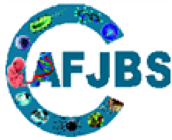

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Factors Affecting *Responsibility Accounting* Implementation In Companies In Indonesia

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Abstract

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a program aimed at promoting and promoting the development of the country's economy. The program consists of two parts: (i) a self-organizing program, a corporate social responsibility program, and (ii) an innovative program. Corporate Social Responsibility of the Businessman (CRM) is one of the most important components of the businessman's social responsibility. The official academic since Howard R Bowen published his book entitled social responsibility of businessman in 1953. The method applied in this research is a literature review with a descriptive approach. The conclusion in this paper is that this research is possible to carry out with a different approach, and has variables that have not been or are still rarely researched, as well as in the field of responsibility accounting research which incidentally is a field that has not yet been researched too much.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Responsible Accounting

INTRODUCTION

Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR) is a demand for corporations to be responsible for social aspects. The social aspect in this case includes a balance between economic and environmental responsibilities. The term CSR is a form of developing three important components of sustainable development, namely economic growth, environmental protection and social equity. At a meeting in Yohannesberg in 2002, there was discussion of the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility which was motivated by several reasons: 1. The concept of economic and environmental sustainability has not been able to achieve community welfare in countries around the world; 2. Regulations are needed to balance the welfare of development between countries (Anatan, 2009).

Companies become part of a community group and have the same social responsibility in that environment. Therefore, CSR was initiated as a company concern program for society, through balancing profits with social and environmental issues. Simple forms of CSR implementation include proper waste distribution that does not pollute the surrounding environment and limiting electricity use.

Corporate Social Responsibility can be supported by the implementation of certain work programs by the company. There are nine types of work programs that can be implemented, including: employee programs; community and broader society; environmental programs; reporting and communications programs; governance or code conduct programs; stakeholder engagement

programs; supplier programs; customer/product stewardship programs; and shareholder programs (Vasiljeva et al., 2023).

WrongOne regulation regarding CSR in Indonesia is Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies (PT). This law refers to CSR as social and environmental responsibility. Referring to Article 74 of the PT Law, carrying out social and environmental responsibilities is the obligation of companies carrying out business activities in the field and/or related to natural resources. Based on these provisions, the PT Law regulates limitations regarding companies that are required to implement CSR, namely those whose business activities are in the field of natural resources or are related to natural resources. Meanwhile, social and environmental responsibility is the company's obligations which are budgeted and calculated as company costs, the implementation of which is carried out by paying attention to propriety and fairness. If the company does not carry out its obligations, sanctions will be imposed in accordance with statutory provisions.

The next regulation regarding CSR is Law Number 25 of 2007 concerning Capital Investment. To maintain environmental sustainability, the government has required investors to pay attention to the environment and surrounding communities. Based on Articles 15 and 16, every investor is required to carry out corporate social responsibility and preserve the environment. With this regulation, CSR is no longer a moral responsibility but a legal obligation in capital investment. If this is not implemented, there will be legal impacts as regulated in Article 34 of the Investment Law.

Responsibility accounting is an accounting system that recognizes various responsibility centers throughout the organization, and reflects the plans and actions of each responsibility center by determining certain income and costs for the company that has the responsibility concerned (Rudianto, 2013). Responsibility accounting is a system that measures the various results achieved by each responsibility center according to the information managers need to operate their responsibility center (Hansen, 2012). Responsibility accounting is an accounting system that is structured in such a way that the collection and reporting of costs and income is carried out in accordance with the responsibility center in the organization, with the aim of appointing a person or group of people responsible for deviations in budgeted costs or income (Mulyadi, 2010).

Responsibility accounting is not only to show the occurrence of cost deviations shown in the manager's performance report, but most importantly as a benefit by providing information on how the activities are assigned, there will be motivation for managers to work more effectively and efficiently and can take the necessary corrective actions so that The results obtained are the best without ignoring the company's own goals (Rahmi et al., 2022). So it can be concluded that responsibility accounting is a system that compares plans (budgets) with actions (actual results) from each responsibility center which is used to measure the performance of a person or department in achieving company goals.

Responsibility accounting certainly has goals and benefits in its application for companies. Responsibility accounting is very necessary and useful for companies that have very diverse activities so that it is necessary to divide the duties and responsibilities of the company. According to Ikhsan and Ishak (2010: 139), "The purpose of responsibility accounting is to ensure that individuals at all levels in the company have made a satisfactory contribution to achieving overall company goals."

Currently, social responsibility accounting is synonymous with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program reporting. Practice is also dominated by a conceptual framework that emphasizes that corporate social responsibility must be measurable scientifically. Ethical traditions and human values are no longer the main considerations in realizing social responsibility (Correa-Ruiz and Moneva-Abadia, 2011). The aim of scientific measurement of social responsibility is none other than to show the company's response to sustainable development and legitimize the company (Tregidga and Milne in Correa-Ruiz and Moneva-Abadia (2011)). The understanding of CSR as a tool for corporate legitimacy is due to the placement of CSR as a side activity of the company. Feldman in Brammal (2014) emphasized that consideration of social and environmental interests should be carried out as the main function of business. Everyday business activities must strive to provide benefits to society.

The company's accounting division must be able to display the costs used by the company to carry out CSR correctly and precisely. CSR accounting or CSR accounting is the result of the development of the concept of the Social Responsibility movement carried out in 1960 by Gray. CSR accounting is an accounting process carried out to identify, measure and display the state of risk management from carrying out CSR and its relation to increasing the company's CSR, and its relation to financial reports. It can be said that CSR accounting includes the part of accounting that deals with registering, analyzing and reporting the environmental and social impacts of the influence of certain entities around it (Anna, 2019).

More and more companies are trying to show their company image through their CSR reports. Because these CSR reports represent additional disclosures, accounting researchers have become increasingly interested in the role of such disclosures in firm valuation. Some authors say that companies will engage in CSR when they want to maximize shareholder value. The traditional shareholder perspective holds that managers will not intentionally engage in any CSR activities at the expense of shareholders. Conversely, if managers engage in CSR activities to respond to the needs or requests of a wider stakeholder group, then it is possible that some CSR activities are carried out at the expense of shareholders (Donald, 2018).

CSR reflects corporate values and culture, which in turn influences managers' decisions and reporting behavior. The argument relies on the idea that good corporate citizen managers have less incentive to manipulate earnings management accounting numbers, because these managers are more likely to pursue ethical expectations by shareholders than to pursue their personal interests. Hyunjung's research results in 2018 provide evidence that CSR commitments are more likely to direct companies to make responsible operating decisions than accrual management decisions (Hyunjung, 2018).

Member of the BUMN Mining Holding, PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA) runs an innovative Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program which plays a role in helping the community and the environment directly. This innovative CSR program is in line with PTBA's mission to support improving the welfare of communities around the company's operational areas, growing and developing with the community and providing benefits to the surrounding area. Also, as a supporter of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's). For this innovative CSR performance, PTBA received three TOP CSR Awards 2023 from Top Business Magazine on June 7 2023. This award itself has been held since 2017 and in 2023 will carry the theme "CSR Innovation Programs for Sustainable Business Growth" (Kompas.com)

The Jambi Provincial Government (Pemprov) has received an additional allocation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds from coal mining companies amounting to IDR 1.2 billion. Previously, the Jambi Provincial Government had also received around IDR 2.2 billion during 2023. Based on data, there were 41 companies that had agreed to provide CSR assistance. However, of the 41 companies, seven companies have not yet contributed, even though they had agreed at the start. "Because until today the contribution has not been deposited, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has finally imposed sanctions. Coal transportation which is within its responsibility cannot operate," said the Jambi Regional Secretary.

In the letter from the Directorate General of Mineral and Coal, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia Number: B-773/MB.04/DJB.B/2023 concerning the Temporary Suspension of Coal Sales Accounts Related to the Distribution of Jambi Contribution Commitments received by Metro Jambi, it reads as a follow-up to letter Number B - 677/MB.05/DJB.B/2023 dated March 2 2023 regarding the distribution of contribution commitments for improving alternative coal transportation roads in Jambi Province, we hereby convey that based on data and information from the Jambi CSR Forum, seven companies have not implemented the distribution of contribution commitments according to the specified time.

Responsibility Accounting is considered as a form of implementing CSR by companies by displaying the costs required to carry out CSR activities in the company as accurately as possible. CSR is considered very important for companies to carry out, considering that this is the company's

sense of responsibility for the social and environmental impacts of the economic activities they carry out.

The implementation of CSR or Responsible Accounting is a voluntary managerial decision, but this managerial decision is often also faced by several endogenous and exogenous factors. Managers who use the perspective of company owners will often carry out CSR solely to get profits back for the company, there are even management who do not want to carry out CSR due to the small number of benefits received. On the other hand, management that is concerned with the future condition of the company will carry out CSR activities without caring about the owner's views, and it is not uncommon to carry out activities that involve very large costs and the return on benefits received by the company is not as high as the costs incurred (Donald, 2018).

Apart from the perspective factors from the owners above, there are also other factors that influence the implementation of CSR, namely earnings management by management. CSR is considered not only to be an opportunity for companies to return what they take, but it is also a momentum for companies to gain the trust of the general public. As is done by PT. Bukit Asam, where management feels that the activities they carry out will have economic value in the future, with these activities they hope that the public will increasingly like the business activities they carry out.

This went smoothly according to what Unilever did. PT. Unilever has been carrying out CSR since 2000, with the result that the company was able to gain the trust of the Indonesian people and was able to improve the company's good name. This is of course still supported by the cost reports they use to carry out CSR so far (Responsibility Accounting).

This shows that even though in Indonesia there are government regulations governing the implementation of CSR, there are still many companies in Indonesia that do not follow these regulations.

THEORETICAL BASIS AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Agency Theory

Jensen (1976) put forward agency theory which explains the interests of management and shareholdersoften contradictory, so that conflict can occur between the two (agency problems). This is because the manager prioritizes personal interests, whereas shareholders do not agree with the manager's personal interests, because these expenses will increase the company's costs and will cause a decrease in company profits and a decrease in dividends received. Conflicts of interest between managers and shareholders can be minimized with supervision that can align these related interests. However, the emergence of this monitoring mechanism causes the emergence of a cost called agency cost. One point of view from agency theory is the conflict resolution hypothesis which states that companies use CSR activities to reduce potential conflicts (agency problems) between managers and other parties, including stakeholders, which can ultimately increase company value. So it can reduce agency costs (agency cost reduction).

Agency theory describes the company as a meeting point between the company owner (principal) and management (agent). Jensen and Meckling state that an agency relationship is a contract that occurs between the manager (agent) and the company owner (principal). The authority and responsibilities of the agent and principal are regulated in the employment contract by mutual agreement. 6 Conflicts of interest in agency relationships. A conflict of interest occurs between the owner and the agent because the agent may act not in accordance with the interests of the principal, thereby triggering agency costs. Agency theory is able to explain potential conflicts of interest between various interested parties in the company. This conflict of interest occurs due to differences in the goals of each party based on their position and interests in the company. As an agent, the manager is morally responsible for optimizing the profits of the owner (principal), however, the manager also wants to always receive compensation in accordance with the contract. Thus there are two different interests in the company where each party tries to achieve or maintain the desired level of prosperity. Agency theory also explains the problem of information asymmetry. Information asymmetry between management (agent) and the owner (principal) can give managers the

opportunity to carry out opportunistic actions such as earnings management regarding the company's economic performance so that it can be detrimental to the owner (shareholders). With agency problems caused by conflicts of interest and information asymmetry, companies must bear agency costs. Agency costs are costs incurred by the principal for supervision costs of agents, binding expenses by agents, and residual losses. Any deviation between the decision taken by the agent and the decision that will increase the principal's welfare will result in a loss or reduction in the principal's welfare. The value of money arising from this deviation is called residual loss.

Companies that disclose social responsibility information, in this case corporate environmental disclosure, have the aim of building a positive image of the company and getting attention from the public. Providing corporate social responsibility information requires costs, so the profits reported in the current year are lower. When companies face low monitoring and contracting costs and high political visibility they will be less likely to disclose social responsibility information. So the disclosure of social responsibility information is positively related to social performance, economic performance and political visibility and negatively related to monitoring costs and contract costs (agency costs). Based on agency theory, companies that face low monitoring costs and contract costs tend to report low net profits or in other words will incur costs for management purposes, one of which is costs that can improve the company's reputation in the eyes of the public. Then, as a form of accountability, the manager as an agent will try to fulfill all the wishes of the principal by carrying out corporate environmental disclosure as a CSR action. Corporate environmental disclosure is a signal that can divert shareholders' attention from monitoring profit manipulation or other issues and as a result share prices on the capital market will increase as shareholders' trust in the transparency of information disclosed by the company increases.

Signaling Theory

A signal is an action taken by a company to give investors a clue about how management views the company's prospects. This signal is in the form of information about what management has done to realize the owner's wishes. Information released by the company is important, because it influences the investment decisions of parties outside the company. This information is important for investors and business people because information essentially provides information, notes or descriptions, both of past, present and future conditions for the survival of the company and the effects on the company (Brigham, 2017). Information published as An announcement will provide a signal for investors in making investment decisions (Jogiyanto, 2013). If the announcement contains positive value, it is hoped that the market will react when the announcement is received by the market. As a form of corporate responsibility towards society and other stakeholders, companies are often involved in CSR activities. Signaling Theory is an action taken by company management that provides clues to investors about how management views the company's prospects. Companies with profitable prospects will try to avoid selling shares and raise any new capital needed by other means, including the use of debt (Brigham, 2017). Stakeholders can give more appreciation to companies involved in CSR activities.

This is in line with signaling theory where companies can increase company value through their reporting by sending signals through their annual reports. Disclosure of company activities related to CSR is one way to send a positive signal to stakeholders and the market regarding the company's future prospects, that is, the company provides a guarantee for the company's survival in the future. CSR disclosures can send promotional signals or other information stating that the company is better than other companies because it cares about the economic, environmental and social impacts of the company's activities.

Signaling theory explains how a company should provide warning signals to users of financial reports. This signal is in the form of information about what management has done to realize the owner's wishes. Signals can be in the form of promotions or other information that states that the company is better than other companies. Signal theory explains that managers give signals to reduce information asymmetry. Managers provide information through financial reports that they apply conservatism accounting policies which produce higher quality profits because this principle prevents

companies from carrying out actions to exaggerate profits and helps users of financial reports by presenting quality profits and assets.

Legitimacy Theory

Legitimacy theory reveals that companies continuously try to act in accordance with the boundaries and norms in society, for these efforts the company tries to ensure that its activities are accepted according to the perception of external parties (Deegan, 2000 in Febrina, 2011). CSR disclosure is important for building, maintaining and legitimizing a company's contribution from an economic and political perspective (Haniffa, 2005 in Chritiyanti, 2011 in Sinudhiptha, 2013).Legitimacy theory is closely related to stakeholder theory. Legitimacy theory states that organizations continually seek ways to ensure their operations are within the limits and norms that apply in society. In the perspective of legitimacy theory, a company will voluntarily report its activities if management considers that this is what the community expects.8 Legitimacy theory relies on the premise that there is a 'social contract' between the company and the community in which the company operates. A social contract is a way to explain a large number of societal expectations about how an organization should carry out its operations. These social expectations are not fixed, but change over time. This requires companies to be responsive to the environment in which they operate. If a company feels that its legitimacy is being questioned, it can take several resistance strategies, namely: 9 1) The company can make efforts to educate and inform its stakeholders about the changes occurring within the company. 2) Companies can try to change stakeholder views without changing company behavior. 3) Companies can attempt to manipulate stakeholder perceptions by diverting stakeholder attention from issues of concern to other issues that are related and interesting. 4) The company can attempt to change and influence the expectations of external parties regarding the company's performance. In legitimacy theory, organizations must continuously demonstrate that they have operated in behavior that is consistent with social values. This can often be achieved through disclosure in company reports 10 . Organizations can use disclosure to demonstrate management's attention to social value, or to redirect community attention to the existence of negative impacts of organizational activities. A number of previous studies have assessed voluntary environmental disclosures in annual reports and viewed the reporting of environmental and social information as a method used by organizations to responding to public pressure 11 Based on studies of stakeholder theory and legitimacy theory, it can be concluded that the two theories have different emphases on parties who can influence the extent of information disclosure in a company's financial reports. Stakeholder theory considers the position of stakeholders who are considered powerful. This stakeholder group is the main consideration for companies in disclosing and/or not disclosing information in financial reports. Meanwhile, legitimacy theory places public perception and recognition as the main impetus for disclosing information in financial reports.

Stakeholder Theory

This theory states that the success and survival of a company depends greatly on its ability to balance the various interests of its stakeholdersstakeholders or stakeholders (Lako, 2011). Stakeholders are a person or group of people who have one or more different interests (stakes) in a company. Stakeholders can also be defined as any person or group of people who can influence or be influenced by the actions, decisions, policies, practices or goals of a company. Stakeholders can be affected and can also influence the actions, decisions, policies or practices carried out by the company. Stakeholders are individuals, groups of people, communities or society, either in whole or in part, who have a relationship and interest in the company (Sukma et al., 2022). Stakeholders theory says that a company is not an entity that only operates for its own interests but must provide benefits to its stakeholders (Chariri, 2007). In stakeholder theory, it is stated that companies must be responsible for all parties affected by their activities. In other words, the company is not only responsible to share owners, but is also responsible to all other stakeholders who have a stake in the company and who are also affected by the company's operations. Stakeholder theory is that there is an expansion of corporate responsibility on the basis of the premise that achieving corporate goals is closely related to the pattern of the social environment in which the company is located. Stakeholders refer to every

individual or group who maintains their share or interests in an organization, in the same way as shareholders who own shares/bonds in the organization, (Yoehana, 2013).

According to theorystakeholders, increasing CSR makes the company more attractive to consumers. Corporate social responsibility is a form of corporate social responsibility to all its stakeholders. Therefore, corporate social responsibility is important for companies (Kholis, 2020). The government as a regulator is one of the company's stakeholders. Corporate social responsibility is a company's basic obligation that cannot be avoided. The company must be responsible for all consequences caused, whether intentionally or not, to its stakeholders. According to Lako (2011), in the short term, the company's willingness and commitment to become a social company will indeed drain the company's cash and energy in very large amounts, which means reducing company profits and dividends for shareholders. Based on stakeholder theory assumptions, companies cannot separate themselves from the surrounding social environment. This theory emphasizes considering the interests, needs and influence of parties related to company policies and operational activities, especially in company decision making. There are several reasons that encourage companies to pay attention to the interests of stakeholders (Chariri, 2007), namely:

1. Environmental issues involve the interests of various groups in society which can disrupt their quality of life.
2. In the era of globalization, traded products have to be environmentally friendly.
3. Investors when investing their capital tend to choose companies that have and develop environmental policies and programs.
4. NGOs and environmentalists are increasingly vocal in criticizing companies that care less about the environment.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate Social Responsibility first appeared in official academic discourse since Howard R Bowen published his book entitled Social Responsibility of the Businessman in 1953. The basic idea of CSR put forward by Bowen refers to the obligation of business people to run their business in line with the values and goals they want to achieve. the community where the company operates (Yoehana, 2013). CSR is a logical consequence of the human rights given by the state to companies to live and develop in an environmental area. Implementing Corporate Social Responsibility is very important because it is related to the formation of a positive image of the company. CSR is a commitment from a business/company to behave ethically and contribute to sustainable economic development, while improving the quality of life of employees and their families, social communities and society at large. CSR is an organization's responsibility for the impacts of its decisions and activities on society and the environment which is manifested in the form of transparent and ethical behavior that is in line with sustainable development and community welfare; taking into account stakeholder expectations, in line with established social and international behavioral norms, and integrated with the organization as a whole (Suharto, 2010).

Corporate Social Responsibility is often considered the core of business ethics, which means that companies not only have economic and legal obligations but also obligations towards other parties. CSR is no longer faced with responsibilities that are based on a single bottom line, namely the company's value (corporate value) which is reflected in its financial condition only. Here, other bottom lines besides financial are also social and environmental, because financial conditions alone are not enough to guarantee that the company's value grows sustainably. Periodic expenses, but will also bring a number of economic benefits or lasting profits for the company, shareholders and all stakeholders. CSR can be used by companies to be superior to competitors in terms of gaining profits. Once a company in an industry has successfully implemented a CSR policy, competing companies may be forced to engage in CSR activities as well. If competing companies do not implement CSR, then the competing companies are threatened with losing consumer loyalty. On the other hand, some companies engage in CSR simply because they believe it is the right thing to do. Social disclosure or CSR disclosure has an important role for companies. Because the company lives in the community. CSR disclosure is basically a form of reporting on the company's social actions and the company's responsibilities to all its stakeholders.

Corporate Social Responsibility states that Corporate Social Responsibility is a company's commitment to providing long-term contributions to a particular issue in society or the environment in order to create a better environment (Hery (2013). According to Pearce and Rabinson, translated by Kiroyan (2006), the definition Corporate Social Responsibility is the concept that companies must serve the social community as well as provide financial benefits to shareholders and must be sustainable continuously so that in the end managers will realize that the decision to implement Corporate Social Responsibility is a very important decision in strategic planning companies use in reporting CSR activities, namely the indicators implemented by the GRI (Global Reporting Initiative). implementation worldwide.

Social Responsibility Accounting Reporting

Financial reports are basically the result of the accounting process which can be used as a tool to communicate financial data or company activities to interested parties. The parties with an interest in the financial position and development of the company are divided into two, namely internal parties such as company management and employees, and the second are external parties such as investors, creditors, government and society. According to PSAK No. 1 paragraph 7 (Revised 2009), Financial Reports are a structured presentation of the financial position and financial performance of an entity. According to Jones (1995) in a book written by Ismail Solihin, stakeholders are categorized into two, namely:

1. Inside stakeholders, consisting of people who have interests and demands on company resources and are within the company organization. Those included in the activities of the inside stakeholder category are shareholders, managers and employees.

2. Outside stakeholders, consisting of people and parties (constituencies) who are not company owners, company leaders, and not company employees, but have an interest in the company and are influenced by decisions and actions taken by the company. Those included in the outside stakeholder category are customers, suppliers, government, local communities and the general public.

To report activities or activities of corporate social responsibility, an approach is needed. The aim of taking the approach is to reveal social responsibility activities and also the objectives of these activities along with the results that have been achieved by the company in accordance with the stated objectives.

RESEARCH FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESIS

Research Framework

The conceptual framework of this research is shown in the following picture:

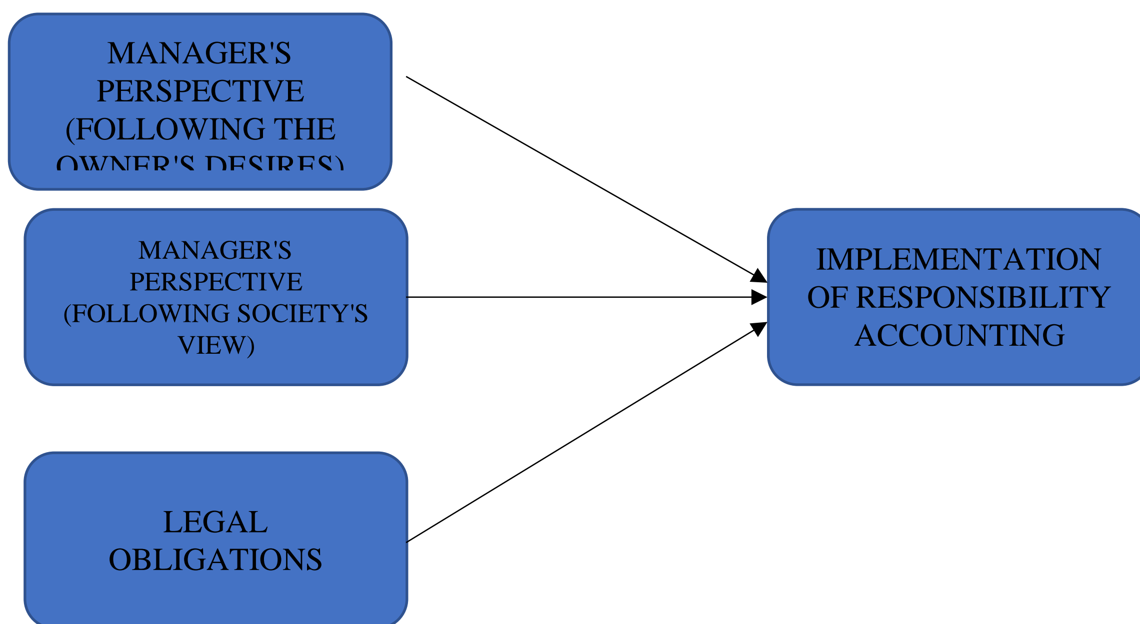

Figure 1. Research Framework

Methods

The method applied in this research is a literature review with a descriptive approach.

Results

This research is not possible with ordinary data collection methods, it is felt that collecting data using questionnaires will be less targeted and difficult to measure. It is recommended that this research use experimental techniques, because in this research it is hoped that the targets or research samples will be managers in companies in Indonesia, and translating managers' perspectives is likely to be very diverse and biased. It is best to carry out experimental research by inviting samples and then giving several case examples to see how managers make decisions in determining or carrying out responsibility accounting. The cases faced by managers could be in the form of questions or choices in determining which CSR activities the manager will carry out and what the underlying reasons are. In the first case, managers will be faced with the potential for reducing profits for the company in the present, but will be faced with demands to continue carrying out CSR in accordance with legislation, and this option allows managers to choose which activities they feel their company will carry out. The second case is that the company is in optimal profit conditions, but carrying out CSR allows the company to get even more profits. In the third case, there are demands from the public regarding the activities carried out by the company, and the company is at a profit that is less than optimal. Each case will be given a detailed choice of CSR activities, so that it can be measured how the manager's decision making is able to provide the choice to carry out responsibility accounting or not.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusion in this paper is that this research is possible to carry out with a different approach, and has variables that have not been or are still rarely researched, as well as in the field of responsibility accounting research which incidentally is a field that has not yet been researched too much. The use of signal theory in this research can be a novelty in the field of responsibility accounting research. Then, the experimental approach allows this research to also gain novelty from previous research. Suggestion for future researchers, to minimize bias that occurs in research results, it is hoped that they will conduct research in companies that have certain sectors and even at certain sub-sector levels, in order to minimize the number of samples that will be used and the possibility that the samples will not want to contribute to this research. Because the main problem that may be encountered is the difficulty for researchers to bring samples who are actually managers at the company to take part in answering research questions.

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