THE INFLUENCE OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORT TOWARDS THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY LISTED IN INDONESIAN STOCK EXCHANGE (IDX) 2007-2011

By:

Prasida Nurul Husna

Advisory Lecturer:

Dr. Erwin Saraswati, Ak., CPMA., CSRA

ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to analyze the influence of Sustainability Report (SR) disclosure on the company's financial performance (profitability, liquidity, book value, and leverage). Samples of this research are the oil and gas companies that published SR which listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) during 2007-2011. Oil and gas companies were chosen because they were the largest contributor to the environment destruction. Data were collected by purposive sampling method and the samples used were 35 companies. This study uses linear regression for data analysis. The results show that the disclosure of SR have influence towards company's financial performance especially profitability and liquidity. Whereas the disclosure of sustainability report do not have influence towards book value and leverage. This means that in the presence of SR disclosure by the company will increase the profitability and liquidity of the company, whereas for book value and leverage has no effect. The absence of significant influence of sustainability report towards book value and leverage appears due to the low levels of the disclosure of sustainability report in Indonesia.

Keyword: Sustainability Report, profitability, liquidity, book value, leverage

INTRODUCTION

The increasing demand for a company to provide transparent information, the accountable organization, and the good corporate governance forces the company to provide information about their social activities. Along with the increased awareness and sensitivity of the company's stakeholders, the concept of social responsibility emerged and became an integral part of the company's survival in the future.

Similarly, the oil and gas company have such big pressures due to the nature of their business. As their product, oil and gas are categorized as depleted products and do not renew in a short time. The industries are demanded to increasingly improve their standards and quality of the environment as their impact of their business. The oil spilled in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010 did not only damage the ecosystems near the drilling activity, but also affected the livelihood on the fishing and hospitality industries in New Orleans. The other case in Indonesia is the allegations of fictitious project on bioremediation program in Riau, 2006-2011. Not only the mismanagement of resources is highlighted but also the execution of their CSR program is concerned.

Sustainability Report (SR) is increasingly a trend and the need for progressive companies to inform about the economy, social, and environment as well as to all stakeholders of the company (Chariri, 2009). Sustainability report of oil and gas is different from other sustainability report published by other companies. Sustainability report of oil and gas has broader object to be disclosed. This is because oil and gas industry have a lot of risk as well as the process of returning the land after the exploration is not simple. Mining industries, including oil and gas, can create serious environmental damage in an area/ region. The potential damage depends on various factors mining activities and environmental factors conditions (Dyahwanti, 2007).

Lapindo mudflow case is the most obvious example to realize that the concept of corporate social responsibility is very important to be applied. PT *Energi Mega Persada* (PT EMP) which hold 50% of shares at PT *Lapindo Brantas Inc*. also got the impact because of Lapindo mud. Lapindo mud cause losses at around Rp 27.4 trillion in 2006 (Lestari, 2014). PT EMP has spent US$ 30 million to tackle the mudflow. Because PT EMP too focused on Lapindo mudflow, it affects on the company's performance, the firm's profit decreased by 12 % in 2006 from Rp 444.4 billion to Rp 391.9 billion. To overcome the high burden on the Lapindo, PT EMP sells major shares to Lyte Ltd. with only US$ 2 (detikfinance, 2006). The EPS also decrease dramatically, from Rp 12,9 to minus Rp 18,7. The same action was done by PT Medco E&P Brantas which sell their 32% shares to the *Prakarsa Group* for US$100 and has spent US$ 3 million to tackle the mudflow (Ponto 2007). PT Lapindo Brantas Inc. was until now still having debts to indemnified against residents around the location of the mud flow approximately Rp 850 trillion (koransindo, 2014). This can show how great the domino effects of Lapindo mud to the financial condition, the company who hold shares in PT Lapindo Brantas also took action to sell their shares with lower price, their profit also decrease too.

Financial company performance is an important factor for assessing the whole company performance, from valuing asset, liability, liquidity, and other financial aspects. This is in line with the finding from the study conducted by

Susanto and Tarigan (2013) which is stated that the disclosure of social performance and product responsibility performance disclosures affecting the financial performance of the company. The relationship between the company's profitability and the disclosure of corporate social responsibility has been a fundamental assumption to reflect the view that social reaction need managerial style. The higher profit generated by the company, the greater disclosure of social information published by the company. This is supported by the study from Adhima (2013) that shows the disclosure of Sustainability Report (SR) and the disclosure of environmental performance have significant positive impact on Return on Assets (ROA).

However, in Indonesia, the study concerning the effect of Sustainability Report and company's financial performance on oil and gas industry are still rare. Yet, according to a survey conducted by ACCA (2010), oil and gas companies is the second largest company in Indonesia after mining company, they report SR in 16%. A large number of companies that reported SR are certainly influenced by the type of the industry, mining and oil and gas companies have profound effects on the social conditions of the surrounding environment, as well. This is reinforced by the statement of the Chairman of the Working Group (WG) World Environment Audit, Masykur Ali Musa, in Majalah Bisnis Global (2013) that the mining sector is the largest contributor to environmental destruction. Oil and gas industries were chosen due to their tangible and intangible impacts on the environment and society. Oil and gas production impose significant impact on society, including air pollution, oil spills, injuries, and deaths.

This study is aimed to determine the influence of Sustainability Report towards financial performance of oil and gas company. This study is to show the influence of Sustainability Report towards the financial performance of oil and gas companies and the relevance of the application of theory and science with the actual condition. This study can be used to develop the theory in the accounting field especially in financial accounting and for the oil and gas company can be used to provide insight on the implementation of a corporate social responsibility then used as a benchmark for the performance of a company in order to realize an environmentally friendly business

RESEARCH METHOD

Population and Sample

The object in this study is oil and gas company that listed at Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) and the classification is based on Indonesian Capital Market Directory (ICMD) during the period of 2007-2011. The object in this study is chosen by using purposive judgment sampling with certain criterias. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique which has basic criteria that are set for a specific purpose to obtain information from specific target groups. There are 7 companies that fulfill the criterias of study variables. The summary of data sample is presented below:

Table 1

Acquisition of Research Sample

Description	The Number of Research Observations (firm year)
Classified as oil and gas company based on ICMD in the period of 2007-2011.	50
Criteria: -do not publish sustainability report continuously from 2007-2011 or any information about sustainability report on the company website or annual report.	(15)
- whose financial statements are not presented in rupiah currency	0
- do not have available data related to variables	0
Total data samples	35 from years

Source: Processed data (secondary)

Operational Variables

The variables in this study are grouped into two, namely independent variables and the dependent variable.

The independent variable in this study is the disclosure of Sustainability Report. The independent variables is measured by the scoring index in accordance with the criteria according to GRI, namely: Economic, Environmental Performance, Human Rights, Labor Practices & Decent Work, Society, and Product Responsibility. Six aspects of sustainability reporting disclosures contains of 84 items then were adjusted back to the each company. SRDI calculation is done by giving a score of 1 if the item is disclosed, and 0 if it is not disclosed. After scoring on all items, then the scores are summed to obtain the overall score for each company. The formula to calculate the index score is:

Index = $\frac{n}{k}$

n = number of index which is fulfilled by the company,

k = the maximum index which should be fulfilled by the company.

Dependent variables in this study is financial performance which measured by profitability, liquidity, market value, and leverage.

The Level of Profitability

Profitability is a performance indicator in managing the wealth of the company's management indicated by the profit generated. The dependent variable used as a measure of profitability of a company in this study is Return On Assets (ROA). ROA is one of profitability ratios, which measures the income or operating success of a company for a given period (Weygandt, 2007:793). The formula of ROA:

ROA = $\frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Assets}}$ (1)

The Level of Liquidity

Current ratio is the most general ratio used in predicting the risk of debt presented in the balance sheet. This ratio connecting the current assets and current liabilities trying to show the security claim of the creditor if there is a failure (Helfert, 1997).

Current Ratio = $\frac{\text{current assets}}{\text{current liabilities}}$ (2)

Book Value

Earning Per Share (EPS) EPS is used to measure about book-value of a company. Financial Accounting Standards Board and Securities and Exchange Commission recently have set the calculation of earnings per share on two bases: The first is called primary earnings per share, which uses an average of shares actually outstanding during the period. The latter approach assumes that all potentially shares outstanding is calculated and added to the shares that are outstanding (Helfert, 1997).

$$\text{EPS} = \frac{\text{net income for common stock}}{\text{average number of outstanding common stock}} \quad (3)$$

The Level of Leverage

Leverage can also be defined as the level of the company's dependence on debt to finance its operation, which also reflects the company's financial risk (Sembiring, 2005). Financial leverage in this study is measured by Debt to Equity Ratio (DER). DER is a ratio to measure the amount of debt incurred through capital. DER can be calculated from the percentage of total debt to total equity.

$$\text{DER} = \frac{\text{total debt}}{\text{total equity}} \quad (4)$$

Regression Analysis

Data analysis method used in this study is a simple regression equation models to test the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. Regression analysis is used to determine if the hypothesis proved significant or not. For the H1, H2, H3, and H4 this study used the models to find the influence of sustainability disclosure report on the financial performance that can be described as follows:

$$ROA(t+1) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \, SRDI + e \quad (1)$$

$$CR(t+1) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \, SRDI + e \quad (2)$$

$$EPS(t+1) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \, SRDI + e \quad (3)$$

$$DER(t+1) = \beta 0 + \beta 1 \, SRDI + e \quad (4)$$

Where :

ROA : Return On Asset

CR : Current Ratio

EPS : Earning Per Share

SRDI : Sustainability Report Disclosure Index based on GRI-G3 indicator Guidelines

β : Estimated Coefficient

e : error term

The use of notation (t+1) in the equation above because the Sustainability Report Disclosure Index (SRDI) is used as the predictor of financial performance next year. This means that the independent ratios are used to predict dependent ratio of next year. So, it can be seen whether the sustainability report affect a company's financial performance in the following year or not.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Regression Test Result

This study is aimed to examine the influence of Sustainability Report towards company's financial performance which are proxied by profitability

(ROA), liquidity (CR), book value (EPS), and leverage (DER). The following table presents the partially regression analysis result from the company sample.

Table 2

The Regression Result of Hypothesis Testing

$ROA(t+1) = \beta_0 + \beta_1$ SRDI + e (1) $CR(t+1) = \beta_0 + \beta_1$ SRDI + e (2) $EPS(t+1) = \beta_0 + \beta_1$ SRDI + e (3) $DER(t+1) = \beta 0 + \beta 1$ SRDI + e (4)			
Variable	Hypothesis	Coefficients	P value
(Constant)	H1	-20,560	,000
SRDI		47,977	**,000
(Constant)	H2	1,045	,001
SRDI		2,397	**,002
(Constant)	H3	5,529	,923
SRDI		217,180	,122
(Constant)	H4	,006	,990
SRDI		,160	,685
Description: **=significant (α=5%) Source: Processed data (secondary)			

Discussion of Test Result

The Influence of Sustainability Report Towards ROA

Based on the first hypothesis test result, the result of this study shows that Sustainability Report (SR) has a positive and significant influence towards company's profitability. The company's profitability that is accounted in proxy with Return On Asset (ROA). Belkaoui and Karpik (1989) on Vidiananda (2013) also stated that the relationship of financial performance and corporate social responsibility (CSR) can be expressed best by profitability. Profitability is a performance indicator in managing the wealth of the company’s management indicated by the profit generated. Profitability of a company based on a good ROA shows that the company has a high level of effectiveness in managing its assets. Therefore, ROA measurement generally refers to the use of assets by the company in order to achieve maximum profit.

This study result is consistent with the previous researches conducted by Soelistyoningrum (2011), Burhan dan Rahmanti (2012), and also Adhima (2012) which stated that sustainability report influences towards company’s performance (ROA). Under these conditions, it can be concluded that in general, the achievements of oil and gas company in the disclosure of sustainability report in the annual report or as a separate report has a significant influence towards the level of profitability.

The sustainability report also shows the extent to which the company is concerning for its social and environmental responsibility that can be measured with SRDI. Along with the development of the business environment that is increasingly considering the reputation of the company, the achievement of social and environmental performance as one of the achievements of management will have an impact on the increasing of the company's reputation in the stakeholders’ perspective. This is a part of the company’s strategy to show their legitimacy to the society. Legitimacy theory is a generalized perception or assumption that the actions of an entity are desirable, proper, or appropriate within some socially constructed system of norms, values, beliefs, and definitions. Good environmental performance is expected to increase company's reputation, public trust, and also to attract investors. This is in line with Vidiananda (2013) which stated that the social responsibility done by the company is able to increase company's reputation. Since the sustainability report does not only disclosed the environmental activity done by the company, but also the indicators of labor, human rights, product safety, and the social and economic performance. Thus, this can attract more investors and improve the relationship between the stakeholders and society, which can lead to increase the company's income. The rise of company's income will increase the company's profit.

The Influence of Sustainability Report Towards CR

Based on the second hypothesis test result, this study result shows that Sustainability Report (SR) has a positive and significant influence towards CR. This result shows that the broader disclosure of sustainability report will be able to increase CR in one year ahead. This study result is consistent with the previous research that were conducted by Soelistyoningrum (2011) and Gasior (2013). Gasior (2013) stated that the implementation of CSR strategy by enterprises initially enhanced the liquidity altough the CSR is expensive for the company but it will produce specific results later on.

Current ratio is the most general ratio used in predicting the risk of debt presented in the balance sheet. This ratio connects the current assets and current liabilities trying to show the security claim of the creditor if there is a failure (Helfert, 1997). The high CR reflects that the company is in a liquid conditions or the company has the ability to cover short-term debts. This is because the company is able to obtain a large current assets. The acquisition of current assets, that can be supported by a large increase in the some activities of the company in the form of cash and accounts receivable, can be derived from an increase in the company's ability to sell their commodities and join coperation with other companies. This increase may occur due to the impact of the disclosure of Sustainability Report. Along with the development of the business environment that is increasingly considering the reputation of the company, the achievement of social and environmental performance as one of the achievements of management will be a special consideration for the external parties, especially the investors.

The Influence of Sustainability Report Towards EPS

This study has not been able to prove the influence of sustainability disclosure towards EPS. The third hypothesis testing result shows that the disclosure of sustainability report does not have a significant effect on EPS. This indicates that greater disclosure seems to have not been able to increase EPS. The results of this study support the researches conducted by Wijayanti et al (2011) and Yaparto et al (2013) which state that CSR has no significant influence towards EPS.

The absence of significant influence of sustainability report towards EPS appears due to the low levels of the disclosure of sustainability report in Indonesia. In this study, the average oil and gas companies only disclosed 28 items from the total 84 items in the sustainability report based on GRI-G3.1 Guidelines which showed by SRDI (Sustainability Report Disclosure Index). From the sample companies, it can be seen that all of them have already disclosed the report of Sustainability Report either in annual report or in a seperated report, but the quality and the extensive of the reports are still low. Most of the companies are only reported less than a half from the criteria based on the GRI, although the GRI also provides GRI Oil and Gas Sector Suplement (OGSS), a supplement for companies and organizations primarily involved in the exploration, extraction, production, refining, and transport and sale of oil, gas and petrochemicals. But none of the oil and gas companies in Indonesia implements this supporting report other than GRI. The company which discloses the highest SRDI is PT. PGN (Persero) with the total score of 0,92 meaning that PT. PGN (Persero) has disclosed 77 items out of 84 items. It can be seen that the quality of sustainability report in Indonesia is also affected by the statute type of the company. This is because the companies are obliged to implement the Partnership Program and Environmental Bakti (CSR) in accordance with the Regulation of the State Minister of State-Owned Enterprises No.. PER-05/MBU/2007, the factor that making SOEs reported CSR more than private companies. This is also strengthened by Dwijayanti et al (2012) which stated that the low quality of the disclosure is one of the invetors' consideration. Besides, the annual report or sustainability report contains only positive things about the company. This investors' consideration, would lead to the decreasing of company's financial conditions. The company's profit will also declined and this will be followed by no significant increase in company's EPS. Based on this study result, most investors of oil and gas companies in Indonesia still do not consider about the awareness of environmental preservation.

The Influence of Sustainability Report Towards DER

This study has not been able to prove the influence of sustainability disclosure towards DER. The fourth hypothesis testing result shows that the disclosure of sustainability report does not have a significant influence towards DER. The result of this study support the research conducted by Septiani (2013), Putra (2009), and Widianto (2011).

According to Harahap (2010), leverage ratio describes the relationship between the company's debt to equity and assets. This ratio shows how far the company is financed by debt or outside parties with the capabilities described by the company capital (equity). The company with high leverage will have a high risk in debt. The higher the leverage, the lower the company's financial performance. As the result of the above condition, the disclosure of sustainability report will not affect the DER. Oil and gas companies are the type of industries that require high costs in maintenance effort of social and environment during and after the exploration, those high costs can increase a company's debt. The more extensive the disclosure of sustainability report, the more the spending and the less the company's profits. It is possible that the investors put profits first, so the corporate social activities which rarely related with the value of the company is not attractive to the investors.

Sembiring (2005) also stated that in Indonesia, the high degree of dependence of the company on the debt also occurs. This is reflected by the previous description which shows that five oil and gas companies or 71% samples had a debt to equity ratio of more than one. This likely causes the companies and the investors to focus on corporate profits compared with social activities such as CSR and environmental disclosure SR.

CONCLUSION

This study is aimed to determine the influence of Sustainability Report towards financial performance of oil and gas company listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) 2007-2011. Based on the test result it is found that Sustainability Report has influence towards financial performance. The economic, social, and environmental activities done by the company prove that Sustainability Report (SR) is able to increase the profitability and liquidity of the company. A good relationship with society and external parties will improve the long term productivity. So, the profit obtained from operating activities will increase too. The increasing of company’s profit will attract the investors who will increase the value of the company.

However, the disclosure of sustainability report does not have influence towards company’s financial performance, especially leverage and book value. It means that, the increase or decrease of book value (EPS) and leverage (DER) do not depend on the disclosure of sustainability report. The absence of significant effect of sustainability report on market value appears to be due to the low levels of the disclosure of sustainability report in Indonesia. Besides the annual report or sustainability report contains only positive things about the company. Under this consideration from investors, that would lead the decreasing of company’s financial conditions. Oil and gas companies are the type of industries that require high costs in maintenance effort of social and environment during and after the exploration, those high costs can increase a company’s debt. It is possible that investors put profits first, so the corporate social activities rarely related with the value of the company did not attract the investors.

It cannot be denied, there are some limitations founded by the writer. In this study, there is an element of subjectivity in determining the Sustainability Report Disclosure Index by using GRI. Also the number of samples used is too small only 5 companies that classified as oil and gas companies in ICMD. This study also use book value as indicator to financial performance, it might be bring up a different result if we use market performance too. From the limitations found by the writer, the next writer can consider about the other variables that less subjectivity in determining the indicators of sustainability report and also adding more variables as well as using indicator to measure market performance beside financial performance.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adams, M., Thornton, B., & Sepehri, M. The impact of the pursuit of sustainability on the financial performance of the firm. *Journal of Sustainability and Green Business*, 1-14.

Adhima, M. F. (2013). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Sustainability Report Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan Studi Kasus Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Dalam Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Minor Thesis*. Malang: Universitas Brawijaya.

Ameer, R., & Othman, R. (2012). Sustainability Practices and Corporate Financial Performance: A Study Based on the Top Global Corporations. *J Bus Ethics ,108*, 61–79.

Association of Chartered Certified Accountants. (2010). *Sustainability Reporting, Sustainability Disclosure Amongst Companies In Selected Asean Member Countries And Responses From Stakeholders: The Rise of the Report and the Regulator*. United Kingdom: ACCA. http://www2.accaglobal.com/documents/sustainabilityreportingfutur.pdf (Retrieved December 17, 2013).

Burhan, A. H. N., & Rahmanti, W. (2012). The Impact of Company Sustainability Report on Company Performance. *Journal of Economics*, *Business*, *and Accountancy Ventura Accreditation, 15*(2), 257 – 272.

Chariri, A., & Imam G. (2007). *Teori Akuntansi*. Semarang: Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Diponegoro.

Dayanti, N. (2013). Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure And Firm Financial Performance: The Case Of Mining And Natural Resources Industry In Indonesia. *Minor thesis*. Malang: Universitas Brawijaya.

Dyahwanti, I. N. (2007). Kajian dampak lingkungan kegiatan penambangan pasir pada daerah sabuk hijau gunung sumbing di kabupaten temanggung. *Thesis*. Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro. http://eprints.undip.ac.id/17783/1/inarni_nur_dyahwanti.pdf (Retrieved December 05, 2013).

Dwijayanti, N.M.A., Wirakusuma, M.G, & Suardikha, I.M.S. (2012). Pengaruh Tingkat Pengungkapan CSR pada Hubungan Antara Kinerja Keuangan dan Return Saham. *E-Journal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana, 01(01)*. http://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/EEB/article/view/3208 (Retrieved February 23, 2014).

Fitriyani. (2012). Keterkaitan Kinerja Lingkungan, Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility (Csr) Dan Kinerja Finansial. *Minor thesis*. Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro http://www.eprints.undip.ac.id/35522/1/Skripsi_30.pdf (Retrieved November 15, 2013).

Gasior, A. (2013). Financial Liquidity Analysis of CSR Based Capital Group Zywiec SA. *Amfiteatru Economic, Suppl. Special No.7 Business And Sustainable Development, 15, 784-801*.

Ghozali, I. (2006). *Aplikasi analisis multivarite dengan SPSS*. Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

Ghozali, I. (2011). *Aplikasi analisis multivariate dengan program IBM SPSS 19.* Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

Harahap, S. S. (2010). *Analisis Kritis Atas Laporan Keuangan* (Edisi 1). Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.

Helfert, E. A. (1997). *Teknik Analisis Keuangan: Petunjuk Praktis untuk Mengelola dan Mengukur Kinerja Perusahaan* (Edisi Kedelapan) . Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga. A practical guide to managing and measuring business performance

Lamborghini, F. L. (2013). Comparison Between Gri G3.1 And Gri G4 Exposure Draft. *Minor thesis*. Malang: Universitas Brawijaya.

Lee, J., Pati, N., & Roh, J. J. (2011). Relationship between Corporate Sustainability Performance and Tangible Business Performance: Evidence from Oil and Gas Industry. *IJBIT*, *3*, 72-82.

Ndaru, P., Wisnu,M. I., Fitriyani, E., & Hariani, A. (2013, May 06). Bisnis Tambang Merusak Lingkungan. *Bisnis Global*. Retrieved from http://majalahbisnisglobal.co/bisnis-tambang-merusak-lingkungan-958.html (Retrieved November 5, 2013).

Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2009). *Research methods for business: a skill building approach* (5th ed). United Kingdom: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

Sembiring, E.R. (2005). Karakteristik perusahaan dan pengungkapan tanggung jawab sosial: studi empiris pada perusahaan yang tercatat di BEJ. *Simposium Nasional Akuntansi VIII, Solo. 15-16 September.*

Septiani, M. & Mutmainah, S. (2013). Pengaruh Karakteristik Perusahaan Terhadap Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure Dan Implikasinya Terhadap Earning Per Share. *Diponegoro Journal Of Accounting, 2(2), 1-11.*

Soelistyoningrum, J. N. (2010). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Sustainability Report Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar Dalam Bursa Efek Indonesia). *Minor thesis*. Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro. http://www.eprints.undip.ac.id/28958/1/Skripsi009.pdf (Retrieved September 20, 2013).

Spence, D. B. (2011). Corporate Social Responsibility in The Oil and Gas Industry: The Importance of Reputational Risk. *CHICAGO-KENT LAW REVIEW, 86*(1), 59-85.

Susanto, Y.K., & Tarigan, J. (2013). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Sustainability Report terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan. *Business Accounting Review (1).*

Titisari, H. K., Suwardi, E., & Setiawan, D. (2010). Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) dan kinerja perusahaan. *Simposium Nasional Akuntansi (SNA) XIII* (1), 3-13.

Vidiananda, G. (2013). The Influence Of Csr On Company Financial Performance And Firm Value. *Minor thesis*. Malang: Universitas Brawijaya.

Wijayanti, F. T., & Sutaryo, P.M.A. (2011).Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan. *Simposium Nasional Akuntansi XIV, Aceh. 21-22 Juli*. http://sutaryofe.staff.uns.ac.id/files/2011/10/SNA-14-ACEH.pdf (Retrieved November 7, 2013).

Yaparto, M., Frisko, D., & Eriandani, R. (2013). Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Pada Sektor Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Pada Periode 2010-2011. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Universitas Surabaya, 2 (1)*. http://journal.ubaya.ac.id/index.php/jimus/article/viewFile/111/91 (Retrieved December 17, 2013).

Indonesian Capital Market Directory (ICMD) 2010.

Indonesian Capital Market Directory (ICMD) 2011.

Indonesian Capital Market Directory (ICMD) 2012.