's size variable it is 0.000 <0.05 with a value βof 1.708. This shows that the board of commissioner's variable has a significant positive effect on sustainability report disclosure in the case study of state-owned companies in 2021 - 2022. These results mean that the hypothesis which states that the board of commissioners has a positive effect on sustainability report disclosure is accepted. The results of this research are supported by the results of research conducted by Diono, H., & Prabowo, TJW (2017) showing that the size of the board of commissioners has a significant positive effect on whether sustainability report disclosures are accepted.

This shows that the larger the size of the board of commissioners, the higher the level of sustainability disclosure the report. This is because a large board size can carry out more effective supervision and decision making. In addition, the board of commissioners supervises management to minimize opportunistic actions.

2) The Influence of Company Size on Sustainability Reports

Based on the research results, it shows that the sig. The variable size of the board of commissioners is 0.023 < 0.05 with a value βof 1.083, showing the results that company size has a significant positive effect on sustainability report disclosure. This means that

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v1i6.98 e-ISSN 2986-8645

the size of the company, whether large or small, will affect the extent of sustainability report disclosure. This is possible because company size can be a basis for companies to disclose information. Whether the company is big or small, it is an obligation for the company to disclose its environmental and social information. The results of this research are also supported by research conducted by Dilling (2010) and Luthfia (2011). Large companies will not escape pressure, and larger companies with large operating activities have a greater influence on society. Stakeholders will pay attention to the social and environmental programs created by the company so that SR disclosure will become wider. Therefore, larger companies are more required to show or disclose SR.

3) The Influence of Profitability on Sustainability Report Disclosure

Based on the research results, it shows that the sig. the profitability variable is 0.734 > 0.05 with a value βof 1.919. This shows that the profitability variable does not have a significant effect on the disclosure of sustainability reports in case studies of state-owned companies in 2021-2022. These results mean that the hypothesis which states that profitability has a positive effect on sustainability report disclosure is rejected.

This shows that the higher the level of profitability, the company does not necessarily realize the importance of sustainability reports. Companies that have high profits usually tend to be lulled by economic results and start to only focus on the company's financial aspects without looking at the things the company should do as a form of accountability.

The results of this research support previous research conducted by (Aniktia & Khafid, 2015). However, this hypothesis is not in line with research conducted by (Suryaningsih, 2017). (Aniktia & Khafid, 2015) stated that companies with high profitability could originate from company activities that could have a negative impact on the environment and society so that companies tend not to make social and environmental disclosures.

4) The Influence of the Board of Commissioners, Company Size, and Profitability on the Sustainability Report

Based on the statistical test results of the omnibus test (simultaneous test) it shows a probability value of 0.000 < 0.05. This shows that the independent variables consisting of the board of commissioners, company size and profitability simultaneously or together influence the dependent variable, namely the sustainability report in the case study of BUMN companies in 2021 - 2022. This can be seen based on table 4.13 which shows the Fcount value is more the size of the F table is 21,822 > 2.50 with a significance level of 0.000 < 0.05. This result is supported by the results of the Nagelkerke's R Square test which shows a value of 0.271 or 27.10%. This means that the dependent variable sustainability report can be explained by the board of commissioner's variable, company size and profitability as independent variables amounting to 27.10% and the remaining 72.90% is explained by other variables not examined in this research.

5. Conclusion

The aim of this research is to determine the influence of the board of commissioners, company size and profitability on sustainability report disclosure.

1) The Board of Commissioners has a positive influence on the disclosure of sustainability reports. So the large or small number of a company's board of commissioners can influence the extent of sustainability report disclosure.
2) Company size has a positive effect on sustainability report disclosure. So, whether a company is large or small influences the extent of its sustainability report disclosure.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v1i6.98 e-ISSN 2986-8645

3) Profitability has no effect on sustainability report disclosure. So the higher the level of profitability of a company will not affect the level of sustainability report disclosure.
4) Simultaneously, the board of commissioners, company size and profitability influence the disclosure of sustainability reports in state-owned companies that consistently report annual reports in 2021-2022.

Research Limitations;

Limitations to this research lie in:

1) The observation year is relatively short, namely only 4 years from 2021 to 2022.
2) Furthermore, this research only assesses the sustainability report variable by looking at whether the company reports a sustainability report or not

Research Suggestions;

Based on the conclusions above, there are several suggestions that can be put forward from the research results obtained, as follows:

1) There are other indicators to measure independent variables, such as the profitability variable which can be measured by the Return On Equity (ROE) ratio.
2) Researchers only looked at whether companies reported sustainability reports or not in this research. These variables can be measured using the fourth generation GRI - G4 Global Reporting Initiative index, which can be used for further research.
3) For further research, it is hoped to expand the research by considering the use of other companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) as the research population, adding other variables, such as board of directors, audit committee, leverage, liquidity ratio and activity ratio.

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