

ABSTRACT

The core of ethical business is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), which emphasizes that companies not only prioritize their goals but must also consider the interests of stakeholders in their business activities. This study aims to obtain empirical evidence related to the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure on profitability, including return on assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE), and company value.

The population of this study was manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2019 to 2021. Purposive sampling was used to eliminate the population and obtained 186 data as samples. Hypothesis testing was carried out using Multiple Linear Regression Test for models that met the Classical Assumption Test, and using Spearman's Rank Correlation Test for models that did not meet the Classical Assumption Test.

Based on the results of the hypothesis test, corporate social responsibility disclosure has no effect on return on assets, Return on Equity, and company value. And additional testing was carried out by testing corporate social responsibility disclosure on return on assets, Return on Equity, and company value in the following year but still did not find a significant effect.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Return on Assets, Return on Equity, Company Value, Stakeholders

