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# THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE, MEDIA EXPOSURE, AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURE

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## Abstract

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) reflects a company's ethical responsibility in managing environmental and social impacts as part of sustainable governance. This study examines the influence of Environmental Performance, Media Exposure, Independent Board of Commissioners, and Audit Committee on CSR disclosure. The research uses 189 manufacturing company samples listed on the IDX during 2021–2023, selected through purposive sampling. Data were analyzed using Multiple Linear Regression. Results show that Environmental Performance, Media Exposure, and Audit Committee positively affect CSR disclosure, while Independent Commissioners have a negative effect. The limited timeframe and sampling method may restrict generalizability. Future research should consider longitudinal data and broader variables such as firm growth. Companies are encouraged to adopt global standards like GRI to enhance CSR quality beyond reputational concerns.

**Keywords:** Corporate Social Responsibility, Environmental Performance, Media Exposure, Corporate Governance

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## INTRODUCTION

Modern corporations are no longer evaluated solely by their profitability but also by their commitment to environmental sustainability, social welfare, and ethical governance. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has thus evolved from a voluntary initiative to an expectation embedded in sustainable corporate governance. In Indonesia, regulatory frameworks such as Law No. 40 of 2007 and Government Regulation No. 47 of 2012 mandate CSR, especially for companies engaged in natural resources. However, the effectiveness and enforcement of these policies remain ambiguous, with limited empirical assessment of their actual impact on corporate behavior. This regulatory gap potentially contributes to inconsistent CSR practices across sectors.

An analysis of annual reports from manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2021-2023 period highlights a concerning trend: many companies lack adequate attention to social and environmental responsibilities. Companies with lower CSR disclosures suffer reputational damage among communities and investors. Conversely, robust CSR disclosures enhance corporate reputation. Data, as shown in Figure 1, reveal the CSR disclosure levels of these manufacturing companies during the observed period, underscoring the pressing need for more comprehensive and consistent CSR practices in Indonesia.

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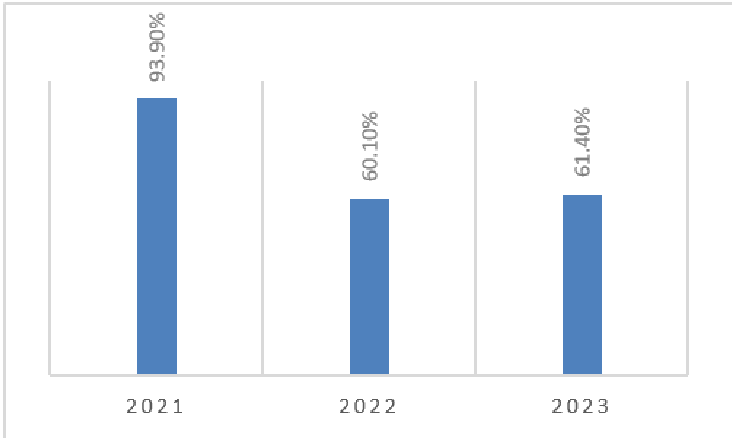


**Source: www.idx.co.id (processed data) 2024**

**Figure 1.**

**CSRD graph of manufacturing sector companies 2021-2023**

CSR disclosures from 2021 to 2023 exhibited fluctuations, starting at 93.9% in 2021, dropping significantly to 60.1% in 2022, and slightly increasing to 61.4% in 2023. This indicates that CSR disclosure in the manufacturing sector remains inconsistent. Wicaksono (2019) emphasized that extensive CSR disclosure can enhance a company's image and reputation, as positive perceptions arise when companies address environmental and social issues. Environmental performance, as a critical factor, reflects efforts to maintain environmental sustainability, achieve balance, and responsibly manage resources (Handayati, 2017). Effective CSR disclosure fosters public trust, as companies that prioritize environmental preservation often receive positive societal responses, supporting their sustainability. While studies by Handayati (2017) and Sarra & Alamsyah (2021) highlight the positive impact of environmental performance on CSR disclosure, Sukasih & Sugiyanto (2017) found no significant relationship when using the PROPER rating as a measure.

Media exposure also plays a crucial role in CSR disclosure, reflecting the extent of media attention a company receives. Pangestika & Widiastuti (2017) noted that media coverage shapes public perceptions, pushing companies to disclose CSR issues more broadly. Accessible digital media and traditional outlets like television create pressure for transparency (Ramadhini et al., 2020). While studies by Ramadhini et al. (2020) and Tiono et al. (2022) support the positive influence of media exposure, Sarra & Alamsyah (2021) found no significant effect. Additionally, independent commissioners are vital for ensuring ethical and responsible operations. Rahman & Cheisviyanny (2020) asserted that increasing the proportion of independent commissioners enhances board oversight, promoting objective actions and broader CSR disclosures to protect stakeholder interests.

Findings from studies by Trisnadewi (2018) and Damayanty et al. (2021) indicate that independent commissioners significantly influence CSR disclosure, contrasting with Handayati's (2017) findings, which suggest no such influence. The audit committee plays a strategic role in CSR disclosure by overseeing financial reporting, external auditing, risk management, and corporate governance processes (Pertiwi & Husaini, 2021). It ensures compliance with laws and ethical standards, thereby promoting broader CSR disclosure (Leksono & Butar, 2018). Research by Dewi et al. (2021), Handayati (2017), and Trisnadewi (2018) supports the positive impact of audit committees on CSR disclosure, whereas Sukasih & Sugiyanto (2017) found no significant effect. These inconsistencies, coupled with fluctuating CSR disclosures, highlight the need for further research into the influence of environmental performance, media exposure, independent commissioners, and audit committees on CSR disclosure. Building on Handayati's (2017) study, this research introduces media exposure as a variable, referencing Ramadhini et al. (2020), who found media positively

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impacts CSR disclosure by amplifying information accessibility and societal pressure. Additionally, CSR measurement adopts the GRI Standards with 148 items for enhanced modularity and comprehensiveness compared to the 91-item GRI G4, facilitating more transparent and globally aligned reporting. Finally, this study focuses on manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2021 to 2023, given their significant environmental impact and fluctuating CSR disclosures during this period.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Legitimacy Theory

Legitimacy Theory, initially articulated by Dowling and Pfeffer (1975), highlights the dynamic relationship between corporations and society, asserting that organizations must align their operations with evolving societal norms and expectations to maintain legitimacy. According to Deegan (2002), this relationship is shaped by an implicit "social contract," whereby companies are granted the right to operate in exchange for socially acceptable conduct. In this context, transparency and environmental stewardship are key drivers of public trust and organizational legitimacy (Handayati, 2017). However, legitimacy is not static; it is continuously negotiated and subject to societal scrutiny. Failure to meet social expectations can result in legitimacy loss, negatively impacting the firm's reputation and survival (Puspitaningrum & Indriani, 2021).

Legitimacy Theory is frequently used to explain why companies disclose Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, especially when such disclosure can reaffirm their commitment to socially approved behavior. Environmental performance, for instance, often serves as a visible indicator of such commitment.

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Similarly, governance mechanisms like media exposure, independent commissioners, and audit committees may also function as instruments to secure or restore legitimacy. However, the application of this theory across these variables demands more nuanced exploration each may influence legitimacy in distinct, sometimes contradictory, ways depending on the corporate context.

**The Influence of Environmental Performance on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Disclosure**

Environmental performance refers to the extent of a company's efforts in reducing environmental impact and promoting sustainable practices. In Indonesia, the PROPER (Program for Rating Company Performance in Environmental Management) initiative by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry serves as a benchmark for evaluating corporate environmental behavior. While PROPER ratings are widely accepted as a proxy for environmental performance, it is important to acknowledge their limitations. Not all companies are assessed under PROPER, and the criteria may be inconsistently applied across sectors, raising concerns about the tool’s comprehensiveness and objectivity.

According to Legitimacy Theory, companies that demonstrate environmental responsibility are more likely to receive public approval and maintain their societal license to operate. Consequently, high-performing companies tend to disclose more CSR-related information to signal compliance with environmental norms and reinforce their legitimacy (Kholifah, 2022; Handayati, 2017). However, the literature largely presents a one-sided perspective that links strong environmental performance with increased CSR disclosure, while overlooking contradictory findings. For instance, studies such as Sukasih & Sugiyanto (mentioned in earlier sections) have highlighted that not

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all environmentally responsible firms engage in comprehensive CSR reporting, possibly due to strategic discretion or resource limitations. This suggests a gap in the literature regarding the conditions under which environmental performance translates into CSR transparency:

**H1 : Environmental Performance has a positive effect on CSR disclosure.**

**The Influence of Media Exposure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Disclosure**

Media exposure, as defined by Widiastuti (2018), refers to corporate activities with social and environmental impacts that are covered or published by the media. This allows the public to access information about the company's actions. Stakeholders utilize media coverage to evaluate corporate activities, comparing them with public perceptions to assess their effectiveness. Negative publicity can damage a company's reputation, prompting companies to mitigate errors to safeguard their image (Alfariz & Widiastuti, 2021). According to Legitimacy Theory, companies that fulfill obligations and maintain a positive image benefit from favorable media coverage. Sustained media attention compels companies to disclose more information, aligning with public expectations and enhancing accountability (Muliawati & Hariyati, 2021). Studies by Ramadhini et al. (2020) and Tiono et al. (2022) confirm that media exposure positively influences CSR disclosure, as readily accessible digital media heightens the pressure for broader CSR transparency. Thus, the hypothesis is proposed:

**H2 : Media exposure positively affects CSR disclosure.**

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**The Influence of Independent Commissioners on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Disclosure**

Independent commissioners are internal corporate entities responsible for overseeing company activities. Their presence enhances control and monitoring, including CSR disclosure (Azis et al., 2022). The composition of independent commissioners encourages objectivity and safeguards stakeholder interests, thereby promoting broader CSR disclosures. Research by Trisnadewi (2018) and Damayanty et al. (2021) indicates that independent commissioners positively influence CSR disclosure due to their impartiality and commitment to stakeholder protection. They ensure corporate activities comply with regulations, prevent fraud, and uphold organizational and stakeholder interests. Based on this analysis, the hypothesis is proposed:

**H3 : Independent commissioners positively affect CSR disclosure.**

**The Influence of the Audit Committee on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Disclosure**

The audit committee plays a critical and strategic role in ensuring the credibility of financial reporting processes and the development of an adequate corporate oversight system. It serves as a supervisory body that enhances the effectiveness of monitoring, including CSR practices and disclosures (Azis et al., 2022). Studies by Dewi et al. (2021), Handayati (2017), and Trisnadewi (2018) reveal that the audit committee positively impacts CSR disclosure due to its role in corporate governance mechanisms, assisting the board of commissioners in ensuring that corporate management operates according to established principles. Additionally, a larger audit committee motivates management to

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improve social performance. Based on this, the following hypothesis can be proposed:

**H4 : The Audit Committee has a positive influence on CSR disclosure**.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study adopts a quantitative approach to examine the effect of environmental performance, media exposure, independent commissioners, and audit committees on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure. The population consists of manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during 2021–2023. A total of 189 firm-year observations were selected using purposive sampling based on the following criteria: (1) companies consistently listed during the study period, (2) availability of complete annual and sustainability reports, and (3) participation in the PROPER environmental assessment program.

Data were obtained from secondary sources, including audited financial statements, annual reports, and sustainability reports published through official IDX and company websites. While secondary data is widely accepted in CSR studies, it is important to note potential limitations such as self-reporting bias and variation in disclosure depth across firms.

CSR disclosure is measured using a disclosure index based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, consisting of 148 items covering economic, environmental, and social aspects. Each item is scored 1 if disclosed and 0 if not, with the total score converted into a percentage. Environmental performance is proxied by the company's PROPER rating, issued by the Indonesian Ministry of

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Environment, using a five-tier color-coded scale from gold (best) to black (worst), numerically converted for analysis.

Media exposure is quantified by counting the number of times a company is mentioned in national digital and print news outlets, retrieved through keyword searches in major Indonesian media databases (e.g., Bisnis.com, Kompas, Kontan). The proportion of independent commissioners is calculated as the number of independent members divided by total board members. The audit committee is measured by the number of members formally disclosed in the company's governance section.

Data analysis is conducted using Multiple Linear Regression to assess the simultaneous and partial effects of the independent variables on CSR disclosure. Although the dataset spans three years, panel data methods were not applied due to sample unbalance and data constraints. Model validity was tested through descriptive statistics, normality tests, multicollinearity checks, heteroscedasticity tests, and autocorrelation diagnostics to ensure classical assumptions are met.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Overview of Research Object

This study focuses on manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2021 to 2023. The sample was selected using purposive sampling, based on specific criteria to ensure relevance. A total of 189 samples were collected for the research. The table below outlines the detailed sample selection process, reflecting the careful consideration of the established criteria.

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**Table 1.**
**Sampling Criteria**

| No | Criteria | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2021-2023 | 165 |
| 2 | Manufacturing companies that do not present financial reports and annual reports for each observation period | (25) |
| 3 | Manufacturing companies that are not registered in PROPER for each observation period | (63) |
| 4 | Manufacturing companies whose financial reports do not use the rupiah currency | (14) |
| | Number of Companies | 63 |
| | Number of Samples for 3 years | 189 |

**Descriptive Statistical Test**

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

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Median | Std. Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KL | 189 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 3.0476 | 3.0000 | .56762 |
| ME | 189 | .00 | 30.00 | 3.7513 | 1.0000 | 7.01037 |
| DKI | 189 | .25 | .83 | .4284 | .4000 | .11936 |
| KA | 189 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 3.0212 | 3.0000 | .38534 |
| CSR | 189 | .18 | .80 | .4309 | .3986 | .14014 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 189 | | | | | |

Source: Secondary data processing (2025)

Based on the descriptive statistical analysis, the environmental performance variable ranged from a minimum of 2.00, recorded by several companies such as Aneka Gas Industri Tbk and Asiaplast Industries Tbk between 2021-2023, to a maximum of 5.00, achieved by companies like Kalbe Farma Tbk and Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk during 2021-2023, with a mean of 3.05 and a standard deviation of 0.57, indicating fairly consistent data with low deviation

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and relatively high environmental performance. Media exposure showed a minimum value of 0.00 in 90 companies, including Akasha Wira International Tbk and Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk, and a maximum of 30.00 by Astra International Tbk in 2021, with a mean of 3.75 and a higher standard deviation of 7.01, suggesting greater data variability but generally high media exposure. The independent board of commissioners variable had a minimum of 0.25, observed in Solusi Bangun Indonesia Tbk and Ultrajaya Milk Industry, and a maximum of 0.83 by Unilever Indonesia Tbk, with a mean of 0.43 and a low standard deviation of 0.12, indicating consistent and relatively high values. The audit committee variable ranged from a minimum of 2.00 in Martina Berto Tbk and Mustika Ratu Tbk to a maximum of 5.00 in Malindo Feedmill Tbk, with a mean of 3.02 and low deviation, reflecting stable and moderately high audit committee values. Finally, the CSR variable ranged from a minimum of 0.18 in Wilmar Cahaya Indonesia Tbk to a maximum of 0.80 in Unilever Indonesia Tbk, with a mean of 0.43 and a low standard deviation of 0.14, indicating consistent data and a relatively high level of CSR disclosure.

**Classical Assumption Test**

**Normality Test**

**Table 3.**
**Kolmogorov Smirnov Test Results**

| | |
|---|---|
| N | 189 |
| Test Statistic | .061 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | .087c |

Source: Secondary data processing (2025)

Based on the data in the table above, the results of the normality test were obtained with a sig. value of 0.087, where the value is > 0.05, so it is concluded that the data in this study is normal.

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**Multicollinearity Test**

**Table 4.**
**Multicollinearity Test Results**

| Model | | Collinearity Statistics | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tolerance | VIF |
| 1 | (Constant) | | |
| | KL | .854 | 1.171 |
| | ME | .851 | 1.175 |
| | DKI | .952 | 1.050 |
| | KA | .940 | 1.064 |

Source: Secondary data processing (2025)

Based on the data in the table, all variables obtained VIF values <10 and tolerance values >0.1 from the variables KL, ME, DKI, and KA. The conclusion from the results of this test is that there is no multicollinearity symptom between the independent variables in the regression model.

**Heteroscedasticity Test**

**Table 5.**
**Heteroscedasticity Test Results**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | .049 | .045 | | 1.082 | .281 |
| | KL | .013 | .009 | .117 | 1.486 | .139 |
| | ME | .001 | .001 | .083 | 1.062 | .289 |
| | DKI | .035 | .036 | .072 | .973 | .332 |
| | KA | -.009 | .013 | -.054 | -.724 | .470 |

Source: Secondary data processing (2025)

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test using the Gliejser test in the table, it shows that the sig. value is 0.139>0.05 on the environmental

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performance variable. Media exposure obtained a sig. value of 0.289>0.05. Independent Commissioners obtained a sig. value of 0.332>0.05, and the audit committee obtained a sig. value of 0.470>0.05. The conclusion of this test is that there is no heteroscedasticity problem in this study.

**Autocorrelation Test Results**

**Table 6.**
**Autocorrelation Test Results**

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | .675a | .455 | .444 | .10454 | 2.060 |

Source: Secondary data processing (2025)

The results of the autocorrelation test above show that the Durbin-Watson value is 2,060 when compared to the Durbin-Watson table with the number of observations (n) = 189 and the number of variables 4 (k = 4) the table value is obtained dl (lower) = 1.7189 and du (upper) = 1.8053. Based on the summary in the table above, the Durbin Watson (DW) value is 2.060, where the value is between du 1.8053 and 4-du (2.1947), it can be concluded that the model does not experience autocorrelation problems.

**Multiple Linear Regression Analysis**

**Regression Model**

**Table 7.**
**Multiple Linear Regression Coefficient Results**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta |
| 1 | (Constant) | .234 | .073 | |
| | KL | .042 | .015 | .171 |
| | ME | .009 | .001 | .449 |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DKI | -.407 | .059 | -.386 |
| | KA | .069 | 0.020 | .190 |
| | Fcount | | | 38.458 |
| | Adjusted R Square | | | .444 |
| | R Square | | | .455 |
| | F sig | | | .000b |

Source: Secondary data processing (2025)

Based on the regression coefficient table, the multiple linear regression model is as follows:

**CSR = 0,234+0,042KL + 0,009ME – 0,407DKI+ 0,069KA**

Further explanation of the regression equation is as follows: the constant is 0.234, indicating that when the values of Environmental Performance (KL), Social Awareness (ME), Debt to Equity Ratio (DKI), and Audit Quality (KA) are zero or constant, the CSR disclosure value is 0.234. The KL variable has a positive coefficient of 0.042, meaning that higher environmental performance disclosed by the company leads to increased CSR disclosure. The ME variable also has a positive coefficient of 0.009, indicating that greater social awareness contributes to higher CSR disclosure. Conversely, the DKI variable has a negative coefficient of -0.407, suggesting that higher debt levels negatively impact CSR disclosure. Lastly, the KA variable shows a positive coefficient of 0.069, implying that better audit quality positively influences CSR disclosure.

Based on the data in Table 7, the Adjusted $R^2$ value from the $R^2$ test is 0.444, indicating that 44.4% of the variation in CSR disclosure can be explained by the independent variables: Environmental Performance (KL), Management Effectiveness (ME), Debt to Equity Ratio (DKI), and Audit Quality (KA). The remaining 55.6% is explained by other variables not included in the model. This

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means that the independent variables collectively have a 44.4% influence on the dependent variable.

Furthermore, Table 7 shows the results of the F-test with an F-calculated value of 38.458 and an F-table value of 2.42. Since F-calculated is greater than F-table and the significance value is 0.000, which is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. This indicates that the independent variables (KL, ME, DKI, and KA) simultaneously have a significant effect on CSR disclosure.

**Hypothesis Test**

**Significance Test Results of Individual Parameters (t-Test)**

**Table 9.**
**t-Test Results**

| Model | | B | T | Sig. | Decision |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | (Constant) | .234 | 3.194 | .002 | |
| | KL | .042 | 2.901 | .004 | Accepted |
| | ME | .009 | 7.612 | .000 | Accepted |
| | DKI | -.407 | -6.947 | .000 | Rejected |
| | KA | .069 | 3.400 | .001 | Accepted |

Source: Secondary data processing (2025)

The t-test results show that for Hypothesis 1, the environmental performance coefficient is 0.234 with a t-value of 2.901, exceeding the critical t-value of 1.97294 and a significance level of 0.004 (<0.05), indicating a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure, thus H1 is accepted. For Hypothesis 2, media exposure has a coefficient of 0.009 and a t-value of 7.612, also greater than 1.97294 with a significance of 0.000 (<0.05), confirming a positive and significant influence on CSR disclosure, so H2 is accepted. Hypothesis 3 reveals that the independent board of commissioners has a negative coefficient of -0.407 with a t-value of -

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6.947, which is less than the critical t-value, yet with significance 0.000 (<0.05), indicating a significant but negative impact on CSR disclosure, leading to the rejection of H3. Lastly, Hypothesis 4 shows that the audit committee coefficient is 0.069 with a t-value of 3.400, above 1.97294 and a significance of 0.001 (<0.05), demonstrating a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure, hence H4 is accepted.

**The Influence of Environmental Performance on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure**

The t-test results show a calculated t-value of 2.901, which exceeds the critical t-value of 1.97294, with a significance level of 0.004 (<0.05), leading to the acceptance of hypothesis H1. This indicates that a company's environmental performance positively and significantly influences CSR disclosure. Environmental performance reflects a company's efforts to manage its operational impacts on the environment, including emission reduction, waste management, and sustainable practices. Legitimacy theory explains that companies must gain public trust and support to operate sustainably, and society values firms that contribute not only to profit but also to social and environmental welfare. Good environmental performance encourages greater social responsibility disclosure, as companies with positive environmental impacts tend to increase their CSR reporting (Sarra & Alamsyah, 2021). These findings align with previous studies by Handayati (2017) and Sarra & Alamsyah (2021), which confirm the positive effect of environmental performance on CSR disclosure by building public trust, though they contrast with Sukasih & Sugiyanto (2017), who found no significant impact when measuring environmental performance through PROPER rankings.

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**The Influence of Media Exposure on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure**

The t-test results reveal a calculated t-value of 7.612, greater than the critical value of 1.97294, with a significance level of 0.000 (<0.05), thus supporting hypothesis H2. This suggests that media exposure has a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure. According to legitimacy theory, companies that fulfill their obligations and maintain a positive image tend to receive favorable media coverage, which in turn enhances their legitimacy and public reputation. Continuous media attention pressures companies to increase their CSR disclosures to meet societal expectations (Muliawati & Hariyati, 2021). This finding is consistent with studies by Ramadhini et al. (2020) and Tiono et al. (2022), which emphasize that widespread digital media access amplifies CSR disclosure pressure. However, it contradicts Sarra & Alamsyah (2021), who reported no significant influence of media exposure on CSR disclosure.

**The Influence of Independent Board of Commissioners on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure**

The t-test shows a calculated t-value of -6.947, which is less than the critical t-value of 1.97294, with a significance of 0.000 (<0.05), leading to the rejection of hypothesis H3. This means that the presence of independent board commissioners negatively and significantly affects CSR disclosure. Independent commissioners play an internal supervisory role in overseeing company activities, including CSR disclosure. However, this study finds that a higher proportion of independent commissioners is associated with reduced CSR disclosure. This may be due to limited alignment between independent commissioners and the company's core business or stakeholder relations,

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restricting their influence on CSR-related decisions. Moreover, having a proportional number of independent commissioners does not guarantee effective control, as the performance and capabilities of these commissioners are critical (Margareth & Murti, 2024). This outcome aligns with Tawaqal et al. (2022), who also found a negative impact of independent commissioners on CSR disclosure, but contrasts with Trisnadewi (2018) and Damayanty et al. (2021), who reported a positive relationship.

**The Influence of the Audit Committee on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure**

The influence of the Audit Committee on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure is supported by the t-test results, which show a t-value of 3.400 exceeding the critical t-table value of 1.97294, with a significance level of 0.001 less than 0.05. This indicates that hypothesis H4 is accepted, meaning the company's audit committee has a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure.

The audit committee plays a crucial and strategic role in ensuring the credibility of financial reporting processes and developing adequate corporate oversight systems. It functions as a supervisory and controlling body, enhancing oversight effectiveness, including CSR practices and disclosures (Azis et al., 2022). This finding aligns with studies by Dewi et al. (2021), Handayati (2017), and Trisnadewi (2018), which report that audit committees positively influence CSR disclosure because they support the board of commissioners in ensuring management adheres to established corporate principles. Furthermore, a stronger audit committee presence motivates management to improve social performance. However, this contrasts with Sukasih & Sugiyanto (2017), who found that audit committees do not have a significant impact on CSR disclosure.

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## CONCLUSION

This study explored how environmental performance, media exposure, independent board commissioners, and audit committees influence CSR disclosure in Indonesian manufacturing firms. The findings reveal a complex interplay between external pressures and internal governance structures. While environmental performance and media exposure drive greater transparency, reflecting both ethical commitment and reputational sensitivity, the positive role of audit committees suggests that strong internal controls can reinforce CSR accountability. Conversely, the negative association between independent commissioners and CSR disclosure challenges conventional assumptions about governance effectiveness. This paradox may point to symbolic compliance, insufficient CSR literacy among board members, or misalignment between formal independence and substantive engagement with sustainability issues.

Collectively, these results highlight the uneven maturity of CSR governance in Indonesia's manufacturing sector. They suggest that improving CSR disclosure requires more than regulatory adherence it calls for capacity building within governance structures and a shift toward authentic stakeholder responsiveness. Future research should consider broader institutional factors, such as regulatory enforcement and board competency in ESG matters. For companies, aligning CSR practices with global standards like the GRI can enhance both credibility and comparability. Investors, meanwhile, should recognize CSR not as a secondary concern but as a strategic indicator of long-term resilience and ethical stewardship.

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