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# The Influence of Environmental Performance and Financial Performance on Corporate Social Responsibility in Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

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**Abstract**

*This study aims to determine, analyze, and explain the influence of environmental performance, profitability, leverage, and liquidity on Corporate Social Responsibility in coal mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Corporate Social Responsibility is a form of corporate responsibility for activities carried out towards stakeholders with the aim of reducing negative impacts while maximizing positive impacts in various aspects. The CSR disclosure index based on Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards is used to measure CSR. The study uses secondary data from Annual Reports or Sustainability Reporting, the research methodology used is quantitative. Purposive sampling was used to identify 11 companies for the research sample. Using SPSS 25 software, the statistical analysis used in this study is a multiple linear regression analysis model. According to the research findings, profitability and leverage have no effect on CSR, while environmental performance and liquidity have a significant impact on the amount of CSR disclosure that occurs in the coal subsector. The findings of this study indicate that not all factors are the main determinants of CSR practices in the coal subsector in Indonesia.*

**Keywords:*Responsibility, Social, Performance, Environment, Finance.***

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## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is widely recognized as a country rich in natural resources, including coal, nickel, and gold. The coal mining sector plays a significant role in contributing to national revenue. However, this sector also has substantial environmental implications due to its direct interaction with natural ecosystems.

Despite its economic benefits, such as job creation, mining activities often pose serious environmental risks when driven solely by profit-oriented motives. Indonesia is projected to continue relying on coal as a primary energy source for the next 10–20 years, largely due to its affordability and abundant availability. Nevertheless, mining practices frequently violate sustainable environmental principles.

Environmental issues such as floods and landslides indicate the consequences of excessive natural resource exploitation, including deforestation and intensive mining activities. Therefore, the government plays a crucial role in regulating and controlling environmentally harmful practices. At the same time, corporations must recognize the importance of sustainability and environmental responsibility.

The government's PROPER program (Program for Pollution Control, Evaluation, and Rating) is designed to encourage companies to improve their environmental performance. According to Law No. 40 of 2007, companies operating in natural resource sectors are required to undertake CSR activities as part of their responsibility to restore and preserve the environment.

CSR encompasses voluntary corporate actions that reflect concern for environmental and social issues beyond legal obligations (Musviyanti., Syakura & Ramadhani, 2024). Examples include scholarships for underprivileged students, funding public facilities, and supporting community development initiatives.

Previous studies examining the determinants of CSR disclosure have produced mixed findings. Some studies suggest that financial and environmental performance simultaneously influence CSR, while others find that only environmental performance has a significant effect. Due to these inconsistencies, this study seeks to re-examine the relationship between environmental performance, profitability, leverage, and liquidity on CSR.


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## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder theory emphasizes the importance of considering diverse stakeholder groups that influence corporate strategy. Companies must evaluate not only financial performance but also their social impact.

### Legitimacy Theory

Legitimacy theory suggests that organizations continuously strive to ensure their operations align with societal norms and expectations.

### Accounting Theory

Accounting theory provides a conceptual framework that supports the development of accounting practices and ensures the achievement of accounting objectives.

### Financial Performance

Financial performance reflects the outcomes achieved by a company, typically measured by comparing actual performance with expected benchmarks.

### Profitability Ratio

Profitability measures a company's ability to generate profit and reflects managerial efficiency in utilizing resources.

### Leverage Ratio

Leverage indicates the extent to which a company relies on debt financing.

### Liquidity Ratio

Liquidity measures a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations.

### Environmental Performance

Environmental performance reflects a company's efforts to maintain environmental sustainability and minimize pollution.


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**Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**

CSR is a strategic approach used by companies to meet stakeholder expectations. Effective CSR disclosure enhances stakeholder trust and support.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Research Design and Data Sources

This study employs a quantitative research approach, which is designed to examine specific populations and samples using research instruments. The data analysis is conducted using quantitative/statistical methods aimed at testing predetermined hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2019).

The research adopts a correlational design, involving data collection procedures to determine the relationships between two or more variables. This approach aligns with the objective of the study, which is to examine the extent to which environmental performance and financial performance influence Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

The data used in this study are secondary data, commonly referred to as documentary data (Sugiyono, 2019). These data are obtained from secondary sources such as books, journals, and official publications. Specifically, the data consist of company annual reports and sustainability reports accessed through the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (www.idx.co.id) and the respective company websites.

### Population and Sample

According to Sugiyono (2019), a population refers to a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects with specific characteristics determined by the researcher for study and conclusion. The population in this study comprises coal mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2019–2024. These companies are selected due to their significant environmental impact resulting from operational activities.

A sample is defined as a subset of the population that represents its characteristics (Sugiyono, 2019). In this study, the sample is selected using purposive sampling, which involves selecting units based on specific criteria. The sample selection criteria are as follows:

- Coal mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2019–2024
- Companies that publish complete financial and annual reports during the study period
- Companies that disclose CSR activities in their annual reports from 2019–2024


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- Companies that have participated in the Environmental Performance Rating Program (PROPER) during 2019–2024

**Research Model**

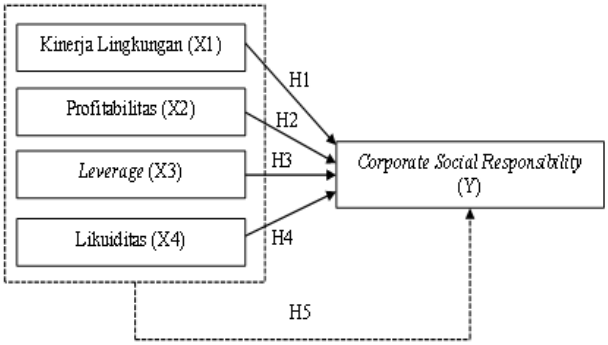



**Figure 1. Research Model**

Reference :

→ = Partial Influence of variable X to Variable Y

⇢ = Simultaneous Influence of variable X to Variable Y

**Sampling Technique**

The sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling, which involves selecting samples based on specific considerations and research objectives (Sugiyono, 2019). This technique is appropriate for quantitative research that does not aim for broad generalization. It is applied because not all members of the population have an equal chance of being selected as samples.

**Data Collection Technique**

The data collection method used in this study is documentation. According to Sugiyono (2019), documentation refers to collecting data in the form of written records, images, or other documented works. This method is chosen because the study relies on secondary data obtained from the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the respective company websites.


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**Data Processing Technique**

Data processing refers to the procedures used to transform raw data into meaningful information. This study employs quantitative data processing techniques, which involve analyzing numerical data to ensure objectivity. The primary analytical method used is descriptive statistical analysis (Sugiyono, 2019).

**Data Analysis Technique**

The data analysis in this study is descriptive quantitative in nature. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25 is used to process the data. The analysis consists of descriptive statistics, classical assumption tests, multiple linear regression analysis, and hypothesis testing.

Descriptive statistics are used to provide an overview of the data, including minimum values, maximum values, mean, and standard deviation. Classical assumption tests are conducted to ensure that the sample data properly represent the population. These tests include normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation tests.

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to examine the causal relationships between independent and dependent variables. The model aims to predict the value of the dependent variable based on known independent variables.

Hypothesis testing is conducted to validate the regression results. The tests include partial tests (t-test), simultaneous tests (F-test), correlation coefficient (R), and coefficient of determination ($R^2$).

**Measurement of Variables (Analytical Tools)**

**Environmental Performance (X1)**

Environmental performance in this study is measured using the PROPER rating system issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The PROPER score is based on color-coded ratings assigned to companies, as follows:

**Table 1**. PROPER Scoring

| Rating | Score | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 5 | Excellent |
| Green | 4 | Good |
| Blue | 3 | Adequate |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Red | 2 | Poor |
| Black | 1 | Very Poor |

**Profitability Ratio (X2)**

Profitability is measured using Return on Assets (ROA), which reflects a company's ability to generate profit from its assets.

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

**Leverage Ratio (X3)**

Leverage is measured using the Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR), which evaluates the proportion of total debt relative to total assets.

$$DAR = \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

**Liquidity Ratio (X4)**

Liquidity is measured using the Current Ratio (CR), which indicates the company's ability to meet its short-term obligations.

$$CR = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}} \times 100\%$$

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis is employed to provide an overview of the data by examining the minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation values of the research variables. The analysis was conducted using IBM SPSS Statistics version 25.

**Table 2. Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis**

Descriptive Statistics

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kinerja Lingkungan | 66 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 4.0909 | 0.69564 |
| Profitabilitas | 66 | -0.10 | 0.68 | 0.1685 | 0.16698 |
| Leverage | 66 | 0.27 | 10.07 | 2.2148 | 1.73200 |
| Likuiditas | 66 | 0.31 | 0.96 | 0.8053 | 0.19029 |
| Corporate Social Responsibility | 66 | 0.23 | 0.76 | 0.5092 | 0.16714 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 66 | | | | |

*Source: Processed data, IBM SPSS Statistics 25*



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## Classical Assumption Tests

### Normality Test

The normality test is conducted to determine whether the residuals or error terms are normally distributed. In this study, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was utilized by examining the significance value.

**Table 2. Results of Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov)**

| One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | Unstandardized Residual |
| N | | 66 |
| Normal Parameters[a,b] | Mean | 0,0000000 |
| | Std. Deviation | 0,11205559 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Absolute | 0,088 |
| | Positive | 0,088 |
| | Negative | -0,074 |
| Test Statistic | | 0,088 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | .200[c,d] |
| a. Test distribution is Normal. | | |

*Source: Processed data, IBM SPSS Statistics 25*

Based on the results, the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test shows an Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.200. Since this value exceeds the significance level of 0.05, it can be concluded that the data are normally distributed and suitable for further analysis.

### Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to detect the presence of linear relationships among independent variables in the regression model. This can be identified by examining the tolerance values and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF).

**Table 3. Results of Multicollinearity Test**

| Coefficients[a] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Collinearity Statistics | |
| | | Tolerance | VIF |
| 1 | Constant) | | |
| | Kinerja Lingkungan | 0.970 | 1.031 |
| | Profitabilitas | 0.880 | 1.137 |
| | Leverage | 0.950 | 1.052 |
| | Likuiditas | 0.869 | 1.151 |
| a. Dependent Variable: Corporate Social Responsibility | | | |

*Source: Processed data, IBM SPSS Statistics 25*



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The results indicate that all variables have VIF values below 10 and tolerance values above 0.10. Therefore, it can be concluded that no multicollinearity exists in this study.

**Heteroscedasticity Test**

The heteroscedasticity test is used to assess whether the variance of residuals differs across observations. A good regression model should not exhibit heteroscedasticity.

**Table 4. Results of Heteroscedasticity Test**

| Coefficients[a] | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Model** | | **Sig.** |
| 1 | (Constant) | 0.480 |
| | Kinerja Lingkungan | 0.507 |
| | Profitabilitas | 0.620 |
| | *Leverage* | 0.075 |
| | Likuiditas | 0.354 |
| a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES | | |

*Source: Processed data, IBM SPSS Statistics 25*

The results show that the significance values for all variables are greater than 0.05, indicating that heteroscedasticity is not appear in the regression model.

**Autocorrelation Test**

The autocorrelation test aims to determine whether there is a correlation between residuals across different time periods. A reliable regression model should be free from autocorrelation. This test is conducted by comparing the Durbin-Watson (DW) value with the critical values from the table.

**Table 5. Results of Autocorrelation Test (Cochrane-Orcutt)**

| Model Summary[b] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Model** | **R** | **R Square** | **Adjusted R Square** | **Std. Error of the Estimate** | **Durbin-Watson** |
| 1 | .769[a] | 0.591 | 0.563 | 0.11231 | 2.091 |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), LAG_X4, LAG_X3, LAG_X1, LAG_X2 | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: LAG_Y | | | | | |

*Source: Processed data, IBM SPSS Statistics 25*



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Based on the results, the Durbin-Watson value is 2.091. With a significance level of 0.05, a sample size (n) of 66, and four independent variables (k = 4), the upper limit (dU) is 1.7319 and the lower limit (dL) is 1.4758. Since the result satisfies the condition 1.7319 < 2.091 < 2.2681 (4 − dU), it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in the model.

## Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to examine the effect of independent variables—environmental performance, profitability, leverage, and liquidity—on the dependent variable, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

The regression equation derived from SPSS output is as follows:

$$Y = -0.255 + 0.079X_1 - 0.037X_2 + 0.000X_3 + 0.554X_4 + e$$

**Table 6. Results of Multiple Regression Analysis**

| Coefficients[a] | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | -0,255 | 0,102 | | -2,505 | 0,015 |
| | Kinerja Lingkungan | 0,079 | 0,021 | 0,329 | 3,779 | 0,000 |
| | Profitabilitas | -0,037 | 0,092 | -0,037 | -0,406 | 0,686 |
| | Leverage | 0,000 | 0,008 | 0,001 | 0,009 | 0,993 |
| | Likuiditas | 0,554 | 0,081 | 0,631 | 6,851 | 0,000 |
| a. Dependent Variable: Corporate Social Responsibility | | | | | | |

*Source: Processed data, IBM SPSS Statistics 25*

## Hypothesis Testing

### Partial Test (t-test)

The t-test is conducted to examine the partial effect of each independent variable on CSR.

**Table 7. Results of t-test**

| Coefficients[a] | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | -0,255 | 0,102 | | -2,505 | 0,015 |
| | Kinerja Lingkungan | 0,079 | 0,021 | 0,329 | 3,779 | 0,000 |
| | Profitabilitas | -0,037 | 0,092 | -0,037 | -0,406 | 0,686 |
| | Leverage | 0,000 | 0,008 | 0,001 | 0,009 | 0,993 |
| | Likuiditas | 0,554 | 0,081 | 0,631 | 6,851 | 0,000 |
| a. Dependent Variable: Corporate Social Responsibility | | | | | | |

*Source: Processed data, IBM SPSS Statistics 25*



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The results can be interpreted as follows:

1. **Environmental Performance ($X_1$) → CSR (Y)**
   The t-value (3.779) exceeds the critical value (1.999) and the significance value (0.000) is less than 0.05. This indicates a positive and significant effect. Therefore, H1 is accepted.
2. **Profitability ($X_2$) → CSR (Y)**
   The t-value (-0.406) is lower than 1.999 and the significance value (0.686) exceeds 0.05. Thus, profitability has no significant effect on CSR, and H2 is rejected.
3. **Leverage ($X_3$) → CSR (Y)**
   The t-value (0.009) is below 1.999 and the significance value (0.993) is greater than 0.05. Hence, leverage does not affect CSR, and H3 is rejected.
4. **Liquidity ($X_4$) → CSR (Y)**
   The t-value (6.951) exceeds 1.999 and the significance value (0.000) is less than 0.05. This indicates a positive and significant effect, meaning H4 is accepted.
5. **Simultaneous Test (F-test)**

The F-test evaluates whether all independent variables collectively influence the dependent variable.

**Table 8. Results of F-test**

| ANOVA[a] | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| 1 | Regression | 1,000 | 4 | 0,250 | 18,679 | .000[b] |
| | Residual | 0,816 | 61 | 0,013 | | |
| | Total | 1,816 | 65 | | | |
| a. Dependent Variable: Corporate Social Responsibility | | | | | | |
| b. Predictors: (Constant), Likuiditas, Leverage, Kinerja Lingkungan, Profitabilitas | | | | | | |

*Source: Processed data, IBM SPSS Statistics 25*

The results show that the F-value (18.679) is greater than the F-table value (2.52), and the significance value (0.000) is less than 0.05. Therefore, all independent variables simultaneously have a significant positive effect on CSR.

**Correlation Coefficient (R)**

The correlation coefficient measures the strength of the relationship between variables.


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**Table 9. Results of Correlation Coefficient (R)**

| Model Summary[b] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
| 1 | .742[a] | 0,551 | 0,521 | 0,11567 |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Likuiditas, Leverage, Kinerja Lingkungan, | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: Corporate Social Responsibility | | | | |

*Source: Processed data, IBM SPSS Statistics 25*

The R value is 0.742, which indicates a strong relationship between environmental performance, profitability, leverage, liquidity, and CSR.

**Coefficient of Determination ($R^2$)**

The coefficient of determination ($R^2$) indicates how much of the variation in the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variables.

**Table 10. Results of Coefficient of Determination ($R^2$)**

| Model Summary[b] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
| 1 | .742[a] | 0,551 | 0,521 | 0,11567 |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Likuiditas, Leverage, Kinerja Lingkungan, | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: Corporate Social Responsibility | | | | |

*Source: Processed data, IBM SPSS Statistics 25*

The $R^2$ value is 0.551, meaning that 55% of the variation in CSR can be explained by environmental performance, profitability, leverage, and liquidity, while the remaining 45% is influenced by other factors not included in this study.

## DISCUSSION

### Influence of Environmental Performance to Corporate Social Responsibility

The first hypothesis posits that environmental performance has an effect on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The findings indicate that the multiple regression coefficient for environmental performance is 0.079, which is positive in nature. This suggests that the independent and dependent variables move in the same direction. Therefore, environmental performance positively influences CSR. Furthermore, the t-test results show a t-value of 3.779 with a significance level of 0.000, which is lower than 0.05.


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This confirms that environmental performance has a statistically significant effect on CSR, leading to the acceptance of the first hypothesis.

These findings are consistent with previous studies conducted by Rahmah (2019), Kusumawardani & Syakura (2022) and Kunaepi (2019), which also identified a positive relationship between environmental performance and CSR. However, contrasting evidence was reported by Lestari et al. (2024), who found no significant relationship between these variables. Companies with higher PROPER ratings demonstrate superior environmental performance, indicating compliance with environmental regulations established by the Ministry of Environment. Strong environmental performance enhances stakeholder trust. The more actively a company engages in environmental initiatives, the greater the extent of its CSR disclosure. This reflects corporate transparency and accountability, enabling stakeholders—particularly the community—to assess the company's contributions and responsibilities toward environmental sustainability.

**Influence of Profitability to Corporate Social Responsibility**

The second hypothesis states that profitability does not influence CSR. The results reveal that the regression coefficient for profitability is -0.037, indicating a negative relationship. This suggests that the independent and dependent variables move in opposite directions. The t-test result shows a t-value of -0.406 with a significance level of 0.686, which exceeds 0.05. Therefore, profitability does not have a significant effect on CSR, and the second hypothesis is rejected.

This finding aligns with previous research by Rahmah (2019), Syakura & Baridwan (2014) and Kunaepi (2019), which also found no significant relationship between profitability and CSR. However, other studies, such as those by Apsari and Syaiful (2024) and Puspitasari et al. (2019), reported a positive relationship.

The rejection of this hypothesis may be attributed to the tendency of highly profitable firms to prioritize profit maximization over social activities. Management may perceive CSR disclosure as non-essential, particularly if it does not directly influence their compensation or organizational position. Consequently, companies tend to focus more on financial reporting, while CSR disclosure is viewed as an additional cost that may reduce competitive advantage.

**Influence of Leverage to Corporate Social Responsibility**

The third hypothesis proposes that leverage influences CSR. The results show that the regression coefficient for leverage is 0.000, indicating a positive but negligible


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relationship. The t-test result reveals a t-value of 0.009, which is lower than the critical value of 1.999, with a significance level of 0.993, exceeding 0.05. This indicates that leverage does not significantly affect CSR, leading to the rejection of the third hypothesis.

This finding is consistent with studies by Rahmah (2019) and Kunaepi (2019), which also reported no significant relationship between leverage and CSR. However, other studies, such as Puspitasari et al. (2019) and Teng et al. (2022), found a positive relationship.

The lack of influence may be explained by the fact that CSR disclosure is not determined by a company's debt level, but rather by its sensitivity to social and environmental issues. Firms with high leverage may limit CSR disclosure to avoid increased scrutiny from stakeholders. Nevertheless, companies with strong social and environmental awareness will continue to disclose CSR regardless of their debt level.

**Influence of Liquidity to Corporate Social Responsibility**

The fourth hypothesis suggests that liquidity affects CSR. The results indicate that the regression coefficient for liquidity is 0.554, reflecting a positive relationship. The t-test shows a t-value of 6.951, which exceeds the critical value of 1.999, with a significance level of 0.000, which is below 0.05. This confirms that liquidity has a positive and significant effect on CSR, and thus the fourth hypothesis is accepted.

This finding is consistent with Teng et al. (2022), who identified a positive relationship between liquidity and CSR. However, Rahmah (2019) reported contrasting results, finding no significant effect.

These results suggest that firms with high liquidity possess sufficient financial resources to fund activities beyond core operations, including CSR initiatives. Regulatory requirements further compel companies to engage in social and environmental responsibilities. Consequently, firms tend to disclose CSR activities regardless of whether their liquidity position is strong or moderate. This supports stakeholder theory, as CSR disclosure enables stakeholders to evaluate the extent to which companies fulfill their responsibilities.

**Influence of Environmental Performance, Profitability, Leverage, and Liquidity on Corporate Social Responsibility**

The fifth hypothesis states that environmental performance, profitability, leverage, and liquidity simultaneously influence CSR. The results show an F-value of 18.679, which


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exceeds the F-table value, with a significance level of 0.000, below 0.05. This indicates that all independent variables collectively have a significant effect on CSR.

This finding suggests that the independent variables complement one another in influencing CSR disclosure. Companies with strong environmental performance are more likely to actively disclose CSR initiatives related to environmental aspects. Meanwhile, firms with strong financial positions have greater resources to implement and sustain CSR programs comprehensively.

At the same time, both environmental and financial factors encourage companies to produce annual reports that not only present financial information but also demonstrate a commitment to sustainability and social responsibility. This strengthens corporate image as responsible, transparent, and long-term oriented. Therefore, CSR is not merely a formal obligation but also a strategic component influenced by both environmental and financial conditions.

## CONCLUSION

This study aims to examine the influence of environmental performance and financial performance—proxied by profitability, leverage, and liquidity—on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in coal mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The findings reveal that environmental performance and liquidity have a positive and significant impact on CSR disclosure. This indicates that companies with strong environmental awareness and sound short-term financial conditions are more likely to actively engage in and disclose CSR activities. In contrast, profitability and leverage do not exhibit a significant influence on CSR, suggesting that a company's level of profitability and debt structure do not directly determine the extent of its CSR disclosure.

Simultaneously, all independent variables—environmental performance, profitability, leverage, and liquidity—are found to have a significant effect on CSR. This implies that, although not all variables are individually significant, they collectively contribute to explaining variations in CSR practices. These findings highlight that CSR is not driven by a single factor, but rather by the interaction between environmental and financial aspects of a company. Therefore, firms with strong environmental performance and adequate financial resources tend to demonstrate a higher level of commitment to CSR implementation and reporting.

Furthermore, this study reinforces the view that CSR should not be regarded merely as a formal obligation, but as a strategic instrument for enhancing corporate image, strengthening stakeholder trust, and ensuring long-term sustainability.


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Accordingly, companies are encouraged to go beyond financial performance and place greater emphasis on environmental responsibility and transparency in CSR disclosure. By adopting a balanced approach that integrates economic, social, and environmental dimensions, companies can create sustainable value and make a broader contribution to society and the environment.

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