THE INFLUENCE OF RETURN ON EQUITY (ROE), CURRENT RATIO (CR) AND DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO (DER) ON *SUSTAINABILITY REPORT* DISCLOSURE

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ABSTRAK : Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh Peraturan OJK No 51/POJK.03/2017, yang mewajibkan perusahaan-perusahaan selain perusahaan lingkungan untuk mengungkapkan Sustainability report, termasuk lembaga keuangan yakni perbankan syariah. Akan tetapi pada kenyataanya banyak sekali lembaga keuangan termasuk sektor perbankan syariah yang terdaftar di OJK Tahun 2020-2022 belum bisa menyajikan laporan keberlanjutan atau sering dikenal dengan sustainability report. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis 1) pengaruh ROE terhadap pengungkapan sustainability report, 2) pengaruh CR terhadap pengungkapan sustainability report, 3) pengaruh DER terhadap pengungkapan sustainability report, dan 4) pengaruh ROE, CR dan DER terhadap pengungkapan sustainability report secara ,simultan. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Metode pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah teknik purposive sampling dan menghasilkan sebanyak 30 sampel. Jenis data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder dari laporan tahunan (annual report) dan laporan keberlanjutan (sustainability report) perbankan syariah yang terdaftar di OJK. Hasil dari penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa ROE dan CR tidak berpengaruh terhadap pengungkapan sustainability report, DER berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pengungkapan sustainability report, dan ROE, CR dan DER secara simultan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pengungkapan sustainability Report.

Kata kunci: Return on Equity (ROE), Current Rasio (CR) dan Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Sustainability Report.

***ABSTRACT** : This research is motivated by OJK Regulation No 51/POJK.03/2017, which requires companies other than environmental companies to disclose Sustainability report, including financial institutions, namely sharia banking. However, in reality, many financial institutions including the sharia banking sector registered with the OJK for 2020-2022 have not been able to present sustainability reports or what is often known as sustainability report. The purpose of this research is to determine and analyze 1) the effect of ROE on sustainability report disclosure, 2) CR influence towards sustainability report disclosure, 3) the effect of DER on sustainability report disclosure, and 4) influence ROE, CR and DER towards sustainability report disclosure simultaneously. The method used in this research is a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. The sampling method used is engineering purposive sampling and produced 30 samples. The type of data used is secondary data from annual reports (annual report) and sustainability reports (sustainability report) sharia banking registered with the OJK. The results of this research state that ROE and CR has no effect on sustainability report disclosure, DER has a significant effect on sustainability report disclosure, and ROE, CR and DER simultaneously has a significant effect on sustainability report disclosure.*

Keywords: *Return on Equity (ROE), Current Ratio (CR) and Debt to Equity Ratio (THE), Sustainability Report.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Currently, most companies in Indonesia apply the principle Triple Battom Line (3P) Profit, People, Planet. This principle is used as a benchmark in building a sustainable business and also implementing sustainable development. GRI (2013) states that in this concept the company does not only focus on profit or just profit like single P (profit), but plays a role in the welfare of the surrounding community (People) and contribute to environmental conservation (Planet). This information is presented in the form of a separate report from the company's financial reports, namely Sustainability Report.

In 2017, new rules appeared regarding Sustainability report, namely in OJK regulation number 51/POJK.03/2017, which requires companies other than environmental companies to disclose Sustainability report. So it is certain that sharia banking companies are also required to publish sustainability report.

However, despite this, according to Jan (2019), in the case of the Islamic banking industry, the level of sustainability and reporting is still low in practice. If companies in the Islamic banking industry implement sustainable development systems, this will help them attract more investors globally and, in the process, increase their growth. The success of social business depends on its alignment with human development and subjective well-being. The development paradigm and happiness project in Islamic and capitalist economic systems are very different from each other, Jan (2019) argues that companies in the Islamic banking industry are not interested in spending money on environmental and social sustainability, except for their economic sustainability practices. We can see this in the following diagram:

Figure 1
Sustainability Report Disclosure Data in Sharia Banking
(Source : https://www.ojk.go.id/ 2024)

Based on this picture we can see that new sharia banking is being presented sustainability report in 2020 and above, while only three companies have presented since 2017, namely Bank Muamalat Indonesia, Bank Aceh Syariah, and Bank BTPN Syariah. Even though the regulations are very clear, if financial institutions could be more sensitive in making sustainability reports, it would certainly help a lot stakeholder to provide information regarding the efficiency of the company's performance in its environment. Financial entities can also create great opportunities for further growth and excellence towards companies that support sustainability, in accordance with the direction of Indonesian economic policy.

The factors assessed can have an influence on the company's presentation sustainability report namely the influence of profitability, liquidity and leverage. Profitability is the main goal of the company and is a benchmark for how much the company's ability to generate profits or (profit). Then, profitability becomes a factor that gives management freedom to disclose social responsibility, thereby increasing sustainability report disclosure (Tista, 2020).

The next factor is liquidity. Liquidity is a benchmark for determining a company's ability to pay off its short-term obligations, the calculation can compare the totals current asset in total current liabilities. In this factor, the company will of course provide wider information when it has high liquidity to show that the company's financial condition and activities are very good (Markusing, 2020) so that the company has a good image from stakeholder and has legitimacy, thus liquidity can influence sustainability report disclosure.

Apart from profitability and liquidity, leverage is also considered to be able to influence sustainability report disclosure. According to Karlina, W., Mulyati, S., and Eka Putri, T. (2019) Liquidity Ratios are ratios that reflect a company's ability in the short term. A company that has a high level of liquidity is an illustration of a company's success in paying its short-term obligations on time. This certainly shows the ability of a credible company to create image positive for the company.

The projected Profitability Ratio with ROE is a ratio to determine the profits of a company (Kasmir, 2017). When the profits generated by a company are high, the company will tend to have more funds, so that the company can use them for corporate social responsibility activities and with this it can also increase activities to be reported in the company's sustainability report. This is also supported by research conducted by Ariseno (2022) which states that profitability measured using ROE has a significant influence on disclosure. *sustainability report.*

Liquidity Ratio incl *Current Ratio* (CR) is a ratio that reflects the company's ability to pay its obligations in the short term. A company that has a high level of liquidity is an illustration of a company's success in paying its short-term obligations on time. This certainly shows the ability of a credible company to create *image* positive and strongly attached to the company. *Image* This positivity makes the party more likely *stakeholders* to always be there for the company or support the company (Suryono and Prastiwi, 2011). This is also supported by research from Sonia and Khalid (2020), liquidity (*Current Ratio* (CR)) has a significant negative effect on disclosure *sustainability report*.

Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) is a ratio that describes how many assets are financed by debt. So the higher the level *leverage* a company, will influence the disclosure of the company's sustainability report. This is because carrying out social responsibility activities for sustainability reports requires quite a lot of money. So the company could incur costs originating from debt (Liana, 2019). This is supported by research from Noerkholliq and Muslih (2021) *leverage* (*Debt To Equity Ratio* (THE)) has a significant influence on disclosure *sustainability report.*

Based on a literature review and reinforced by previous research, it is suspected that *Return On Equity* (ROE), *Current Ratio* (CR) and *Debt To Equity Ratio* (DER) influences sustainability report disclosure*.* Thus, a research framework scheme can be formulated as follows:

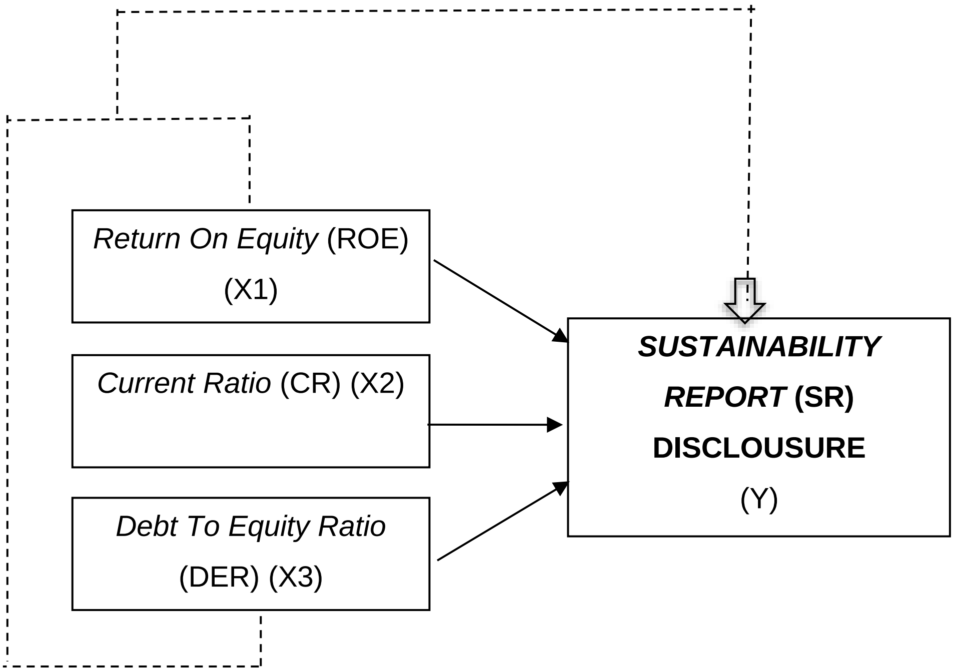

Figure 2.1
Thinking Framework

Information :

= Simultaneous Influence

= Partial Influence

= Independent and Dependent Variables

The following are the hypotheses in this research:

1) H1 : Return on Equity (ROE) has a partially significant effect on Sustainability Report disclosure
2) H2 : Current Ratio (CR) has a partially significant effect on Sustainability Report Disclosure
3) H3 : Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) partially significant effect on Sustainability report Disclosure
4) H4 : Return on Equity (ROE), Current Ratio (CR) and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) has a significant simultaneous effect on Sustainability Repor Disclosure

2. METHOD

The objects of this research are the variables that will be tested, namely the independent variables or independent variables Return On Equity (ROE), Current Ratio (CR) and Debt To Equity Ratio (DER). Meanwhile, the dependent or dependent variable is Suistainability report. The method used in this research is a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. The quantitative descriptive research method is a method that aims to create a picture or description of a situation objectively using numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data as well as the appearance and results (Arikunto, 2006).

The type of data used in this research is quantitative data. This research uses combined data or panel data, namely data that is a combination of data time series and cross section. As for the data sources used by researchers, they are secondary data sources, which are obtained indirectly but through intermediary media. The secondary data that will be analyzed are disclosure indicators Sustainability report (SR indicators) in each aspect based on GRI standards Standars which is reported on Sustainability report. Apart from that, the data is also sourced or derived from Financial Reports published on the OJK website and the official websites of related companies.

The sampling method used is engineering purposive sampling and produced 30 samples. The type of data used is secondary data from annual reports (annual report) and sustainability reports (sustainability report) sharia banking registered with the OJK.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

2.1 Test Result

In this section, the effect will be tested *Return On Equity* (ROE), *Current Ratio* (CR), and *Debt To Equity Ratio* (DER) against sustainability report disclosure. The research was conducted on sharia banking sector companies registered with the OJK for the 2020-2022 period. There were 10 banks as samples in this research, so the total amount of data used in this research was 30 data.

2.1.1 Descriptive Statistics

2.1.1.1 Descriptive Analysis *Return On Equity* (ROE)

Table 1

***Return On Equity* (ROE) of sharia banking registered with the OJK for the 2020-2022 period**

Descriptive Statistics

ROE

Nama Bank	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Bank Aceh Syari'ah	3	13.2154	.70180	12.43	13.79
Bank Jabar Banten Syari'ah	3	3.2417	3.87974	.30	7.64
Bank Mega Syariah	3	14.7790	11.12338	6.52	27.43
Bank Muamalat Indonesia	3	.3323	.16225	.23	.52
Bank Victoria Syari'ah	3	1.7353	1.69458	.62	3.69
BCA Syari'ah	3	3.2484	.69426	2.66	4.01
BPD NTB Syari'ah	3	10.1540	1.28955	9.32	11.64
BPD Riau Kepri Syari'ah	3	12.4964	2.34605	10.47	15.07
BTPN Syari'ah	3	7.9658	1.65724	6.08	9.21
Bukopin Syari'ah	3	-15.0834	17.38434	-34.09	.01
Total	30	5.2085	10.16780	-34.09	27.43

In table 1 you can see the average *return on equity* in sharia banking sector companies registered with the OJK during the 2020-2022 period is quite high. On average *return on equity* in sharia banking sector companies registered with the OJK during the 2020-2022 period reached 5.2085%. However, there are still banks that experience losses, namely Bukopin Syariah, on average *return on equity* amounting to -15.0834%.

2.1.1.2 Descriptive Analysis Current Ratio (CR)

Table 2

Current Ratio (CR) of sharia banking registered with the OJK for the 2020-2022 period

Descriptive Statistics

CR

Nama Bank	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Bank Aceh Syariah	3	1.1559	.04541	1.13	1.21

Bank Jabar Banten Syariah	3	1.2071	.02854	1.17	1.23
Bank Mega Syariah	3	2.5054	.69266	2.00	3.29
Bank Muamalat Indonesia	3	1.1296	.07198	1.06	1.20
Bank Victoria Syariah	3	1.7108	.68372	1.27	2.50
BCA Syariah	3	1.2216	.04548	1.18	1.27
BPD NTB Syariah	3	1.3274	.05033	1.27	1.37
BPD Riau Kepri Syariah	3	1.1032	.00977	1.10	1.11
BTPN Syariah	3	1.5451	.05749	1.49	1.60
Bukopin Syariah	3	1.3518	.39066	1.11	1.80
Total	30	1.4258	.49560	1.06	3.29

In table 2 you can see the overall average *current ratio* in sharia banking sector companies registered with the OJK is quite high, namely 1.4258 times. All companies have an average *current ratio* greater than 1 indicates that sharia banking sector companies registered with the OJK have current assets greater than short-term debt.

2.1.1.3 Descriptive Analysis Debt To Equity Ratio (DER)

Table 3
Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) of sharia banking registered with the OJK for the 2020-2022 period

Descriptive Statistics

DER

Nama Bank	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Bank Aceh Syariah	3	1.0427	.12711	.96	1.19
Bank Jabar Banten Syariah	3	1.5691	.44766	1.18	2.06
Bank Mega Syariah	3	1.4657	1.56537	.47	3.27
Bank Muamalat Indonesia	3	12.1633	1.50529	10.80	13.78
Bank Victoria Syariah	3	.6162	.69266	.19	1.42
BCA Syariah	3	2.8672	.40941	2.53	3.32
BPD NTB Syariah	3	1.2211	.03508	1.20	1.26
BPD Riau Kepri Syariah	3	5.8341	4.46380	.69	8.66
BTPN Syariah	3	4.3943	.14052	4.31	4.56
Bukopin Syariah	3	2.4714	.54636	1.84	2.79
Total	30	3.3645	3.62757	.19	13.78

In table 3, it can be seen that the average debt to equity ratio for sharia banking sector companies registered with the OJK during the 2020-2022 period is still quite high. On average, the debt to equity ratio in sharia banking sector companies registered with the OJK during the 2020-2022 period reached 3.3645 times. However, there are still banks with low Debt To Equity Ratio (DER), namely Bank Victoria Syariah with an average debt to equity ratio of 0.6162 times.

2.1.1.4 Descriptive Analysis *Sustainability Report*

Table 4
***Sustainability Report* Sharia banking registered with the OJK for the 2020-2022 period**
Descriptive Statistics

SRD

Nama Bank	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Bank Aceh Syariah	3	.4951	.07724	.42	.57
Bank Jabar Banten Syariah	3	.3824	.02651	.35	.40

Bank Mega Syariah	3	.3995	.04493	.36	.45
Bank Muamalat Indonesia	3	.5931	.01850	.57	.61
Bank Victoria Syariah	3	.2598	.04050	.22	.30
BCA Syariah	3	.3971	.02651	.37	.42
BPD NTB Syariah	3	.3873	.04432	.35	.43
BPD Riau Kepri Syariah	3	.4632	.02206	.44	.49
BTPN Syariah	3	.4436	.01123	.43	.46
Bukopin Syariah	3	.3456	.03205	.31	.37
Total	30	.4167	.09241	.22	.61

In table 4 you can see the average *sustainability report disclosure index* Sharia banking sector companies registered with the OJK during the 2020-2022 period amounted to 0.4167. However, if you look at the average *sustainability report disclosure index* the majority of banks are still relatively low, namely smaller than 0.5.

2.1.2 Verification Analysis

2.1.2.1 Panel Data Test

Table 5
Hasil Chow Test FEM versus CEM

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: CHOWTEST
Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	7.104701	(9,17)	0.0003
Cross-section Chi-square	46.815701	9	0.0000

Data source *Output Eviews* 13 (Data processed 2024)

Results *Chow test* show that *fixed effect model* is a more appropriate choice to use in model estimation. This can be seen through the Chow test results which are significant at the 5% level (probability value < 0.05)

2.1.2.2 Hausman Test

Table 6
Hausman Test Results FEM versus REM

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: HAUSMAN
Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	18.779227	3	0.0003

Data source *Output Eviews* 13 (Data processed 2024)

The Hausman test results show that *fixed effect model* is the right choice for model estimation, this can be seen from the Hausman test results which are significant at the 5% level (probability value < 0.05).

2.1.2.3 Lagrange Multilier Test

Table 7
LM test results REM versus CEM

Lagrange Multiplier Tests for Random Effects

Null hypotheses: No effects
Alternative hypotheses: Two-sided (Breusch-Pagan) and one-sided (all others) alternatives

	Test Hypothesis Cross-section	Time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	1.096301 (0.2951)	3.043812 (0.0810)	4.140113 (0.0419)

Data source *Output Eviews* 13 (Data processed 2024)

Results *Lagrange Multiplier test* show that *common effect model* is the right choice for estimating the model, this is shown by the LM test results which are not significant at the 5% level (probability value > 0.05). Referring to the results of the three model tests, it can be concluded that *fixed effect model* is the most appropriate choice for model estimation. This is because the Chow Test and Hausman Test passed *fixed effect model*, whereas *common effect model* only passed the LM test.

2.1.3 Classical Assumption Test

2.1.3.1 Normality Test

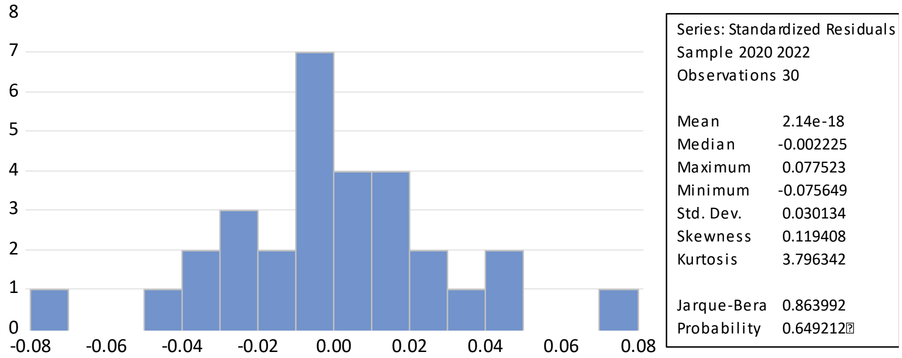

Figure 2
Normality Assumption Test Results

In Figure 2 you can see the probability value obtained from the test *Jarque-Bera* for the residual fixed effect model data it is 0.649212 and is still greater than the error rate of 5% (0.05), so it is concluded that the regression model is normally distributed.

2.1.3.2 Multicollinearity Test

Table 8
Multicollinearity Assumption Test Results

Variance Inflation Factors
Date: 06/01/24 Time: 17:55
Sample: 1 30
Included observations: 30

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	0.002167	13.48131	NA
ROE	1.81E-06	1.432150	1.126390
CR	0.000832	11.74663	1.228445
DER	1.39E-05	2.078720	1.099916

Data source *Output Eviews* 13 (Data processed 2024)

The VIF values obtained as presented in table 8 show that there is still a multicollinearity problem between the independent variables. This is indicated by the VIF value being smaller than 10 so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables.

2.1.3.3 Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 9
Regression Model Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey
Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity

F-statistic	0.468447	Prob. F(3,26)	0.7068
Obs*R-squared	1.538394	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.6734
Scaled explained SS	1.394268	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.7069

Source: Eviews 13 Output Data (Data processed 2024)

Through the results of the Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey Test in table 9, it can be seen that the probability value is greater than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

2.1.3.4 Auto Correlation Test

Table 10
Durbin-Watson Value for Autocorrelation Test

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

R-squared	0.893669	Mean dependent var	0.416667
Adjusted R-squared	0.818612	S.D. dependent var	0.092412
S.E. of regression	0.039358	Akaike info criterion	-3.333565
Sum squared resid	0.026334	Schwarz criterion	-2.726379
Log likelihood	63.00347	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-3.139321
F-statistic	11.90654	Durbin-Watson stat	1.687731
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000005		

Data source *Output Eviews* 13 (Data processed 2024)

In table 10 you can see the Durbin-Watson (D-W) statistical value from the regression result of 1.688, then from table d for the number of independent variables = 3 and the number of observations n = 30, the lower limit of the table value (dL) = 1.214 and the upper limit (dU) are obtained. = 1,650. Because the Durbin-Watson value from the regression result (1.688) is between dU (1.650) and 4-dU (2.350), which is in the area of no autocorrelation, so it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in the regression model.

2.1.4 Hypothesis Testing

2.1.4.1 Regression Analysis Results

Table 11
Results of regression analysis of ROE, CR and DER on sustainability reports

Dependent Variable: SRD
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 06/01/24 Time: 20:53
Sample: 2020 2022
Periods included: 3
Cross-sections included: 10
Total panel (balanced) observations: 30
Cross-section weights (PCSE) standard errors & covariance (d.f. corrected)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.

C	0.418755	0.037662	11.11873	0.0000
ROE	-0.001160	0.001282	-0.905314	0.3780
CR	0.017819	0.025961	0.686374	0.5017
DER	-0.006376	0.002933	-2.173501	0.0442

SRD = 0,419 - 0,001 ROE + 0,018 CR - 0,006 DER

Information:

SRD = *Sustainability report*

ROE = *Return On Equity* (ROE)

CR = *Current Ratio* (CR)

DER = *Debt To Equity Ratio* (DER)

The coefficient contained in this equation can be interpreted as follows: 1) The constant of 0.419 shows the average value sustainability report disclosure index in sharia banking sector companies registered with the OJK, if return on equity, current ratio and debt to equity ratio equal to zero. It means when return on equity, current ratio and debt to equity ratio is zero, then sustainability report disclosure index of 0.419. 2) Return On Equity (ROE) has a negative coefficient of 0.001, indicating that every increase return on equity of 1 is predicted to increase sustainability report disclosure index of 0.001. This means that companies with higher ROE tend to have sustainability report lower.

3) Current Ratio (CR) has a positive coefficient of 0.018, indicating that each increase current ratio of 1 is predicted to increase sustainability report disclosure index of 0.018. This means that companies with higher CR are more likely to have sustainability report higher. 4) Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) has a negative coefficient of 0.006, indicating that each increase debt to equity ratio of 1 is predicted to decrease sustainability report disclosure index of 0.006. This means that companies with higher DER tend to have sustainability report lower.

2.1.4.2 Coefficient of Determination

Table 12
Coefficient of determination of ROE, CR, and DER on sustainability reports

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)			
R-squared	0.893669	Mean dependent var	0.416667
Adjusted R-squared	0.818612	S.D. dependent var	0.092412
S.E. of regression	0.039358	Akaike info criterion	-3.333565
Sum squared resid	0.026334	Schwarz criterion	-2.726379
Log likelihood	63.00347	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-3.139321
F-statistic	11.90654	Durbin-Watson stat	1.687731
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000005		

Data source *Output Eviews* 13 (Data processed 2024)

In table 12 above you can see the adjusted R-square of 0.8186, indicating that *Return On Equity* (ROE), *Current Ratio* (CR), and *Debt To Equity Ratio* (DER) simultaneously has an influence of 81.86% on *sustainability report* in sharia banking sector companies registered with the OJK. Meanwhile, the remaining 18.14% is the influence of other factors that were not studied.

2.1.4.3 Partial Test (t Test)

Table 13
Partial test of ROE, CR, and DER on sustainability reports

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.418755	0.037662	11.11873	0.0000
ROE	-0.001160	0.001282	-0.905314	0.3780
CR	0.017819	0.025961	0.686374	0.5017
DER	-0.006376	0.002933	-2.173501	0.0442

Data source *Output Eviews* 13 (Data processed 2024)

Based on the summary of test results in table 13, the t value can be seen$_{count}$ influence *Return On Equity* (ROE) to *sustainability report* of -0.905 with a probability value of 0.378. Because the probability value is greater than 0.05, at an error rate of 5% it is decided to accept Ho and reject Ha.

Meanwhile, for the t value$_{count}$ influence *Current Ratio* (CR) against *sustainability report* amounting to 0.668 with a probability value of 0.5017. Because the probability value is greater than 0.05, at an error rate of 5% it is decided to accept Ho and reject Ha.

And finally, the test results in table 13 can be seen at the t value$_{count}$ influence *Debt To Equity Ratio* (DER) against *sustainability report* of -2.174 with a probability value of 0.0442. Because the probability value is smaller than 0.05, so at an error rate of 5% it is decided to reject Ho and accept Ha.

2.1.4.4 Simultaneous Test (f Test)

Table 14
F Test for the Influence of Simultaneous Stuttering Sustainability report

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

R-squared	0.893669	Mean dependent var	0.416667
Adjusted R-squared	0.818612	S.D. dependent var	0.092412
S.E. of regression	0.039358	Akaike info criterion	-3.333565
Sum squared resid	0.026334	Schwarz criterion	-2.726379
Log likelihood	63.00347	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-3.139321
F-statistic	11.90654	Durbin-Watson stat	1.687731
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000005		

Data source *Output Eviews* 13 (Data processed 2024)

In table 14 you can see the F value$_{count}$ amounting to 11.90654 with a probability value of 0.000005. Because the probability value is smaller than 0.05, at an error rate of 5% it is decided to reject Ho so that Ha is accepted. It means *Return On Equity* (ROE), *Current Ratio* (CR), and *Debt To Equity Ratio* (DER) simultaneously has a significant effect on *sustainability report.*

2.2 Discussion

2.2.1 Influence Return On Equity (ROE) Against Sustainability Report Disclosure

In this research, the first hypothesis testing states that Return On Equity (ROE) does not have a significant effect on sustainability report disclosure in sharia banking registered with the OJK in 2020-2022. Companies with a high level of profitability will prefer not to disclose sustainability report because too much activity will have a bad impact on the environment and society.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Noerkholiq and Muslih (2021) which states that profitability as measured by ROE has no effect on disclosure of sustainability reports. Apart from that, there is also research by Afifah, Fujianti and Rizky (2020), they also argue that profitability as measured by ROE has no effect on disclosure. sustainability report.

This is different from research conducted by Ariseno (2022) which found that profitability as measured by ROE had an effect on the disclosure of sustainability reports.

2.2.2 Influence Current Ratio (CR) Regarding Sustainability Report Disclosure

The second hypothesis test states that Current Ratio (CR) has no significant effect on sustainability report disclosure in sharia banking registered with the OJK in 2020-2022. This shows whether the level of liquidity is high or low, namely CR will not affect sustainability report disclosure.

The results of this research are in line with research by Annisa Fauziah Afifulhaq (2018) stated Current Ratio has no effect on disclosure Suistainability Report. And also research from Hermawan and Sutarti (2021) Projected liquidity with The system will run (CR) has no significant effect on sustainability report disclosure.

Meanwhile, this is different from research conducted by Karlina, W., Mulyati, S., and Eka Putri, T. (2019) which stated that The system will run (CR) influences disclosure Suistainability report. Likewise with the theory adopted by the author, according to Markusing (2020) states that liquidity influences disclosure Suistainability report.

2.2.3 Influence Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) Regarding Sustainability Report Disclosure

The third hypothesis test states that Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) has a significant effect on sustainability report disclosure in sharia banking registered with the OJK in 2020-2022. The results of this research are in line with the research used as the main topic, conducted by Karlina, et al. (2019) based on his research that Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) has a significant influence on sustainability report disclosure. Then there is also according to Saputro and Agustina (2013) who say that leverage which is measured by Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) has an effect on Sustainability reporting.

This is different from the results of research conducted by Ariseno (2022) which states that Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) has no effect on sustainability report disclosureing. Similar results were also stated in research conducted by Afifulhaq (2018). Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) has no effect on disclosure sustainability reporting. Companies with high profits will tend to reduce costs, including social and environmental responsibility costs, to continue to convince customers stakeholder that the company is in good condition.

2.2.4 Influence Return On Equity (ROE), Current Ratio (CR) and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) Regarding sustainability report disclosure

The fourth hypothesis test states that Return On Equity (ROE), Current Ratio (CR), and Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) simultaneously has a significant effect on sustainability report disclosure in sharia banking registered with the OJK in 2020-2022. This is in line with research conducted by Saputro, Fachrulrozzie and Agustina (2013) who both stated Return On Equity (ROE), Current Ratio (CR), and Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) simultaneously influences sustainability report disclosure.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research entitled "Influence Return On Equity (ROE), Current Ratio (CR), dan Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) regarding sustainability report disclosure then the following conclusions can be drawn. Return On Equity (ROE) has no effect on sustainability report disclosure This shows that increasing company profits does not determine the number of disclosure indicators in Sustainability report. Current Ratio (CR) has no effect on sustainability report disclosure, This shows whether the level of liquidity is high or low, namely CR will not affect sustainability report disclosure. Then Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) influences sustainability report disclosure. Companies with higher DER tend to have sustainability report higher.

Final Return On Equity (ROE), Current Ratio (CR), and Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) simultaneously influences sustainability report disclosure. Simultaneously Return On Equity (ROE), Current Ratio (CR), and Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) has an influence of 81.86% on sustainability report sharia banking registered with the OJK.

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