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Audit Quality, SSB Meeting, Islamic Corporate Governance and Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the impact of Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure by considering the proportion of audit quality, number of SSB meetings, and level of implementation of Islamic Corporate Governance. The population in this research is Sharia Banking registered with the Financial Services Authority in 2018-2022. Using a purposive sampling approach, the sample includes all items required in each variable. Then, an analysis and hypothesis testing approach was carried out using panel data regression analysis using Stata 17. The results of audit quality testing obtained a significance value of 0.02, and the test of Islamic Corporate Governance was 0.736. This shows that the audit quality and Islamic Corporate Governance variables do not affect Islamic Social Reporting. However, the research results on the variables of Sharia supervisory board meetings have a significance value of 0.104 and a positive coefficient value. This shows that Sharia supervisory board meetings positively influence Islamic corporate governance. Stakeholders have basic desires and implement accountability mechanisms to ensure good monitoring, audit quality and reporting to help achieve organizational goals. However, self-introduction with the organization cannot prove commitment to better Sharia principles. This research also provides insight into indicators that need to be applied to Sharia banking and by Islamic principles in Sharia banking management.

JEL Classification: G21, M42, M14

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Introduction

Companies must strive to improve their performance to seize business opportunities as modern business develops and competition between companies becomes increasingly competitive. The company must provide much information regarding good things related to the company. Management can use CSR disclosure to cover up fraudulent behaviour, thereby reducing the quality of company profits (Abhirama & Ghozali, 2021). Appropriate company financial reports can be related to Sharia banking performance (Fakhrudin et al., 2023). Companies must use their funds wisely and monitor their operations to ensure that management complies with applicable accounting standards and does not violate applicable regulations to assess performance conformity with generally accepted sharia (Fakhrudin et al., 2020).

The development of sharia financial institutions, especially sharia commercial banks in Indonesia, will expand until 2023. This condition is reflected in the increasing number of Sharia financial institutions. The performance growth of Islamic banks in the banking sector for the first semester of 2023 exceeds that of conventional banks. According to information from the Financial Services Authority (OJK), conventional bank assets increased by 6.47% year on year (YoY) in May 2023, and credit growth was only 8.67%. Meanwhile, the growth of Sharia bank assets and UUS increased by 15.52%, with financing growth of 14.49% YoY (Anggriani et al., 2024). The ISR disclosed by Sharia financial institutions includes matters relating to Islamic principles such as usury, speculation, and transactions without disclosure of gharar and zakat. Apart from that, ISR is also related to Sharia compliance status and social aspects such as infaq, alms, and waqf to reveal how worship is carried out in the company environment (Priyanti, 2020).

Audit quality became a public concern after several financial cases involving large companies and large KAPs showed violations and manipulation of financial reports (Ashma & Laksmi, 2023). Violations that can occur prove that the auditor's independence, competence and professionalism are needed for a quality audit (Tjan, 2020). Companies disclose CSR to increase expectations from external parties regarding the company's condition, which shows that the company has operated well and has social responsibility. Apart from aiming to generate profits, the business world also plays an important role in supporting sustainable economic activities by paying attention to corporate social responsibility. Corporate social responsibility is part of implementing good corporate governance. In Sharia banking, the supervisory board is a unique specification for implementing good corporate governance (Pramono et al., 2022). Another factor influencing ISR disclosure is the frequency of Sharia DPS meetings (Milenia & Syafei, 2021). DPS's effectiveness will increase when DPS frequently discusses matters that may violate Sharia principles when carrying out Sharia banking. Members of the Sharia Supervisory Board hold the Sharia Supervisory Board meeting to ensure that Sharia banking operations are carried out in line with Sharia principles. Apart from that, Sharia supervisory board meetings are also held to facilitate coordination and discussion of relevant issues (Fakhrudin et al., 2022).

This research is a development of research by Fakhrudin et al. (2022) with changes to the use of audit quality and Islamic Corporate Governance variables in the independent variables. The research data uses the 2018-2022 period to see the soundness of Islamic banking and provisions in implementing Islamic principles when there is a decline in income. This reason refers to the stewardship theory, which states that the orientation of Sharia banking is highly committed to maintaining Islamic business continuity. This research tests whether Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility is influenced by audit quality, the number of SSB meetings, and Islamic Corporate Governance.

Literature Review

Hypothesis Development

This research focuses on Sharia banking management to assess the company's success in implementing Islamic principles. Based on the results of previous research, which has not explained in detail the

relationship between ICG sustainability performance in Sharia banking, the theoretical framework that can be described is as follows:

Audit Quality on Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure

Audit quality refers to the likelihood that an auditor will discover violations in a client's accounting system during the audit process and incorporate those findings into the audited financial statements. Auditors need professional and independent qualifications with experience of good audit results for the company's progress. Audit quality relates to the ability to provide advice on internal monitoring systems, operational effectiveness, and managing risk and financial issues. Auditor quality is an assessment of the company's work and responsibility to prove that each management step is by applicable standards (Fakhruddin et al., 2022). According to philosophical assumptions, humans have the characteristics of responsibility, integrity, honesty, and trustworthiness, which are used to build the stewardship theory. Related to this research is that an auditor must be able to provide audit quality that can be accounted for the benefit of the auditee's financial reports by carrying out their duties so that the main objective is achieved. This theory explains that an auditor must be independent, must not prioritize personal interests, but must prioritize the interests of an auditor's goals, namely producing quality audits, which can be accounted for with competence, independence, professionalism and auditor experience in order to produce quality audit reports that are relevant and reliable.

According to research by Pranama (2019); Pratama and Kusumadewi (2020), audit quality has a positive effect on ICSR because the company's internal auditors ensure that there is no fraud and prove that the higher the level of corporate social responsibility, the company is considered to care about its environment and is good at performance. Its management. The results of this research refer to the stewardship theory, which prioritizes all aspects of the company's interests in preparing financial reports, proving behavioural actions when carrying out transactions according to Sharia principles, and improving the company's image.

H1: Audit quality has a positive effect on Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure

The Number of SSB Meetings on Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure

Sharia Supervisory Board (SSB) meetings with Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) are closely related in the context of Sharia financial reporting and corporate social responsibility. Members of the Sharia Supervisory Board hold the Sharia Supervisory Board meeting to ensure that Sharia banking operations are carried out in line with Sharia principles. Sharia supervisory board meetings are also held to facilitate coordination and discussion of relevant issues (Fakhruddin et al., 2022).

According to research by Sari and Handini (2021); and Azzahra et al. (2022), the t-test results show a positive influence between audit committee size and CSR disclosure. These results lead to Stewardship Theory, where internal parties and the audit committee carry out a company's responsibility, including important parts and performance results that can attract investors for efforts to transparently disclose financial reports and assist management in achieving organizational goals. The Sharia Supervisory Board holds Sharia Supervisory Board meetings to coordinate and review issues related to Sharia banking activities to ensure compliance with Sharia principles. The more positive the sharia supervisory board's responsible assessment of the company, the greater the stakeholder's trust in the interests of the company's performance. This means that they will be more confident that all activities aimed at carrying out corporate governance are carried out optimally and by the correct principles (Anggriani et al., 2024).

H2: The Number of SSB Meeting's positive influence on Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure

The Effect of Islamic Corporate Governance on Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure

Islamic Corporate Governance (ICG) is an Islamic financial institution policy that validates the independent philosophy of having Sharia compliance in distributing data information and internal reviews (Sari & Handini, 2021). From an Islamic perspective, corporate governance principles and behaviour are constantly linked to transcendental issues. This is the result of a Muslim's belief in Allah. As a result, comprehending the concept

of monotheism may serve as the foundation for all of a Muslim's beliefs, thinking, and behaviour, including understanding corporate governance (Pranama, 2019).

The principle of justice is among the most significant components of monotheism's value. Islamic teachings constantly encourage His people to be fair in all issues, both in matters of religion, sharia, and morality due to their faith, and to reach a degree of piety, as in the word of Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala in the QS. An-Nisa verse 59 follows: "O you who Godly! Obey Allah and obey the Messenger (Muhammad), and Ulil Amri (the authority) among you".

Based on the research results of Lailaulfa, I. (2020); Bawono, M. S. (2022); and Murtiyanti, S. (2022), ICG has a positive and significant influence on the performance of Sharia banks. This is related to the Stewardship Theory regarding the management of Sharia banking as an Islamic financial institution, which will impact public trust so that investment will increase. Implementing operational banking duties and responsibilities will also give a competitive advantage because the information reported is relevant and trustworthy.

H3: Islamic Corporate Governance Influence Positively on Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure

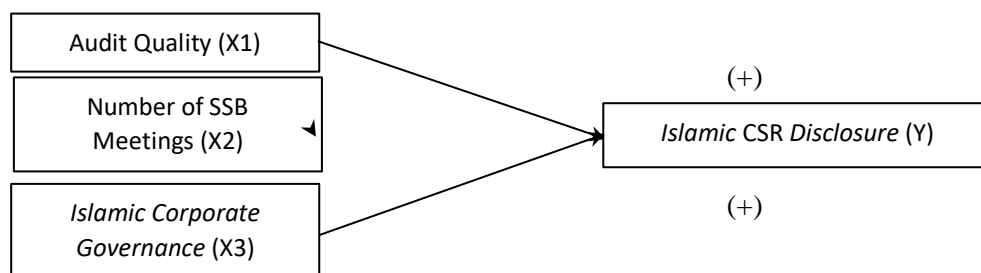


Figure 1: Framework for Thinking

Method

According to the data and information that researchers will acquire for this study, it is a type of quantitative study with a purposive sampling approach, namely, a group of participants selected based on previously known population characteristics. The samples were all elements involved in this research, such as the proportion of Audit Quality, the number of SSB Meetings, and the level of implementation of Islamic Corporate Governance in Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia. The data researchers examine secondary data in the annual financial reports for the 2018-2022 period at the Financial Services Authority with the scope of Sharia Banking, totalling 14 banks.

Operational Definition and Variable Measurement

Audit Quality

Audit quality is an auditor's competency to carry out their obligations when auditing a company's financial reports. Financial reports that an auditor has given an opinion, the information contained in them includes corrections to financial management and management related to the company's credibility, which will be used as material for decision-making for potential investors and provide an overview of the company's sustainability (Yustin & Effendi, 2021).

Measurement:

Dummy Variables: If Sharia banking uses Big Four KAP services, code 1, while Sharia banking does not use Big Four KAP services, code 0.

Shariah Supervisory Meetings

The Sharia Supervisory Board meeting is a meeting held by the Sharia Supervisory Board of Sharia financial institutions Anggriani (2024) to coordinate and review issues related to Sharia banking activities to ensure compliance with Sharia principles (Shabrina et al., 2021).

Measurement:

The Sharia Supervisory Board meeting variable is calculated from the number of meetings held by the SSB during one year (Anggriani, 2024).

Islamic Corporate Governance

Islamic Corporate Governance is a system that directs and monitors businesses. Economic agents, legal systems, and moral and social norms under Sharia law can become guides of company governance to realize the welfare of individuals and society as a whole and carry out accountability according to Islamic regulations and ethics. Contained in the Qur'an (Abdurahman & Suratman, 2022). According to Sari et al. (2023), the composite value of enforcement of Islamic Corporate Governance is predicted to be as follows.

Table 1. Likert scale

Predicate	Description	Composite Score
1	Very Good	Composite Score < 1.5
2	Good	1.5 < Composite Score < 2.5
3	Fairly Good	2.5 < Score Composite < 3.5
4	Not too Good	3.5 < Composite Score < 4.5
5	Not Good	4.5 < Composite Score < 5

(Source: Sari et al, 2023; Azzahra et al, 2022)

In this study, the composite score for the practice of Islamic Corporate Governance in banking, the researcher presented as very good with a predicate of 5, good with a predicate of 4, quite good for a predicate of 3, not very good with a predicate of 2, and not very good with a predicate of 1. This is due to the research problem formulation factor, where the company's self-assessment evaluation is the primary predicate number, the preferable level of ICG implementation appearance. Therefore, researchers have adjusted the predicate level of self-assessment scores in banking.

Data is based on the annual financial reports of each Sharia banking. The indicator researchers use in measuring Islamic Corporate Governance is Self-assessment, which shows the application of corporate governance principles and is carried out by the Compliance Work Unit. This value produces a composite predicate as the final result of implementing GCG principles. The Compliance Work Unit is independent and reviews compliance functions with regulations or policies. Responsible for implementing bank compliance based on BI regulation no. 13/2/PBI/2011 concerning Implementation of Commercial Bank Compliance Functions Article 2: directors and board of commissioners.

Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility

Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility is an approach that uses Islamic principles in the context of corporate social responsibility. ICSR involve regular aspects of responsibility, such as environmental impact, relationships with employees, and contributions to society, but also emphasizes adherence to Islamic values and an ethical relationship with Allah Subhaanahu Wata'ala (Anggriani et al., 2024).

The ICSR variable is measured using the Islamic Social Responsibility (ISR) index, which includes six themes: funding and investment, products and services, employment, community involvement, environment, and corporate governance. The six themes were divided into 39 sub-items. Following that, scores are assigned to each item mentioned in the Sharia Commercial Bank's annual financial report. Score "1" for revealed sub-items and "0" for non-disclosed sub-items. The formula used is as follows:

$$ICSR = \frac{\text{Disclosed Item}}{\text{Total number of disclosure items}} \times 100\%$$

(Source: (Anggriani, et al. 2024)

Data Analysis Technique

In this research, hypotheses are tested using multiple linear analysis. Multiple linear regression correlation analysis is a statistical approach for determining the intercourse between one dependent variable and two or more independent variables. The primary goal is to identify and examine the significance of the predictor variable’s influence on the reliant. So, the multiple linear regression equation in this research is as follows:

$$ICSR = \alpha + \beta_1AQ + \beta_2NoSSBM + \beta_3ICG + \varepsilon$$

Information :

- ICSR = Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility
- α = Constant
- AQ = Audit Quality
- SSBM = SSB Meetings
- ICG = Islamic Corporate Governance
- $\beta_1\beta_2\beta_3$ = Regression Coefficient
- ε = Error term

Result and Discussion

The frequency value in the test results is 29 data from Sharia Commercial Banks audited by KAPs affiliated with the Big Four. Meanwhile, 41 data from Sharia Commercial Banks are audited by non-Big Four KAPs. Based on existing data also shows that Sharia banking that uses Big Four KAP services is 41.43% and 58.57% for Sharia banking that uses non-Big Four KAP services. So, it can be concluded that fewer Sharia banks use Big Four KAP services.

In the variable number of SSB meetings, the resulting mean value is 19.18571. Based on Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 15/22/DPbS regarding Guidelines for Sharia Supervision and Procedures for Reporting Supervision Results for the Sharia Supervisory Board, this shows that the number of meetings at Sharia commercial banks is high, exceeding the minimum requirement of 1 time a month or 12 times a year. The Islamic Corporate Governance variable has a mean value of 3.885714 and a standard deviation of 0.5259321. The average ICG score has reached 77.6%. Islamic CSR obtained an average score of 32.61429. The average value of the ICSR variable is ranked high.

Table 2. Statistics Descriptive Test (Freq)

KA	Freq.	Percent
0	41	58.57
1	29	41.43
Total	70	100.00

Source: Processed Data (2024)

Table 3. Statistics Descriptive Test

Variable	Obs	Mean
AQ	70	0.4143
SSB	70	19.1857
ICG	70	3.8857
CSR	70	32.6142

Source: Processed Data (2024)

Tabel 4. Preliminary Test

Chow Test (OLS vs FE),	
F (3.51)	0.92
Prob > F	0.4398
Breusch & Pagan Lagrangian Multiplier,	
Chibar2(01)	0.09
Prob > Chibar2	0.3808
Uji Hausman (RE vs FE)	
Chi2(3)	0.85
Prob > Chi2	0.8371

To test determine the OLS (Ordinary Least Square) or Fixed Effect regression model through the following hypothesis assumptions:

Null hypothesis: Ordinary Least Square model, if the Probability value is > 0.05

Alternative hypothesis: fixed effect model, if the Probability value < 0.05

Based on the test results, the Chi-Square value is 0.92, and the resulting Probability is 0.4398, indicating that the significance level is $P > 0.05$, so the hypothesis is not accepted. The OLS regression model is more suitable for testing the influence of the independent variables audit quality, number of SSB meetings, and Islamic Corporate Governance on the dependent variable Islamic CSR disclosure.

The Breusch & Pagan Lagrangian Multiplier test was carried out to determine the OLS (Ordinary Least Square) or Random Effect regression model through the following hypothesis assumptions:

Hipotesis 0 : model Ordinary Least Square, if Probability > 0.05

Hipotesis alternative : model Random Effect, probability < 0.05

Based on the test results, the Breusch and Pagan Lagrangian Multiplier Test value is 0.09, and the resulting Probability is 0.3808, indicating that the significance level is $P > 0.05$, so the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, the OLS regression model is more suitable for testing the influence of the independent variables audit quality, number of SSB meetings, and Islamic Corporate Governance on the dependent variable Islamic CSR disclosure.

The third stage of testing is carried out to ensure Random Effect or Fixed Effect regression capital with the following assumptions:

Hipotesis 0 : model Random Effect, if Probability > 0.05

Hipotesis alternative : model Fixed Effect, if Probability < 0.05

Based on the Hausman Test table, there is a value of 0.85, and the resulting probability value is 0.8371, indicating that the significance level is $P > 0.05$, so the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, this research is appropriate to use the Random Effect regression model to test the influence of the independent variables audit quality, number of SSB meetings, and Islamic Corporate Governance on the dependent variable Islamic CSR disclosure.

Diagnostic test of Heteroscedasticity and Autocorrelation

Tabel 5. Result of Heteroscedasticity and Autocorrelation test

Model	
Full Sampel	
Heteroscedasticity	
Chi2(3)	14.66
Prob > Chi2	0.0021
Serrial Correlation	
F (1.12)	64.496
Prob > F	0.0000

Source: Processed Data (2024)

Based on the test results above using the Random Effect (RE) model for the heteroscedasticity test, it shows that the Prob > Chi2 value is 0.0021, meaning that this research model has symptoms of heteroscedasticity and the autocorrelation test has a Prob > F value of 0.0000, which means that this research model has symptoms of serial correlation. ($P < 0.05$).

The results of this research in the heteroscedasticity test and autocorrelation test aim to decide that the regression model used is a Random Effect (RE) model with a Clustered Sandwich standard error so that errors in the Random Effect (RE) model are not disturbed by heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation problems.

Hypotesis test

Tabel 5. Result of Hypotesis test

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	70
Model	433.7356	18	24.0964	F(18, 51)	=	1.76
Residual	696.,8501	51	13.6637	Prob > F	=	0.0278
Total	1130.5857	69	16.3853	R-squared	=	0.3836
				Adj R-squared	=	0.1661
				Root MSE	=	3.6964

CSR	Coefficient	Std. Err.	t	P> t
AQ	0.2042	0.0859	2.38	0.021
SSB	0.1471	0.0592	2.14	0.010
ICG	0.0835	0.0196	1.291	0.316

Source: Processed Data (2024)

Based on the table above, the R-squared value is 0.3836 or 38.36%, which means that audit quality, audit committee and Islamic Corporate Governance influence 38.36% and dependence is 61.64% influenced by other variables. Apart from that, from the previous heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation test, the Probability > Chi2 value is 0.02, where this number is less than 0.05, so the research model related to the influence of audit quality, audit committee, and Islamic Corporate Governance on Islamic CSR disclosure is said to be fit and can be used in the future.

Discussions

Hypothesis 1 Result

The first hypothesis is that audit quality has a positive effect on Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure. This is proven by the results of the hypothesis test where audit quality (X1) has a sig value of $0.021 < 0.05$, which means that H1 is accepted and has a positive effect on audit quality on Islamic CSR disclosure. This is proven to be in accordance with the definition of Stewardship theory, which explains the principles of disclosing banking social responsibility in detail and is based on Islamic teachings. In connection with Big Four KAP services, this means that the quality of the audits produced will be more relevant (Raditiana, 2019). This statement can be proven in each of the Big Four KAPs, where control risk evaluation by banks is more accurate according to the auditor's level of confidence (Suhardjo, 2022). The auditors certainly have strong ethics, are competent, and are able to provide solutions that have an impact on management changes or improving banking management (Noormansyah & Simanjuntak, 2024). Thus, sustainable financial performance is reported with quality data, which is more thorough and accurate after an inspection from the Big Four KAP (Randyantini, 2021). Auditors need to have professional and independent qualifications with experience of good audit results for the company's progress. Audit quality relates to the ability to provide advice on internal monitoring systems, operational effectiveness, and managing risk and financial issues. Auditor quality is an assessment of the company's organization's work and responsibility to prove that each management step is in accordance with applicable standards (Fakhrudin et al., 2022).

Good audit quality can help in decision-making, including in Islamic Social Reporting (ISR). Good audit quality can also help investors determine whether to invest in a company (Anggriani et al., 2024). Therefore, the results of audited financial reports can be trusted. These results are in line with research by (Tahar & Rachmawati, 2020). However, this is in contrast to the research of Yustin and Effendi (2021), which states that audit quality has a significant negative effect, Febriana et al. (2019); Ernawati and Suryarini (2024), who obtained research results that audit quality has no effect on the extent of Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure.

Hypothesis 2 Result

The second hypothesis is that sharia supervisory board meetings have a positive effect on Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure. The table shows that the sig value is $0.10 \leq 0.10$ with a coefficient value of 0.1082623, which means that Sharia supervisory board meetings have a positive effect on Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure. This shows that the Sharia supervisory board continues to carry out its duties well in disclosing social responsibility in banking. Therefore, the duties of internal control over the disclosure of financial reports as well as monitoring mechanisms for management have also been reported according to the actual banking situation by members of the audit committee, including the Sharia supervisory board (Segarawasesa et al., 2021; Kusumawati & Audina, 2020). The results of this test support the Stewardship theory, which is linked to management behaviour, including the Sharia supervisory board, which carries out the mandate given by the company owner as well as possible. The obligations and behaviour of the Sharia supervisory board are also in line with the teachings of the Al-Qur'an Nahl verse 125. The essence of this verse relates to how to provide input in a good way in accordance with Allah's instructions (Anggriani et al., 2024). The Sharia Supervisory Board meeting is a meeting held by members of the Sharia supervisory board to ensure that Sharia banking operations are carried out in accordance with Sharia principles. Apart from that, the Sharia supervisory board also holds meetings to facilitate coordination and discussion of relevant issues (Fakhrudin et al., 2022).

Sharia Supervisory Board meetings are held by the Sharia Supervisory Board to review problems related to the activities of Sharia financial institutions to ensure compliance with Sharia principles. The more positive the assessment of the responsibility of the sharia supervisory board towards the company, the greater the stakeholder's trust in the interests of the company's performance. Islamic financial institution stakeholders are also increasingly confident that all activities aimed at carrying out corporate governance optimally and in accordance with the correct principles (Anggriani et al., 2024).

Hypothesis 3

The third hypothesis is that Islamic Corporate Governance has a positive effect on Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure. The results of analysis tests related to the influence of Islamic Corporate Governance (X3) show that the sig value is $0.316 > 0.05$. These results are not in line with Stewardship theory, which expresses the function and orientation of governance mechanisms and disclosure of social responsibility in accordance with Islamic principles. The value of the test results means that Islamic governance is not the main basis for disclosing social responsibility in banking. In addition, the implementation of effective Sharia corporate governance cannot guarantee that Sharia commercial banks are completely free from non-halal income (Febrianti & Fithria, 2023). These results are not in accordance with the research of Bawono (2022) and Rahayu (2021), who obtained the results that Islamic corporate governance had a significant positive effect on financial performance. This means that ICG is applied systematically to all achievements and reported in financial reports. On the other hand, Ananda and Erinos (2020) reported that ICG research results had a significant negative effect on financial performance. Based on the policy of the National Committee on Corporate Governance, corporate implementation should be carried out. Good governance and compliance with existing guidelines are indicators that can help a company obtain sustainable added value. This implementation is expected to influence the company's long-term performance. Based on regulations and norms. In this way, a concept emerged of how Islam can manage

and carry out a business process; in the Islamic concept, more emphasis is placed on managing healthy businesses based on predetermined Sharia principles. Islamic corporate governance is able to protect the interests of stakeholders and avoid conflicts of interest (Pramono et al., 2022).

Conclusions and Recommendations

Audit quality does not have a positive effect on Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure. Sharia Supervisory Board meetings have a positive effect on the disclosure of Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility. The level of implementation of Islamic Corporate Governance has no effect on the disclosure of Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility. This research has significant practical implications, especially for stakeholders. The availability of ISR information will provide creditors, investors and regulatory bodies with greater opportunities to thoroughly examine company activities. This is also done to ensure compliance by Sharia financial institutions with social elements in reporting.

Based on stewardship theory, managers try to prioritize the wishes of the principal and implement accountability mechanisms. This is done to ensure good monitoring, audit quality, and reporting to help achieve organizational goals. However, self-identification with the organization cannot prove commitment to Sharia principles. Based on the research process that has been carried out, the limitations of this research are as follows: This research has not been able to prove the influence of audit quality variables. However, there are still several limitations in this research, namely that it is unable to prove the positive influence of Islamic corporate governance on Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia. The research results of the influence of SSB meetings also only have a positive influence on ISR at the 0.10 level.

Based on the existing limitations, there are several suggestions for further research, for example, the addition of other independent variables that might influence the disclosure of Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility, such as Intellectual Capital (IC), company reputation, liquidity ratios, zakat, financing, etc. So that further research can add to or change the characteristics of the SSB used. It is hoped that the presence of other SSB characteristics can help improve the quality of the company's ISR disclosures.

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