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IMPACT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) AND GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (GCG) ON EARNING QUALITY WITH CAPITAL STRUCTURE AS A MODERATING VARIABLE

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Abstract: *Purpose*: This research aims to analyze the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure, managerial ownership, board of commissioners, on earnings quality with capital structure as moderating variables. Managerial ownership and the board of commissioners are proxies for Good Corporate Governance (GCG). *Methodology*: This research used secondary data which can be accessed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) website (www.idx.co.id). The sampling method used a purposive sampling technique and data processing in this research used SPSS 24 software. *Results*: The results of in this research show that disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), managerial ownership, and the board of commissioners had significant effect on earnings quality. Capital structure strengthens the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure and earnings quality. Besides that, capital structure strengthens the relationship between managerial ownership and earnings quality. The relationship between the board of commissioners and earnings quality is also strengthened by the capital structure. *Applications/Originality/Value*: The implication of this research which to improve earning quality, companies must disclose more Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and strengthen Good Corporate Governance (GCG) in managing the company so that the company can achieve its goals.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Good Corporate Governance (GCG), Earnings Quality

INTRODUCTION

A company is a legal entity that has components in it to achieve goals, vision and mission. A company is an economic entity that has a goal in carrying out its business operations. The company's goal is to maximize the profits generated each period, so as to obtain good quality profits. To get information on company profits, you can look at the company's financial reports. Profit information is considered important for internal and external parties of the company. To increase trust again for users of financial reports, companies can make efforts through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Good Corporate Governance (GCG). In an increasingly complex business environment, attention to corporate social responsibility or also known as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and good corporate governance, better known as Good Corporate Governance (GCG), is increasing. These two concepts play an important role in ensuring the sustainability and success of a company. One aspect that is the focus of attention is the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Good Corporate Governance (GCG) on the quality of company profits. This phenomenon is increasingly relevant in the context of manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in the 2019-2022 period. Manufacturing companies are faced with various challenges, including intense global competition, regulatory changes, and societal demands for social and environmental responsibility. Therefore, it is important to explore the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Good Corporate Governance (GCG), and earnings quality in the context of manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI).

Several previous studies have discussed the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Good Corporate Governance (GCG) on earnings quality, but there are differences in results and views that need to be considered. Research results (Juliani & Ventty, 2022) state that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has a significant effect on earnings quality. In contrast to research results (Abhirama & Ghozali, 2021), it is clear that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has a negative effect on earnings quality. Meanwhile, Adelina Suryati (2019) explain that Good Corporate Governance (GCG) has a significant influence on profit quality. In line with research conducted by (Nur et al., 2022), which explains that Good Corporate Governance (GCG) significantly influences earnings quality. Therefore, this research aims to dig deeper into the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Good Corporate Governance (GCG) on the profit quality of manufacturing companies on the IDX, using 2019-2022 as the study period. The difference between this research and the previous one is that this research will add capital structure as a moderating variable, considering the important influence of capital structure on a company's financial performance (Puteri & Trisnaningsih, 2022).

In recent years, attention to corporate social responsibility (CSR) and good corporate governance (GCG) has increased in various countries, including Indonesia (Fitri Ella, 2014). This is due to increasing public, stakeholder and regulatory awareness regarding the need for companies to take responsibility for the social, environmental and economic impacts of their operational activities. In the context of manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI), attention to the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Good Corporate Governance (GCG) on the quality of company profits is becoming an increasingly relevant issue. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is considered a company's effort to make a positive contribution to society and the surrounding environment, while Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is related to good governance practices in carrying out company operations. The quality of company profits, on the other hand, reflects financial performance which can influence the company's sustainability and success (Tuwentina & Wirama, 2014).

The results of this research can also provide practical insight to manufacturing companies on the IDX regarding the importance of implementing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Good Corporate Governance (GCG) in improving profit quality, as well as considering the influence of capital structure in the relevant context. Based on the background above, the author is interested in conducting research with the title "Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Good Corporate Governance (GCG) on Earning Quality with Capital Structure as a Moderating Variable”

Literature Review

Agency Theory

Agency problems that occur between management and stakeholders are explained in agency theory. Agency problems have an impact, namely when earnings management is often manifested as a dishonorable act. The main target of management behavior in carrying out manipulation activities to maximize individual interests which can harm investors is profit. Doubts in the quality of financial reports can stem from management activities. So, this can be detrimental to internal and external parties of the company. Information asymmetry is one of the conflicts in agency theory. Information asymmetry is an imbalance of information held by the principal and agent. When the principal does not have enough information, on the other hand, the agent has more information about personal capacity, the work environment and the company as a whole. Limitations in knowing information are the cause of this. Agents and principals have different goals and each wants their goals met. So, a conflict of interest arises between the agent and the principal. Agency conflict occurs due to the different division of functions between agents and principals which can affect the quality of profits. The inequality of information held by managers compared to principals causes management to have the opportunity to practice earnings management. The decline in the company's profit quality is due to the treatment of managers in making decisions based on their own interests (Abhirama & Ghozali, 2021).

Shareholders have a desire for a greater return on the investment they have made. Meanwhile, managers want their interests to be accommodated by providing maximum compensation or incentives for their performance in running the company. The implication of agency theory is that there is information asymmetry between the principal and the agent. Therefore, managers feel they have the opportunity to carry out earnings management with the aim of maximizing their personal interests. In the context of agency theory, this results in reporting profits for each period that does not match the facts. Profit reporting cannot show the company's actual performance. The result of this is that it can deceive users of financial reports. However, this can be overcome by several factors, including Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Good Corporate Governance (GCG) activities or also known as good corporate governance in the company so that it can give owners trust and confidence in managers that they can maximize utilization of all resources, which can maximize company profits. The relationship between Agency Theory and earnings quality is that the separation of roles and interests between agents and principals can potentially lead to agency conflicts. Agency conflicts can result in management reporting profits opportunistically to maximize their personal interests. If this happens, it will result in lower profit quality because both the agent and the principal are trying to increase their respective profits.

Contingency Theory

Agency problems that occur between management and stakeholders are explained in agency theory. Agency problems have an impact, namely when earnings management is often manifested as a dishonorable act. The main target of management behavior in carrying out manipulation activities to maximize individual interests which can harm investors is profit. Doubts in the quality of financial reports can stem from management activities. So, this can be detrimental to internal and external parties of the company. Information asymmetry is one of the conflicts in agency theory. Information asymmetry is an imbalance of information held by the principal and agent. When the principal does not have enough information, on the other hand, the agent has more information about personal capacity, the work environment and the company as a whole. Limitations in knowing information are the cause of this. Agents and principals have different goals and each wants their goals met. So a conflict of interest arises between the agent and the principal. Agency conflict occurs due to the different division of functions between agents and principals which can affect the quality of profits. The inequality of information held by managers compared to principals causes management to have the opportunity to practice earnings management. The decline in the company's profit quality is due to the treatment of managers in making decisions based on their own interests (Abhirama & Ghozali, 2021).

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Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure had significant on Earning Quality

Earnings management is a management practice in manipulating financial report data. CSR reporting is a tool as a diversion to cover earnings management practices. The company's economy is one indicator in testing the elements of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). There are 4 (four) categories in company economics, including economic performance, market existence, indirect economic impact, and existence practices. The CSR indicator measurement method uses GRI-G4. Based on the GRI (Global Reporting Initiatives)-G4 indicator which consists of 91 items. The GRI indicator was chosen because it is an international rule that has been recognized by companies around the world.

Companies in providing social support can carry out activities such as community service or empowerment. Based on (Wang & Sarkis, 2017), social performance is a factor that influences the company's prosperity that will be achieved as well as growing public trust so that there is no legitimacy gap. In this research, the Corporate Social

Responsibility (CSR) measurement indicator is measured using the GRI4 index. Based on research conducted by (Juliani & Ventty, 2022), (Kevin Fatahillah Akbar, 2018), and (Solikhah, 2022) it is stated that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has an effect on earnings quality. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis of this research is:

H1: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Disclosure had significant effect on earning Quality.

Managerial Ownership and Earning Quality

The large share ownership by management has a good impact on monitoring, because management has high motivation to maximize the bonuses obtained. According to (Wahyudi et al., 2021), if management ownership is low, then the incentive for managers' opportunistic behavior will increase. Managerial ownership is the percentage of share ownership by company management. The company's internal parties, one of which is the board of commissioners. The board of commissioners is an important part of the company as the top of the company's internal management system, having a role in supervisory activities. The theory states that the larger the size of the board of commissioners, the higher the effectiveness of supervision. The quality of reported earnings can be influenced by managerial share ownership. Pressure from the capital market causes companies with low managerial ownership to choose accounting methods that result in reported profits that do not actually reflect the economic condition of the company concerned. This is one of the ways that can maximize monitoring of management performance because it can represent a source of power that can support or vice versa for management performance. Based on research results (Ni Wayan Juni Ayu Puspitawati, Ni Nyoman Ayu Suryandari, 2019), (Nur et al., 2022) and (Suryati, 2020) it is stated that managerial ownership has a positive effect on earnings quality. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis of this research is:

H2: Managerial Ownership had significant effect on Earning Quality

The Board of Commissioners had significant effect on Earning Quality

In earnings information, the board of commissioners is an important position related to earnings quality. The role of the board of commissioners is to supervise, management can be influenced by the board of commissioners in preparing financial reports so as to produce good quality financial reports. The pinnacle of internal management is the board of commissioners. The board of commissioners is expected to maximize the quality of the company's profits by carrying out its role in supervising financial reports. The monitoring function carried out by the board of commissioners is influenced by the number or size of the board of commissioners. Based on research results (Saraswati et al., 2020), (Nur et al., 2022) and (Lestari & Cahyati, 2021) it is stated that the board of commissioners has a positive effect on earnings quality. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis of this research is:

H3: The Board of Commissioners had significant effect Earning Quality

Capital Structure moderates Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Disclosure on Earning Quality

Capital structure is an important component of a company's financial reports. Capital structure is one of the factors in attracting investors to invest in a company. Capital structure is total debt divided by total company equity. The beginning of the running of a company is capital. Agency theory explains that management and external parties have different interests and cause agency conflicts (Nurochmah, 2021). The high use of debt can give rise to agency conflicts between management and external parties, giving rise to debt agency costs. Assumes that the company's capital structure can moderate the relationship between CSR and earnings quality. In this context, if the company has a higher capital structure (more debt), then the positive influence of CSR on the quality of the company's earnings will be lower. On the other hand, if the company has a lower capital structure (more own capital), then the positive influence of CSR on the quality of the company's profits will be stronger.

H4: Capital structure moderates the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure and earnings quality.

Capital structure moderating Good Corporate Governance (GCG) which is proxied by managerial ownership on earnings quality

The company's capital structure reflects the proportion of debt and own capital used by the company. This hypothesis assumes that the company's capital structure can moderate the relationship between GCG (proxied by institutional ownership) and earnings quality. In this context, if the company has a higher capital structure (more debt), then the positive influence of GCG on the quality of the company's earnings will be lower. Conversely, if the company has a lower capital structure (more own capital), then the positive influence of GCG on the quality of the company's earnings will be stronger. Based on research (Prastion Syah Putra, 2021) and (H. Subambang, 2019) it is stated that capital structure has a negative effect on earnings quality. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis of this research is:

H5: Capital structure moderates the relationship between managerial ownership and earnings quality.

Capital structure moderating Good Corporate Governance (GCG) which is

proxied by The Board of commissioners on earnings quality

Capital structure and the quality of company profits have a relationship that is not always linear and simple. If seen from a higher capital structure, it can provide incentives for management to improve performance, but the large amount of debt owned can also threaten the company's sustainability. So, this can affect the quality of profits. Therefore, it is necessary for companies to strike a balance between a healthy capital structure and optimizing profit quality so that financial performance can be achieved. Based on research (Prastion Syah Putra, 2021) and (Savitri & Abdullah, 2023), it is stated that capital structure has a negative effect on earnings quality. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis of this research is:

H6: Capital structure moderates the relationship between the board of commissioners and earnings quality.

METHODS

Data, Population, Sample and Data Collection Techniques

Secondary data was used in this research. This secondary data was obtained by the Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI) (http://www.idx.co.id). The data used is the annual report of manufacturing companies listed on the BEI in 2019 - 2022. The population in this study is manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in 2019 - 2022. Sample selection uses the purposive sampling method, with sample determination criteria as follows: Manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange consistently in 2019 - 2022, Manufacturing companies that consistently disclose complete financial reports and annual reports, Manufacturing companies that use financial reports in the rupiah currency, Manufacturing companies that have data regarding Corporate Social Responsibility disclosures (CSR), managerial ownership and board of commissioners, and manufacturing companies that provide data according to the variables needed in the research.

Variables measurement

a. Earning Quality
   Earnings quality is the dependent variable in this research. Earnings quality can determine the level of this value which can be an indication of the quality of the company's earnings (Abhirama & Ghozali, 2021).
b. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
   Based on research (Siswantaya, 2022), measuring Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in this study, the amount of CSR disclosure is measured using the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) index. If the company discloses its CSR activities according to the criteria, it will be given a score of 1 (one). Meanwhile, if not, it is given a score of 0 (zero).
c. Good Corporate Governance (GCG)
   In this research, the indicators for measuring Good Corporate Governance (GCG) are managerial ownership and the board of commissioners. Managerial

ownership is sharing ownership by company management as a form of prevention against deviant management behaviour in financial reporting. An independent board of commissioners, through its monitoring function over financial reporting, is expected to improve earnings quality by limiting earnings management actions carried out by management in a company (Hutapea, 2019).

d. Capital Structure

Capital structure can be calculated by debt equity ratio (DER). A low ratio can have a good impact on the company. So, the level of risk of default and company investment will be low. Debt equity ratio (DER) can show how much of a company's capital is funded by debt (Kopa, 2021).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data

Based on predetermined criteria, the total sample contains 320 data. There are 10 companies that do not consistently disclose complete financial reports and annual reports. Meanwhile, there are 5 manufacturing companies that do not use financial reports in rupiah. In addition, there are also 5 companies that do not have data regarding Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure and 8 companies that do not provide data according to the variables needed in the research. It can be seen in table 1 below:

THE CRITERIA OF SAMPLE	AMOUNTS OF COMPANIES
Manufacturing Companies Are Registered on The Indonesian Stock Exchange Consistently in 2019 – 2022.	320
NOT MEET CRITERIA	
The companies that do not consistently disclose complete financial reports and annual reports	10
The companies do not use financial reports in rupiah.	5
The companies that do not have data regarding Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure	5
The companies that do not provide data according to the variables needed in the research.	8
SAMPLE TOTAL	292

Descriptive Statistic Analysis

Descriptive analysis was carried out to determine the description of the research variables used which consisted of average value (mean), standard deviation, maximum value and minimum value. The results of the descriptive analysis are presented in table 1 below:

Table 1. Descriptive Statistic Analysis

Items	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
CSR	296	0,44	0,95	0,7524	0,12525
KM	296	0,00	0,54	0,0171	0,05846
DK	296	2,00	10,00	3,3919	1,31038
SM	296	0,21	6,60	1,0723	1,05182
KL	296	10,29	15,35	13,2261	0,87872

In table 1 the descriptive analysis above shows:

1. The average (mean) value of the CSR variable is 0.75 with a standard deviation of 0.12. The maximum value of the CSR variable is 0.95 at PT Bentoel International Investama while the minimum value is 0.44 at PT Inti Agri Resources Tbk.
2. The average (mean) value of the managerial ownership variable is 0.01 with a standard deviation of 0.05. The maximum value of the managerial ownership variable is 0.44 at PT Diamond Food Indonesia, while the minimum value is 0 at PT Shoe Bata Tbk.
3. The average (mean) value of the board of comissioners variable is 3.39 with a standard deviation of 1.31. The maximum value of the board of comissioners variable is 10 at PT Citra Tubindo Tbk while the minimum value is 2 at Pt Morenzo Adi Perkasa, PT Wahana Interfood Nusantara, PT Cahaya Bintang Medan Tbk, and PT Beton Jaya Manunggal Tbk.
4. The average (mean) value of the capital structure variable is 1.07 with a standard deviation of 1.05. The maximum value of the capital structure variable is 6.60 at PT Saranacentral Bajatama while the minimum value is 0.21 at PT Shoes Bata Tbk.
5. The average (mean) value of the earnings quality variable is 13.22 with a standard deviation of 0.87. The maximum value of the profit quality variable is 15.35 at PT Primarindo Infrastructure Tbk while the minimum value is 10.29 for PT Eratex Djaja Tbk.

Classic Assumption Test

a. Normality Test

In addition, this research also uses the classical assumption method. The classic assumption test consists of the normality test. In this study, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used. The normality test aims to determine whether the data is normally distributed or not. Normality test results are presented in table 2 as follows:

Table 2. Normality Test

	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	
One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov	0,200	Normal

Based on the normality test results listed in the table above, it can be seen that the normality test results obtained by researchers using Kolmogorov-Smirnov are normally distributed. This can be proven by the significance value obtained on Asymp. The Sig obtained is above 0.05. The significance value obtained in this research is 0.200, which means that each variable in this research is normally distributed.

b. Multikolinearity Test

The function of the multicollinearity test is to find out whether there is a relationship between the independent variables in the regression model. A good regression model is if there is no multicollinearity. So, whether they exist or not can be known from the correlation coefficient of each independent variable. The results of the multicollinearity test are presented in table 3 as follows:

Table 3. Multikolinearity Test

Items	Tolerance	VIF
CSR	0,981	1,019
KM	0,989	1,011
DK	0,979	1,022
SM	0,990	1,010

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test in the table above, the tolerance value is more than 0.10 and the VIF value is less than 10. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model (the assumption is met).

c. Heteroscedasticity test

In this study, a heteroscedasticity test was carried out using the Glejser test. The Glejser test is carried out by regressing the independent variables on their absolute residual values. If the significance value between the independent variable and the absolute value of the residual is more than 0.05, then there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity. The results of the heteroscedicity test are presented in table 4 as follows:

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Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test

Items	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
CSR	- 0,350	1,019	-0,1944	0,053
KM	0,989	1,011	0,105	0,917
DK	0,979	1,022	-0,748	0,300
SM	0,990	1,010	0,448	0,654

The results of the heteroscedasticity test in the table above show that the significance value of all independent variables is greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that there is no indication of heteroscedasticity in this regression model.

d. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is used to test whether there is autocorrelation in the research model through the Durbin-Watson test (DW Test) by comparing the DW value with the table value. The results of the autocorrelation test are presented in table 5 as follows:

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of The Estimate	Durbin Watson
0,743	0,551	0,545	0,59263	2,081

Based on table 5 of the autocorrelation test above, the Watson Durbin value is 1.980, which is between -2 to +2, therefore it is concluded that there is no autocorrelation in the residual data.

T - Test

Testing in the t test aims to determine whether or not there is a meaningful or significant relationship or influence between the independent variables partially on the dependent variable. The results of the t test can be seen in table 6 as follows:

Table 6. T - Test

Items	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
CSR	1,200	0,278	0,171	4,314	0,000
KM	0,074	0,067	0,043	3,102	0,027
DK	0,140	0,027	0,0209	5,256	0,000

The results of the t test calculations obtained the following conclusions.

1. The significance value of the influence of the CSR variable (0.000) is smaller than α (0.05) and the calculated t value (4.314) is greater than the t table (1.97). Therefore, the decision H1 is accepted with the conclusion that there is a significant

influence of the CSR variable on earnings quality.

2. The significance value of the influence of the managerial ownership variable (0.027) is smaller than α (0.05) and the calculated t value (3.102) is greater than the t table (1.97). Therefore, the decision H2 is accepted with the conclusion that there is a significant influence of managerial ownership on earnings quality.
3. The significance value of the influence of the board of comissioners variable (0.000) is smaller than α (0.05) and the calculated t value (5.256) is greater than the t table (1.97). Therefore, the decision H3 is accepted with the conclusion that there is a significant influence of the board of comissioners variable on earnings quality.

F – Test

Table 7. F - Test

F	Sig.
89,396	0,000

The results of the simultaneous test calculations obtained a significance value of 0.000, which is smaller than α (0.05) and the calculated F (89.396) is greater than the F table (3.02). Therefore, the decision H1 is accepted with the conclusion that there is a significant influence jointly between CSR variables, managerial ability, board of commissioners and capital structure on earnings quality.

Moderation Regression Analysis

Ghozali (2011), the interaction test or often called Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) is a special application of linear multiple regression where the regression equation contains an element of interaction (multiplication of two or more independent ones). According to Ghozali (2011), the purpose of this analysis is to find out whether the moderating variable will strengthen or weaken the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. There are three regression testing models with moderating variables, namely the interaction test (Moderated Regression Analysis), the absolute difference value test, and the residual test. In this research, the MRA test will be used. MRA uses an analytical approach that maintains sample integrity and provides a basis for controlling the influence of moderator variables. This method is carried out by adding a multiplicative variable between the independent variable and the moderating variable. The results are presented in table 7 as follows:

Table 7. Moderation Regression Analysis

Items	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
CSR_SM	2,164	0,371	5,829	0,000
KM_SM	0,087	0,066	3,332	0,018
DK_SM	0,151	0,039	3,844	0,000

1. The significance value of the influence of the CSR_SM variable (0.000) is smaller than α (0.05) and the calculated t value (5.829) is greater than the t table (1.97). Therefore, the decision H4 is accepted with the conclusion that there is a significant influence of the CSR_SM variable on earnings quality.
2. The significance value of the influence of the KM_SM variable (0.018) is smaller than α (0.05) and the calculated t value (3.332) is greater than the t table (1.97). Therefore, the decision H5 is accepted with the conclusion that there is a significant influence of the KM_SM variable on earnings quality.
3. The significance value of the influence of the DK_SM variable (0.000) is smaller than α (0.05) and the calculated t value (3.844) is greater than the t table (1.97). Therefore, the decision H6 is accepted with the conclusion that there is a significant influence of the DK_SM variable on earnings quality.

Moderation Coefficient of Determination Test

In the research, researchers also used the coefficient of determination (R^2). The coefficient of determination (R^2) aims to measure how far the ability of the independent variable is to describe the dependent variable or variable Y. The results are presented in table 8 as follows:

Table 8. Moderation Coefficient of Determination Test

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of The Estimate
0,776	0,602	0,592	0,56101

Based on the results of the coefficient of determination test above, the R^2 (R Square) value from the regression model is used to determine how much ability the independent variable has in explaining the dependent variable. Based on table 8 above, it is known that the R^2 value is 0.602. This means that 60.2% of the variation in the dependent variable earnings quality can be explained by variations in the independent variables, namely CSR, KM, DK, SM, CSR_SM, KM_SM, and DK_SM.

DISCUSSION

H1: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Disclosure on Earnings Quality

The results of the analysis using SPSS software show that the results of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure on earnings quality have a positive and significant effect on earnings quality with a t value of sig 0.000 and calculated statistics > t table value, 4.314 > 1.97. So it can be concluded that the CSR activities carried out by the company will reduce earnings management, where low earnings management means high earnings quality, so that H1 can be accepted. The results of this research are supported by research (Juliani & Ventty, 2022), (Kevin Fatahillah Akbar, 2018), and (Solikhah, 2022) which states that the more CSR activities carried out by a company, the higher the quality of the company's accruals, which can reduce activity. profit management. Therefore, it can have an impact on the quality of financial reporting.

H2: Managerial Ownership of Earnings Quality

The results of the analysis using SPSS software show that the results of managerial ownership on earnings quality have a positive and significant effect on earnings quality with a sig. 0.027 and the calculated t statistic value > t table value, 3.102 > 1.97. So it can be concluded that the company's managerial ownership is an important factor in improving earnings quality. Managerial ownership is the percentage of share ownership by company management. The quality of reported earnings can be influenced by managerial share ownership. Pressure from the capital market causes companies with low managerial ownership to choose accounting methods that result in reported profits that do not actually reflect the economic condition of the company concerned. This is one way that can maximize monitoring of management performance because it can represent a source of power that can support or vice versa for management performance. Based on research results (Ni Wayan Juni Ayu Puspitawati, Ni Nyoman Ayu Suryandari, 2019), (Nur et al., 2022) and (Suryati, 2020) it is stated that managerial ownership has a positive effect on earnings quality.

H3: Board of Commissioners on Earnings Quality

The results of the analysis using SPSS software show that the board of commissioners' results on earnings quality have a positive and significant effect on earnings quality with a sig value. 0.000 and the calculated t statistic value > t table value, 5.256 > 1.97. So it can be concluded that the board of commissioners is an important position related to earnings quality. The role of the board of commissioners is to supervise, management can be influenced by the board of commissioners in preparing financial reports so as to produce good quality financial reports. The pinnacle of internal management is the board of commissioners. The board of commissioners is expected to maximize the quality of the company's profits by carrying out its role in supervising financial reports. The monitoring function carried out by the board of commissioners is influenced by the number or size of the board of commissioners. Based on research results (Saraswati et al., 2020), (Nur et al., 2022), and (Lestari & Cahyati, 2021) it is stated that the board of commissioners has a positive effect on earnings quality.

H4: Capital structure moderates Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure on earnings quality

The results of the analysis using SPSS software show that the results of managerial ownership on earnings quality have a positive and significant effect on earnings quality with a sig. 0.000 and the calculated t statistic value > t table value, 5.829 > 1.97. So it can be concluded that capital structure is an important component of the company's financial reports. Capital structure is one of the factors in attracting investors to invest in a company. Capital structure is total debt divided by total company equity. The beginning of the running of a company is capital. Agency theory explains that management and external parties have different interests and cause agency conflicts. The high use of debt can give rise to agency conflicts between management and external parties, giving rise to debt agency costs. Assumes that the company's capital structure can moderate the relationship between CSR and earnings quality. In this context, if the company has a higher capital structure (more debt), then the positive influence of CSR on the quality of the company's earnings will be lower. On the other hand, if the company has a lower capital structure (more own capital), then the positive influence of CSR on the quality of the company's profits will be stronger. Based on research (Priskanodi et al., 2022), and (Kopa, 2021) it is stated that capital structure strengthens the relationship between CSR and earnings quality. So the nature of the capital structure moderating variable in strengthening the relationship between CSR and earnings quality is pure mdoeration.

H5: Capital structure moderates managerial ownership of earnings quality

The results of the analysis using SPSS software show that the results of managerial ownership on earnings quality have a positive and significant effect on earnings quality with a sig. 0.018 and the calculated t statistic value > t table value, 3.332 > 1.97. So it can be concluded that the company's capital structure reflects the proportion of debt and own capital used by the company. This hypothesis assumes that the company's capital structure can moderate the relationship between GCG (proxied by managerial ownership) and earnings quality. In this context, if the company has a higher capital structure (more debt), then the positive influence of GCG on the quality of the company's earnings will be lower. Conversely, if the company has a lower capital structure (more own capital), then the positive influence of GCG on the quality of the company's earnings will be stronger. Based on research (Nurochmah, 2021) and (Prastion Syah Putra, 2021) it is stated that capital structure strengthens the relationship between managerial ownership and earnings quality. So that capital structure can strengthen the relationship between managerial ownership in influencing earnings quality. The nature of the capital structure moderating variable in strengthening the relationship between managerial ownership and earnings quality is pure moderation.

H6: Capital structure moderates the board of commissioners' earnings quality

The results of the analysis using SPSS software show that the results of managerial ownership on earnings quality have a positive and significant effect on earnings quality with a sig. 0.000 and the calculated t statistic value > t table value, 3.844 > 1.97. So, it can be concluded that the capital structure and quality of company profits have a relationship that is not always linear and simple. If seen from a higher capital structure, it can provide incentives for management to improve performance, but the large amount of debt owned can also threaten the company's sustainability. So, this can affect the quality of profits. Therefore, it is necessary for companies to strike a balance between a healthy capital structure and optimizing profit quality so that financial performance can be achieved. Based on research (Abidin et al., 2022) and (Saraswati et al., 2020) it is stated that capital structure strengthens the relationship between the board of commissioners and earnings quality. So, the nature of the capital structure moderating variable in strengthening the relationship between the board of commissioners and earnings quality is pure moderation.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that CSR disclosure influences earnings quality, managerial ownership influences earnings quality, the board of commissioners influences earnings quality, capital structure strengthens the relationship between CSR and earnings quality, capital structure strengthens the relationship between managerial ownership and earnings quality, and capital structure strengthens the relationship between CSR and earnings quality. the relationship between the board of commissioners and the quality of earnings. I would like to express my special thanks to Mrs. Rina Trisnawati and Mrs. Erma Setiawati who helped me to finish this article. Besides that, thank you for my parents to all support for me.

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