Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management
2025, 10(56s)
e-ISSN: 2468-4376
https://www.jisem-journal.com/

Research Article

The Influence of Macroeconomics, Sustainability, Ownership, and Size on The Value of Non-Bank Soes Through Profit Management Mediation and Stock Return Moderation

Diah Rani Nartasari[1], Tri Ratnawati[2], Maria Yovita R. Pandin[3]
[1, 2, 3] *Doctoral Program of 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya University*

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 31 Dec 2024

Revised: 20 Feb 2025

Accepted: 28 Feb 2025

ABSTRACT

Introduction: This study explores the factors affecting firm value in non-bank state-owned enterprises listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Key variables include macroeconomics, corporate sustainability, ownership, and firm size, with stock returns as a moderating factor. The research addresses growing concerns about firm performance amid changing economic and corporate governance landscapes.

Objectives: To analyze the influence of macroeconomic factors, sustainability, ownership structure, and firm size on firm value, and to assess how stock returns moderate the effects of earnings management and CSR disclosure on firm value.

Methods: Using the Partial Least Squares (PLS) method, this study examines panel data from 2020 to 2023. The analysis includes direct effects of independent variables and moderating effects of stock returns on the relationships between earnings management, CSR, and firm value.

Results: Macroeconomic variables significantly and negatively affect firm value but have no significant impact on earnings management or CSR disclosure. Sustainability negatively influences earnings management and CSR, and positively affects firm value, though all effects are statistically insignificant. Ownership and firm size show positive effects, with only firm size significantly improving firm value. Both earnings management and CSR negatively affect firm value, while stock returns moderate these relationships, but none of the moderation effects are significant.

Conclusions: Firm size emerges as the only significant factor positively impacting firm value. Other variables show expected directional influences without statistical significance. These findings suggest internal firm characteristics may be more critical than external factors in enhancing firm value in the non-financial SOE sector.

Keywords: macroeconomics, corporate sustainability, earnings management, CSR disclosure, corporate value.

INTRODUCTION

State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs)—as business entities with 100% state-owned initial capital—face the duality of roles between public services (public purpose) and profitability demands as public companies. Anoraga & Pakarti (2003) define SOEs through three principles: public purpose (social, political, economic goals), public ownership (state ownership), and public control (state control).

The transformation of SOEs towards transparency and better management in the capital market is reflected in the process of going public that was started by PT Semen Gresik (now Semen Indonesia) in 1991, followed by PT Telkom Indonesia (1995), Bank BNI (1996), and PT Aneka Tambang (1997). This journey continued with the IPOs of Kimia Farma and IndoFarma (2001), PT Bukit Asam (2002), as well as three large SOEs—Bank Mandiri, Bank BRI, and PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (PGN)—in 2003. Adhi Karya followed in 2004, followed by Jasa Marga and Wijaya Karya (2007), BTPN (2008), Bank BTN (2009), Krakatau Steel and PT PP (2010), Garuda Indonesia (2011), PT Waskita Karya (2012), and Semen Baturaja as the last state-owned enterprise to *go public* in 2013.

Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management
2025, 10(56s)
e-ISSN: 2468-4376
https://www.jisem-journal.com/

Research Article

The value of SOEs during the 2020–2023 period shows a varied trend, but in general tends to decrease. The study of Zamzamir *et al*. (2021) confirms that the use of derivative instruments has a positive effect on the value of the company, on the contrary Abogun *et al*. (2021) found that the practice of income *smoothing* actually significantly reduces the company's value. SOEs *going public* are not only required to maintain operational performance. Instead, managing financial and accounting factors that impact market perception to maintain investor confidence and stock price stability. Such as derivatives policy and avoidance of profit manipulation.

The size of the company also determines the level of investor confidence. The bigger the company, the more known it is by the public, which means that it is easier to get information that will increase the value of the company.

CSR disclosure is a type of sustainability reporting that explains various aspects of the company ranging from social, environmental and financial. In general, the implementation of business ethics development is manifested in the implementation of CSR, which is a form of sensitivity, awareness and CSR to help provide benefits to the community and the environment in which it operates.

A number of studies have been conducted, but the results are not always consistent. Research Ginting (2021), Gantino *et al*. (2022), and Ibrahim *et al*. (2022) shows that profit management affects a company's value, although Andrianto & Amin (year not mentioned) concludes otherwise. CSR reporting is reported to have a positive impact on the company's value by Seok *et al*. (2022), but Bulkia *et al*. (2023) found different results for companies in the Jakarta Islamic Index. The influence of macroeconomic factors on profit management is also diverse: Pangestuti *et al*. (2020) found positive effects, while Maknuun et al. (2020) stated that the effect was not significant, and Yurisafira (2023) identified variations in the impact in Indonesia's property sector. On the other hand, Grimaldi *et al*. (2020) stated that sustainability practices hinder profit management, but Mueangchai (2022), Nguyen (2022), and Yalçın & Güneş (2023) instead found a significant negative effect between sustainability management and profit management.

Company ownership has been shown to limit profit management according to Faizulayev *et al*. (2022), Asif *et al*. (2022), Tran *et al*. (2023), and Zirman *et al*. (2023), although Nguyen *et al*. (2021) stated that state ownership actually increases this practice. The size of the company is not significant to profit management based on Sakinah & Murtadho (2021), Kurniawan *et al*. (2022), and Steven & Sha (2022), but Alsavina & Finatariani (2023) and Chowanda & Nariman (2023) found otherwise. Maknuun *et al*. (2022) proved the positive influence of macroeconomics on sharia CSR disclosure, while Jeriji & Louhichi (2020) attributed poor sustainability performance to low quality CSR disclosure.

The influence of ownership on CSR disclosure is also varied: Fahad & Nidheesh (2021) found that foreign ownership supports CSR, but promoter ownership hinders. Nugraheni *et al*. (2022) stated that institutional ownership has a positive effect, while Suryandari & Susandya (2023) emphasized that managerial ownership does not increase CSR motivation. Thuy *et al*. (2023) concluded that state ownership plays a moderate role, while Ting (2020) and Nguyen *et al*. (2021) attributes company size to increased CSR disclosure—contrary to Shafira *et al*. (2021), Sari *et al*. (2023), and Ardana *et al*. (2023).

Bulkia *et al*. (2023) stated that macroeconomics has a significant effect on company value, but Hariyani *et al*. (2021) rejected the claim. Corporate sustainability is considered to increase the value of the company by Qureshi *et al*. (2020), Shalihin *et al*. (2020), dan Thompson *et al*. (2022), although Hariyani *et al*. (2023) and Hewathudallage & Weerasinghe (2023) deny it. Institutional ownership has a positive impact on company value according to Delfiani & Alfarisi (2021), Wu *et al*. (2022), Almashaqbeh *et al*. (2023), and Attarit (2023), but Musallam (2020) found that state ownership actually harms the value of the company. Regarding the size of the company, Azaro *et al*. (2020), Delfiani & Alfarisi (2021), and Warsiki & Dewi (2023) stated that there was no significant influence, while Nursetya & Hidayati (2021) and Marc *et al*. (2022) proves otherwise.

This research raises two novelties, namely the use of *stock return moderation* on the influence *of Earnings Management* and *CSR Disclosure* on *Corporate Value*; and multi-sector research objects (previous research generally used research objects in one specific sector).

Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management
2025, 10(56s)
e-ISSN: 2468-4376
https://www.jisem-journal.com/ **Research Article**

LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT

The Influence *of Macroeconomics* on *Earning Management*

A study by Pangestuti et al. (2020) concluded that there is a significant positive influence of macroeconomic conditions on profit management practices. However, the research of Maknuun et al. (2020) found a positive but not significant effect. Yurisafira (2023) revealed that the influence of macroeconomic factors on company value, especially in Indonesia's property and real estate sectors, varies, indicating that companies' responses to economic changes are not uniform.

H1 : *Macroeconomics* has a positive influence on *Earning Management*

The Influence *of Macroeconomics* on *CSR Disclosure*

Research by Maknuun et al. (2022) found that macroeconomic factors have a significant influence on corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure in Islamic companies, with a positive influence direction. while Grid & Louhichi (2020) attributed poor sustainability performance to low quality of CSR disclosure.

H2: *Macroeconomics* has a positive influence on *CSR Disclosure*

The Influence *of Macroeconomics* on *Corporate Value*

Research by Bulkia et al. (2023) shows that macroeconomics has a significant influence on company value, especially in companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index of the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The results of Hariyani et al.'s (2021) research show that macroeconomics does not affect the value of companies. These differences in findings highlight the complexity of the relationship between macroeconomic variables and company value.

H3 : *Macroeconomics* has a positive influence on *Corporate Value*

The Influence *of Corporate Sustainability* on *Earning Management*

Research by Grimaldi et al. (2020) shows that higher levels of sustainability involvement within companies do not significantly encourage profit management practices. However, research by Mueangchai (2022), Nguyen (2022), and Yalçın & Güneş (2023) shows that sustainability management has a significant negative influence on profit management.

H4 : *Corporate Sustainability* has a positive influence on *Earning Management*

The Influence *of Corporate Sustainability* on *CSR Disclosure*

Research by Jerry & Louhichi (2020) shows that companies with poor sustainability performance tend to disclose negative and low-quality corporate social responsibility (CSR) information. These findings indicate that companies that are less committed to sustainability practices are often not transparent or do not present CSR reports adequately. The information conveyed does not reflect the social responsibility that should be taken.

H5: *Corporate Sustainability* has a positive influence on *CSR disclosure*

The Influence *of Corporate Sustainability* on *Corporate Value*

Research by Qureshi et al. (2020), Shalihin et al. (2020), and Thompson et al. (2022) found that company sustainability has a positive effect on the Company's value. However, research by Hariyani et al. (2023) and Hewathudallage & Weerasinghe (2023) shows that a company's sustainability does not have a positive influence on the value of the company.

H6 : *Corporate Sustainability* has a positive influence on *Corporate Value*

The Influence *of Corporate Ownership* on *Earning Management*

Research by Faizulayev et al. (2022), Asif et al. (2022), Tran et al. (2023), and Zirman et al. (2023) found that corporate ownership negatively impacts profit management practices. However, the results of Nguyen et al.'s (2021)

Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management
2025, 10(56s)
e-ISSN: 2468-4376
https://www.jisem-journal.com/ **Research Article**

research show that managerial ownership and foreign ownership have a negative effect on profit management, ownership by the state actually has a positive effect on the practice.

H7: *Corporate Ownership* has a positive influence on *Earning Management*

The Influence *of Corporate Ownership* on *CSR Disclosure*

Research by Fahad & Nidheesh (2021) found that foreign ownership plays a positive role in supporting CSR disclosure, while the ownership of promoters, or company founders, actually shows a negative influence. Research by Nugraheni et al. (2022) shows that institutional ownership has a positive effect on CSR disclosure, while managerial, foreign, and public ownership does not show a significant impact. Research by Thuy et al. (2023) concluded that state ownership plays a moderate role in increasing CSR disclosure.

H8 : *Corporate Ownership* has a positive influence on *CSR Disclosure*

The Influence *of Corporate Ownership* on *Corporate Value*

Research by Delfiani & Alfarisi (2021), Wu et al. (2022), Almashaqbeh et al. (2023), and Attarit (2023) found that institutional ownership has a significant effect on the value of the Company. However, Musallam (2020) research shows that state ownership of non-financial companies registered in Indonesia actually has a negative impact on the value of the company.

H9 : *Corporate Ownership* has a positive influence on *Corporate Value*

The Influence *of Corporate Size* on *Earning Management*

Research by Sakinah & Murtadho (2021), Kurniawan et al. (2022), and Steven & Sha (2022) shows that company size does not have a significant influence on profit management practices. However, research by Alsavina & Finatariani (2023) and Chowanda & Nariman (2023) found that company size has a significant effect on profit management.

H10: *Corporate Size* has a positive influence on *Earning Management*

The Influence *of Corporate Size* on *CSR Disclosure*

Research by Ting (2020) and Nguyen et al. (2021) shows that company size has a positive effect on CSR disclosure. However, research by Shafira et al. (2021), Sari et al. (2023), and Ardana et al. (2023) shows that company size does not have a significant influence on CSR disclosure.

H11: *Corporate Size* has a positive influence on *CSR Disclosure*

The Effect of Corporate Size on Corporate Value

Research by Azaro et al. (2020), Delfiani & Alfarisi (2021), and Warsiki & Dewi (2023) concluded that company size does not have a significant effect on the Company's value. Research by Nursetya & Hidayati (2021) and Marc et al. (2022) found that company size has a significant effect on the Company's value.

H12 : *Corporate Size* has a positive influence on *Corporate Value*

The Influence of *Earning Management* on *Corporate Value*

Research by Ginting (2021), Gantino et al. (2022), and Ibrahim et al. (2022) found that profit management has a positive impact on the Company's value. However, Andrianto & Amin's research shows that profit management has no effect on the Company's value.

H13 : *Earning Management* has a positive influence on *Corporate Value*

The Effect of *CSR Disclosure* on *Corporate Value*

Research by Seok et al. (2022) shows that CSR news reports have a positive impact on Company value, however, Bulkia et al.'s (2023) research shows that CSR news reports do not have a positive impact on company value:

H14 : *CSR Disclosure* has a positive influence on *Corporate Value*

Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management
2025, 10(56s)
e-ISSN: 2468-4376
https://www.jisem-journal.com/

Research Article

The Effect of *Stockss Returns* Moderation on the Effect *of Earning Management* on *Corporate Value*

Stock return is the result obtained from investment activities. Returns are divided into two, namely realized returns (returns that occur or can be called actual returns) and expected returns (returns expected by investors). Stock return is the level of profit that investors enjoy on investments made. Signal theory explains the variable return of stocks, good stock returns can reflect good company value. There have been no previous research findings.

H15 : *Stock Returns* Positively Moderate the Influence of *Earning Management* on *Corporate Value*

The effect of *Stockss Returns moderation* on the effect of *CSR Disclosure* on *Corporate Value*

Research from (Putra & Utama, 2015), (Anggajaya, 2018) found that CSR disclosure has a positive and significant influence on stock returns. However, research (Hidayansyah et al., 2016) states that CSR disclosure has no effect on stock returns.

H16 : *Stock Returns* positively ponder the influence of CSR Disclosure on *Corporate Value*

METHODS

This type of research is causal-explanatory with a quantitative approach. This study analyzes the influence of macroeconomic variables, *sustainability*, *company ownership*, and company size on stock value, with *earning management* and *Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure* (CSRD) as mediating variables, as well as *stock return* as a moderation variable. The population in this study is 15 non-bank state-owned companies listed on the IDX for the 2020-2023 research period. The sample determination technique uses *purposive sampling* , which means using the criteria of non-bank state-owned companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period of 2020 - 2023. The sample of this study is six non-bank SOEs, namely PT Perusahaan Gas Negara Tbk, PT Aneka Tambang Tbk, PT Bukit Asam Tbk, PT Timah Tbk, PT Semen Indonesia Tbk, PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk.

The data analysis technique used in this study is *Structural Equation Modeling* (SEM) with the PLS (*Partial Least Square*) method with the SmartPLS program version 3.3.3.

RESULTS

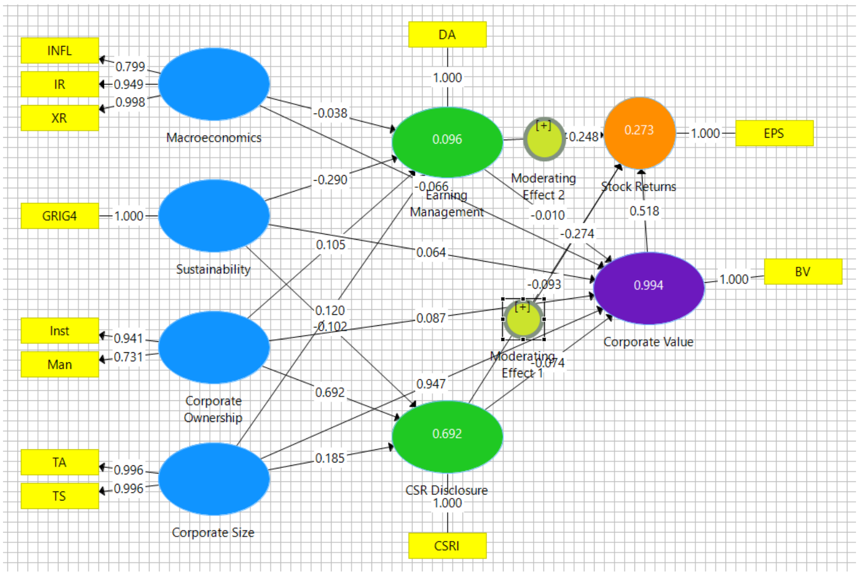
Outer Model *Results*

The *outer loading factor test* serves to measure the strength of the relationship between each indicator and the construct it represents. The *acceptable outer loading factor* value is at least 0.700.

The results of *the outer model* test can be seen in the following image:

Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management
2025, 10(56s)
e-ISSN: 2468-4376
https://www.jisem-journal.com/

Research Article



Picture of Outer Results *of Research* Model

Hypothesis Test

The results of hypothesis testing through *the bootstrapping* method were analyzed by paying attention to two main indicators, namely *the Original Sample* (O) value and *the p-value*. The results of the direct, mediation and moderation hypothesis test can be seen in the following table:

Hypothesis Testing Results Recapitulation Table

Hypothesis		O	*p-value*	Interpretation	Decision
H1	*Macroeconomics* → *Earning Management*	-0.025	0.934	Negative is insignificant	REJECTED
H2	*Macroeconomics* → CSR *Disclosure*	0.035	0.839	Insignificant positives	ACCEPTED
H3	*Macroeconomics* → *Corporate Value*	-0.069	0.023	Significant negatives	REJECTED
H4	*Sustainability* → *Earning Management*	-0.300	0.437	Negative is insignificant	REJECTED
H5	*Sustainability* → CSR *Disclosure*	-0.128	0.550	Negative is insignificant	REJECTED
H6	*Sustainability* → *Corporate Value*	0.068	0.071	Insignificant positives	ACCEPTED
H7	*Ownership* → *Earning Management*	0.095	0.842	Insignificant positives	ACCEPTED
H8	*Ownership* → CSR *Disclosure*	0.666	0.550	Insignificant positives	ACCEPTED
H9	*Ownership* → *Corporate Value*	0.068	0.132	Insignificant positives	ACCEPTED
H10	*Corporate Size* → *Earning Management*	0.132	0.795	Insignificant positives	ACCEPTED

Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management
2025, 10(56s)
e-ISSN: 2468-4376
https://www.jisem-journal.com/ **Research Article**

H11	*Corporate Size* → CSR *Disclosure*	0.219	0.501	Insignificant positives	ACCEPTED
H12	*Corporate Size* → *Corporate Value*	0.934	0.000	Significant positives	ACCEPTED
H13	*Earning Management* → *Corporate Value*	-0.010	0.691	Negative is insignificant	REJECTED
H14	CSR *Disclosure* → *Corporate Value*	-0.072	0.112	Negative is insignificant	REJECTED
H15	*Earning Management* + *Stock Return* → *Corporate Value*	0.248	0.754	Insignificant positives	ACCEPTED
H16	CSR *Disclosure* + *Stock Return* → *Corporate Value*	-0.274	0.511	Negative is insignificant	REJECTED

1. Testing the influence *of Macroeconomics* (X1) on *Earning Management* (Z1) [Mac → Corp-Val] yielded an O value of -0.025 and *a p-value* of 0.934. These results indicate that *Macroeconomics* has a negative but not significant influence on *Earning Management*. With the finding of a negative influence on this causal influence, it is concluded that Hypothesis 1 is rejected.
2. Testing the influence *of Macroeconomics* (X1) on CSR *Disclosure* (Z2) [Mac → CSR-Dis] yielded an O value of 0.035 and *a p-value* of 0.839. These results indicate that *Macroeconomics* has a positive but not significant influence on CSR *Disclosure*. With the finding of a negative influence on this causal influence, it is concluded that Hypothesis 1 is rejected.
3. Testing the influence *of Macroeconomics* (X1) on *Corporate Value* (Y) [Mac → Corp-Val] yielded an O value of -0.069 and *a p-value* of 0.023. These results indicate that *Macroeconomics* has a significant negative influence on *Corporate Value*. With the finding of a negative influence on this causal influence, it is concluded that Hypothesis 3 is rejected.
4. The test of the effect of *Sustainability* (X2) on *Earning Management* (Z1) [Sust → Corp-Val] resulted in an O value of -0.300 and *a p-value* of 0.437. These results indicate that *Sustainability* has a negative but not significant influence on *Earning Management*. With the finding of a negative influence on this causal influence, it is concluded that Hypothesis 4 is rejected.
5. Testing the effect of *Sustainability* (X2) on CSR *Disclosure* (Z2) [Sust → CSR-Dis] resulted in an O value of -0.128 and *a p-value* of 0.550. These results indicate that *Sustainability* has a negative but not significant influence on CSR *Disclosure*. With the finding of a negative influence on this causal influence, it is concluded that Hypothesis 5 is rejected.
6. The test of the effect of *Sustainability* (X2) on *Corporate Value* (Y) [Sust → Corp-Val] resulted in an O value of 0.068 and *a p-value* of 0.071. These results indicate that *Sustainability* has a positive but not significant influence on *Corporate Value*. With the finding of a positive influence on this causal influence, it is concluded that Hypothesis 6 is accepted.
7. The test of the effect of *Corporate Ownership* (X3) on *Earning Management* (Z1) [Corp-Own → Corp-Val] yielded an O value of 0.095 and *a p-value* of 0.842. These results indicate that *Corporate Ownership* has a positive but not significant influence on *Earning Management*. With the finding of a positive influence on this causal influence, it is concluded that Hypothesis 7 is accepted.
8. Testing the influence of *Corporate Ownership* (X3) on CSR *Disclosure* (Z2) [Corp-Own → CSR-Dis] resulted in an O value of 0.666 and *a p-value* of 0.550. These results indicate that *Corporate Ownership* has a positive but not significant influence on CSR *Disclosure*. With the finding of a positive influence on this causal influence, it is concluded that Hypothesis 8 is accepted.

Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management
2025, 10(56s)
e-ISSN: 2468-4376
https://www.jisem-journal.com/
Research Article

9. The test of the effect of *Corporate Ownership* (X3) on *Corporate Value* (Y) [Corp-Own → Corp-Val] resulted in an O value of 0.068 and *a p-value* of 0.132. These results indicate that *Corporate Ownership* has a positive but not significant influence on *Corporate Value*. With the finding of a positive influence on this causal influence, it is concluded that Hypothesis 9 is accepted.
10. The test of the effect of *Corporate Size* (X4) on *Earning Management* (Z1) [Corp-Sz → Corp-Val] resulted in an O value of 0.132 and *a p-value* of 0.795. These results indicate that *Corporate Size* has a positive but not significant influence on *Earning Management*. With the finding of a positive influence on this causal influence, it is concluded that Hypothesis 10 is rejected.
11. The test of the effect *of Corporate Size* (X4) on CSR *Disclosure* (Z2) [Corp-Sz → CSR-Dis] resulted in an O value of 0.219 and *a p-value* of 0.501. These results indicate that *Corporate Size* has a positive but not significant influence on CSR *Disclosure*. With the finding of a positive influence on this causal influence, it is concluded that Hypothesis 10 is accepted.
12. The test of the effect of *Corporate Size* (X4) on *Corporate Value* (Y) [Corp-Sz → Corp-Val] yielded an O value of 0.943 and *a p-value* of 0.000. These results indicate that *Corporate Size* has a significant positive influence on *Corporate Value*. With the finding of a positive influence on this causal influence, it is concluded that Hypothesis 12 is accepted.
13. Testing the effect of *Earning Management* (Z1) on *Corporate Value* (Y) [EarnMng → Corp-Val] produced an O value of -0.010 and *a p-value* of 0.691. These results indicate that *Earning Management* has a negative but not significant influence on *Corporate Value*. By finding that there is a negative influence on this causal influence, it is concluded that Hypothesis 13 is rejected.
14. Testing the effect of *CSR Disclosure* (Z2) on *Corporate Value* (Y) [CSR-Dis → Corp-Val] resulted in an O value of -0.072 and *a p-value* of 0.112. These results indicate that *CSR Disclosure* has a negative but not significant influence on *Corporate Value*. With the finding of a negative influence on this causal influence, it is concluded that Hypothesis 14 is rejected.
15. The moderation test *of Stock Returns* (M) on the effect of *Earning Management* (Z1) on *Corporate Value* (Y) [Moderating Effect 2 → Stock-Ret] resulted in an O value of 0.248 and *a p-value* of 0.754. These results indicate that *Stock Returns* moderate the influence of *Earning Management* on *Corporate Value*. With the finding of a positive influence on this causal influence, it is concluded that Hypothesis 15 is accepted.

The moderation test *of Stock Returns* (M) on the effect of CSR *Disclosure* (Z2) on *Corporate Value* (Y) [Moderating Effect 1 → Stock-Ret] resulted in an O value of -0.274 and *a p-value* of 0.511. These results indicate that *Stock Returns* moderate the influence of CSR *Disclosure* on *Corporate Value*. By finding a negative influence on this causal influence, it is concluded that Hypothesis 16 is rejected.

DISCUSSION

Macroeconomics has a negative effect on *Earning Management*

These findings can be interpreted to mean that while there is a tendency for higher macroeconomic conditions to reduce the scope for financial statement engineering; this relationship is not statistically strong enough to serve as a basis for definitive conclusions. The findings of this study are contrary to the results of Pangestuti *et al's research*. (2020) and Maknuun *et al.* (2020) which concludes that there is a significant positive effect of macroeconomic conditions on profit management practices, indicating that macroeconomic changes can encourage companies to perform financial statement engineering.

Macroeconomic has a positive effect on *CSR Disclosure*

These findings can be interpreted to mean that although there is an increasing trend of macroeconomic variables that may encourage companies to be more transparent in their CSR practices, this relationship lacks sufficient statistical strength. The findings of this study are different from the research of Maknuun *et al.* (2022), which found that macroeconomic factors have a significant influence on corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure.

Macroeconomic has a significant negative effect on _Corporate Value_

These findings indicate that macroeconomic instability (inflation, interest rates, and exchange rates) is systematically weakening the company's financial fundamentals. These findings contradict the findings of Bulkia *et al.* (2023) which states that macroeconomics has a significant influence on company value, especially in companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index of the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Research by Hariyani *et al.* (2021) concludes that macroeconomics does not affect the value of the company.

Corporate Sustainability has a negative effect on _Earnings Management_

The findings indicate companies with high sustainability reporting (as per the GRI G4 standard) tend to show a decline in profit management practices, although this relationship does not have sufficient statistical force to base firm conclusions. These findings support the research of Mueangchai (2022), Nguyen (2022), and Yalçın & Güneş (2023), which shows that sustainability management has a negative effect – although it has a significant impact – on profit management. The research of Grimaldi *et al.* (2020) concluded that higher levels of sustainability engagement within companies do not significantly encourage profit management practices, signaling that sustainability initiatives may not directly affect the manipulation of financial statements.

Corporate Sustainability has a negative effect on _CSR Disclosure_

These findings indicate that sustainability reporting practices according to the GRI G4 standard – not consistently – correlated with a decline in the quality or suitability of corporate social responsibility disclosures. Research by Jerry & Louhichi (2020) shows that companies with poor sustainability performance tend to disclose negative and low-quality corporate social responsibility (CSR) information. These findings indicate that companies that are less committed to sustainability practices are often not transparent or do not present CSR reports adequately, so the information presented does not reflect the social responsibility that should be presented.

Corporate Sustainability has a positive and insignificant effect on _Corporate Value_

These findings indicate that sustainability reporting practices according to the G4 GRI standard tend to increase the value of a company's net assets, but statistically, this relationship is not strong enough to prove a clear causal impact. These findings support Qureshi *et al.* (2020), Shalihin *et al.* (2020), dan Thompson *et al.* (2022) that the company's sustainability has a positive effect on the Company's value. However, a different view emerged from the research of Hariyani *et al.* (2023) and Hewathudallage & Weerasinghe (2023), which concluded that a company's sustainability has no positive influence on a company's value.

Corporate Ownership has a positive and insignificant effect on _Earnings Management_

These findings indicate that although there is a tendency for increased shareholding by management to correlate with financial statement engineering practices, this relationship does not have sufficient statistical strength to base conclusions. These findings contradict the findings of Faizulayev *et al.* (2022), Asif *et al.* (2022), Tran *et al.* (2023), and Zirman *et al.* (2023) which shows that corporate ownership negatively impacts profit management practices, indicating that a strong ownership structure can play an important role in limiting the manipulation of financial statements. However, different results were shown by Nguyen *et al.* (2021) which found that although managerial ownership and foreign ownership have a negative effect on profit management, ownership by the state actually has a positive effect on the practice.

Corporate Ownership has a positive effect on _CSR Disclosure_

These findings suggest that while there is a clear trend that increased managerial ownership may increase corporate social responsibility disclosure, the impact is not large enough to be considered significant. These findings support the research of Nugraheni *et al.* (2022) that institutional ownership has a positive effect on CSR disclosure, while managerial, foreign, and public ownership does not show a significant impact. However, in contrast to the research of Suryandari & Susandya (2023), managerial ownership does not increase company motivation to carry out CSR disclosures. On the other hand, Thuy *et al.* (2023) concludes that state ownership plays a moderate role in increasing CSR disclosure.

Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management
2025, 10(56s)
e-ISSN: 2468-4376
https://www.jisem-journal.com/
Research Article

Corporate Ownership* has a positive and insignificant effect on *Corporate Value

These findings suggest that increased shareholding by management has a limited tendency to increase the value of the company's net assets, although the government still holds 51% of the shares. These findings support the research of Delfiani & Alfarisi (2021), Wu *et al.* (2022), Almashaqbeh *et al.* (2023), and Attarit (2023) found that institutional ownership has a significant impact on the Company's value. However, the findings of the study are different from Musallam (2020) which concluded that state ownership of non-financial companies actually has a negative impact on the value of the company. These differences in findings reflect the complexity in the relationship between different types of ownership and corporate values, which can be influenced by industry contexts, regulations, and corporate strategies.

Corporate Size* has a positive and insignificant effect on *Earnings Management

These findings indicate that although there is a tendency for large firms (measured by total assets and sales) to engage in profit-engineering practices, this relationship does not have sufficient statistical force to form a firm basis for concluding conclusions. The results of these findings reject the research findings of Sakinah & Murtadho (2021), Kurniawan *et al.* (2022), Steven & Sha (2022) concluding that company size has no significant influence on profit management practices. However, another study by Alsavina & Finatariani (2023) and Chowanda & Nariman (2023) found the opposite result, namely the size of the company has a significant impact on profit management.

Corporate Size* has a positive effect on *CSR Disclosure

These findings suggest that while there is a tendency for large companies to disclose more CSR practices, this relationship does not have strong enough statistical power. These findings support the research of Ting (2020) and Nguyen *et al.* (2021) that company size has a positive effect on CSR disclosure. However, these findings differ from the research of Shafira *et al.* (2021), Sari *et al.* (2023), and Ardana *et al.* (2023), which shows that the size of the company does not have a significant influence on CSR disclosure. These findings reflect the complexity in the relationship between company size and CSR disclosure, which can be influenced by a variety of contextual factors and company characteristics.

Corporete Size* has a significant positive effect on *Corporate Value

These findings show large operational scale consistently contributes to increasing the value of state-owned enterprises. The results of this study support the research results of Nursetya & Hidayati (2021) and Marc *et al.* (2022) which found that company size has a significant effect on the Company's value.However, the results of this study are contrary to the research findings of Azaro *et al.* (2020), Delfiani & Alfarisi (2021), and Warsiki & Dewi (2023) that the size of the company does not have a significant effect on the value of the Company. These differences in findings reflect the complexity of the relationship between company size and company value, which can be influenced by the industry context, market dynamics, and the specific characteristics of each company.

Earnings Management* has a negative effect on Corporate *Value

These findings indicate that the practice of financial statement engineering tends to reduce the value of state-owned enterprises, although the impact is not strong enough to be used as a basis for firm statistical conclusions. The findings of this study contradict the research of Ginting (2021), Gantino *et al.* (2022), and Ibrahim *et al.* (2022) which shows that profit management has a positive impact on the Company's value. These differences in results reflect the complexity of the relationship between profit management and corporate value, which can be influenced by the industry context, transparency of financial statements, and investor attitudes toward information disclosure.

CSR Disclosure* has a negative effect on Corporate *Value

These findings suggest that increased transparency of social responsibility activities tends to reduce the value of state-owned enterprises, although the impact is not strong enough to be considered statistically relevant. The results of this study support the research of Bulkia *et al.* (2023) which presents findings in the context of companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index IDX, that CSR news reports do not have a positive impact on company value. In contrast, Seok et al. (2022) concluded that CSR news reports have a positive impact on company value. These differences in results highlight the complexity in the relationship between CSR reporting and corporate value, which is influenced by contextual factors, including market perceptions and different industry dynamics.

***Stock Returns* moderates the influence of *Earning Management* on *Corporate Value* positively but not significantly.**

These findings indicate that rising stock yields may reinforce the impact of earnings engineering on company valuations, although this effect is statistically weak. These findings are in line with the principles of Sustainability Theory which emphasizes transparency and long-term accountability. Elkington (1997) through *the Triple Bottom Line* reminds that focusing on profit alone, without considering social impact (people) and the environment (planet), will only result in pseudo-growth. SOEs, as development agents, should reduce their reliance on earnings management and shift to holistic performance disclosure that reflects real contributions to society.

The results of this finding are novelties *(novelties) of this research because there are no previous research findings regarding the effect of* Stock Returns moderation *on the influence of* Earning Management *on* Corporate Value.

***Stock Returns* moderates the influence of CSR *Disclosure* on *Corporate Value* negatively but not significantly**

These findings indicate that rising stock yields tend to reduce the positive impact of CSR disclosures on a company's valuation, although this effect is statistically weak. These findings are in line with criticism of Hawken *et al*. (1999) in the book *Natural Capitalism* against business practices that separate sustainability from economic value. Hawken emphasized that true sustainability must be integrated with business models through resource efficiency and innovation, not just formal disclosure. The insignificant negative moderation between *stock returns* and the influence of CSR on company value reflects the market's failure to appreciate CSR efforts that are cosmetic, without a profound operational transformation.

The results of this finding are novelties *(novelties) of this research because there are no previous research findings regarding the effect of* Stock Returns moderation *on the effect of CSR* Disclosure *on* Corporate Value.

REFRENCES

[1] Abogun, S., Adigbole, E.A. and Olorede, T.E. (2021), "Income smoothing and firm value in a regulated market: the moderating effect of market risk", *Asian Journal of Accounting Research*, 6(3), 296-308. https://doi.org/10.1108/AJAR-08-2020-0072.

[2] Almashaqbeh, M., Mohamad, N., & Taha, R. (2023). The impact of ownership structure on the firm's value. *Journal of Governance and Regulation*, 12(4), 326–332. https://doi.org/10.22495/jgrv12i4siart12.

[3] Alsavina, Z., & Finatariani, E. (2023). The Effect of Company Size and Financial Performance on Earnings Management (Empirical Study of Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2016-2021). *Marginal: Journal Of Management, Accounting, General Finance and International Economic Issues*, 2(3), 719-728. https://doi.org/10.55047/marginal.v2i3.686

[4] Andrianto, & Amin, A. (2023). The Effect of Gross Profit Margin, Intellectual Capital, Investment Opportunity Set on Firm Value with Earnings Management as an Intervening Variable. *Journal of Social Research*, 2(10), 3428-3450. https://doi.org/10.55324/josr.v2i10.1392

[5] Anoraga, P. & Pakarti, P. (2003). Pengantar Pasar Modal. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

[6] Ardana, Y., Utama, F., & Risvana, A. (2023). Effect of Leverage, Firm Size, Institutional Ownership, and Profitability on CSR Disclosure in Consumer Goods Companies in Indonesia. *JFBA: Journal of Financial and Behavioural Accounting*, 3(1), 55–66. https://doi.org/10.33830/jfba.v3i1.3707.2023

[7] Asif, M., Haq, E., & Waseem, M. (2023). An Analysis of Ownership Structure and Corporate Governance Indicators on Discretionary Accruals. Journal of Entrepreneurship and Business Venturing, 3(1), 147-157. https://doi.org/10.56536/jebv.v3i1.29

[8] Attarit, T. (2023). The impact of ownership structure on firm value: New evidence from Thai listed firms. *International Journal of Scientific Research and Management (IJSRM)*, 11(10), 1508-1516. https://doi.org/10.18535/ijsrm/v11i10.sh01

Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management
2025, 10(56s)
e-ISSN: 2468-4376
https://www.jisem-journal.com/
Research Article

[9] Azaro, K., Djajanto, L., & Sari, P. (2020). The Influence of Financial Ratios and Firm Size on Firm Value (An Empirical Study on Manufacturing Companies Sector Consumers Goods Industry Listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange in 2013–2017). *Proceedings of the 1st Annual Management, Business and Economic Conference (AMBEC 2019)*, 142-147. https://doi.org/10.2991/aebmr.k.200415.028

[10] Bulkia, S., Ratnawati, T., & Pristiana, U. (2023). Harmonization of Business Practices with SDGs: Linking Macroeconomic Influence, Disclosure of CSR, Sharia Business Risks on Company Value with Female Directors. *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development*, 11(12), https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v11i12.2120

[11] Chowanda, P., & Nariman, A. (2023). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Firm Size, Firm Age dan Leverage Terhadap Manajemen Laba. *Jurnal Paradigma Akuntansi*, 5(1), 12-22. https://doi.org/10.24912/jpa.v5i1.22163

[12] Delfiani, S., & Alfarisi, M. (2021). The Impact Of Ownership Structure And Capital Structure On Firm'S Value. *Ekasakti Jurnal Penelitian & Pengabdian*, 2(1), 19–27. https://doi.org/10.31933/ejpp.v2i1.410

[13] Elkington, J. (1997). *Cannibals with Forks: The Triple Bottom Line of 21st Century Business*. Oxford: Capstone.

[14] Gantino, R., Ruswanti, E., Widodo, A., & Iskandar, D. (2022). The Comparison Models of Earning Management, CSR, and Intellectual Capital on Firm Value Moderated by Performance. *Journal of Accounting Research, Organization and Economics*, 5(2), 191-209. https://doi.org/10.24815/jaroe.v5i2.26514

[15] .

[16] Grimaldi, F., Caragnano, A., Zito, M., & Mariani, M. (2020). Sustainability Engagement and Earnings Management: The Italian Context. Sustainability, 12(12). https://doi.org/10.3390/su12124881

[17] Hariyani, D. S., Ratnawati, T., & Rahmiyati, N. (2021). The Effects of Macroeconomics, Dividend Policy, Good Financial Governance on Corporate Value: Moderation of CSRD. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, 11(4), 303-309. https://doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.11.04.2021.P11240

[18] Hariyani, D., Wahyuandari, W., & Salatnaya, L. (2022). Sustainability Reporting and Company s Value. journal of accounting finance and auditing studies (JAFAS), https://doi.org/10.32602/jafas.2022.003.

[19] Hewathudallage, D. S. R., & Weerasinghe, K. D. T. N. (2023). The Impact of sustainability reporting on firm value: with special reference to public listed companies in Sri Lanka. *6th International Conference on Business Research (ICBR 2023)*. https://doi.org/10.31705/icbr.2023.12

[20] Ibrahim., Eldi, Amir. & Bunyamin. (2022). Moderation of Good Corporate Governance: Earnings Management and Firm Value Against Company Performance. *Atestasi : Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi*, 5(2), 496–510. https://doi.org/10.57178/atestasi.v5i2.481

[21] Jeriji, M., & Louhichi, W. (2020). The Relationship Between Poor CSR Performance and Hard, Negative CSR Information Disclosures. *Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal*, 12(2), 410-436. https://doi.org/10.1108/sampj-04-2020-0094

[22] Maknuun, L. (2020). Pengaruh Keputusan Investasi Dan Makro Ekonomi Melalui Operasional Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. *Jurnal Dinamika Ekonomi Syariah*, 7(2), 181-192. https://doi.org/10.53429/jdes.v7i2.87

[23] Maknuun, L. I., Nugroho, M., & Riyadi, S. (2022) The Effect of Macroeconomics, Capital, and Asset Growth on Financial Risk, Earning and Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure with Corporate Governance (GCG) as A Moderating Variable in Indonesian Islamic Banking Companies. *International Journal of Business, Economics and Management*, 5(4), 340-353. https://doi.org/10.21744/ijbem.v5n4.1989

[24] Maletič, D., Maletič, M., Al-Najjar, B. & Gomiscek, B. (2014). The role of maintenance in improving company's competitiveness and profitability: A case study in a textile company. *Journal of Manufacturing Technology Management*, 25(4), 441-456. http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/JMTM-04-2013-0033

[25] Marc, T., Suciwati, D., & Karma, I. (2022). The Effect of Price Earning Ratio, Firm Size, and Corporate Social Responsibility on Firm Value (Empirical Study on Pharmaceutical Sub-Sector Companies Listed on The Indonesia Stock Exchange 2016 – 2020 Period). *Journal of Applied Sciences in Accounting, Finance, and Tax*, 5(1), 20–27. https://doi.org/10.31940/jasafint.v5i1.20-27

[26] Mueangchai, T., Sumritsakun, C., Yodbutr, A., & Bangmek, R. (2022). The Relationship between Sustainable Management and Earning Management of Thai Listed Firms in SET100 Index. *13th Global Conference on Business and Social Sciences*, . https://doi.org/10.35609/gcbssproceeding.2022.1(6)

[27] Nguyen, H., Le, Q., & Vu, T. (2021). Ownership structure and earnings management: Empirical evidence from Vietnam. *Cogent Business & Management*, 8(1), 1-21. https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2021.1908006
[28] Nguyen, T., Vu, Q., Nguyen, D., & Le, H. (2021). Factors Influencing Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure and Its Impact on Financial Performance: The Case of Vietnam. *Sustainability*, 13(15). https://doi.org/10.3390/SU13158197
[29] Nguyen, L. (2022). The relationship between corporate sustainability performance and earnings management: evidence from emerging East Asian economies. *Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting*, 22(3), 564-582. https://doi.org/10.1108/jfra-09-2021-0302
[30] Nugraheni, P., Indrasari, A., & Hamzah, N. (2022). The Impact of Ownership Structure on CSR Disclosure: Evidence from Indonesia. *Journal of Accounting and Investment*, 23(2), https://doi.org/10.18196/jai.v23i2.14633
[31] Nursetya, R., & Hidayati, L. (2021). How Does Firm Size and Capital Structure Affect Firm Value? *Journal of Management and Entrepreneurship Research*, 1(2), 67-76. https://doi.org/10.34001/JMER.2020.12.01.2-7
[32] P., Fahad. and Nidheesh, K.B. (2021). Determinants of CSR disclosure: an evidence from India. *Journal of Indian Business Research*, 13(1), 110-133. https://doi.org/10.1108/JIBR-06-2018-0171
[33] Pangestuti, D., Muktiyanto, A., Geraldina, I., & Darmawan, D. (2022). Role of Profitability, Business Risk, and Intellectual Capital in Increasing Firm Value. *Journal of Indonesian Economy and Business*, 37(3), 311–338. https://doi.org/10.22146/jieb.v37i3.3564
[34] Qureshi, M., Kirkerud, S., Theresa, K., & Ahsan, T. (2020). The impact of sustainability (environmental, social, and governance) disclosure and board diversity on firm value: The moderating role of industry sensitivity. *Business Strategy and The Environment*, 29(3), 1199-1214. https://doi.org/10.1002/bse.2427
[35] Sakinah, G., & Murtadho, T. (2021). Pengaruh Earning Power dan Firm Size terhadap Earning Management pada PT. ELNUSA, Tbk periode 2008-2017. *AKSY: Jurnal Ilmu Akuntansi dan Bisnis Syariah*, 3(2), 135-152. https://doi.org/10.15575/aksy.v3i2.14058
[36] Sari, D.F., Hariyanto, E., Wahyuni, S., & Dirgantari, N. (2023). Effectiveness of Size, Liquidity, Leverage, and Growth on CSR Disclosure Moderating Role by Profitability in Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX). *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Bisnis: Jurnal Program Studi Akuntansi,* 9(1). https://doi.org/10.31289/jab.v9i1.8642
[37] Seok, J., Lee, Y., & Kim, B. (2020). Impact of CSR news reports on firm value. *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 32, 644-663. https://doi.org/10.1108/apjml-06-2019-0352
[38] Shafira, R., Azizah, S., Wahyuni, S., & Pramono, H. (2021). The Effect of Firm Size and Corporate Governance Structure on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures. *Muhammadiyah Riau Accounting and Business Journal*, 2(2), 163-169. https://doi.org/10.37859/mrabj.v2i2.2456
[39] Shalihin, M., Suharman, H., & Hasyir, D. (2020). Impact of Corporate Sustainability on Firm Value: Indonesian Context. *Journal of Accounting Auditing and Business*, 3(1), 102-110. https://doi.org/10.24198/JAAB.V3I1.25834
[40] Steven, D. & Sha, T.L. (2022). Pengaruh Profitability, Firm Size, Leverage, Dan Managerial Ownership Terhadap Earning Management. *Jurnal Paradigma Akuntansi*, 4(1), 1-10. https://doi.org/10.24912/jpa.v4i1.16685.
[41] Suryandari, N., & Susandya, A. (2023). Does Corporate Governance and Profitability Effect on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure? *Jurnal Ekonomi Modernisasi*, 19(1), 58-69. https://doi.org/10.21067/jem.v19i1.8158
[42] Thuy, H., Khuong, N., Anh, L., & Quyen, P. (2022). Effect Of Corporate Governance on Corporate Social Responsibility in Vietnam: State-Ownership as The Moderating Role. *Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting*, 22(3), https://doi.org/10.1108/jfra-10-2021-0367
[43] Ting, P. (2020). Do large firms just talk corporate social responsibility? - The evidence from CSR report disclosure. Finance Research Letters, 38, 101476. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2020.101476
[44] Tran, T., Do, Y., & Vo, N. (2023). The impact of foreign ownership, corporate governance on earning management: Fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis. *Cogent Business & Management*, 10(3), 1-19. https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2023.2247869

[45] Thompson, E., Ashimwe, O., Buertey, S., & Kim, S. (2022). The value relevance of sustainability reporting: does assurance and the type of assurer matter? *Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal*, 13(4), 858-877. https://doi.org/10.1108/sampj-08-2021-0329

[46] Warsiki, L., & Dewi, S. (2023). The Determinants of Firm Value. *International Journal of Application on Economics and Business*, 1(3), 1133-1145. https://doi.org/10.24912/ijaeb.v1i3.1133-1145

[47] Wu, S., Li, X., Du, X., & Li, Z. (2022). The Impact of ESG Performance on Firm Value: The Moderating Role of Ownership Structure. *Sustainability*, 14(21), 14507. https://doi.org/10.3390/su142114507

[48] Yalçın, N., & Güneş, M. (2023). The Relationship Between Sustainability and Earnings Management: A Study on OECD Countries. *Muhasebe Bilim Dünyası Dergisi*, Özel Sayı, 365-390. https://doi.org/10.31460/mbdd.1211177

[49] Yurisafira, O., Sunitiyoso, Y., & Rahadi, R. (2023). Macroeconomic and financial dimensions influences on Indonesia's property and real estate companies value (2017-2022). *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science*, 12(9), 229–240. https://doi.org/10.20525/ijrbs.v12i9.3053

[50] Zirman, Oktari, V., Humairoh, F., & Jonnius. (2023). Effect Of Family Ownership in The Relationship Between Corporate Governance Mechanism and Earning Management. *Journal of Economic, Bussines and Accounting (COSTING)*, 6(2), 2532-2544. https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v6i2.7405

[51] Ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipiscing elit pellentesque. Orci eu lobortis elementum nibh. Faucibus a pellentesque sit amet porttitor.

[52] Egestas tellus rutrum tellus pellentesque eu tincidunt tortor. Sagittis orci a scelerisque purus semper eget. Vitae purus faucibus ornare suspendisse sed nisi lacus sed viverra.

[53] Augue interdum velit euismod in pellentesque massa placerat duis ultricies. Metus aliquam eleifend mi in nulla posuere sollicitudin aliquam ultrices.

[54] Velit laoreet id donec ultrices tincidunt arcu non sodales neque. Non curabitur gravida arcu ac tortor dignissim convallis aenean et.