

AUDITING | RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Effect of Sustainability Report Disclosure and Firm Size on Firm Value with Profitability as a Moderating Variable: A Study of Mining Companies in Indonesia

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ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: July 15, 2025

Revised: September 29, 2025

Accepted: September 29, 2025

DOI

<https://doi.org/10.52970/grar.v6i1.1573>

ABSTRACT

This study examines the effect of sustainability report disclosure and firm size on firm value, with profitability as a moderating variable. A quantitative approach was employed, using secondary data obtained from financial statements, annual reports, and sustainability reports of mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), as well as information from the companies' official websites, covering the period 2021–2023. Firm value was measured using Tobin's Q ratio, sustainability report disclosure was assessed through the Sustainability Report Disclosure Index (SRDI) based on GRI standards, firm size was proxied by the natural logarithm of total assets, and profitability was measured using return on assets (ROA). The findings reveal that sustainability report disclosure does not have a significant effect on firm value, whereas firm size exerts a positive and significant effect. Moreover, profitability does not moderate the relationship between sustainability report disclosure and firm value, but it does strengthen the relationship between firm size and firm value in the mining sector. The findings imply that companies should enhance the quality of sustainability reports and integrate them into core business strategies, while investors are advised to evaluate both profitability and report quality for better insights into firm value. Future research may expand samples, extend periods, or explore other industries for comparison.

Keywords: Firm Value, Sustainability Report, Firm Size, Profitability, Mining Sector.

JEL Code: E44, F31, F37, G15

I. Introduction

The development of the global economy has encouraged companies not only to focus on achieving profits but also to pay attention to long-term business sustainability. Firm value, which is reflected in stock prices and profitability, is an important indicator for investors in assessing corporate prospects. However, evaluations that focus solely on economic aspects are considered insufficient to create a sustainable quality of life, as they neglect social and environmental dimensions. According to Irnawati et al. (2021), the

establishment of a company should be guided by three main objectives: first, to generate profits; second, to improve the welfare of shareholders and company owners; and third, to maximize firm value. Firm value can be observed through the price investors are willing to pay for the company's shares in the capital market. The higher the stock price, the greater the firm's value. Similarly, (Rizki et al., 2019) State that firm value is reflected in stock prices and profitability; the higher both indicators, the greater the firm value. Shareholders invest their funds in the capital market not only for short-term gains but also for long-term returns, aiming for companies in which they invest to remain viable and grow without temporal limitations.

In Irnawati et al (2021) Argue that if a company earns high profits and ensures business continuity, this will positively impact the welfare of employees and society at large. Efforts to direct companies toward sustainable goals and long-term continuity trigger various responses, including both support and opposition. Embedding sustainability values within a company requires collaboration between individuals and groups to help change mindsets and, more importantly, corporate culture. Such transformation is expected to guide companies toward sustainability not only economically but also socially and environmentally. Pertiwi (2017) Highlights that in both developed and developing countries, development systems have largely emphasized capital as a strategic factor, resulting in a strong focus on economic growth. However, this narrow economic focus has failed to improve human quality of life because it excludes social and environmental well-being in business development. Consequently, companies are increasingly adopting sustainable development as an integral part of business practices. Sustainable development, according to Pertiwi (2017) it entails ensuring a dignified standard of living in line with human rights, while maintaining intergenerational equity in the use of environmental, economic, and social resources.

In this context, companies are becoming more aware that enhancing firm value cannot rely solely on profits; they must also consider social and environmental aspects to ensure sustainability. To achieve this, a clear conceptual framework is needed to communicate corporate sustainability efforts to stakeholders. This is where the sustainability report plays a critical role. (Natalia & Soenarno, 2017). A sustainability report provides transparent information to stakeholders about how a company contributes to sustainable development across economic, social, and environmental dimensions. According to (Elkington, 1997) Sustainability reporting does not merely present financial performance but also includes non-financial performance, covering social and environmental activities that enable sustainable corporate growth. (Elkington, 1997) Further asserts that external stakeholders will increasingly evaluate companies based on economic, social, and political trends. Consequently, businesses must shift to the triple bottom line approach, integrating financial, social, and environmental performance in decision-making and investments. By adopting sustainability principles in their operations, companies contribute indirectly to the achievement of sustainable development goals and help address global issues. In Indonesia, major environmental challenges include air pollution, deforestation, unlicensed mining, soil contamination, and ecosystem degradation.

For instance, in July 2024, Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (2024) reported that villages in Central Halmahera had experienced floods since July 20, 2024. WALHI attributed this flooding to deforestation of approximately 26,100 hectares of primary forest within the last decade, driven primarily by large-scale nickel mining in the area. These industrial activities have placed surrounding communities under significant threat. (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2007 Concerning Limited Liability Companies, 2007) It mandates that companies engaged in natural resource-related industries must implement corporate social and environmental responsibility. In this context, sustainability report disclosure has become essential for enhancing firm value, as stakeholders increasingly consider social and environmental issues in decision-making. (Amin et al., 2023) emphasize that sustainability reporting can serve as a long-term corporate strategy to build stakeholder trust, thereby positively influencing firm value. In addition to sustainability reporting, firm size also affects firm value. Larger firms are considered more stable and possess greater assets, which increases their responsibilities to stakeholders. To remain competitive in both domestic and international markets, firms must continuously grow and enhance their value. Profitability plays an important moderating role in this relationship, as it indicates a company's ability to implement and report sustainability initiatives transparently. (Irnawati et al., 2021) highlight that profitability growth is one of the key indicators of corporate prospects.

Companies with higher profitability are more capable of investing in sustainability and reporting on such initiatives. Profitability, often measured through financial ratios, reflects a company's ability to generate earnings and management's overall efficiency in creating value. (Iriansyah et al., 2023). Based on these backgrounds, this study aims to test the effect of sustainability report disclosure and firm size on firm value with profitability as a moderating variable in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period 2021-2023.

II. Literature Review and Hypothesis Development

2.1 Stakeholder Theory

Companies have a responsibility to their stakeholders to disclose business processes transparently. Stakeholders are part of a system explicitly based on the view of organizations and their environments, with complex and dynamic reciprocal relationships. Stakeholder theory asserts that companies do not operate in isolation but must deliver benefits to all stakeholders. My. According to (Freeman & Dmytriiev, 2023) Stakeholder theory is not merely a managerial analysis tool, but an ethical and strategic paradigm: a company should be viewed as a network of relationships in which long-term success is determined by its ability to create value for all stakeholders, not just shareholders. In this view, a company's responsibilities extend beyond shareholders to include all parties with an interest in corporate operations, such as employees, customers, suppliers, communities, and the environment, with the ultimate aim of fostering balanced relationships that generate sustainable long-term value for all stakeholders.

2.2 Signaling Theory

Signaling theory (Spence, 1973) Explains how parties with asymmetric information interact to reduce uncertainty. In the corporate context, management provides signals through financial statements to inform stakeholders about the company's operational performance. These signals are crucial for stakeholders and investors in making business decisions. According to (Monika, 2023), signaling theory also underpins sustainability reporting practices. By disclosing sustainability reports, companies send signals to the public regarding their performance. This disclosure attracts investors and stakeholders by providing insights into corporate quality, thereby influencing investment decisions.

2.3 Firm Value

Firm value is an essential indicator that reflects market perceptions of a company's performance and prospects. According to Irnawati et al. (2021) Firm value can be observed through stock market prices: the higher the share price, the higher the firm value. (Rizki et al., 2019) Add that firm value is influenced not only by stock price but also by profitability. For publicly listed companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, firm value serves as a key indicator in assessing stock prices, as investors tend to favor firms with higher value, which are considered more capable of delivering sustainable long-term returns. (Widjanarko et al., 2024).

2.4 Sustainability Report

The adoption of sustainable development encourages companies to shift from a purely profit-oriented approach toward considering social and environmental dimensions (Pertiwi, 2017). A sustainability report captures company performance beyond financial results, encompassing social and environmental activities. (Natalia & Soenarno, 2017). Elkington (1997) introduced the triple bottom line framework, which emphasizes corporate accountability across three dimensions: economic, social, and environmental. Through sustainability reports, companies communicate their contributions to sustainable development transparently to stakeholders. Disclosure of sustainability reports is believed to enhance stakeholder trust and positively impact firm value. (Amin et al., 2023). However, empirical findings remain inconclusive. (Monika, 2023)

Demonstrated that the economic and social dimensions of sustainability reporting have a positive and significant effect on firm value, while the environmental dimension has no significant effect. Conversely, Amin et al. (2023) reported that sustainability reporting in mining companies did not significantly influence firm value. (Natalia & Soenarno, 2017) found that in non-financial companies, sustainability reporting does affect firm value, whereas (Kusuma & Priantinah, 2018) concluded that sustainability reporting has a positive but insignificant effect on firm value, while firm size has a negative and insignificant effect.

2.5 Firm Size

Firm size is another important factor in determining firm value. Larger companies are generally considered more stable and bear greater social responsibility toward stakeholders. Firm size serves as an indicator of a company's success from the perspective of investors. When a company is able to operate efficiently and effectively, its stock price tends to increase, thereby enhancing shareholder wealth and simultaneously providing a positive signal to investors. Accordingly, the larger the size or scale of a company, the easier it will be for the company to secure financing from both internal and external sources. (Nugraha Triana & Simatupang, 2025).

2.6 Profitability as a Moderating Variable

Profitability is a crucial indicator of a company's prospects. According to (Irnawati et al., 2021) Companies with higher profitability are more capable of undertaking sustainable investments and reporting them transparently. Profitability is therefore expected to moderate the relationship between sustainability reporting and firm value, as well as between firm size and firm value. Firms with strong profitability generally exhibit brighter growth prospects and possess a greater potential to generate higher returns on investment. (Iriansyah et al., 2023) Note that profitable companies are more likely to adopt sustainability practices effectively. Based on prior studies, findings remain inconsistent regarding the effects of sustainability reporting and firm size on firm value. Profitability has also been identified as a moderating factor that could alter these relationships. Therefore, this study seeks to re-examine these associations, particularly in the Indonesian mining sector, using profitability as a moderating variable.

2.7 Hypothesis

Based on theoretical foundations and prior empirical studies, this research is grounded in stakeholder theory and signaling theory. Stakeholder theory emphasizes that companies have a responsibility to create long-term value for all stakeholders, not only shareholders, through transparent disclosure and responsible business practices. In contrast, signaling theory highlights the role of information disclosure, such as financial statements and sustainability reports, as instruments to reduce information asymmetry and influence stakeholder decisions. The literature suggests that firm value is determined not only by financial performance but also by non-financial factors, such as sustainability reporting and firm size. However, prior empirical findings remain inconclusive. While some studies reveal that sustainability reporting and firm size have a positive and significant impact on firm value, others report insignificant or even contradictory results. Profitability has also emerged as a potential moderating variable that may strengthen these relationships, as more profitable firms are perceived to be more capable of signaling credibility and adopting sustainability practices effectively.

Previous studies provide mixed evidence. (Monika, 2023) Found that the economic and social dimensions of sustainability reporting significantly and positively influence firm value, whereas the environmental dimension does not. (Amin et al., 2023) Reported that sustainability reporting had no significant effect on firm value in mining companies during 2019–2021. (Natalia & Soenarno, 2017) Found a significant effect in non-financial companies, while (Kusuma & Priantinah, 2018) Showed that sustainability reporting had a positive but insignificant effect on firm value, whereas firm size had a negative and insignificant effect. Therefore, based on this relationship, the hypothesis proposed in this study is as follows:

- H1: Sustainability report disclosure has a positive effect on firm value*
H2: Firm size has a positive effect on firm value
H3: Profitability strengthens the relationship between sustainability report disclosure and firm value
H4: Profitability strengthens the relationship between firm size and firm value.

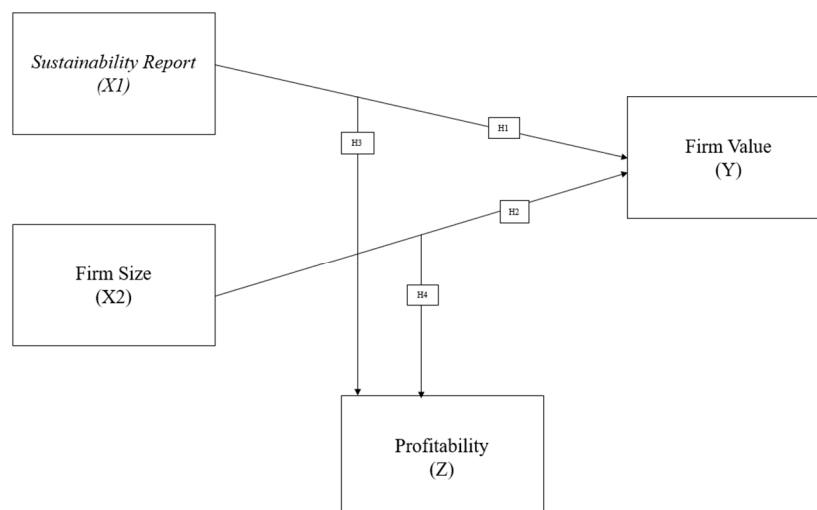


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

III. Research Method

3.1 Research Design

This study adopts a hypothesis-testing research design, which aims to empirically validate proposed relationships among variables. Specifically, it investigates the effects of sustainability report disclosure and firm size as independent variables on firm value as the dependent variable, while also examining the moderating role of profitability in these relationships. The study uses secondary data derived from financial statements, sustainability reports, and annual reports of the mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) covering the period 2021–2023.

3.2 Variables and Measurement

The dependent variable (Y), firm value, can be observed from its stock price in the capital market. The higher the stock price, the higher the firm value. Firm value can also serve as a reference point for investors to assess the quality of a company's performance, both in the present and in predicting its sustainability in the future. In this study, firm value will be measured using Tobin's Q. The formula for calculating Tobin's Q is as follows:

$$\text{Tobin's Q} = \frac{\text{Market Value of Equity (Stock)} + \text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

The independent variable, Sustainability Report (X1), contains the company's performance report from the economic, social, and environmental aspects. According to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), it is a practice of measuring and disclosing sustainability data using performance indicators and management disclosures. In accordance with GRI guidelines, the sustainability report in this study is measured using the Sustainability Report Disclosure Index (SRDI).

In this study, the GRI score calculation is classified as follows:

- Score 0: No disclosure made
 Score 1: Disclosure made

After assigning scores across all aspects, the values are then summed to obtain a score for each company. The formula for calculating the sustainability report is as follows:

$$SRDI_j = \frac{n}{k}$$

Explanation :

SRDI = Sustainability Report Disclosure Index

n = Number of items disclosed by the company

k = Total number of items required by GRI

*The total number of items required by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standard is 147 items.

The independent variable, Firm Size (X2), refers to the characteristics or relative size of a company, which can be measured in various ways depending on the criteria used. In this study, firm size is measured using the total assets owned by the company to assess the company's scale. Firm size in this study is measured using the following formula:

$$\text{Firm Size} = \text{Natural Log (Ln) of Total Assets}$$

The moderating variable in this study is profitability. This variable is used to examine whether profitability can influence or strengthen the relationship between the other two variables, namely the sustainability report and firm value. In other words, whether at different levels of profitability, the relationship between the sustainability report and firm value also changes. In this study, the level of profitability is measured using the Return on Assets (ROA) formula, which is as follows:

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

3.3 Data Collection Method

This study is quantitative research. The type of data used in this research is secondary data, which is collected from the financial statements, annual reports, and sustainability reports of mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), as well as from the official websites of the respective companies, covering the period from 2021 to 2023.

3.4 Sampling Method

This study focuses on mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2021-2023 period. The sampling method employed is purposive sampling, in which the selected research objects must meet specific predetermined criteria. The research data were collected based on the following criteria:

Table 1. Sampling Criteria

Criteria	Total
Mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period 2021 to 2023, and that were not delisted during this period.	58
Companies that do not publish their financial statements and do not have available sustainability reports and the GRI index from 2021 to 2023	(13)
Companies for which Financial reports and stock information were published and traded in Indonesian Rupiah (IDR) during the research period.	(25)
Total sample companies	20
Research period (years)	3
Total research samples	60

3.5 Data Analysis Method

The data analysis technique used in this study is descriptive statistical analysis, which includes classical assumption tests, the coefficient of determination (R^2), the F-test, the t-test, and linear regression analysis with the following regression model:

$$PBV = \infty + \beta_1 SR + \beta_2 FS + \beta_3 SR \times PROF + \beta_4 FS \times PROF + \varepsilon$$

Explanation:

PBV = Firm Value
 ∞ = Constant
 β_1, β_2 = Regression Coefficients of Independent Variables
 β_3, β_4 = Regression Coefficients of Moderating Variables
SR = Sustainability Report
FS = Firm Size
Prof = Profitability
e = Error

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 Descriptive Statistical Analysis

The mining sector is considered one of the sectors predicted to have a promising future due to its significant potential in producing attractive yields. This makes it an appealing sector for investment, as investments tend to follow the trends in stock movements.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
Firm Value	60	0,01	0,92	0,4215	0,2666
Sustainability Report	60	0,14	0,88	0,3302	0,2236
Firm Size	60	25	31	28	1,5404
ROA	60	-0,15	0,34	0,748	0,1059

Based on the results of the descriptive statistical analysis, the highest firm value was held by PT Dwi Guna Laksana (DWGL) in 2023, with a value of 0.92, while the lowest firm value was held by PT Optimal Primal Metal Sinergi (OPMS) in 2021, with a value of 0.01. The average firm value was 0.4215, with a standard deviation of 0.2666. PT Bukit Asam (PTBA) recorded the highest sustainability report score consecutively from 2021 to 2023, with a value of 0.88. The lowest sustainability report scores were held by PT Indal Aluminium Industry (INAL) in 2021, PT Sumber Global Energy (SGER) from 2021 to 2023, and PT Golden Eagle Energy (SMMT) from 2021 to 2022, all with a value of 0.14. The average sustainability report score was 0.3302, with a standard deviation of 0.2236. The highest firm size was held by PT Aneka Tambang (ANTM) with a total log assets value of 31 in 2023, while the lowest firm size was held by PT Mitra Investindo (MITI) in 2021. The average firm size was 28, with a standard deviation of 1.5404. PT Golden Eagle Energy (SMMT) recorded the highest profitability, with a value of 0.34 in 2022, while PT Central Omega Resources (DKFT) had the lowest profitability, with a value of -0.15 in 2021. The average profitability was 0.748, with a standard deviation of 0.1059.

4.2 Normality Test

Table 3. Normality Test

	Unstandardized Residual	Conclusion
N	60	
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0,200	Normal

Based on the results of the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, the significance value is 0.200, which means that the significance value of 0.200 is greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

4.3 Classical Assumption Test

a. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is conducted to examine whether there is unequal variance of the residuals at each predicted value in the regression model. In this study, the heteroscedasticity test is performed using a scatter plot.

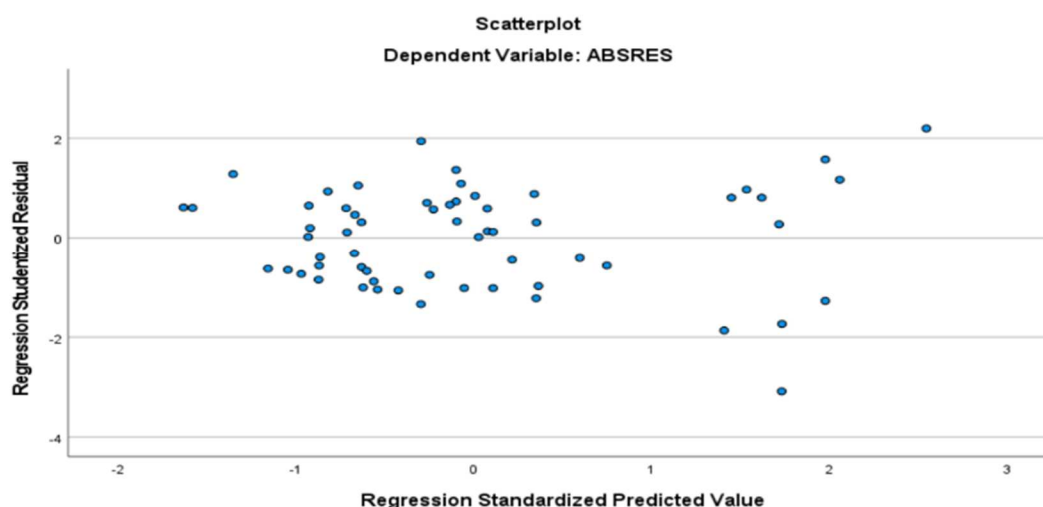


Figure 2. Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on the results of the scatter plot, it can be observed that the residual points are scattered randomly and do not form any specific pattern. This indicates that there is no heteroscedasticity issue in the regression model used.

b. Multicollinearity Test

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test

Variabel	Tolerance	VIF
Sustainability Report	0,313	3,199
Firm Size	0,642	1,557
Sustainability Report Moderate by Profitability	0,180	5,545
Firm Size Moderate by Profitability	0,333	3,005
a. Dependent Variable: Firm Value		

Table 4 above shows that all variables tested in this study have tolerance values greater than 0.01 and VIF values less than 10. This indicates that there is no multicollinearity among the independent variables, and thus the data are suitable for use in the analysis.

c. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test in this study was conducted using the Durbin-Watson test, where if $4 - dU > DW$, it indicates that there is no autocorrelation.

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of The Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0,559	0,313	0,263	0,2288	0,751

Based on Table 5, the results of the autocorrelation test show a Durbin-Watson value of 0.751, with $dU = 1.651$ and $4-dU = 2.349$. Since the value of $4-dU$ (2.349) is greater than the DW value (0.751), it can be concluded that the regression model does not experience autocorrelation problems.

4.4 Hypothesis Testing

a. Test of the Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The test of the coefficient of determination (R^2) is conducted to measure the extent to which variations in the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variables within the regression model. The results of the coefficient of determination (R^2) test are presented in the table below:

Table 6. Test of the Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Model Summary					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of The Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0,559	0,313	0,263	0,2288	0,751

Table 6 shows that the value of the coefficient of determination (Adjusted R Square) is 0.263. This indicates that 26.3% of the variation in firm value can be explained by the independent variables, namely, sustainability reporting, firm size, and profitability as a moderating variable. Meanwhile, the remaining 73.7% is explained by other factors outside the scope of this study.

b. F - Test

The F-test is employed to determine whether the independent variables, taken simultaneously, have a significant effect on the dependent variable in the regression model. The results of the F-test are presented in the following table:

Table 7. F-Test

Model	F	Sig.
Regression	6,263	0,001

Based on the results of the F-test in Table 7 above, the significance value obtained is 0.001, which is lower than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the independent variables, sustainability reporting and firm size, as well as profitability as a moderating variable, have a simultaneous and significant effect on the dependent variable, namely firm value.

c. T - Test

The T-test is used to examine the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable within the regression model. The testing criterion is based on the significance value (sig). If the sig value is less than 0.05, the variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable. Conversely, if the sig value is greater than 0.05, the variable does not have a significant effect on the dependent variable. The results of the t-test are presented in the following table:

Table 8. T-Test

Variabel	B	Sig.	Kesimpulan
Constant	-1,824	0,007	
Sustainability Report	-0,405	0,095	H1 ditolak
Company Size	0,088	0,001	H2 diterima
SR moderated by Profitability	0,326	0,819	H3 ditolak
UP moderated by Profitability	-0,046	0,010	H4 diterima

Based on the table above, the regression model can be formulated as follows:

$$PBV = -1.824 - 0.405SR + 0.088FS + 0.326(SR \times PROF) - 0.046(FS \times PROF) + \epsilon$$

4.5 Discussion

a. Sustainability Report Disclosure Has a Positive Effect on Firm Value

The test results show that the sustainability report variable (SR) has a significance value of 0.095, which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that H1 is rejected, indicating that sustainability report disclosure, as measured by the SRDI, does not have a significant effect on firm value, as measured by Tobin's Q. This result may be attributed to the fact that in several countries, including Indonesia, awareness of sustainability issues remains relatively low. Consequently, sustainability reporting in Indonesia has not yet had a significant impact on firm value. These findings are consistent with the studies of (Amin et al., 2023) and (Kusuma & Priantinah, 2018)

b. Firm Size Disclosure Has a Positive Effect on Firm Value.

The test results show that the firm size variable has a significance value of 0.001, which is less than 0.05. This indicates that firm size, measured by the natural logarithm of total assets, has a significant effect on firm value, as measured by Tobin's Q. Therefore, H2 is accepted. This finding is consistent with (Harahap et al., 2022), who also reported that firm size has a significant positive effect on firm value. This suggests that the larger the firm size, the higher the firm value.

c. Profitability Strengthens the Relationship Between Sustainability Reporting and Firm Value.

Profitability does not strengthen the relationship between sustainability reporting and firm value. This can be seen from the test results, which show that the significance value of sustainability reporting moderated by profitability, as measured by ROA, is 0.819. Since this value is greater than 0.05, H3 is rejected. The interaction between the independent variable (sustainability reporting) and the moderating variable (profitability) does not exhibit a significant effect on firm value. This indicates that profitability neither strengthens nor weakens the effect of sustainability reporting, as investors do not yet perceive the relationship between financial performance and sustainability reporting as an important determinant of firm value. Moreover, the quality of reporting or the low level of market appreciation for sustainability may also serve as the main reasons for the absence of a significant moderating effect. These findings are consistent with (Kusuma & Priantinah, 2018), who stated that profitability does not moderate the effect of sustainability report disclosure on firm value.

d. Profitability Strengthens the Relationship Between Firm Size and Firm Value.

Based on the test results, the moderating variable profitability strengthens the relationship between firm size and firm value. This is evidenced by the significance value of the interaction between firm size and profitability, which is 0.010 (less than 0.05). Therefore, H4 is accepted. The relationship between firm size and profitability shows a significant negative effect on firm value. This indicates that profitability moderates the

relationship between firm size and firm value in a negative direction. In other words, for firms with high profitability, the effect of firm size on firm value decreases. This may occur because investors tend to place greater emphasis on financial performance rather than firm size itself, while also considering efficiency and the higher expansion risks in large firms, which may be less favorable. These results are consistent with (Pratiwi & Hendayana, 2024), who found that firm size moderated by profitability has a significant effect on firm value.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and the preceding discussion, it can be concluded that the disclosure of the Sustainability Report (SR) does not have a significant effect on Firm Value. Firm Size disclosure has a positive and significant effect on Firm Value. Profitability does not moderate the effect of Sustainability Report disclosure on Firm Value, but it does moderate the effect of Firm Size on Firm Value. Sustainability Report disclosure and Firm Size jointly (simultaneously) influence Firm Value in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2021–2023. This study employed the GRI Standards 2020, which present several differences compared to previous standards, particularly in terms of a more structured reporting format, a more systematic classification, and enhanced transparency in their application. Therefore, the findings of this study are expected to be more optimal, with more comprehensive and informative documentation.

Companies are encouraged to improve the quality of their sustainability reports, not merely as a formality, but based on robust and measurable data in accordance with the latest GRI Standards. Furthermore, companies are expected to integrate sustainability practices into their core business strategies so that sustainability is not perceived as separate from overall corporate performance. From the investor's perspective, this study suggests that attention should not be placed solely on profitability levels, but also on evaluating the quality and depth of sustainability reports in order to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the company's performance and long-term prospects. For future research, it is recommended to expand the sample size and employ longer observation periods or examine other industry sectors for comparative analysis.

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