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Research Article

The Influence of Sustainability Report Disclosure on The Performance of Banking Companies Listed on The Indonesia Stock Exchange

Djupiansyah Ganie[1]*, Siti Munawaroh[2], Sayugo Adi Purwanto[3], Desi Putri Febrianti[4], Caetano Carceres Correia[5]

[1] Universitas Muhamadiyah Berau, Indonesia, Email : djupiansyahganie@gmail.com
[2] Universitas Muhamadiyah Berau, Indonesia, Email : siti010890@gmail.com
[3] Universitas Muhamadiyah Berau, Indonesia, Email : sayugoadi@gmail.com
[4] Universitas Muhamadiyah Berau, Indonesia, Email : sesi1112@gmail.com
[5] Penulis 5: Universitas da Paz – UNPAZ, Timor-Leste, Email : samlac_72@yahoo.com

Abstract: Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that the disclosure of sustainability reports on the economic aspect does not have a positive and significant effect on company performance as proxied by ROA, while on DAR it has a negative and significant effect. On the environmental aspect, it has a positive and significant effect on company performance as proxied by ROA but on DAR it has no effect. And on the social aspect, ROA has a negative and significant effect while on DAR it has a positive and significant effect.

Keywords: Sustainability Report; ROA; DAR; Company Performance;

1. Intoduction

Every company must have a goal namely to get high profits. With high profits, the company will easily run operational activities. A company that is effective in running its operational activities will certainly have good financial performance. At the end of 2021, the profitability ratio or Return on Asset (ROA) in banking companies improved. Referring to the Indonesian Banking Statistics (SPI) released by the Financial Services Authority (OJK), banking ROA as of November 2018 was recorded at 2.52%, an increase from the previous year's period of 2.48%. This is because banking profits still grew 10.59% year on year (YOY) to IDR 183.71 trillion. On the other hand, the average banking assets in Indonesia grew slightly lower, namely 8.87% YOY to IDR 7,290.85 trillion. (Vivi, 2022).

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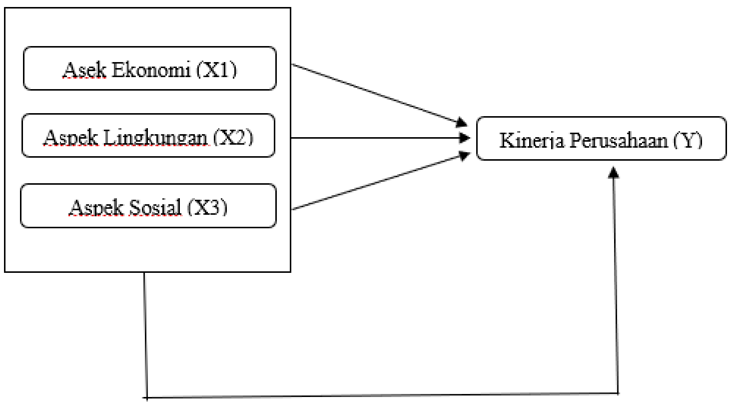

Figure 1. Framework of Thought
Source: Data processed, 2023

Company performance is understood as the result of management activities within the company. The results of these management activities are used as a measure or standard to assess the success of company management in terms of achieving the goals that have been set within a certain period of time. Company performance can be measured using financial and non-financial information. This non-financial information can be in the form of customer satisfaction with the services provided by the company. Company performance can be measured using several ratios, one of which is the profitability ratio (ROA) and the solvency ratio (DAR). According to (Kasmir 2019:114), the profitability ratio is a ratio used to assess a company's ability to target profits or profits in a certain period of time. This indicator is also a measure of the effectiveness of company management expressed in profits obtained from sales or investment income.

The leverage ratio is a ratio used to measure the extent to which a company's assets are financed by external capital. This means how much debt the company has to its assets. More broadly, this indicator is used to measure the company's ability to meet all its obligations in the short term and long term if the company goes into liquidation. Each image displayed in the article must be clearly visible and accompanied by an image caption below the image, as exemplified in

2. Literature Review

1. Vivi (2022), with the title "The Effect of Sustainability Report Disclosure on Company Performance (Empirical Study of Banking Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017-2020 Period)". The results of the study indicate that the economic aspect has an influence and is significant to the company's performance. The environmental aspect has an influence and is significant to the company's performance. While the social aspect does not affect the company's performance. The governance aspect does not affect the company's performance. The difference in this study lies in the year of the research object. In this study, the object used was Banking Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021. And also in the study, company performance will be proxied by profitability (ROA) and solvency (DAR), while previous studies used ROA to determine financial performance.
2. Monica Suwandi (2019), with the title "The Effect of Sustainability Report Disclosure on Market Performance". The results of this study indicate that the economic aspects of sustainability reports, environmental aspects of sustainability reports, social aspects of sustainability reports, and audit quality are related to return on investment and price-to-earnings ratio. In addition, sustainability reports on human rights aspects have an impact on profitability but not on market financial performance. The difference in this study lies in the year of the research object. In this study, the object used was Banking Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021. And also in the study, company performance will be proxied by profitability (ROA) and solvency (DAR), while previous studies used the price earnings ratio to determine market performance.
3. Faris Mushthafa Karim (2019), with the title "The Influence of Sustainability Reports and Company Size on the Financial Performance of LQ45 Companies for the 2017-2019 Period".The research results show that disclosure of economic performance does not have a significant effect on profitability and solvency, disclosure of environmental performance does not have a significant effect on profitability and has a significant negative effect on solvency, disclosure of social performance has a significant negative effect on profitability and has a positive effect on solvency and company size does not have an effect on profitability and has a significant negative effect on solvency. The difference in this study lies in the year of the research object. In this study, the object used was Banking Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021.
4. Hanifah Sajdatul Muslimah (2018), with the title "The Effect of Sustainability Report Disclosure on Company Performance (Empirical Study on Non-Financial Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2013-2016)". The results of the study show that disclosure of environmental and social performance has a significant effect on company performance when viewed from the profitability ratio, disclosure of economic performance does not have a significant effect on company performance when viewed from the profitability ratio, while only disclosure of economic performance has an effect on company performance when viewed from the solvency ratio. The difference in this

study lies in the year of the research object. In this study, the object used was Banking Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021.

5. 5. Mochamad Rizki Triansyah Bukhori and Dani Sopian (2017), with the title "The Effect of Sustainability Report Disclosure on Financial Performance". The results of this study show that simultaneously all dimensions of the sustainability report, namely the economic, environmental and social dimensions, have a significant positive influence oncompany's financial performance. While partially only the social dimension has a positive and insignificant effect. The difference in this study lies in the year of the research object. In this study, the object used was Banking Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021. And also in the study, company performance will be proxied by profitability (ROA) and solvency (DAR), while previous studies used ROA to determine financial performance.

   In this study the author found several hypotheses, namely:
   a) It is suspected that sustainability reports on the economic aspect have an impact on the performance of banking companies.
   b) It is suspected that sustainability reports on environmental aspects have an impact on the performance of banking companies.
   c) It is suspected that sustainability reports on social aspects have an impact on the performance of banking companies.
   d) It is suspected that sustainability reports have an impact on the performance of banking companies.

3. Method

The unit of analysis in this study is banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Population according to Sekaran (2016) is to study a group of people, events, or things that are of interest to a researcher, from which the researcher draws conclusions. The population used in this study is banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2019-2021 as many as 47 companies. Samples are part of the population, but researchers need to draw generalizable conclusions based on desired characteristics (Sekaran, 2016). Samples are taken by purposive sampling.

The type of data required in this study is quantitative with multiple linear regression. Multiple linear regression is a regression model with multiple independent variables. Multiple regression analysis is carried out to test how and in which direction the influence of independent variables on dependent variables (Ghozali, 2018). Data sources obtained from secondary sources or sources that do not directly provide data directly to data collectors are secondary data sources, such as documents, confessions and also the results of previous research which are used as comparisons or references by researchers. In research, data collection techniques are an important factor for the success of the research. This is related to how to collect data. The tool used to collect secondary data is documentation using data from published documents, this is done because it has a high level of accuracy (Sekaran, 2016). Data collection in the form of annual reports and sustainability reports obtained from the website www.idx.co.id, as well as the company's official website.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Linear regression model where the dependent variable is a linear function of several independent variables. Multiple linear regression is very useful for testing the effect of several variables that are correlated with the variable being tested. This analysis technique is needed in various decision-making processes, both in the development of management guidelines and in scientific research. The functional relationship between the dependent variable and multiple independent variables can be determined using multiple linear regression analysis. Here, company performance is the dependent variable and sustainability report disclosure is the independent variable. Multiple regression analysis technique is used in this study because there are several independent variables and testing techniques are used to determine the effect of independent variables on dependent variables.

Classical Assumption Analysis

Classical assumptions are the assumptions underlying regression analysis aimed at measuring associations or the relationship between independent variables. Before conducting regression testing, first conduct classical assumption testing. This helps to check whether the data used meets the requirements of the regression model.

1. Normality Test
   Normality test is needed because to conduct other variable tests by assuming that the residual value follows a normal distribution. If this assumption is violated, the statistical test becomes invalid and parametric statistics cannot be used". A good regression model is a model that has normal residuals. If the residuals are normal, the research results can be generalized. In using SPSS, the residual normality test can be taken using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) approach with the following hypothesis:
   1) H0: The residuals are normally distributed.
   2) H1: The residuals are not normally distributed.
   Decision making guidelines are as follows:
   1) Sig. value or significance or probability value < 0.05 the distribution is not normal.
   2) The sig. value or significance or probability value > 0.05 the distribution is normal.

2. Multicollinearity Test
   This test aims to test whether in the regression model there is a correlation between independent variables. In a good regression model there should be no correlation between independent variables. If the independent variables are correlated with each other, then these variables are not orthogonal. The presence of symptoms. Multicollinearity can be seen from the tolerance value or Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value.
   1) If the Tolerance value > 0.1 and VIF < 10, it can be interpreted that there is no multicollinearity in the study.
   2) If the Tolerance value is <0.10 and VIF >10, it can be interpreted that there is multicollinearity interference in the study.
3. Heteroscedasticity Test
   The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is inequality of variance from the residual of one observation to another observation, if the variance from the residual of one observation to another observation is different then it is called heteroscedasticity. The heteroscedasticity hypothesis test is as follows:
   1) H0: there is no heteroscedasticity (homokedascity)
   2) H1: heteroscedasticity occurs.

Hypothesis Testing

1. Coefficient of determination (R2)
   The coefficient of determination (R2) also known as goodness of fit is used to determine how far the model's ability to describe the variation of the dependent variable. The magnitude of the coefficient of determination is 0 < R2 < 1, the higher the value, the better the model made, and vice versa b. Simultaneous test (F). Simultaneous test (F) is used to determine the influence of independent variables on dependent variables by looking at the probability value. If F count> F table. Then H0 is rejected and accepting H1 means that the independent variable has a significant influence on the dependent variable using a significance level of 5%. The following are the hypotheses used:
   H0: There is no significant influence simultaneously between the independent variables on dependent variable.
   H1: There is a significant joint influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable. The reasons for making the decision are: If the prob value > 0.05 then H0 is accepted. If the prob value < 0.05 then H1 is accepted (Imam Ghozali, 2013:96).
2. t-test
   According to Ghozali (2013) partial test basically shows to know the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The level of significance used is at 0.05. This test is conducted to find out whether each independent variable partially has a significant influence on the dependent variable. The form of the test is:
   1) Disclosure of economic aspects of sustainability reports

a) H0 : β1 ≤ 0, meaning that the Disclosure of Sustainability Reports in the Economic Category has no significant effect on Company Performance.
b) H1 : β1 > 0, meaning that the Disclosure of Financial Reports

4. Results and Discussion

Table 1. Data Results Report Sustainability

No.	Kode Perusahaan	Tahun	EcDI	EnDI	SoDI
1	BBKP	2019	0.38	0.1	0.32
		2020	0.38	0.1	0.32
		2021	0.53	0.13	0.41
2	BBRI	2019	0.53	0.16	0.2
		2020	0.69	0.4	0.32
		2021	0.76	0.4	0.38
3	BBTN	2019	0.46	0.2	0.47
		2020	0.53	0.2	0.5
		2021	0.69	0.7	0.73
4	BDMN	2019	0.15	0.00	0.2
		2020	0.38	0.00	0.23
		2021	0.3	0.23	0.32
5	BJBR	2019	0.69	0.46	0.38
		2020	0.69	0.5	0.38
		2021	0.69	0.5	0.38
6	BJTM	2019	0.53	0.23	0.55
		2020	0.3	0.13	0.2
		2021	0.46	0.36	0.17
7	BMRI	2019	0.3	0.16	0.2
		2020	0.76	0.4	0.35
		2021	0.76	0.4	0.38
8	BNII	2019	0.3	0.13	0.2
		2020	0.23	0.03	0.2
		2021	0.53	0.46	0.5
9	BNLI	2019	0.23	0.2	0.29
		2020	0.3	0.23	0.58
		2021	0.3	0.06	0.17
10	BTPN	2019	0.38	0.13	0.5
		2020	0.92	0.4	0.61
		2021	1.23	0.4	0.55
11	BTPS	2019	0.38	0.16	0.32
		2020	0.38	0.16	0.29
		2021	0.38	0.1	0.32
12	MAYA	2019	0.3	0.00	0.34
		2020	0.3	0.00	0.35
		2021	0.3	0.00	0.35
13	MEGA	2019	0.00	0.03	0.08
		2020	0.00	0.06	0.11
		2021	0.23	0.23	0.17
14	NISP	2019	0.3	0.06	0.17
		2020	0.3	0.06	0.26
		2021	0.53	0.43	0.47

Sumber : Datadiolah, 2023

Table 2 . Data ROA and DAR

No	Kode Perusahaan	Tahun	ROA	DAR
1	BBKP	2019	0,22	0,91
		2020	-4,22	0,89
		2021	-2,53	0,84
2	BBRI	2019	2,53	0,85
		2020	1,29	0,86
		2021	2,05	0,82
3	BBTN	2019	0,07	0,86
		2020	0,44	0,89
		2021	0,64	0,88
4	BDMN	2019	2,19	0,77
		2020	0,54	0,78
		2021	0,87	0,77
5	BJBR	2019	1,27	0,86
		2020	1,2	0,87
		2021	1,27	0,87
6	BJTM	2019	1,79	0,88
		2020	1,78	0,88
		2021	1,51	0,89
7	BMRI	2019	2,02	0,75
		2020	1,19	0,77
		2021	1,77	0,77
8	BNII	2019	1,14	0,84
		2020	0,56	0,85
		2021	0,75	0,84
9	BNLI	2019	0,93	0,85
		2020	0,36	0,82
		2021	0,53	0,84
10	BTPN	2019	1,65	0,83
		2020	1,63	0,82
		2021	1,62	0,81
11	BTPS	2019	9,10	0,16
		2020	5,20	0,16
		2021	7,90	0,14
12	MAYA	2019	0,57	0,87
		2020	0,07	0,86
		2021	0,04	0,88
13	MEGA	2019	1,99	0,85
		2020	2,68	0,84
		2021	3,02	0,86
14	NISP	2019	1,63	0,85
		2020	1,02	0,37
		2021	1,18	0,85

Sumber : Datadiolah, 2023

Analysis Assumptions Classic

1. Test Normality

Normality test is needed because it is to test whether the residual data value in the study is normally distributed or not. This study uses SPSS 24 with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) approach.

Table 3 . Results output SPSS: Test Normality

One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		EcDI	EnDI	SoDI	ROA	DAR
N		36	36	36	36	36
NormalParameters[a,b]	Mean	.4564	.2328	.3417	1.2497	.8414
	Std.Deviation	.25725	.18463	.15667	.76700	.03965
MostExtreme Differences	Absolute	.173	.151	.150	.092	.180
	Positive	.173	.145	.150	.092	.106
	Negative	-.106	-.151	-.081	-.074	-.180
TestStatistic		.173	.151	.150	.092	.180
Asymp.Sig.(2-tailed)		.008[c]	.038[c]	.038[c]	.200[c,d]	.005[c]
ExactSig.(2-tailed)		.207	.351	.354	.892	.169
PointProbability		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

a. TestdistributionisNormal.

b. Calculatedfromdata.

c. LillieforsSignificanceCorrection.

d. Thisis alowerboundofthetruesignificance.

Sumber : OutputSPSS24.2023

With guidelines taking decision as following:

1) Value sig. or significant or mark probability < 0.05 distribution is not normal.
2) Value sig. or significant or mark probability > 0.05 distribution is normal. As seen in table 3 , the sig value of EcDI 0.207>0.05 EnDI 0.351>0.05 SoDI 0.354>0.05. ROA 0.892>0.05 DAR 0.169>0.05. With so data in this study it can be said to be normal or normally distributed.

2. Test Multicollinearity

This test aims to test whether there is a correlation between independent variables in the regression model. In a good regression model, there should be no correlation between **independent variables. The presence of multicollinearity symptoms can be seen from the tolerance value or the Variance Infation Factor (VIF) value.**

1) If the Tolerance value > 0.1 and VIF < 10, it can be interpreted that there is no multicollinearity in the study.
2) If the Tolerance value is < 0.10 and VIF > 10, it can be interpreted that there is multicollinearity interference in the study.

Table 4 . Results output SPSS: Test Multicollinearity

Coefficients[a]			
		CollinearityStatistics	
Model		Tolerance	VIF
1	EcDI	.382	2.617
	EnDI	.411	2.433
	SoDI	.564	1.773
		CollinearityStatistics	
Model		Tolerance	VIF
2	EcDI	.382	2.617
	EnDI	.411	2.433
	SoDI	.564	1.773
a.DependentVariable : ROA			
b.DependentVariable : DAR			

Sumber : OutputSPSS24.2023

It can be seen from the table that the dependent variables ROA and DAR have the same value. The Tolerance EcDI value is 0.382 more from 0.1 (0.382>0.1) and VIF 2,617 less than 10 (2,617<10). Mark Tolerance EnDI is 0.411 more from 0.1 (0.411>0.1) And VIF 2,433 not enough from 10 (2,433<10). Mark SoDI tolerance is 0.564 more than 0.1 (0.564>0.1) and VIF 1.773 less than 10 (1.773<10). Which means that in this study there is no multicollinearity.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis is a statistical method for studying the relationship between one dependent variable and two or more independent variables. The main goal of multiple linear regression analysis is to develop a mathematical model that can predict mark variable dependent based on the value of the existing independent variables.

Table 5. Results Output SPSS: Analysis Regression Linear Multiple

Coefficients[a]

Model		UnstandardizedCoefficients B	Std.Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.824	.187		9.734	.000
	EcDI	.369	.474	.163	.779	.441
	EnDI	1.604	.637	.508	2.519	.017
	SoDI	-3.267	.640	-.878	-5.101	.000

a. DependentVariable : ROA

Coefficients[a]

Model		UnstandardizedCoefficients B	Std.Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
2	(Constant)	.838	.005		159.143	.000
	EcDI	-.050	.013	-.860	-3.731	.001
	EnDI	.034	.018	.428	1.926	.063
	SoDI	.052	.018	.544	2.866	.007

a.DependentVariable : DAR

Sumber : OutputSPSS24.2023

Based on the table above, the multiple linear regression test shows the coefficient value of each variable, which is then used to create a multiple linear regression equation, as follows: ROA = 1.824+0.369X1+1.604X2-3.267X3 DAR = 0.838- 0.050X1+0.034X2+0.052X3
Information:

a. The constant value of ROA (Y) is 1.824 and has a positive sign, while constant value in DAR (Y) as big as 0.838 and is positive.
b. The regression coefficient of the economic aspect variable (X1) on ROA (Y) is 0.369, which is positive or in the same direction, while the economic aspect (X1) on DAR (Y) is -0.050, which is negative or not in the same direction .
c. Coefficient regression variable aspect environment (X2) on ROA (Y) as big as 1,604 marked positive or one way whereas environmental aspects (X1) on DAR (Y) by 0.034 marked positive or unidirectional .
d. The regression coefficient of the social aspect variable (X3) on ROA (Y) is -3.267 marked negative or No one way whereas aspect social (X3) on DAR (Y) as big as 0.052 marked positive or unidirectional.

Results testing regression linear multiple on show that aspect social (X3) on ROA is factor Which has the most dominant influence on company performance (Y) because its regression coefficient is the largest compared to other variables, namely -3.267.

Coefficient Determination (R2)

1. Coefficient Determination (R2)

The coefficient of determination (R2) is used to measure how well a model explains the variation of the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination value is between zero and one. A value close to one means that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict the dependent variable.

Table 6 . Results Output SPSS: Coefficient Determination (R2)

ModelSummary[b]

Model	R	RSquare	AdjustedR Square	Std.Errorofthe Estimate
1	.682[a]	.465	.415	.44583

a. Predictors : (Constant),SoDI,EnDI,EcDI

b. DependentVariable : ROA

ModelSummary[b]

Model	R	RSquare	AdjustedR Square	Std.Errorofthe Estimate
1	.592[a]	.350	.289	.01253

a. Predictors : (Constant),SoDI,EnDI,EcDI

b. DependentVariable : DAR

Sumber : OutputSPSS24,2023

Based on the table above, it is known that the coefficient value determination (R Square) on variable dependent ROA of 0.465, Which means variable musty economy (X1), environmental aspects (X2), aspect social (X3) influential as big as 46.5% on company performance (Y) proxied by ROA. While the dependent variable DAR is 0.350, which means that the economic aspect variable (X1), environmental aspect (X2), social aspect (X3) has an effect of 35% on company performance (Y) proxied by DAR.

3. T-test

The t-test is a test of the significance of the influence between independent variables. to variable dependent with do t-test will known how influence variable aspect economic, environmental and social aspects partially on company performance.

Table 7 . Results Output SPSS: t-test

Coefficients[a]

Model		UnstandardizedCoefficients B	Std.Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.824	.187		9.734	.000
	EcDI	.369	.474	.163	.779	.441
	EnDI	1.604	.637	.508	2.519	.017
	SoDI	-3.267	.640	-.878	-5.101	.000

a.DependentVariable : ROA

Coefficients[a]

Model		UnstandardizedCoefficients B	Std.Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
2	(Constant)	.838	.005		159.143	.000
	EcDI	-.050	.013	-.860	-3.731	.001
	EnDI	.034	.018	.428	1.926	.063
	SoDI	.052	.018	.544	2.866	.007

a.DependentVariable : DAR

Sumber : OutputSPSS24,2023

Form the test is:

1. Disclosure report sustainability aspect economy .
   a. $H_0 : \beta1 \leq 0$, meaning Sustainability Report Disclosure Category Economy No influential and significant to Company Performance.
   b. $H_1 : \beta1 > 0$, meaning that the Disclosure of Sustainability Reports in the Economic Category has a significant influence on Company Performance.
2. Disclosure report sustainability aspect environment
   a. $H_0 : \beta2 \leq 0$, meaning that the Disclosure of Sustainability Reports in the Environmental Category has no significant effect on Company Performance .
   b. $H_1 : \beta2 > 0$, meaning that the Disclosure of Sustainability Reports in the Environmental Category has a significant influence on Company Performance.
3. Disclosure report sustainability aspect social .
   a. $H_0 : \beta3 \leq 0$, meaning that the Disclosure of Sustainability Reports in the Social Category has no significant effect on Company Performance.
   b. $H_1 : \beta3 > 0$, meaning that the Disclosure of Sustainability Reports in the Social Category has a significant influence on Company Performance.

Criteria taking his decision is as following:

1. Accept H0 when Sig > α (0.05)
2. Reject H0 (Accept H1) when Sig < α (0.05)

Based on the table above, referring to the predetermined research criteria, the following conclusions can be drawn:

a. Variables aspect economy on ROA, The t value is 0.779 and sig 0.441 > 0.05, meaning that the disclosure of sustainability reports on the economic aspect does not have a positive and significant effect on Company Performance as proxied by ROA.
b. Variables aspect economy on DAR, The t value is -3.731 and sig 0.001 < 0.05, meaning that the disclosure of sustainability reports on the economic aspect has a negative effect. And significant to in Performance Company which is proxied by DAR.
c. Variables aspect environment on ROA, The t value is 2.519 and sig 0.017 < 0.05, meaning that the disclosure of financial statements sustainability on aspect The environment has a positive and significant influence on Company Performance as proxied by ROA.
d. Variables aspect environment on DAR, The t value is 1.926 and sig 0.063 > 0.05, meaning that the disclosure of sustainability reports on environmental aspects does not have a positive and significant effect on Company Performance as proxied by DAR.
e. Variables aspect social on ROA, The t value is -5.101 and sig 0.000 < 0.05, meaning that the disclosure of sustainability reports on social aspects has a negative effect. And significant to in performance company which is proxied by ROA.

f. Variables aspect social on DAR, The t value is 2.866 and sig 0.007 < 0.05, meaning that the disclosure of sustainability reports on social aspects has a positive and significant effect on Company Performance as proxied by DAR.

g. Test Simultan (F), The F test is used to show whether all independent **variables have an effect on the dependent variable.**

Table 8 . Results Output SPSS: Test Simultaneous (F)

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5,535	3	1,845	9,283	,000[b]
	Residual	6,361	32	,199		
	Total	11,896	35			

a. DependentVariable : roa1

b. Predictors : (Constant),SoDI,EnDI,EcDI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
1	Regression	,003	3	,001	5,753	,003[b]
	Residual	,005	32	,000		
	Total	,008	35			

a. DependentVariable : dar1

b. Predictors : (Constant),SoDI,EnDI,EcDI

Sumber : OutputSPSS24,2023

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the F-count value for the dependent variable ROA is 9,283 and for the dependent variable DAR is 5,753. The test was carried out by comparing between mark F-count And mark F-table And determined based on a = 0.05 (5%) with formula df $_1$ = k And df $_2$ = n-1-k or df $_1$ = 3 And df $_2$ = (47-3-1 = 43). Thus based on the F-table with df $_1$ =3 df $_2$ = 43 with a significance value of 0.05 is 2.82. To determine the significance of the research variables using the following criteria:

1. H0: There is no significant joint influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable.
2. H1: have influence significant in a way together between the independent variables and the dependent variable.
3. If mark problem > 0.05 so H0 accepted.
4. If mark problem < 0.05 so H1 accepted.

Thus it can be determined that on the dependent variable ROA the F-calculation value > F-table or 9.283 > 2.82. So H1 is accepted, It means all over variable independent influential significant to variable dependent ROA. Whereas on variable dependent DAR

F-count value > F-table or 5.753 > 2.82. So H1 is accepted, meaning all over variable independent influential significant on the dependent variable DAR.

5. Conclusion

Based on the test results and discussion, then The conclusions obtained from this study are:

1. Disclosure of economic aspects on profitability with a t value of 0.779 and sig 0.441 > 0.05 means that it does not have a positive and significant effect. While disclosure of economic aspects on solvency with a t value of -3.731 and sig 0.001 < 0.05, meaning it has a negative and significant effect on the performance of banking companies listed on Indonesia stock exchange.
2. Disclosure of environmental aspects on profitability with a t value of 2.519 and sig 0.017 < 0.05 means that it has a positive and significant effect. While disclosure of environmental aspects on solvency with a t value of 1.926 and sig 0.063 > 0.05 means that it does not affect the performance of banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
3. Disclosure of social aspects profitability with a t value of 5.101 and sig 0.000 < 0.05 means it has a negative and significant effect. While the disclosure of social aspects on solvency with a t value of 2.866 and sig 0.007 < 0.05 means that it has a positive and significant influence on the performance of banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
4. Simultaneously states that the disclosure of sustainability reports on economic aspects, environmental aspects, and social aspects on profitability and solvency has a positive and significant effect on company performance.

Suggestions that can be given for further research are as follows:

1. Further research can extend and update the observation period, in order to see to what extent the research sample is wider and can produce better conclusions.
2. Further research can consider adding other company performance measurements or ratios outside the variables used in this study.
3. Further research can use samples of all companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange so that the results can represent the condition of companies in Indonesia as a whole.
4. Further research can test the influence between sustainability report disclosure and solvency indirectly, by using the profitability ratio as a moderating variable.

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