

# BOOK OF ABSTRACT ICEBAM 2018



## International Conference on Economics Business Accounting and Management And Call For Paper 2018

**"Creative Industry Development in Industry 4.0"**

DECEMBER 18 - 2018, FEB UMSIDA

Faculty of Economics and Business  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo



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**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ECONOMICS BUSINESS  
ACCOUNTING AND MANAGEMENT AND CALL FOR PAPER  
(ICEBAM 2018)**

**“Creative Industry Development in Industry 4.0”**

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**FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SIDOARJO**

## BOOK OF ABSTRACT

### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ECONOMICS BUSINESS ACCOUNTING AND MANAGEMENT (ICEBAM 2018) AND CALL FOR PAPER

#### “Creative Industry Development in Industry 4.0”

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# **FOREWORD**

## **Technical Chairperson**

### **Assalammu'alaikum Wr. Wb**

The International Conference on Economics Business Accounting and Management (ICEBAM) held in Sidoarjo, Indonesia, December 18, 2018. The conference encourages the interaction of research students, academics, researchers, and practitioners to reflect current issues, challenges and opportunities and to share the latest innovative researches and best practices. In this seminar participants exchange ideas on future development of accounting and management disciplines. It is also expected to strengthen networking, collaboration and joint effort among the seminar participants.

I hope this seminar facilitates all participants to exchange ideas on future developments of accounting and management disciplines and to strengthen networking for generating fruitful benefit.

Finally, thank and high appreciation to all the committee for the great job in organizing this event. Enjoy this seminar

### **Wassalammu'alaikum Wr. Wb**

### **Technical Chairperson**

**Dr. Rita Ambarwati, SE., M.S**

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## **An Experimental Study of Asymmetric Cost Behavior: The Role of Optimism and Profit Target**

**K A Krisnadewi<sup>1,2</sup>, N Soewarno<sup>3</sup>**

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<sup>3</sup> Accounting Department, Airlangga University, Jalan Airlangga, Surabaya

**Abstract.** This paper aims to examine whether the level of optimism of managers and incentives based on achieving profit targets affect the level of cost behavior asymmetry, especially cost stickiness. Unlike the previous literature on stickiness costs, we used experimental designs between factorial 2 x 2 subjects. Experimental design allows us to use data related to cost management in a unique way, not as general as when we use archival data from public financial reports. The results of our study reinforce the literature of previous cost stickiness. Even though our student participants only know the symmetry cost behavior theory, but when presented a scenario related to sales prospects and information on profit-based incentives the results of this study show otherwise. When managers are more optimistic about sales prospects, cost behavior asymmetry, i.e cost stickiness, is getting stronger. Similarly, when profit-based incentives have been achieved, the degree of cost stickiness is higher. However, we found no evidence related to the interaction of both in influencing the level of cost behavior asymmetry. This study has implications for the development of management accounting literature. Teaching about cost behavior asymmetry is very important because the concept of cost behavior is the basis for other management accounting topics, such as calculation of profit volume costs and tactical decision making.

## **The Effect of Managerial Ownership and Environmental Performance on Corporate Environmental Disclosure and Financial Performance**

**Sigit Hermawan<sup>1</sup>, Evie Oktaviani<sup>2</sup>, Sarwenda Biduri<sup>3</sup>**

Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo

**Abstract.** This research is aimed to examine empirically the effect of managerial ownership, and environmental performance on corporate environmental disclosure, and financial performance. The research used an independent variable of managerial ownership, and environmental performance. The dependent variable is corporate environmental disclosure, and financial performance. The research uses secondary data from annual report of listed company manufactures in PROPER and IDX in 2012-2016. The total study sample was 80 company manufactures whose annual reports are selected by purposive sampling. The research method used is the classical assumption testing and hypothesis testing with multiple linear regression method. The results of this research showed that the variables of managerial ownership, and environmental performance have not significantly effect on the corporate environmental performance. The managerial ownership and environmental performance have a significant effect on the financial performance. The managerial ownership and environmental performance have a simultaneous effect on the corporate environmental performance and financial performance.

**Key words:** Managerial Performance, Environmental Performance, Corporate environmental Disclosure, Financial Performance, PROPER.

## **Do Market Orientation Have Important Role In Achieving Academic Accreditation Improvement? (An Empirical Study on Universities in Indonesia)**

**Renny Silviana Fajrin<sup>1</sup>; Ahmad Ikhwan Setiawan<sup>2</sup>; Asri Laksmi Riani<sup>3</sup>; Sarwoto<sup>4</sup>**  
Universitas Sebelas Maret

**Abstract.** This research aimed to explain the influence of market orientation in achieving quality management process for universities' performance improvement. This study enriched some important marketing activities (students' needs, competitive benchmarking) in the success of quality management for universities (innovation in process, continuous improvement, and harmonized supervision quality). There were 101 respondents here, those are the head of study program from some universities. It was a *purposive sampling* technique used and the data was analyzed with PLS. Market orientation was important as the entrance of quality process improvement. Universities which had market orientation would always enhance the process of quality management so that their department's performances would gradually improve. It was important to focus on students' needs and competitive benchmarking as the novelty for research in universities' quality management process.

**Keywords:** Market orientation, Students' Needs Focus, Competitive Benchmarking, Continuous Improvement, Innovation in Process, Department's Performance, and Harmonized Supervision Quality

## **The Effect of Workload and Supervision on Work Stres and Performance : A Study of Production Department on Lamongan Shipyard**

**Rezha Isyraqi Qastalano<sup>1</sup>, Bambang Syairudin<sup>1</sup>**

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**Abstract.** The purpose of the study was to identify the effect of workload and supervision on work stres and performance. Sample determination used production department employees in Lamongan Shipyard, which made a total of 134 respondents. The method used partial least squares (PLS). Results of the analysis showed that workload had positively and significantly affect on work stress; workload had positively and significantly affect on performance; supervision had positively and significantly affect on work stress; supervision had positively and significantly affect on work stress; supervision had positively and not significantly affect on performance and lastly, work stress positively and had not significantly affect on performance.

**Keywords:** Workload, Supervision, Work stres, Performance



## Income Inequality and Financial Development: The Role of National Income

Jason Dionisius Purwantoro<sup>1</sup>; Adwin Surja Atmadja<sup>2</sup>

Universitas Kristen Petra

**Abstract.** This paper aims to study the effect of financial development to income inequality through national income. Results from pooled OLS estimation using 96 countries within the period of 2000-2014 show that financial development reduces income inequality through increasing national income. In turn, national income can mitigate income inequality. Our results show that a fully mediating effect is present. However, based on our advanced economies sub-sample results, financial development aggravates income inequality, even though financial development induces economic growth and increases national income. Results from our EMDCs sub-sample has found no clear evidence that financial development affects income inequality.

## Developing Traditional Health Care in Banten Province Based on Local Wisdom

Desak Nyoman Sithi<sup>1</sup>, A Yasin<sup>2</sup> and S Wardhani<sup>3</sup>, Acim Heri Iswanto<sup>4</sup>

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**Abstract.** Traditional health care is part of Indonesian culture history, which often found in Indonesian society. Banten is one of the west Java provinces, that used traditional medicine as part of their tradition culture. This paper aims to explore the potential of traditional health care in each region fit with the local culture. The propose of this study is to obtain an overview of the map and potential of traditional health care in Banten Province which can be developed and integrated in the Primary Health Center (PHC). This study used qualitative approach by Focus Group Discussion and Banten community participation (Participatory Rural Appraisal / PRA) related to the research subjects. The subject of this study is 8 districts in Banten Province, especially in coastal area, consist of 41 PHC and 41 Villages in each subdistrict. This is a 3-year tracking study, the first-year result shows overview of map and potential traditional health care as complementary. The highest proportion conducting traditional health care is Cilegon district (75%), and the lowest is Serang district (29%). In conclusion, based on the current result, traditional health care has potential to be maximized as complement to support modern health care.

## The Influence of Reward and Feedback Toward Task Performance and Mediation

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**Abstract.** This research aims to test the mediation of organizational citizenship behavior between rewards and recognition toward task performance and the mediation of perceived organizational support between feedback from job toward task performance. This research performed on SMEs craft employe in Kasongan, Bantul, with total of 114 respondents. The sampling technique used purposive sampling only to employee with two years work experience and concurrently did not work as an owner. The result showed that organizational citizenship behavior did not mediate rewards and recognition toward task performance, but only perceived organizational support mediated between feedback from job toward task performance.

**Keywords:** rewards and recognition, feedback from job, organizational citizenship behavior, perceived organizational support, task performance.

## Accounting students' perception and interest in auditor profession: The role of learning experience and setting

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**Abstract.** The purpose of this study is to examine the role of learning and teaching in forming interest in auditor profession, by adjusting an experience as a learning experience and replacing work setting with learning setting. It explains the role of the learning experience (affective aspects) and learning setting (cognitive aspects) to form students' perception and interest in auditor profession. This study tests path analysis among motivation, learning experience, learning setting, social, perception, and interest. The questionnaire was distributed directly to 5th-semester students in Accounting Department in one of a state university in Indonesia who had taken auditing courses. Questions were given to measure all constructs using a Likert scale of 1 to 5. Motivation in learning audit has a crucial role in forming interest. The learning experience encourages interest, whereas learning setting does not. Social aspect represented by parents and peers also have influences on building interest. However, motivation, learning setting, and learning experience do not form perception. Perception related to status, value, and career prospect of auditor also does not affect interest. Limitation of this study is limited samples and the need to improve indicators of perception to result better findings. This study implicates that students' interpersonal interaction with lecturers, parents, and peers is important. Lecturers could build motivation, provide a learning experience, and increase interest in the particular profession. Parents and peers could direct interest.

**Keywords.** Interest, perception, auditor profession, learning experience, learning setting

## **The effect of auditor's reputation, underwriter's market share and spread on underpricing of Indonesian initial public offerings**

**Jessica Angelia<sup>1</sup>, Sautma Ronni Basana<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1,2</sup> Department of Financial Management, Petra Christian University, Indonesia

**Abstract.** The presence of capital market supporting professions and institutions such as auditor and underwriter are required by the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) to assist issuing company in the process of going public. Using a total of 156 non-financial firm IPOs listed on IDX during the period 2007-2017, the main purpose of this paper is to investigate the effect of auditor's reputation, underwriter's market share and spread on level of underpricing. The method used in this paper is pooled Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression. Findings of this paper showed that underwriter's market share and auditor's reputation have a significant negative effect on level of underpricing, while underwriter's spread is insignificant to underpricing. This paper concludes that in Indonesia underpricing is lower for IPO firm that associated with reputable auditor and high-market share underwriter. Also, underwriters use their spread to substitute underpricing rather than using it as a complement.

## **Investment-cash flow sensitivity and financial constraints: Indonesia evidence**

**Christin Eunike<sup>1</sup>, Mariana Ing Malelak<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1,2</sup> Department of Financial Management, Petra Christian University, Indonesia

**Abstract.** Capital market imperfection has made the firms rely on internal cash flow as an investment funding (Investment-cash flow sensitivity). Using data from a sample of 139 non-financial firms listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2010 to 2017, this paper examines whether Investment-cash flow sensitivity (ICFS) could be found in Indonesia and to test by how much ICFS in financially constrained and unconstrained firms are. The method used in this study is panel data set using E-views 9 Software to estimate investment-cash flow sensitivity. In addition, we construct financial constraints measure by extracting Principal Component Analysis with three different measures, the probability of paying a dividend, bond ratings, and firm size. The result shows that cash flow is positive and statistically significant to investment. Furthermore, Investment-cash flow sensitivity is found to be higher for financially constrained firms. To conclude, this paper provides a supporting evidence the precense of ICFS in Indonesia.

## **The effect of firm-characteristics and corporate governance on corporate social responsibility and future firm performance**

**Issabella Alodia<sup>1</sup>, Adwin Surja Atmadja<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1,2</sup> Department of Financial Management, Petra Christian University, Indonesia

**Abstract.** This study aims to determine firm-specific characteristics (profitability, leverage, and size) and corporate governance (board size, board independence, women board of directors, and audit committees) affect the performance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the effect of CSR performance on the future performance firms in the next 1-3 periods by mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2008-2017. The method used is Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression with the type of panel data. The findings of this study that profitability, size, board size, board independence, and women of board are not related to CSR performance in mining companies. However, leverage and audit committees affect CSR performance in mining companies. CSR performance affects future firm performance during the 1st period after the CSR performance of mining companies. This study provides new knowledge and contributes to further research regarding factors that affect CSR performance and CSR performance can provide company performance in the next periods. These results can encourage companies to disclose CSR performance because there seems to be a positive influence on future performance.

## **Instability of the Stock Return on Food and Beverage Companies listed in Indonesia stock exchange**

**Niko Fediyanto<sup>1</sup>, Sriyono Sriyono<sup>2</sup>, Alshaf Febriangga<sup>3</sup>, Novita Velasari<sup>4</sup>**

Faculty of Economics and Business, Muhammadiyah University Sidoarjo

**Abstract.** Investors always have high hopes for stock returns, but that is sometimes beyond expectations so investors must be careful in buying shares. The purpose of this study is to provide information to investors about what factors influence stock returns, with this notification, investor expectations of stock returns are met. The population used in the study is a manufacturing company listed on the IDX. The population technique used was purposive sampling. The analysis begins with the classic assumption test and the estimated panel data model, and continues with the t-test and F-test as well as the determination test. The results obtained are to meet the expectations of investors on stock returns is to increase the market value added ratio and return on assets ratio.

Keywords: stock returns; market value added; return on assets

## **The Effect of Non Financial Incentives , Organizational Commitments to Work Satisfaction**

**Dewi Andriani<sup>1</sup>; WisnuPanggah Setiyono<sup>2</sup>; Detak Prapanca<sup>3</sup>; Mochammad Choiruzzaqi<sup>4</sup>**

Faculty of Economics and Business, Muhammadiyah University Sidoarjo

**Abstract.** The aim of this study is to know the effect of non-financial incentives and organizational commitment on work satisfaction. there are two variables in this study, namely independent variable and dependent variable. Non-financial incentives and Organizational Commitments become independent variables, while work satisfaction becomes the dependent variable. The results of hypothesis testing indicate that simultaneously, non-financial incentives variable (X1), and organizational commitment (X2) have a significant effect on work satisfaction (Y). In the partial non-financial incentives (X1) and organizational commitment (X2) have a significant effect on work satisfaction variables (Y). Among the variables that influence work satisfaction, organizational commitment variables (X2) have the most significant effect on work satisfaction variables (Y).

Keywords: Non-Financial Incentives, Organizational Commitment, and Work Satisfaction

## ***The role of motivation, individual characteristic, organizational commitment in affecting Burnout in Primkopal Mako Lantamal V Surabaya***

**Rifdah Abadiah<sup>1</sup>; Mudji Astuti<sup>2</sup>; Muhammad Yani<sup>3</sup>; Chintia Zaraswati<sup>4</sup>**

Faculty of Economics and Business, Muhammadiyah University Sidoarjo

**Abstract.** The aims of this study was to determine the Effect of Motivation, Individual Characteristics and Organizational Commitment to Burnout. The subjects were non-military Navy Civil Servants totaling 50 respondents using a saturated sampling method. The type of this research was quantitative research by SPSS technique (Statistical Product and Service solutions) and used measurement questionnaire data using a Likert scale. The path analysis hypothesis test were linear and classical assumptions. The results of this study indicated that individual characteristic variables and organizational commitment had a significant positive effect to burnout. Motivation had no effect and was not partially significant to Burnout. Individual characteristics and organizational commitment had a significant effect to burnout, but organizational commitment had a strong and significant effect to burnout among the variables.

Keywords: Motivation, Individual Characteristics, Organizational Commitment, Burnout



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# The effect of firm-characteristics and corporate governance on corporate social responsibility and future firm performance

Issabella Alodia<sup>1</sup>, Adwin Surja Atmadja<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Department of Financial Management, Petra Christian University, Indonesia

**Abstract.** This study aims to determine firm-specific characteristics (profitability, leverage, and size) and corporate governance (board size, board independence, women board of directors, and audit committees) affect the performance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the effect of CSR performance on the future performance firms in the next 1-3 periods by mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2008-2017. The method used is Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression with the type of panel data. The findings of this study that profitability, size, board size, board independence, and women of board are not related to CSR performance in mining companies. However, leverage and audit committees affect CSR performance in mining companies. CSR performance affects future firm performance during the 1st period after the CSR performance of mining companies. This study provides new knowledge and contributes to further research regarding factors that affect CSR performance and CSR performance can provide company performance in the next periods. These results can encourage companies to disclose CSR performance because there seems to be a positive influence on future performance.

## 1. Introduction

Every company must comply with the rule of law in a country where the company is established and operates. Through the Act No. 40 of 2007 Article 74 concerning Limited Liability Companies where companies whose business activities are related to natural resources need to be committed to carrying out a sustainable economy through social responsibility. According to the Mining Advocacy Network, environmental damage in Indonesia is 70% due to mining operations. Therefore, mining companies tend to disclose CSR in compliance with the government regulations in improving the environmental damage so that CSR performance is higher than other sectors (Gunawan, Djajadikerta, and Smith, 2009). There are several factors which may affect the CSR performance such as firm-specific characteristics and corporate governance. Companies report their CSR differently according to the firm-specific characteristics. The characteristics of the company are categorized as structure, market, and capital (Mgeni and Nayak, 2016). The company structure describe the performance of a company's organization which may be represented by company size, profitability, and leverage. An effective corporate governance will lead to a high CSR performance. The corporate governance has several principles, one of which is transparency of CSR reports. By providing a CSR report which is transparent, the company may fulfill the information interests for the stakeholders. The transparent CSR reports are influenced by the effective board of commissioners and directors (Torea, Feijoo, and Cuesta, 2016). The characteristics of the board of commissioners and board of directors determine the effectiveness in influencing the CSR performance may be grouped into 3 categories; board size, composition (board independence and women of board), and internal functions (audit committee).

The increasing CSR will improve the good relationships between stakeholders. In addition to being an obligation in carrying out a CSR, company may gain a good reputation in the community. This reputation is beneficial for companies to improve the company performance (Siregar and Bachtiar, 2010). However, it takes time to shape the company's performance so that it has an impact on the future firm performance. The future firm performance in this study uses the ROE measurement (Siregar and Bachtiar, 2010). This study uses ROE in the first, second, and third year periods. This

study uses the 2008 – 2017 period and object in this study was mining sector companies in Indonesia which were listed on the IDX during the observation period.

This study aims to: (1) find out significant of the firm-specific characteristics (company size, profitability, and leverage) and corporate governance (board size, board independence, women of board, and audit committees) on the corporate social responsibility on the mining sector companies listed on the IDX in 2008 – 2017. (2) Find out the significant between the performance of corporate social responsibility on the future firm responsibility in the mining sector companies listed on the IDX in 2008 – 2017.

## **2. Literature Review**

### *2.1 Stakeholder Theory*

Stakeholder theory is a view which emphasizes the existence of interrelated relationships between business and customers, suppliers, employees, investors, communities, and other people who own shares in the company (Freeman, 1985). The role of corporate stakeholders is very important so the companies must try to build a good relationships with the stakeholders. One of the strategies conducted by the company to maintain a relation with the stakeholders is through a performance of social and environmental information carried out by the company (Ratnasari, 2011). The stakeholders hope that the company conduct the CSR activities, such as pollution prevention, effective and efficient use of natural resources, workforce diversity, and other activities.

### *2.2 Corporate Social Responsibility*

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) according to the stakeholder theory becomes the company's strategy to fulfill the stakeholder interests through a corporate non-financial information. The implementation and performance of CSR is used to maintain a relationship with the corporate stakeholders which is expected to meet the stakeholder need to achieve a company sustainability. The role of CSR may affect all aspects of the company's operations, one of which is public trust. CSR activities are reported through the company's annual report. From the annual reports, companies are able to measure the CSR performance.

### *2.3 Corporate Governance*

A sustainable development is an indication of managerial attention to the stakeholders (Astuti, 2015). The corporate governance is the control of a company and is a party responsible to the stakeholders to manage the company properly (Haniffa and Cooke, 2005). The bigger Board size of enterprise causes bigger involvement party. Thus, it can increase the performance (Cormier and Gordon). with the high number of board, it has different knowledge and experience. H<sub>1</sub>: Board size affects significantly toward CSR performance. Board independence will give better supervision toward the management and improve board effectiveness (Rosesnstein and Wyatt, 1990). H<sub>2</sub>: Board independence affects significantly toward CSR performance. The existence of man and woman has difference in moral principle and social because women have stronger standard than men (Hyn, Yang, Jung and Hong, 2016). H<sub>3</sub>: Women of board affects significantly toward CSR performance. The existence of audit committee helps to ensure performance and control system to run well (Collier and Gregory, 2999). The bigger audit committee tends to have power to ensure supervision occurs in responsible performance (Bedard, Chtourou and Corteau, 2004). H<sub>4</sub>: Audit committee affects significantly toward CSR performance.

### *2.4 Firm-Specific Characteristics*

Each enterprise has different characteristics. It depends on enterprise's resource and organization's goal. The bigger company tends to have better pollution control record than smaller company. They



obey the bigger supervision by several groups of people because they are in the bigger under pressure to reveal social activities of company (Cowen, Ferreri and Parker, 1987). H<sub>5</sub>: Company size affects significantly toward CSR performance. The increase of leverage shows the high needs of company toward fresh funds, high leverage can also reveal dependence of a company over debt that can create risks for the running company (Saputra, 2016). H<sub>6</sub>: Leverage affects significantly toward CSR performance. The higher company's profitability, social performance will be higher to sow company contribution toward society welfare to obtain public attention. H<sub>7</sub>: Profitability affects significantly toward CSR performance. In conducting CSR activities, company has main goal. It is to document so company can be known by society at large. Better CSR performance report can form reputation with time of several years that can cause company profitability to increase because of increased revenue. H<sub>8</sub>: CSR performance affects significantly toward future firm performance.

### 3. Research Method

#### 3.1 Research Design

Research type conducted in this research was associative and quantitative types. Data type used in the research was secondary data. Panel data type used OLS.

#### 3.2 Population and Sample

Research population includes companies in mining sector which were registered in BEI in 2008 - 2017. Criteria of samples as follow: (1) there was no delisting in supervision period; (2) companies who report CSR activities in annual report; (3) publishing complete annual report in period. Based on sample criteria, there were 16 mining companies as samples.

### 4. Analysis and Results

#### 4.1 Statistic Descriptive

**Table 1** Statistic Descriptive

Var.	BIN	BOS	CSR	DER	KA	ROE	SIZE	WOM
MEAN	0.38	10.15	0.21	0.88	0.74	0.12	29.48	0.07
SD	0.09	2.94	0.18	3.48	0.29	0.58	1.82	0.10
MAX	0.66	20.00	0.79	17.75	1.50	6.16	32.15	0.40
MIN	0.00	4.00	0.01	-24.12	0.30	-1.78	21.84	0.00

Based on Table 1, the minimum value on Board Independence (BIN) showing BIN values in 2015 is BUMI Company. This is due to board independence resignation in 2015 so board independence commissioners have not determined the new one. The leverage variable (DER) has a minimum value of -24,118 from the BUMI company. In 2013 because the BUMI company has obligations that will mature in 2013 of US \$ 3,595.7 million. So that the equity of the BUMI company in 2013 decreased to minus which resulted in a very low DER. In 2012, BUMI's company suffered a loss of Rp. 6,753,769,218,150. The loss in 2012 was caused by the weakening of the exchange rate of the Rupiah against the US Dollar related to the Company's VAT which must be revalued every period. There is examination result of effects of audit committee, probability, company size, women of board, board independence, board size and leverage toward CSR performance (examination of H<sub>1</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>5</sub>, H<sub>6</sub>,H<sub>7</sub>). Regression that can be formed from table 1 as follow:

**Table 2** Factors affecting performance CSR

CSR

Variable	$\beta$	Prob.	Hypothesis
<b>C</b>	0,072	0,845	
<b>BIN</b>	0,048	0,553	H1-
<b>BOS</b>	0,006	0,229	H2-
<b>DER</b>	-0,004	0,029**	H3+
<b>KA</b>	-0,094	0,018**	H4+
<b>ROE</b>	-0,025	0,088*	H5+
<b>SIZE</b>	0,006	0,646	H6-
<b>WOM</b>	0,021	0,275	H7-

\*p<0,1; \*\*p<0,005; \*\*\*p<0,01

Regression result is presented in Table 2 shows that audit committee, leverage, and profitability are significant. This result was consistent with Khan, Muttakin and Siddiqui (2013). They revealed that audit committee affected significantly toward performance of CSR because existence of audit committees decline, will increase efficiency company funds. So the funds can be allocated to CSR performance (Simanungkalit, 2017). The result about leverage was inline with Swandari dan Sadikin (2016); Saputra (2016) who revealed that companies have a high degree of leverage will reduce CSR so that it does not become the spotlight of debt holders. Board size, board independence, women of board, size does not affects significantly toward CSR performance. The result about board size was inline with researches conducted by Kilic, Kuzey and Uyar (2014); Sufian and Zahan (2013) who revealed that board size did not affect significantly toward performance of CSR because the board applies its oversight function to financial performance compared to CSR (Krisna and Suhardianto, 2016). Board independence does not affect significantly toward CSR performance. It was inline with researches done by Trireksani and Djajadikerta (2016). In fact, there was a company who did not have board independence. It could show that the role of board independence only became complementary. Women of board does not affect significantly toward CSR performance. The result was consistent with research conducted by Trireksani anda Djajadikerta (2016). From the research data, there were 9 of 16 mining companies that did not have women of board in one period. Size does not affect significantly toward CSR performance. This result was inline with researches by Utami (2018) who found CSR performance does not depend on the size or size of the company. Small companies and large companies are required to carry out CSR because the company's operating activities have an impact on the environment around the company. The result of profitability was inline with researches done by Sembiring (2005). Companies with increase profitability do not need to do things that can disrupt the company's finances, but when profitability decrease the company needs to do CSR to show good performance or "good news" in the social sphere, so that it will remain attractive to the community (Sembiring, 2005).

**Table 2** Impact performance CSR on future firm performance

Variable	p-value
<b>FFPt+1</b>	0,0184
<b>FFPt+2</b>	0,9554
<b>FFPt+3</b>	0,7254

Table 2 shows that CSR performance affects significantly toward future firm performance  $t+1$ . this result was inline with the research done by Siregar and Bachtiar (2010) because of positive impact of CSR performance in company reputation. CSR performance does not affect significantly toward future firm performance  $t+2$  and  $t+3$ . This result was inline with research conducted by Singh, Sethuraman, dan Lam (2017) from the result of the research, CSR performance reputation of companies only stood in 1 year. It meant that investors Indonesia tent to read and search for information about CSR performance in recent year and CSR have temporal effect on company performance. With this effect, the reputation can fade over time.

## 5. Conclusion

Since 2007, CSR had become mandatory which was expected to make companies were responsible toward environment especially mining companies. It is because they contact directly to the nature in their operational activity. Thus, this research observes factors that determine level of CSR performance in companies. The result of the research shows that audit committee, leverage, and profitability affect significantly toward CSR performance of mining companies. Whereas board size, board independence, women of board, and company size do not affect significantly toward CSR performance of mining industries/companies. Beside finding factors that affect CSR performance, this research finds effect of CSR performance toward companies performance in one period on the future. This result can encourage companies to improve CSR performance to obtain better future in performance.

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