Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Company Value Moderated by Profitability in Mining Sector Companies Listed on the IDX in 2020–2024

Haiku Katyusha Abdillah[1], Acep Komara[2]

Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Cirebon, Indonesia

Author Email: haiku.122040025@ugj.ac.id[1], acep.komara@ugj.ac.id[2]

Abstract. This study aims to analyze the effect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure on the value of companies with profitability as a moderation variable in mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2020–2024 period. The independent variable in this study is CSR disclosure which is measured using the Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure Index (CSRDI) based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines. The dependent variable is the value of the company that is proxied using Tobin's Q, while profitability as a moderation variable is measured by Return on Assets (ROA). This study uses a quantitative approach with the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) method. The data used is secondary data obtained from the annual report and sustainability report of the sample company. The results of the study show that CSR disclosure has a significant effect on company value in a negative direction. Profitability (ROA) has a significant effect on the company's value in a positive direction. However, the results of testing the CSR×ROA interaction variables showed that profitability was not able to moderate the relationship between CSR disclosure and company value. These findings indicate that the capital market still assesses CSR as a cost or expense that has the potential to lower the valuation of mining companies, while profitability remains the main factor that increases the value of companies. This research provides theoretical contributions in the development of Stakeholder Theory and Signaling Theory in the context of the Indonesian mining industry, as well as provides practical implications for companies and investors related to CSR disclosure strategies and strengthening profitability performance.

Keywords: CSRDI, Tobin's Q, ROA, Company Value, Profitability, Moderation, Mining Company

1 Introduction

One of the main pillars of Indonesia's economy is the mining sector which makes a significant contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), state revenue through taxes and royalties, and job creation. Data shows that the contribution of this sector

Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

reaches IDR 2,198 trillion or 10.5 percent of total GDP in 2023, and has a significant impact on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) in several regions (ESDM, 2023). However, despite its large economic contribution, the mining industry's activities have a significant impact on the environment and society, so the demands for transparency and accountability from stakeholders increase over time [1]. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure is the main channel for companies to communicate environmental impact mitigation efforts, community empowerment programs, and governance policies aimed at gaining social legitimacy and reducing reputational risks [2]. In the capital-intensive and high-risk mining sector, CSR disclosure is not only a moral obligation, but also a managerial strategy to maintain access to capital and mitigate social conflicts that can lower the company's valuation in the capital market.

In the context of the capital market, one of the main goals of a company is to increase the value of the company. A company's value reflects an investor's perception of a company's performance, prospects, and risk level. A company's high value generally indicates that the company is rated as having good prospects, strong financial stability, and high investment appeal. Therefore, companies are required not only to pursue profitability, but also to build a positive image and long-term sustainability through responsible business practices.

CSR disclosed through annual reports and sustainability reports is one of the factors that can affect investor assessments. However, the phenomenon that occurred shows that CSR disclosure has not always been positively perceived by the market. One of the reasons is the uneven quality of CSR disclosure. Research [3] found that the level of existence of companies in Indonesia in meeting the GRI-G4 indicators in the sustainability report is still very low, in fact most companies only reveal certain indicators and tend not to follow the reporting guidelines that have been set. These findings indicate that sustainability reports published by companies in Indonesia have the potential to only be an image medium (greenwashing) so that they are not necessarily able to increase investor confidence in real terms.

In addition, the results of previous empirical research related to the relationship between CSR and company value still show inconsistent results. Research on mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2020–2023 period found that CSR does not have a significant effect on company value. These results show that investors do not always make CSR the main factor in assessing mining companies, because the capital market is still oriented towards financial aspects and short-term returns.

On the other hand, profitability is one of the main indicators that investors pay the most attention to. Profitability describes a company's ability to generate profits from its assets, so it is an important signal related to the effectiveness of management in managing company resources. Nevertheless, the research [4] shows that profitability (ROA) actually has a significant negative effect on the company's value. These findings show that the relationship between profitability and company value is not always linear and can be influenced by sector conditions, company policies, and investors' perceptions of risk.

Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

Based on the inconsistency of previous research results and the phenomenon that the quality of corporate sustainability reports in Indonesia is still low, this study is important to re-examine the influence of CSR disclosure on company value, especially in mining sector companies. In addition, this study included profitability as a moderation variable because theoretically profitability can strengthen or weaken the influence of CSR on company value. Thus, this research is expected to make an academic contribution in strengthening the development of theory and provide practical implications for companies in developing CSR strategies and increasing company value[5].

Methodologically, this study is designed to analyze the effect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure on company value with profitability as a moderation variable. The level of CSR disclosure is measured using a disclosure index based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards obtained from the company's annual reports and sustainability reports. The value of a company is proxied using Tobin's Q because this indicator is able to describe the market assessment of the company as a whole. Meanwhile, profitability is measured using Return on Assets (ROA) to determine the company's ability to generate profits from its assets.

In hypothesis testing, this study used moderated regression analysis (MRA) to find out whether profitability can strengthen or weaken the relationship between CSR disclosure and company value. Through this approach, it can be analyzed whether companies with higher levels of profitability have a greater influence on CSR on increasing company value compared to companies with low profitability.

Previous research in Indonesia generally still focuses on the manufacturing sector or all companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in general. Studies that specifically examine the mining sector are still relatively limited, even though this sector has different characteristics, especially related to environmental risks, regulatory pressures, and public demands on corporate sustainability practices. In addition, most of the previous research used the period before the COVID-19 pandemic so that it has not been able to describe economic conditions that have experienced significant fluctuations in the 2020–2024 period, especially due to changes in mining commodity prices.

Based on these conditions, there are several research gaps in this study, namely limited studies on the effect of CSR disclosure on company value with profitability as a moderation variable in the mining sector, lack of research in the context of economic instability for the 2020–2024 period, and the results of previous research that still show inconsistent findings.

Therefore, this research is important to provide a deeper understanding of the role of CSR disclosure in increasing company value and how profitability can strengthen these relationships. This research is expected to make a theoretical contribution through strengthening Stakeholder Theory and Signaling Theory. In addition, this research also has practical contributions for mining companies, investors, and regulators such as the Financial Services Authority and the Indonesia Stock Exchange in formulating more effective sustainability disclosure policies oriented towards increasing company value [6], [7].

Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

2 Methodology

This study uses a quantitative approach with the type of associative causal research. The quantitative approach was chosen because the research focuses on objectively measuring the relationships between variables using numerical data and statistical analysis. Meanwhile, associative causal research aims to determine the effect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure on the value of companies with profitability as a moderation variable in mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2020–2024 period.

The study population included all mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the study period. The sampling technique was carried out using purposive sampling with several criteria, namely companies that were listed consecutively during 2020–2024, published annual reports or sustainability reports, had complete data related to research variables, and did not experience delisting during the observation period. The data used in this study is in the form of secondary data obtained from annual reports, sustainability reports, and corporate financial statements accessed through the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange and related company websites [1], [8], [9], [10].

The final sample consisted of 19 mining companies that met all purposive sampling criteria during the 2020–2024 observation period. With five years of observation, the study generated 95 firm-year observations. The selected companies represent mining firms that consistently published annual reports and sustainability reports and provided complete data for all research variables. Therefore, the sample is considered representative of mining companies with adequate CSR disclosure practices and publicly available financial information.

Although the observation period coincided with fluctuations in global coal, nickel, and mineral commodity prices, the study focused on the relationship between CSR disclosure and firm value within the Indonesian mining sector. The findings should therefore be interpreted within the context of commodity-cycle volatility that characterized the mining industry during 2020–2024.

Data collection was carried out using documentation methods and literature studies. Documentation is done by collecting company data related to CSR disclosure, profitability, and company value. Literature studies are carried out through the review of books, scientific journals, and previous research that is relevant to the research topic.

The independent variable in this study is CSR disclosure which is measured using the Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure Index (CSRDI) based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines. Dependent variables in the form of company value are measured using Tobin's Q because the indicator is able to reflect market perception of the company. Meanwhile, profitability as a moderation variable is measured using Return on Assets (ROA) [2], [11], [12], [13].

Data analysis is carried out using the help of statistical software such as SPSS or EViews. The stages of analysis include descriptive statistical analysis, classical assumption tests, and moderated regression analysis (MRA). Moderation regression analysis was used to find out whether profitability can strengthen or weaken the influ-

Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

ence of CSR disclosure on company value. In addition, hypothesis testing is carried out through a coefficient of determination test (R^2), a simultaneous test (F test), and a partial test (t test).

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Resulst

Overview of Research Objects.
This research uses mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2020–2024 period as the object of research. The selection of the mining sector is based on the characteristics of the industry that has a great impact on the environment and society, so companies are required to disclose Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) more broadly. The sampling technique was carried out using purposive sampling based on certain criteria, so that companies that met the research requirements were obtained during the observation period.

The research data was obtained from the company's annual report and sustainability report published through the company's official website and the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The variables used include the disclosure of CSR as an independent variable, company value as a dependent variable, and profitability as a moderation variable.

Descriptive Statistical Analysis Results.
Descriptive statistical tests were conducted to provide a preliminary overview of the characteristics of the research data. Descriptive statistics include the minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation values of each research variable, namely Corporate Social Responsibility (CSRDI), profitability (ROA), and company value (Tobin's Q).

Table 1. Descriptive Statistical Results

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
X_CSR	95	.05	.94	.5498	.22749
MODERASI_ROA	95	.02	59.26	13.0453	13.87609
Y_Nilai Perusahaan	95	.07	26.15	2.0517	3.90302
Valid N (listwise)	95				

The results of descriptive statistics show that the research data has considerable variation between companies and between observation periods. Standard deviation values that do not exceed the mean value indicate that the data is not spread to the extreme, so the data is feasible for further regression analysis.

Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

Classical Assumption Test Results.

Normality Test.

Table 2. Residual Normality Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		95
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.26839101
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.110
	Positive	.052
	Negative	-.110
Test Statistic		.110
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.007[c]
Exact Sig. (2-tailed)		.188
Point Probability		.000

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

The normality test in this study was carried out to find out whether the residual value of the normally distributed moderation regression model is normal or not. Residual normality testing is one of the classic assumption tests that must be met so that linear regression models, including moderation regression, can produce unbiased, efficient, and consistent parameter estimates. The moderation regression model in this study involves the independent variables of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), the moderation variable of profitability (ROA), the dependent variable of company value (Tobin's Q), and the interaction variable between CSR and ROA.

Residual normality testing was performed using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov One-Sample (K–S) test with the Exact Significance approach. The selection of the Exact Significance approach is based on the characteristics of the research data, where some research variables are not completely continuous and have relatively equal values (ties). This condition causes the use of the asymptotic significance approach (Asymp. Sig.) to be less appropriate because it can produce a biased level of significance. Therefore, the use of Exact Significance is considered more appropriate because it is able to provide more accurate test results for residual distribution.

Based on the results of the residual normality test, an Exact Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.188 was obtained, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05. Thus, the null (H_0) hypothesis that the normally distributed residual is accepted. This shows that the residual in the moderation regression model has met the assumption of normality. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the residual model of moderation regression in this study is normally distributed, so that the regression model meets one of the required classical assumptions. With the fulfillment of the residual normality assumption, the moderation regression analysis can be continued to the hypothesis testing stage, and the results of the regression coefficient estimation obtained can be interpreted validly and reliably.

Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

Multicollinearity Test.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.450	.964		.467	.642		
	X	.005	1.678	.000	.003	.998	.922	1.084
	MO	.123	.027	.436	4.460	.000	.922	1.084

a. Dependent Variable: Y

The multicollinearity test aims to find out if there is a high correlation between independent variables in the regression model. A good regression model should not contain multicollinearity because it can cause the regression coefficient to become unstable.

Multicollinearity testing was carried out by looking at the values of Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and Tolerance. The decision-making criteria are:

1. VIF Score < 10
2. Tolerance value > 0.10

Based on the test results, all independent variables had a VIF value of less than 10 and a tolerance value greater than 0.10. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model, so the CSRDI and ROA variables can be used simultaneously.

Heteroscedasticity Test.

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.252	.024		10.456	.000
	CSR	-.004	.005	-.074	-.691	.491
	m_new	-.002	.001	-.136	-1.277	.205

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether there is a residual variance inequality in the regression model. A good regression model should not experience heteroscedasticity, which is a condition in which the variance of error is not constant.

Heteroscedasticity testing was carried out using the Glejser test. The decision-making criteria were: Significance value > 0.05 → heteroscedasticity did not occur

Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test, the significance value of each independent variable was obtained greater than 0.05. This shows that heteroscedasticity does not occur, so the regression model meets the assumption of homoscedasticity.

Autocorrelation Test.

Table 5. Autocorrelation Results

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.436[a]	.190	.172	3.55088	2.184

a. Predictors: (Constant), MO, X

b. Dependent Variable: Y

The autocorrelation test aims to find out if there is a correlation between disruptive (residual) errors in different observation periods. Autocorrelation often occurs in time-sequence data or panel data and can affect the accuracy of regression models.

The autocorrelation test was performed using the Durbin–Watson (DW) test. The test results showed a Durbin–Watson value (d) of 2.184. This value is compared to the upper limit value (dU) and the value (4 − dU) at a significance level of 5%.

Known:

1. dU = 1.7091
2. 4 − dU = 2.2909

The decision-making criteria are:
$dU < d < 4\text{-}dU$

The test results show:
$1.7091 < 2.184 < 2.2909$

Thus, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in the regression model.

Results of the Moderation Regression Equation.

Table 6. Results of the Moderation Regression Equation

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.949	.040		23.963	.000
	CSR	-.996	.008	-.898	-124.415	.000
	Y_ROA	.122	.006	.433	20.952	.000
	CSR*MODERASI	.008	.008	.021	.999	.320

a. Dependent Variable: Y_Tobinsq

Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

Based on the results of the moderation regression analysis, the following regression equations were obtained:

$$Y = 0.949 - 0.996\ \text{CSR} + 0.122\ \text{LONG} + 0.008\ (\text{CSR} \times \text{LONG})$$

The constant value in the regression equation of 0.949 indicates that if the variables CSR (CSRDI), profitability (ROA), and CSR×ROA interactions are considered to be zero or constant, then the company's value (Tobin's Q) is at 0.949. This illustrates that without the influence of CSR disclosure and profitability levels, the company still has a positive base value, which can be influenced by other factors outside the research model.

The regression coefficient of the CSR variable (CSRDI) of −0.996 indicates that any increase of one unit of CSR disclosure, assuming the other variables are constant, will cause a decrease in the value of the company by 0.996 units. This negative coefficient indicates that the wider the disclosure of corporate social responsibility activities, the more the company's value tends to decrease. This condition can be interpreted as meaning that the market or investors still view CSR activities as a cost burden that can reduce the company's profits, thus negatively impacting the perception of the company's value.

The regression coefficient of the profitability variable (ROA) of 0.122 indicates that any increase in one unit of profitability, assuming the other variable is constant, will cause an increase in the value of the company by 0.122 units. This positive coefficient indicates that the company's ability to generate profits is a factor that investors are very concerned about. The higher the level of profitability of the company, the higher the investor confidence in the company's prospects, which will ultimately increase the company's value.

Furthermore, the regression coefficient of the CSR×ROA interaction variable of 0.008 indicates a positive direction of influence, which means that mathematically profitability tends to strengthen the relationship between CSR and company value. However, based on the results of the previous significance test, this interaction coefficient is not significant, so it can be concluded that profitability does not play a role as a moderation variable. Thus, the existence of profitability has not been able to change the direction or strength of the influence of CSR on company value, so that the influence of CSR on company value remains independent without being influenced by the level of profitability of the company.

Hypothesis Testing Results.

Table 7. Hypothetical Results

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.998[a]	.995	.995	.27278

a. Predictors: (Constant), CSR*MODERASI, CSR, Y_ROA

Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

Based on the results of the Model Summary, a correlation coefficient value (R) of 0.998 was obtained, which shows that the relationship between the variables of CSR (CSRDI), profitability (ROA), and the interaction of CSR*ROA with the company's value (Tobin's Q) is in the very strong category. The R Square value of 0.995 and the Adjusted R Square of 0.995 indicate that 99.5% of the variation in the company's value can be explained by the CSR variables, profitability, and interaction variables in the moderation regression model. Meanwhile, 0.5% of the variation in company value was influenced by other variables outside the research model. The Standard Error of the Estimate value of 0.27278 indicates a relatively small error rate, so the regression model has an excellent level of accuracy in predicting the company's value.

Test F.

Table 8. F Test Results

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1425.183	3	475.061	6384.500	.000[b]
	Residual	6.771	91	.074		
	Total	1431.954	94			

a. Dependent Variable: Y_Tobinsq

b. Predictors: (Constant), CSR*MODERASI, CSR, Y_ROA

The results of the ANOVA test or the F test in this study were carried out to find out whether the variables of CSR (CSRDI), profitability (ROA), and CSR×ROA interaction simultaneously affect the company's value (Tobin's Q). This test was used to assess the feasibility of the moderation regression model used in the study. Based on the results of ANOVA testing, an F value of 6,384,500 was obtained. Next, the F value of the calculation is compared to the F value of the table. With a sample of 95, a number of independent variables of 3, and a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$, the F value of the table was obtained of ± 2.70. The results of the comparison show that F is calculated (6,384,500) > F table (2.70), so H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.

In addition to being based on the comparison of the F calculation and F table, the results of the ANOVA test were also strengthened by a significance value of 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05. This shows that statistically, the regression model used in this study is simultaneously significant. Thus, the variables of CSR, profitability (ROA), and CSR×ROA interaction together have a significant influence on the company's value (Tobin's Q). Based on these results, it can be concluded that the moderation regression model in this study is feasible to use, because it has met the feasibility criteria of the model through simultaneous tests. This means that the combination of corporate social responsibility disclosure, profitability levels, and interaction between the two can explain the variation in company values together.

Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

T Test.

Table 9. T Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.949	.040		23.963	.000
	CSR	-.996	.008	-.898	-124.415	.000
	Y_ROA	.122	.006	.433	20.952	.000
	CSR*MODERASI	.008	.008	.021	.999	.320

a. Dependent Variable: Y_Tobinsq

A partial test or t-test is performed to determine the influence of each independent variable individually on the dependent variable, i.e. the company's value (Tobin's Q), assuming that the other variables in the regression model are considered constant. The test was performed using a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. Based on the number of samples as many as 95 and the number of independent variables as many as 3, the degree of freedom (df) = 91 was obtained, so that the t-value of the table was ±1.986. The decision-making policy is when |t calculate| > t table and significance value < 0.05, then the null (H_0) hypothesis is rejected.

3.2 Discussion

The Influence of CSR (CSRDI) on Company Value.

Based on the results of the t-test, the CSR variable (CSRDI) has a calculated t-value of −124.415. When compared with the t-value of the table of ±1.986, the result |t calculated| > t table, which is 124,415 > 1,986. In addition, a significance value of 0.000 indicates a number smaller than 0.05. Based on these two criteria, namely the comparison of the calculated t value with the t table and the significance value, the null (H_0) hypothesis is rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that CSR has a significant partial effect on the company's value (Tobin's Q). The negative CSR regression coefficient shows that the direction of the influence of CSR on the company's value is negative, which means that the higher the level of CSR disclosure, the company's value tends to decrease. This indicates that the market or investors still view CSR activities as a cost burden that has the potential to reduce the company's performance, thus negatively impacting the company's value assessment.

The negative relationship between CSR disclosure and firm value does not necessarily contradict Stakeholder Theory and Signaling Theory. Rather, it suggests that the effectiveness of CSR as a stakeholder-management mechanism and market signal depends on the credibility and perceived quality of the disclosed information. Stakeholder Theory assumes that CSR activities create value when stakeholders perceive tangible benefits from those activities. Similarly, Signaling Theory assumes that disclosures function as credible signals capable of reducing information asymmetry.

Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

However, in the Indonesian mining sector, investors may perceive extensive CSR disclosure as an indication of higher compliance costs, environmental liabilities, or mandatory reporting obligations rather than as evidence of future value creation. Therefore, the negative coefficient may reflect market perceptions regarding the quality and economic consequences of CSR activities rather than a limitation of the theories themselves. The findings indicate that the contextual application of Stakeholder Theory and Signaling Theory may vary across industries and emerging markets where investors remain strongly focused on financial performance and commodity-related risks.

Furthermore, CSRDI measures the extent of disclosure rather than the actual quality or effectiveness of CSR implementation. Consequently, firms may disclose numerous CSR items while still providing limited evidence regarding the real impact of sustainability initiatives. This condition may weaken the positive signaling effect expected by both Stakeholder Theory and Signaling Theory and partially explain the negative relationship observed in this study.

The results of this study are not in line with the research hypothesis (H1) which states that CSR disclosure has a positive effect on company value. In theory, these findings can be explained through the Signaling Theory approach. In Signaling Theory, CSR is a non-financial signal that should be able to increase market perception of the company's quality (Spence, 1973). However, in practice, especially in the mining sector, investors can assess CSR as a less effective signal if CSR disclosure is not accompanied by quality, transparency, and real impact. This is in line with the argument that the market can view CSR as a cost burden that reduces a company's profits, thereby depressing the company's value.

In terms of previous research, these results are consistent with the research of Rahayu, Yanuar, and Komara (2025) which found that CSR does not have a significant effect on the company's value in IDX mining companies, which indicates that the market does not always make CSR the main basis for assessment. However, the results of this study are different from several studies that have found that CSR has a positive impact on company value, such as Nguyen (2025), Reverte (2009), Aydoğmuş et al. (2022), Dewi et al. (2021), and Sipahutar (2025) who stated that CSR disclosure is able to increase company value because it strengthens reputation and lowers investor perception risk.

The difference between the results of this study and previous research can be caused by differences in sectors, research periods, economic conditions, and the quality of CSR disclosure. In the 2020–2024 period, the mining sector will experience commodity price volatility and economic uncertainty, so investors tend to focus more on financial indicators than non-financial indicators. In addition, the findings (Komara et al., 2020) shows that the quality of sustainability reports in Indonesia based on GRI is still low, so the CSR disclosed is not necessarily seen as a credible signal by the market.

Thus, the results of this study conclude that CSR in mining companies for the 2020–2024 period actually has a negative impact on company value, which indicates that investors do not fully view CSR as a strategic investment, but as a cost burden.

Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

The Influence of Profitability (ROA) on Company Value.

The results of the t-test on the profitability variable (ROA) showed a calculated t-value of 20.952. This value is greater than the t table of ±1.986, so the result of |t calculating| > the table. In addition, the significance value of 0.000 is also smaller than 0.05. Based on these results, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that profitability has a significant partial effect on the value of the company (Tobin's Q). The positive value ROA regression coefficient shows that the higher the company's profitability level, the company's value will also increase. This shows that the company's ability to generate profits is an important factor that investors pay attention to in assessing the company's performance and prospects.

These findings are in line with the research hypothesis (H2) which states that profitability has a positive effect on company value. In theory, this result can be explained through Signaling Theory, where profitability is a very strong key signal for investors because it indicates the company's ability to generate profits, asset use efficiency, and future growth prospects. Investors tend to give higher valuations to companies that are able to generate large profits, because these companies are perceived to have lower risk and better ability to generate returns.

In the context of mining companies, profitability has a very important role because this sector has the characteristics of capital intensive, large production costs, and dependence on fluctuations in commodity prices. Therefore, mining companies that are able to maintain high ROA will be considered more stable and have stronger resilience in the face of changes in the industrial cycle, so that the value of their company increases.

The results of this study are consistent with various previous studies that stated that profitability has a positive effect on company value, and profitability is the dominant indicator in influencing market valuation. Studies such as (Aydoğmuş et al., 2022) emphasizing that profitability is an important variable related to firm value because it reflects the financial strength and competitiveness of the company. However, the results of this study are different from the research (Peby Rahayu, Tendi Yanuar, 2025) which found that ROA actually had a significant negative effect on the company's value in IDX mining companies. This difference can be caused by differences in the research period (2020–2024 vs 2020–2023), differences in company samples, and differences in market conditions. In addition, differences in company value proxies and differences in regression models can also be factors that cause variation in results.

Thus, this study confirms that profitability remains the main factor that investors pay attention to in determining the value of mining companies, so companies with high ROA will tend to have higher company values.

The Influence of CSR and ROA Interaction Variables on Company Value.

Based on the results of the t-test, the CSR×ROA interaction variable has a calculated t-value of 0.999. This value is smaller than the t table of ±1.986, so the result |t calculated| < the table. In addition, a significance value of 0.320 indicates a number greater than 0.05. Based on these two criteria, the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that the CSR×ROA interaction variable does not have a partial significant effect on the company's value (Tobin's Q). These results show that profitabil-

Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

ity (ROA) is not able to moderate the influence of CSR on company value, so the level of company profitability does not strengthen or weaken the relationship between CSR and company value. These results show that profitability (ROA) is not able to moderate the relationship between CSR and company value. In other words, although ROA has a positive effect on company value, it does not strengthen or weaken the influence of CSR on company value.

Before constructing the CSR×ROA interaction term, multicollinearity diagnostics were conducted. The results showed tolerance values above 0.10 and VIF values below 10, indicating no serious multicollinearity problems among the independent variables. Therefore, the insignificant moderating effect of profitability is unlikely to be caused by multicollinearity between the interaction term and its constituent variables. The findings suggest that profitability and CSR disclosure operate independently in influencing firm value. Investors appear to respond directly to profitability as a financial performance indicator, while CSR disclosure is evaluated separately. Consequently, higher profitability does not automatically increase the positive market response to CSR disclosure.

Regarding firm value measurement, Tobin's Q was selected because it captures investors' overall market valuation relative to company assets and is widely used in CSR and firm value studies. Nevertheless, the use of a single proxy may limit robustness. Future studies are encouraged to employ alternative measures such as Price-to-Book Value (PBV), Market-to-Book Ratio, or stock returns to validate the consistency of the findings.

In addition, the current model does not include control variables such as firm size, leverage, growth opportunities, ownership structure, and corporate governance characteristics. Although the model provides useful insights regarding CSR disclosure and profitability, the possibility of omitted variable bias cannot be completely eliminated. Future research should incorporate these control variables to improve explanatory power and model robustness.

From a practical perspective, mining companies should not interpret the negative CSR coefficient as evidence that CSR activities should be reduced. Instead, companies should improve the quality, transparency, and measurable outcomes of CSR programs. Sustainability initiatives that are directly linked to environmental restoration, community empowerment, operational efficiency, and risk mitigation are more likely to be perceived positively by investors. Companies should also provide quantitative evidence regarding CSR outcomes in sustainability reports to strengthen the credibility of CSR disclosures and enhance their value-relevance in capital markets.

In theory, this result can be explained using Stakeholder Theory. In this theory, profitability reflects a company's ability to create economic value that can be used to meet the interests of stakeholders. Conceptually, companies with high profitability should have a greater ability to carry out CSR in a sustainable and quality manner, so that CSR will be more trusted by stakeholders and positively responded to by the market. However, the results of this study show that even though companies have high profitability, investors still do not make CSR a factor that increases market valuation. This can happen because the Indonesian capital market, especially in the mining sector, still dominantly assesses companies based on financial indicators, while

Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

CSR is still considered as a regulatory obligation or additional activity that has not provided direct returns.

The results of this study are different from the (Handayati et al., 2022) who found that profitability moderates the relationship between CSR and corporate value in companies in Indonesia, including the mining sector. Research (Oktadewi & Diantini, 2025) also stated that profitability can moderate the ESG/CSR relationship to firm value in the mining sector, although the moderation results vary between models. In addition, several international studies also show that the effect of CSR on company value will be stronger in companies with high profitability because CSR is a more credible signal (Aydoğmuş et al., 2022).

The insignificance of moderation in this study can be influenced by several factors, including: (1) the quality of CSR disclosure that is not consistent, (2) investors who focus more on profitability as the main signal, (3) the characteristics of the mining industry that have high CSR costs so that CSR is perceived as a burden, and (4) the 2020–2024 research period is full of uncertainty so that the market tends to prioritize short-term returns.

Thus, the results of this study conclude that profitability cannot strengthen the relationship between CSR and company value, so CSR and ROA work separately in influencing company value.

4 Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the research on the effect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure on the value of companies with profitability as a moderation variable in mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2020–2024 period, it can be concluded as follows:

1. CSR disclosure (CSRDI) has been proven to have a significant effect on the company's value (Tobin's Q), but in a negative direction.
2. These findings suggest that in the context of mining companies, markets tend to assess increased CSR disclosures as an indicator of increased cost burdens and social-environmental spending commitments that can depress company value, especially when investors are still oriented towards short-term performance.
3. Profitability (ROA) has a positive and significant effect on the company's value.
4. These results confirm that profitability is still the main signal that investors pay the most attention to in determining the valuation of mining companies. Companies that are able to generate high profits from their assets will be considered to have stronger prospects and durability so as to increase the company's value.
5. Profitability (ROA) is not able to moderate the relationship between CSR and company values.
6. These findings indicate that the level of profitability does not strengthen or weaken the influence of CSR on company value. This means that investors tend to separate the assessment of financial performance and CSR disclosure, so that CSR

Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

has not been positioned as a strategic factor that increases market valuation even though the company is in a high profit condition.

Overall, this study confirms that in the Indonesian mining sector for the period 2020–2024, company value is more predominantly shaped by financial factors (profitability), while CSR disclosures have not received a positive response from the market, and even tend to be perceived as costs.

4.1 Research Limitations

Although this research has been carried out systematically according to scientific methods, this research has several limitations that can affect the results of the research. These limitations include:

1. The independent variables used are still limited, namely only CSR disclosure (CSRDI) with profitability (ROA) as a moderation variable. In fact, the company's value can also be influenced by other variables such as company size, leverage, growth opportunities, dividend policy, ownership structure, and the quality of corporate governance.
2. CSR measurement using a quantitative disclosure index (CSRDI) is checklist-based, so that it assesses more the number of items disclosed than the quality, depth, or credibility of CSR implementation. This allows for a difference between CSR that is actually done and CSR that is only reported.
3. The research sample is limited to mining sector companies on the IDX for the period 2020–2024.The results of this study cannot necessarily be generalized to other sectors such as manufacturing, banking, and the service sector, which have different socio-environmental risk characteristics.
4. This study uses Tobin's Q as the only proxy for the company's values. Although Tobin's Q is relevant for measuring market value, a company's value can also be measured using other proxies such as Price to Book Value (PBV) or Price Earnings Ratio (PER) which may yield different findings.

References

1. D. Sardana, N. Gupta, V. Kumar, and M. Terziovski, "CSR 'sustainability' practices and firm performance in an emerging economy," *J. Clean. Prod.*, vol. 258, 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.120766.
2. S. Cao, H. Yao, and M. Zhang, "CSR gap and firm performance: An organizational justice perspective," *J. Bus. Res.*, vol. 158, no. January, 2023, doi: 10.1016/j.jbusres.2023.113692.
3. A. Komara, I. Ghozali, and I. Januarti, "Sustainability report analysis: Content and quality GRI-G4," *Pertanika J. Soc. Sci. Humanit.*, vol. 28, pp. 103–119, 2020.
4. A. K. Peby Rahayu, Tendi Yanuar, "The Impact of CSR and Profitability on Firm Value: Evidence From IDX-Listed Mining Companies (2020-2023)," *(International J. Entrep. Bus. Dev.*, vol. 08, 2025, doi: 10.29138/ijebd.v8i5.3347.
5. M. Spence, "Job market signaling," *Q. J. Econ.*, vol. 87, no. 3, pp. 355–374, 1973, doi: 10.2307/1882010.

Apollo: Journal of Tourism and Business
Vol 4, Issue 3, September 2026, Page 680-696
ISSN: 2985-5810 (Media Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.58905/apollo.v4i3.682

6. R. E. Freeman, A. C. Wicks, and B. Parmar, "Stakeholder Theory and 'The Corporate Objective Revisited.'" *Organ. Sci.*, vol. 15, no. 3, pp. 364–369, 2004, doi: 10.1287/orsc.1040.0066.
7. A. Chuzairi and B. Sutopo, "Sustainability disclosure and mining company values," *Islam. Account. J.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 138–150, 2024, [Online]. Available: http://journal.iainsalatiga.ac.id/index.php/iaj
8. P. Rahayu, T. Yanuar, and A. K., "The Impact of CSR and Profitability on Firm Value: Evidence From IDX-Listed Mining Companies (2020-2023)," *Int. J. Entrep. Bus. Dev.*, vol. 8, no. 5, 2025, doi: 10.29138/ijebd.v8i5.3347.
9. C. Reverte, "Determinants of corporate social responsibility disclosure ratings by Spanish listed firms," *J. Bus. Ethics*, vol. 88, no. 2, pp. 351–366, 2009, doi: 10.1007/s10551-008-9968-9.
10. Y. R. Sipahutar, "The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Company Value at Mining Companies Listed on The Indonesia Stock Exchange," *J. Asian Bus. Great.*, vol. 1, no. 1, p. 1, 2025.
11. I. M. García-Sánchez and J. Martínez-Ferrero, "Chief executive officer ability, corporate social responsibility, and financial performance: The moderating role of the environment," *Bus. Strategist. Approximately.*, vol. 28, no. 4, pp. 542–555, 2019, doi: 10.1002/BSE.2263.
12. P. P. R. A. Dewi, I. P. Sudana, I. D. N. Badera, and N. K. Rasmini, "The Effect of CSR Disclosure on Firm Value with Profitability and Leverage as Moderators," *Indonesian. J. Sustain. Account. Great.*, vol. 5, no. 1, 2021, doi: 10.28992/ijsam.v5i1.325.
13. P. Handayati, H. Sumarsono, and B. S. Narmaditya, "Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure and Indonesian Firm Value: the Moderating Effect of Profitability and Firm'S Size," *J. East. Eur. Cent. Asian Res.*, vol. 9, no. 4, pp. 703–714, 2022, doi: 10.15549/jeecar.v9i4.940.
14. A. Awaysheh, R. A. Heron, T. Perry, and J. I. Wilson, "On the relation between corporate social responsibility and financial performance," *Strategist. Great. J.*, vol. 41, no. 6, pp. 965–987, 2020, doi: 10.1002/smj.3122.
15. M. Aydoğmuş, G. Gülay, and K. Ergun, "Impact of ESG performance on firm value and profitability," *Borsa Istanbul Rev.*, vol. 22, pp. S119–S127, 2022, doi: 10.1016/j.bir.2022.11.006.