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Examining the effects of *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)* on *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* and *Company Size (Size)* as a Moderating Variable in Indonesian Banking Companies from 2019 to 2021

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Abstract: This research aims to Examining the effects of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) on Good Corporate Governance (GCG) and Company Size (Size) as a Moderating Variable in Indonesian Banking Companies from 2019 to 2021.The research sample used was 42 banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2019 to 2021. The sampling method used purposive sampling. The analysis used in this research is multiple linear regression analysis and Moderate Regression Analysis (MRA) with a significance level of 5%, which is processed using the program Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS).The results of this research show that the variables Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) influence Good Corporate Governance (GCG). Company size (Size) can strengthen the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) to Good Corporate Governance (GCG).

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Good Corporate Governance (GCG), Company Size (Size)

1. Introduction

A company that stakeholders can trust is obliged to create accountable financial reporting, present a fair and independent list of transactions, as well as reliability, and improve the quality of information to the public (IDX, 2023). The Good Corporate Governance (GCG) system exists to encourage the Company's goals.

Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is the principle applied by companies to maximize company value, improve company performance and contribution, and maintain long-term company sustainability. Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is an effort to build a strong and sustainable company. The implementation of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is expected to improve company management that is more transparent for stakeholders (Fana et al., 2021).

Apart from that, in making progress, companies need additional information that can attract stakeholder interest and give a positive impression to external parties of the Company, one of which is related to information on social and environmental responsibility or what is called Corporate Social Responsibility (Rahmantari, 2021). Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), is implemented in the form of programs that can provide benefits for the Company and all parties involved, such as distributing funds for economic empowerment, training programs, seminars related to finance, waste processing, and so on. These activities can increase public trust in the Company's products so that the Company's reputation also increases (Sa'adah et al., 2022).

Another thing that can be taken into consideration by stakeholders is related to the financial reports presented. One important ratio that must be paid attention to is the debt-to-capital ratio. Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), namely the ratio of Debt to finance company assets to shareholder equity. Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) reflects the Company's ability to fulfill its obligations as shown by its capital (Maryati et al., 2022).

Referring to the entire contents of the financial report, the total assets of a company can also show the size of the Company. Company size is the size of the Company, taking into account the total assets as a reflection of the development of the Company's wealth by the Company's activities. That way, the Company can convince investors that the size of the Company will make it easier to return investment levels, so the value of the Company will automatically increase (Rahmantari, 2021).

Various types of companies in Indonesia can see the potential for company development through these important factors, namely Good Corporate Governance (GCG), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Company Size (Size). Among the various types of companies, banking companies have more potential to be observed because these companies are very important for the country's economy (Sudirman, 2020). Banking companies function as financial intermediaries between surplus economic units and deficit economic units. Apart from that, banking companies also function to collect funds from the public in the form of savings and channel them back in the form of credit.

Based on the description above, the researcher chose a research topic with the title "research aims to Examining the effects of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) on Good Corporate Governance (GCG) and Company Size (Size) as a Moderating Variable in Indonesian Banking Companies from 2019 to 2021".

2. Literature Review and Hypothesis

A. Literature Review

1. Triple Bottom Line Theory

According to Fana dan Prena (2021), in implementing CSR, companies often manage costs to choose breakthroughs with relatively low costs, but the results can directly target community needs and, of course, have something to do with their business activities. The plan believes that if a company wants to be sustainable, it is necessary to pay attention to the 3Ps, namely that it is not only profit that is sought, but it must also make a positive contribution to society (people) and actively participate in preserving the environment (planet).

2. Stakeholder Theory

Based on the explanation by Sa'adah dan Sudiarto (2022), in stakeholder theory, the Company is not only responsible to the owners (shareholders) as has been the case so far but shifts to a broader scope, namely to the social realm (stakeholders) which is also referred to as social responsibility.

3. Good Corporate Governance

GCG describes a strategy for planning relationships between shareholders, company management, creditors, government, employees, and other internal and external stakeholders who deal with their rights and obligations or are used to decide and carry out the direction of the Company's programs and performance (Fana et al., 2021).

4. Company Size

Company size is a measurement that can classify companies into large and small companies through the total assets owned by the Company, share market value, average level, and number of sales (Sa'adah et al., 2022).

5. Corporate Social Responsibility

Nurjanah et al. (2016) state that *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* is a form of action that originates from the Company's ethical considerations, which are directed at improving the economy, which aims to improve the quality of life of employees and their families, and of course improve the quality of the surrounding community more broadly.

6. Debt to Equity Ratio

According to Maryati dan Siswanti (2022), the Debt to Equity Ratio is a ratio used to measure the proportion of Debt to capital.

B. Previous Research

Based on the results of the study, several literature were found that discussed Good Corporate Governance and Company Size. Fana dan Prena (2021) researched the influence of *CSR*, *GCG*, and managerial ownership on the value of banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018 - 2020 period. This research used agency theory and triple bottom line theory with a purposive sampling method. The research results reveal that corporate social responsibility has a positive effect on company value, good corporate governance has a positive effect on company value, and managerial ownership has a positive effect on company value.

Rahmantari (2021) conducted research aimed at (1) analyzing the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on company value, (2) analyzing company size on company value, (3) analyzing profitability on company value, (4) analyzing company size in moderating the relationship between *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* on company value (5) analyzing profitability in moderating the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility and company value. This research uses *Moderated Regression Analysis* with SPSS for Windows 25.0. The sample in this study used eight pharmaceutical companies listed on the *Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX)* using annual reports from a period of 2014-2017. The research results obtained are (1) Corporate Social Responsibility has a significant positive effect on company value, (2) Company size has a significant positive effect on company value, (3) Profitability has a significant negative effect on company value, (4) Company size is unable to moderate the relationship between *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* and company value, (5) Profitability is unable to moderate the relationship between *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* and company value.

Sa'adah dan Sudiarto (2022) researched to find out how Corporate Social Responsibility influences company financial performance and to find out whether company size moderates the relationship between

Corporate Social Responsibility and company performance. Sample determination was carried out using a purposive sampling method with a sample size of 47 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis, simple linear regression, and multiple with Moderated Regression Analysis. The results of the analysis show that Corporate Social Responsibility has a significant positive effect on the Company's financial performance. This means that the better the Company implements CSR, the more the Company's financial performance will increase. Second, company size as a moderating variable has no significant effect on the relationship between CSR and Company financial performance.

C. Hypothesis

1. The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Good Corporate Governance

Many companies are now cultivating Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Implementing CSR is no longer considered a cost but rather a company investment [6]. Even though it is not mandatory, almost all companies that join the Indonesia Stock Exchange have submitted information about CSR in their annual reports (Fana et al., 2021). This can create maximum GCG performance and expand the size of the Company because of stakeholder trust in the Company. Fana dan Prena (2021)states that corporate social responsibility has a positive effect on company value. Sa'adah dan Sudiarto (2022)also stated that Corporate Social Responsibility has a significantly positive effect on the Company's financial performance. Based on this statement, the following hypothesis was obtained:

H_1: Corporate Social Responsibility Influences Good Corporate Governance

2. The Influence of Debt to Equity Ratio on Good Corporate Governance

The large DER value indicates the Company's financial performance if the Company can manage its Debt well in productive activities to generate more income in each period. The greater the total assets, the more it can indicate the Company's financial performance in managing all its assets to generate profits (Maryati et al., 2022). Pradina dan Hasanah (2021)and Situmorang (2021) state that the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) affects the Company's Value. Based on this statement, the following hypothesis is obtained:

H_2: Debt to Equity Ratio Influences Good Corporate Governance

3. The Influence of Company Size on *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)*

Company size *is* one of the indicators used by investors in assessing company assets and performance. If the Company has greater total sales, it shows that the Company has reached the maturity stage *and* the Company has good prospects for a relatively long period. [9] Stated that large and well-established companies will maintain investor confidence so that they continue to invest their funds. Based on this statement, the following hypothesis is obtained:

H_3: Company size influences *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)*

4. The influence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on Good Corporate Governance (GCG), which Company Size moderates

Larger companies have more resources to engage the Company in *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* without relying on additional Debt. The focus of corporate accountability so far is still prioritizing shareholders [10]. Companies tend to ignore the interests of other stakeholders even though the existence of these stakeholders is closely related to the continuity of life of a business *(going concern of entity).*

H_4: Company size strengthens the influence of *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* on *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)*

5. The influence of *Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)* on *Good Corporate Governance (GCG),* which Company Size moderates

The use of *Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)* can reflect the Company's financial policy. How investment decisions are taken and implemented by management can interact with the principles of Good Corporate Governance. Large companies have more complex organizational structures and activities. This may moderate the relationship between *Debt to debt-equity ratio (DER)* and *Good Corporate Governance (GCG),* as more complex companies may face unique challenges in implementing corporate governance practices.

H_5: Company size strengthens the influence of *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* on *Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)*

3. Methodology and Procedures

A. Data and Data Sources

This research uses quantitative methods using time series data related to the Annual Reports of 42 Banking Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the 2019-2021 period, which is accessed via www.idx.com. The variables in this research consist of *Corporate Social Responsibility* (X1), *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X2), Company Size (X3), and *Good Corporate Governance* (Y).

B. Operational Definition of Variables

1. Dependent Variable

The dependent variable of this research is *Good Corporate Governance (GCG).* The calculations used use the ASEAN CG Scorecard instrument. According to ACMF (2017), the ASEAN CG Scorecard instrument is divided into two levels with a total of 184 points.

Level 1 The first level consists of 146 question points, which are divided into five parts according to the principles of corporate governance according to the OECD. Each OECD principle has its question points; namely, there are 21 questions for the principle of shareholder rights, 15 questions for the principle of equal treatment, 13 questions for the principles of the role of stakeholders, 32 questions for the principles of disclosure and transparency, and there are 65 questions for the principles of responsibility of the board of directors and commissioners. Each question will be given 1 point if it answers the question.

Level 2 The second level is additional regarding bonuses and penalties. A total of 13 question points about bonuses for corporate governance that exceeds the minimum standard which adds to the total score of level 1. A total of 25 question points about penalties for companies that carry out corporate governance that is not by the principles and subtracts from the total score (Putri et al., 2022).

2. Independent Variable

The independent variables of this research include Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Company Size.

i. Corporate Social Responsibility

CSR disclosures are adjusted to the G4-Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) category, which can be accessed at www.globalreporting.org. The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) sustainability reporting rules define standards into four series. Series 100 relates to universal standards in the form of GRI 101 (Foundations), GRI 102 (General Disclosures), and GRI 103 (Management Approaches). Then, a series of 200, 300, and 400 disclosures related to specific topics, including economic, environmental, and social topics [12]. To determine CSRI, the following formula is used:

$$CSR_{ij} \frac{\sum x_{ij}}{n_j}$$

Information:
CSR_{ij} = Corporate Social Responsibility Index company category
x_{ij} = number of disclosures, 1= if I is disclosed; 0= if item I is not disclosed
x_{ij} = number of items for company J

ii. Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)

Debt to Equity Ratio is an indicator of a company's ability to pay off loans from external parties and is a ratio that interprets company expenditure funded by external loans [13]. The lower the Debt to debt-equity ratio (DER), the higher the Company's ability to pay all its obligations. The greater the proportion of Debt used in a company's capital structure, the greater the amount of its liabilities[14]

The DER calculation is as follows:

$$Debt\ to\ Equity\ Ratio = \frac{Total\ Liabilities}{Total\ Equty}$$

iii. Company Size

Company size is a reflection of the total assets owned by the Company. Companies themselves are categorized into two types, namely small-scale companies and large-scale companies. According to [15], the calculation of company size is as follows:

$$\text{Ukuran perusahaan} = \text{Ln. Total Aktiva}$$

C. Data analysis method

1. Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics is a testing method that provides an overview or description of data in terms of frequency, central tendency (mean, median, mode), dispersion (standard deviation and variance), and correlation coefficient between research variables [16]. The aim of using descriptive statistics in this research is to provide an overview of data seen from the minimum, maximum, and average values as well as standard deviation.

2. Multicollinearity Test

The purpose of the multicollinearity test is to test the regression model to determine whether there is a correlation or not with the independent variables. If the research does not contain a correlation between variables, it is said to be good. The Multicollinearity Test aims to see whether there is a high correlation or not between the independent variables. The way to find out whether multicollinearity occurs in the regression model or not can be seen from the VIF (Variance Inflating Factor) value and tolerance value. If the tolerance value is more than 0.1 and the VIF is less than 10, then the data passes the multicollinearity test.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test functions to test differences in the residual variance of the regression model from one study to another. A good regression model is used if heteroscedasticity does not occur. This research method uses the *Park Test method*, namely by regressing the *absolute residual value* on the independent variable. If the significant value (p-value) of the independent variable is > 0.05, then heteroscedasticity does not occur.

4. Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation Test to test the correlation of variable values between one and a certain period. A good regression model is a regression that is free from autocorrelation. This research method uses the *run-test method.* If *the p-value* is more than 0.05, then there are no symptoms of autocorrelation, and if *the p-value* is less than 0.05, then there is autocorrelation in the data.

5. Determination Test

The coefficient of determination test (*Adjusted R-Square)* is used to test a measure that reveals the contribution of the independent variable in explaining the influence on the dependent variable. Suppose the value of R2 is between 0-1, and the value of R2 is small or close to 0. In that case, the ability of the independent variable to explain variations in the dependent variable is limited.

6. F test

The F regression coefficient test functions to test the feasibility of the model. If the significance value is <0.05, then the research model is feasible. However, if the F-number is > 0.05, then the research model can be said to be unfit to be tested.

7. T-test

The t-statistical test is used to determine the constant significance and significance of each independent variable.[17] states that the t-statistical test shows how much influence an explanatory/independent variable individually has in explaining variations in the dependent variable.

Testing was carried out at a significance level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$). Acceptance or rejection of a hypothesis uses the following criteria:

1. If the calculated t value > t table and calculated sig < table sig ($\alpha = 0.05$) then H0 is rejected. H1 is accepted, which means there is a significant influence between the independent variable on the dependent variable.
2. If the calculated t value < t table and calculated sig > table sig ($\alpha = 0.05$), then H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected, meaning that there is a significant influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

4. Result and Discussion

A. Research Overview

This research uses data obtained from 42 banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the 2019-2021 period, which is accessed via www.idx.com.

Table 4.1Sampling Criteria

	Amount
Banking Companies registered on the IDX in 2019-2021	43
Banking companies that do not disclose annual reports for 2019-2021	(7)
Banking companies that did not experience positive annual net profits during 2019-2021	(9)
Banking Companies that did not disclose CSR during 2019-2021	(13)
Samples according to criteria	14
Number of research samples (14 x 3)	42

B. Data analysis method

1. Descriptive Statistical Test

The statistical analysis aims to describe the research observed through minimum values, maximum values, means, and standard deviations. This analysis is used to provide an overview of the factors that influence *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* with the independent variables used, namely *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)*, *Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)*, and Company Size (Size) as moderating variables. Descriptive statistical results can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.2Descriptive statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
CSR	42	0.230	0,527	0,353	0,069
DER	42	0,358	16,078	5,734	3,307
SIZE	42	29,334	35,056	32,383	1,766
GCG	42	0,003	0,951	0,694	0,208

It is known that the number of samples (N) is 42 companies. *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* has a minimum value of 0.230, a maximum value of 0.527, an average value of 0.353, and a standard deviation value of 0.069. *The Debt-debt-equity ratio (DER)* variable has a minimum value of 0.358, a maximum value of 16.078, an average value of 5.734, and a standard deviation value of 3.307. Company Size Variable (Size)has a minimum value of 29.334, a maximum value of 35.056, an average value of 32.383, and a standard deviation value of 1.766. The *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* variable has a minimum value of 0.003, a maximum value of 0.951, an average value of 0.694, and a standard deviation value of 0.208.

2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to see the regression model whether or not there is a correlation between the independent variables. The method used to test multicollinearity is assessed from the *Tolerance Value (TV)* or *Variance Inflation Factor (VIF).* Multicollinearity occurs if the TV is above 0.01 and the VIF is below 10, so it can be concluded that the model is free from multicollinearity. The results of the multicollinearity test in this research are as follows:

Table 4.3Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Information
CSR	0.969	1,032	There is no multicollinearity
DER	0.969	1,032	There is no multicollinearity

The table above explains the results of multicollinearity calculations using *tolerance* value calculation tests and Variance *Inflation Factor* (VIF). Based on the calculation results presented in the table above, the results show that all variables have a *tolerance value* greater than 0.10 and a VIF value less than 10.00. Based on the results of the multicollinearity test, it was concluded that all variables were independent; multicollinearity does not occur

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to see whether or not there is inequality in the residual variance from one observation to the next. This research utilizes the *Park Test correlation test*. Provided that if the significance is > 0.05, then the data does not have heteroscedasticity, and if the significance is < 0.05, then the data has heteroscedasticity. The results of the heteroscedasticity test can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.4Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variable	Equation 1	Equation 2	Information
CSR	0.121	0.140	Heteroscedasticity Free
DER	0.085	0.231	Heteroscedasticity Free
SIZE		0.361	Heteroscedasticity Free
CSR.SIZE		0.152	Heteroscedasticity Free
DER. SIZE		0.254	Heteroscedasticity Free

The heteroscedasticity test in this study uses *the Park Test*, which is a test carried out by regressing the natural logarithm value of the squared residual. Based on the results of the table above, all independent variables show a Sig value > 0.05, so it can be concluded that from Equation 1 and Equation 2, this value is free from heteroscedasticity.

4. Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation Test to test the correlation of variable values between one and a certain period. A good regression model is a regression that is free from autocorrelation. This research method uses the *run-test method.* If *the p-value* is more than 0.05, then there are no symptoms of autocorrelation, and if *the p-value* is less than 0.05, then there is autocorrelation in the data. The results of the autocorrelation test can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.5Autocorrelation Test Results

	Pers. 1	Pers. 2	Information
Asymp.Sig (2-tailed)	0.160	0.160	There is no autocorrelation.

Asymp value. Sig (2-Tailed) 0.160 > 0.05 means there are no symptoms of autocorrelation. The Run-test is a part of non-parametric statistics that can be used to test whether there is a high correlation between residuals or not. The table above shows that the value of Equation 1 Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed) with a value of 0.161 > 0.05 and a value of Equation 2 Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed) with a value of 0.161 > 0.05. Thus, the data used is quite random, so there are no autocorrelation problems in the data tested.

5. Determination Test

The coefficient of determination (R2) is used to measure how far the ability of all independent or independent variables contained in the regression model is in explaining the dependent or dependent variable. The test results for equation 1 show that the coefficient of determination (AdjustedR2) is 0.222. This means that the independent variables, namely Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) *Debt to Equity Ratio (DER),* can explain the dependent variable, namely Good Corporate Governance (GCG), by 22.2%, while other variables outside the model influence 77.8%. The test results in equation 2 show that the coefficient of determination (AdjustedR2) is 0.920. This means that the independent variable is *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR),Debt to Equity Ratio (DER),* with the moderating variable Company Size *(Size)* able to explain the dependent variable, namely *Good Corporate Governance (GCG),* of 92.0%, while other variables outside the model influence 8.0%.

6. Simultaneous Testing (F Test)

The F test shows whether all the independent variables included in the model are fit or not. The results of the F test are presented in Table 4.6. The regression results from equation 1 are seen from a significant value of 0.003 [b,] and the regression results from equation 2 are seen from a significant value of 0.000 [b] because the significant value is smaller than 0.05, it can be concluded that *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)* to *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* with the moderating variable Company Size *(Size)* has been tested.

7. Multiple Regression Test

Hypothesis testing is used to prove the influence of the independent variables *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* and *Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)* on the dependent variable *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* with the moderating variable Company Size *(Size).*

Table 4.6Hypothesis Test Results

Variable	Equation 1			Equation 2			Note.
	Coefficient	t	Sig.	Coefficient	t	sig	
(Constant)	0.884	12,015	0,000	4,027	9,758	0,000	
CSR	-0.596	-3,050	0.004	-15,620	-12,202	0,000	Accepted
DER	0.011	2,596	0.013	0.215	7,175	0,000	Accepted
SIZE				-0.092	-7,301	0,000	
CSR.SIZE				0.446	11,504	0,000	Accepted
DER.SIZE				-0.006	-6,893	0,000	Accepted
Adjusted R2		0.222			0.920		
Sig.		0.003 [b]			0,000 [b]		

The equation can obtain the results of hypothesis testing in the table above:
Equation 1:
GCG = 0.884 – 0.596CSR + 0.011DER + e
Equation 2:
GCG = 4,027 – 12,202CSR + 7,175DER – 7,301SIZE + 11,504CSR.SIZE – 6,893DER.SIZE + e

Testing the first hypothesis in this research uses multiple linear regression analysis, which is used to determine the influence of independent variables, namely *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* and *Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)*. In equation 1, the variables *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* and *Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)* have coefficient values of -0.596 and 0.011. This means that the lower the disclosure of *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)*, the lower *the Good Corporate Governance (GCG)*. However, this is different from *the Debt to a debt-to-equity ratio (DER)*, which shows a positive coefficient value of 0.011. This means that the higher *the Debt to debt-equity ratio (DER)*, the lower the *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)*.

Testing the second hypothesis in this research uses *Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA)* or an interaction test which is used to determine the effect of the moderating variable Company Size *(Size)*, which will strengthen or weaken the relationship between the independent variables *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* and *Debt to Equity Ratio (DER).* The dependent variable is *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)*. Equation 2, which uses Company Size *(Size)* as a moderating interaction between *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* and *Debt debt-to-equity ratio (DER)* with *Good Corporate Governance (GCG),* has a positive coefficient value of 11.504. This shows that the interaction of Company Size *(Size)* with *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* will increase *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)*. Meanwhile, the interaction between Company Size *(Size)* and *Debt to debt-to-equity ratio (DER)* has a negative coefficient of -6.893. This shows that the interaction between Company Size *(Size)* and *Debt to debt-to-equity ratio (DER)* can reduce *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)*

8. T-test

The t-test is used to test the research hypothesis about how far each independent variable influences the dependent variable. The criteria set if the significant value is less than 0.05, then the hypothesis can be accepted. Based on Table 4.6, the following results are obtained:

- The significance value of the *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) variable* shows a value of 0.004 (<0.005), so it can be concluded that the *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) variable* has a significant effect on the *Good Corporate Governance (GCG) variable.*
- The significance value of *the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) variable* shows a value of 0.013 (<0.005), so it can be concluded that the *Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) variable* has a significant effect on the *Good Corporate Governance (GCG) variable.*
- The significance value of the Company Size *variable* shows a value of 0.000 (<0.005), so it can be concluded that the Company Size *variable* has a significant effect on the *Good Corporate Governance (GCG) variable.*
- The significance value of the *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) variable* moderated by Company *Size* shows a value of 0.000 (<0.005), so it can be concluded that the Company Size

(Size) variable strengthens the relationship between *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Good Corporate Governance (GCG).*

- The significance value of the DER variable moderated by Company Size *shows* a value of 0.000 (<0.005), so it can be concluded that the Company Size *variable* strengthens the relationship between *Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)* and *Good Corporate Governance (GCG).*

C. Discussion

1. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) towards Good Corporate Governance (GCG)

The *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* hypothesis test on *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* shows that the significance value is 0.004 < 0.05, so H_1 is accepted, meaning that *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* affects *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)*. This shows that good *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) can improve a company's reputation.* Companies that are committed to social and environmental activities are considered responsible companies, which supports the principles of *Good Corporate Governance (GCG),* which can be implemented effectively.

2. Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) to Good Corporate Governance (GCG)

The results of the hypothesis test of *Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)* on *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* with a significance value of 0.013 < 0.05 so that H_2 is accepted, meaning that *Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)* affects *Good Corporate Governance (GCG).* This shows that companies that have a high *Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)* will focus on the interests of creditors rather than shareholders, while *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* emphasizes the need to ensure that the interests of shareholders are prioritized.

3. Company Size on *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)*

The results of the hypothesis test on Company Size on *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* show that the significance value is 0.000 < 0.05, so H_3 is accepted, meaning that *the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)* affects *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)*. This shows that large companies have more diverse and diversified shareholders. Therefore, implementing *good corporate governance (GCG)* can help maintain good relationships with shareholders, including providing fair and comprehensive treatment.

4. Company size moderates the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Good Corporate Governance (GCG)

The results of the hypothesis test show that the significance value of the *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) variable* on *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* is 0.004 < 0.05, while the significance value of the company size variable on *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* is 0.000 < 0.05. This is included in the type of *quasi-moderating variable* because the Company Size variable influences *Good Corporate Governance (GCG).* The Company Size variable can strengthen the relationship between *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* and *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* so that H_4 is accepted. This shows that large companies have greater resources and capabilities to involve companies in *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* and comply with good *Good Corporate Governance (GCG) practices*. Economies of scale can also provide advantages in managing broader and more complex *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs.*

5. Company size moderates the relationship between Debt to debt-to-equity ratio (DER) and Good Corporate Governance (GCG)

The results of the hypothesis test showed that the significance value of the *Debt to debt-equity ratio (DER) variable* on *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* is 0.000 < 0.05, while the significance value of the company size variable on *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* is 0.000 < 0.05. This is included in the type of *quasi-moderating variable* because the Company Size variable influences *Good Corporate Governance (GCG).* The Company Size variable can strengthen *the Debt-debt-equity ratio (DER) relationship* towards *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* so that H_5 is accepted. This shows that even though they have a high *Debt to Equity Ratio (DER),* large companies can still maintain balance by implementing strict *Good Corporate Governance (GCG) practices* to manage risks related to Debt.

5. Conclusion

A. Conclusion

This research aims to examine the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility Debt to Equity Ratio on Good Corporate Governance and Company Size as Moderating Variables in Banking Companies listed on the BEI in 2019 - 2021. Based on the results of the data analysis, it is concluded as follows:

1. The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) variable has a significant effect on the Good Corporate Governance (GCG) variable
2. The Debt to debt-equity ratio (DER) variable has a significant effect on the Good Corporate Governance (GCG) variable
3. The Company Size variable has a significant effect on the Good Corporate Governance (GCG) variable
4. The Company Size variable can strengthen the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the Good Corporate Governance (GCG) variable. In this case, it includes quasi-moderation variables.
5. The Company Size variable can strengthen the relationship between the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) and the Good Corporate Governance (GCG) variable. In this case, it includes quasi-moderation variables.

B. Limitations

Some research limitations that can be taken into consideration for further research include:

1. The research results show that the Adjust R Square value for equation 1 is 22.2% and equation 2 is 92.0%, which shows that other variables have greater potential to influence the *Good Corporate Governance (GCG) variable.*
2. The time series data used is relatively short, namely in 2019-2021

C. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions and limitations, suggestions given to further researchers are:

1. Look for other variables that have more potential to influence the Good Corporate Governance variable
2. Extend the research period to make it more significant

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