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DISCLOSURE OF ISLAMIC SOCIAL REPORTING AT SHARIA BANKS IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze and provide empirical evidence regarding Islamic Social Reporting. This research uses quantitative methods. The population in this study are 12 Islamic banks registered with OJK for the 2016-2020 period. Sampling used a purposive sampling technique and the sample obtained was 56 data that met the criteria. This study uses multiple linear regression analysis with the help of the SPSS data processing application. This study found that liquidity has no effect on disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting, this is because Islamic Banks must continue to disclose Islamic Social Reporting even though the liquidity conditions are high or low, leverage has a positive effect on disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting where the higher the leverage level of Islamic Banks, the Bank's interest in disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting is also higher, the size of the Sharia Supervisory Board does not affect the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting this is because the large number of Sharia Supervisory Boards does not affect the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting at Islamic Banks, then the award variable does not affect the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting where the more many awards obtained by Islamic Banks will not affect the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting Banks. The implications of this study indicate that the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting is important for Islamic Banks. Banks will openly disclose their responsibilities in accordance with the objectives of Islamic Banks, namely not only providing benefits for Islamic Banks themselves but also being able to provide benefits for the people. Disclosures made by the Bank are also useful to help provide advice and input for the performance of Islamic Banks in carrying out their responsibilities, as well as as an evaluation of the performance of Islamic Banks through disclosures made.

Keywords: *Liquidity, Leverage, Size of the Sharia Supervisory Board, Awards, Islamic Social Reporting.*

INTRODUCTION

The global financial market is developing dynamically and rapidly, including the Islamic banking industry (Rahmah et al., 2021). Not only developing in countries with a majority Muslim community, but sharia banking has now begun to develop in various parts of the world. Islamic banking has principles and performance practices that are based on Islamic values (Fakhruddin et al., 2021). The Islamic values in question are values that refer to the Al-Qur'an and Sunnah which regulate all human activities to be accountable for their activities to Allah SWT and to humans (Fakhruddin et al., 2020). According to Muhammad (2005) in Guntarto and Nugroho (2020) what is meant by an Islamic bank is a financial institution which in its performance applies Islamic values both in terms of financing and in providing services to the community.

Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting which is still voluntary is one of the reasons for financial institutions and institutions to make disclosures. According to Ersyafdi et al (2021) in

2015-2019 the average disclosure of ISR by Islamic banks in Indonesia is still very uninformative. In 2015, the average percentage of disclosures made by Islamic banks in Indonesia was 52.86%, then the average percentage of disclosures in 2017 was 49.75%. Furthermore, the average percentage of disclosures made by Islamic banks in 2018 is 60.44% and the average percentage of disclosures made in 2019 is 59.43%. This percentage is in accordance with the categorization carried out by Abadi et al (2020) where for a percentage between 81% -100% financial institutions or institutions can be categorized as very informative in disclosing Islamic Social Reporting. Furthermore, for percentages between 66% -80% financial institutions are categorized as informative making their disclosures, then for disclosures that are categorized as less informative and uninformative if the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting carried out by financial institutions or institutions is at a percentage of 51% -65% and 0% - 50%.

As a financial institution that has the duty to collect and distribute public funds, Islamic banks prioritize the satisfaction and trust of their customers (Afandi et al., 2019). Reporting on corporate social responsibility that applies Islamic principles in every performance is a form of CSR in Islam which is closely related to the Islamic concept known as Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) (Kalbuana et al., 2019). The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) defines ISR as one of the disclosures of responsibility for Islamic banks which contains items contained in the CSR standard (Riyanti and Barkhowa, 2021). Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting is disclosure reported by a financial institution or institution in an annual report (Annual Report) which includes social performance that is in accordance with Islamic principles (Alawiyah and Mais, 2020). Islamic Social Reporting can be influenced by several factors, one of which is liquidity.

According to Guntarto and Nugroho (2020) liquidity is a company's ability to pay off its short-term obligations when they are due. The higher the level of liquidity owned by the company, the wider the disclosure of ISR by the company (Riyanti & Barkhowa, 2021). The high ability of the company to pay off its short-term obligations will give the public great confidence in the company and will also have a broad impact on the disclosure of corporate social responsibility (Riyanti and Barkhowa, 2021).

Another factor that influences the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting is leverage. Leverage is a measure for assessing how much a company's assets are financed by liabilities, in other words, a comparison between the debt burden borne by the company and the assets owned by the company (Ersyafdi et al., 2021). Management ineffectiveness in generating large profits will make it difficult for the company to cover deficiencies and the company's funding needs, so that the company will receive additional funds from several sources (Guntarto and Nugroho, 2020). Management of companies with high levels of leverage will disclose their social responsibility more broadly (Eksandy and Hakim, 2017).

The third factor that influences the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting is the size of the Sharia Supervisory Board. The Sharia Supervisory Board has an important role for the growth of Islamic banking. Based on Law no. 21 of 2008 The Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) has a function as a compliance supervisor in accordance with sharia principles in sharia banking. The DPS also has a role in providing opinions to the directors and supervising bank activities in accordance with Islamic values (Fakhruddin et al., 2020). The greater the number of DPS in sharia banking, the more effective the bank's performance will be so that ISR disclosure will also increase (Khasanah and Gusliana Mais, 2020).

The last factor is appreciation. Awards are a form of recognition for certain achievements both materially and non-materially and are given to individuals and groups when an organization or institution excels in a particular field. The existence of awards obtained by Islamic banking will encourage banks to be able to carry out their social disclosure more broadly. The awards given can be in the form of certificates, trophies, ribbons, medals, titles or plaques where the size of the award given to an individual must meet various conditions, especially those determined by the level of performance achieved (Suryadi and Lestari, 2018).

This research focuses on Islamic banking registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in 2016-2020. Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting in companies that have a good level of ISR disclosure, will be seen as a sharia institution that can be trusted by the Islamic community to channel their funds (Thahirah et al., 2016). That way, in this study to determine the effect of liquidity, leverage, size of the sharia supervisory board, and respect for the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Based Theory

Stakeholders Theory

According to Freeman (1984) stakeholders are a change that occurs both externally and internally to a company carried out by a group or individual who is influenced by organizational goals (Shabrina et al., 2021). Stakeholder theory assumes that the existence of a company is determined by the presence of stakeholders so that a decision made by stakeholders regarding company activities is highly considered, this is because the stronger the stakeholders, the more the company can adapt to its stakeholders (Murdiansyah, 2021). In relation to explaining how liquidity, leverage, size of the sharia supervisory board and awards affect the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting. Liquidity shows that the higher the ratio owned by the company, the greater the company's ability to pay off its debts. This means that the higher the level of liquidity owned by the company, the more extensive the company will disclose Islamic Social Reporting (Riyanti and Barkhowa, 2021). The large number of Sharia Supervisory Boards in Islamic banking will make supervision carried out on Islamic principles in Islamic banking activities more effective and will encourage Islamic Banks to disclose Islamic Social Reporting (Rostiani and Sukanta, 2018). Then, the higher the level of corporate leverage, the wider the disclosure will be and the more open it will be so that creditors can trust banks more (Aini et al., 2017). According to Santoso and Dhiyaul-Haq (2017) banks that receive an award will tend to make extensive social disclosures where Islamic banks are not only oriented to their own interests but can also provide benefits to stakeholders.

The Effect of Liquidity on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting

Stakeholder theory states that companies that have high liquidity value will have the ability to pay their short-term obligations. The higher the company's ability to pay off its short-term obligations, the greater the trust given by the community to the company and will also have a broad impact on the disclosure of corporate social responsibility (Riyanti and Barkhowa, 2021). Research on liquidity was conducted by Riyanti and Barkhowa (2021), Ersyafdi et al (2021), and Aini et al (2017), who found that liquidity has a positive effect on the influence of Islamic Social Reporting.
***H_1*: Liquidity has a positive effect on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting.**

The Effect of Leverage on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting

Leverage arises because the company in its operations uses assets and sources of funds that cause a fixed burden for the company. In accordance with stakeholder theory, company management with high leverage will disclose its social responsibility more broadly (Eksandy and Hakim, 2017). Research conducted by Kalbuana et al (2019), Ersyafdi et al (2021) and Alawiyah and Mais (2020) found results that Leverage has a positive effect on disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting

H_2 : Leverage has a positive effect on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting.

The Effect of the Size of the Sharia Supervisory Board on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting

The Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) is tasked with overseeing the business activities of Islamic financial institutions so that they comply with Sharia principles. According to stakeholder theory, the more the number of Sharia Supervisory Boards, the higher the supervision will be carried out and will improve the performance of Islamic banking to carry out extensive disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting. Research conducted by Rostiani and Sukanta (2018), Dewi and Rita (2021), and Sutapa and Hanafi (2019) found that the Sharia Supervisory Board has a positive effect on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting.

H_3: The size of the Sharia Supervisory Board has a positive effect on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting.

The Effect of Awards on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting

Every company will show its best performance and show the advantages it has to the public. One of the reasons is to get an award as a form of recognition that the company has achievements in a certain field. The awards obtained are also a motivation for the company to be able to provide the best. According to stakeholder theory, the more awards the company gets, the more it will encourage companies to disclose Islamic Social Reporting (Ersyafdi et al., 2021). The results of research conducted by Suryadi and Lestari (2018), Fitri et al (2019) and Anas et al (2015) prove that rewards have a positive effect on disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting

H_4: Awards have a positive effect on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Methods

Samples and Data

The population and sample of this study are Islamic banking in Indonesia in 2016-2020 where the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting is still voluntary so that it becomes one of the reasons for financial institutions to make disclosures. The data is taken from the annual reports of Islamic banks through the website of each Islamic bank. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling. Based on the sample criteria selected in this study, 59 data were collected.

Table 1. Sampling Criteria

No	Sampling Criteria	Number of Observations

1.	Number of sharia commercial banks 2016-2020 (12 banks) x years of observation (5 years)	60
2.	Banks that do not have complete data on variables	(1)
	Number of Research Samples	**59**

Source: Data processed by the author

The research data is 60 data, but only 59 data can be used. This is because there is data that is not disclosed in the annual report of Islamic banking. Following are the names of Islamic Commercial Banks in this research sample:

Table 2. List of Islamic Bank Research Samples

No	Name of Sharia Commercial Bank
1.	PT. Bank Aceh Syariah
2.	PT. Bank BCA Syariah
3.	PT. Bank Jabar Banten Syariah
4.	PT. Bank BNI Syariah
5.	PT. Bank BRI Syariah
6.	PT. Bank Muamalat Syariah
7.	PT. Bank Panin Dubai Syariah
8.	PT. Syariah Bukopin
9.	PT. Syariah Mandiri
10.	PT. Bank Tabungan Pensiun Nasional Syariah
11.	PT. Bank Victoria Syariah
12.	PT. Maybank Syariah

Operational Definition and Variable Measurement

Islamic Social Reporting

According to Alawiyah and Mais (2020) Islamic Social Reporting is a standard for reporting Sharia-based corporate social performance. The Islamic Social Reporting Index is used to determine the level of disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting in the annual reports of Islamic commercial banks (Widyanti and Cilarisinta, 2020). Kalbuana (2019) states that Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting is measured by the score (scoring) of the Islamic Social Reporting index which consists of 6 themes, namely the themes of funding and investment, products and services, employees, social society, environment and corporate governance with a value of 0 for each item that is not disclosed and a value of 1 for each item disclosed in the annual report of Islamic banking. The Islamic Social Reporting variable is measured based on dummy data, then calculates the percentage of the number of items available in the annual report of Islamic banks compared to the maximum total score of the items available in the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting. The measurement formula for the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting is:

$$\text{ISR } Disclosure = \frac{Number\ of\ Index\ Disclosure}{Total\ Disclosure\ Index} \text{ X } 100\%$$

Liquidity

Liquidity is a company's ability to meet its short-term debt (Aini et al., 2017). This study uses a ratio scale and uses percentage as its unit. Liquidity is measured using the Current Ratio, which calculates the percentage of the company's current assets compared to its current liabilities. The indicator used for Liquidity is the Current Ratio, which is measured using the formula:

$$Current\ Ratio = \frac{Current\ Assets}{Current\ Liabilities} \times 100\%$$

Leverage

Leverage level is the ability of banks to pay off all their obligations to other parties (Riyanti and Barkhowa, 2021). This study uses a ratio scale using percentage as the unit. Banking leverage in this study is measured by the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) value. DER is a ratio to measure a company's debt level (Kalbuana et al., 2019). Leverage is measured using a percentage with the formula:

$$\text{DER} = \frac{Total\ Liabilities}{Capital} \times 100\%$$

Size of the Sharia Supervisory Board

According to Dewi and Rita (2021) it is stated that the size of the Sharia supervisory board is the number of members of the Sharia supervisory board who have the authority to oversee the running of Islamic banks so that they comply with sharia principles. Measurement of the Sharia Supervisory Board is carried out by counting the number of members contained in the annual reports of Islamic banks. The size of the Sharia Supervisory Board is measured by the number of members of the Sharia Supervisory Board in Islamic banking using a nominal scale (Fakhruddin et al., 2020).

$$\text{DPS size} = \sum Sharia\ Supervisory\ Board$$

Award

Awards are a form of recognition for the achievements achieved by the company both materially and non-materially for its superiority in certain fields (Suryadi and Lestari, 2018). Awards are identified by the number of awards for CSR performance received from the government and other institutions both domestically and from outside during one year which are measured using a dummy where the value is 0 if the bank does not receive an ICA award in the year of research and the value is 1 if the bank receives an award in the year study. The award variable is symbolized by AWARD with its measurement scale using a dummy variable.

Data analysis

In testing the hypothesis, an equation was developed to express the relationship between the dependent variable, namely Islamic Social Reporting and the independent variables, namely CR (Liquidity), DER (Leverage), UDPS (Size of the Sharia Supervisory Board) and KL (Environmental Performance). The equation of the multiple linear regression model in this study is:

$$ISRD = \alpha + \beta_1 CR + \beta_2 DER + \beta_3 UDPS + \beta_4 AWARD + e$$

Information:

ISR = Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting
α = Constant
CR = Liquidity
DER = *Leverage*
UDPS = Size of the Sharia Supervisory Board
AWARD = Award
e = Error (Error level)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics are used to analyze quantitative data to provide an overview as seen from the average value (mean), standard deviation, variance, maximum, minimum in describing research variables. Thus, contextually easy to understand by the reader. The results of the descriptive statistical analysis are presented in table 2.

Table 2. Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Variabel	N	Minimum	Maksimum	Mean	Std. Deviation
CR	59	85,1	495,68	131,1368	55,93448
DER	59	24,83	482,37	195,6742	114,96544
UDPS	59	2	3	2,2881	0,45678
AWARD	59	0	1	0,4915	0,50422
ISR	59	64,58	91,67	82,2744	6,23096

Source: Data Analysis

Table 2 shows that ISR or Islamic Social Reporting has a mean value of 82.2744. Liquidity has an average value of 131.1368 then leverage has a mean value of 195.6742. The size of the sharia supervisory board has an average value of 2.2881 and awards have an average value of 0.4915.

Multiple Regression Analysis

Multiple regression analysis is used to determine the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The results of multiple regression analysis are presented in table 3.

Table 3. Multiple Regression Analysis Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	77,061	3,433		22,448	0,000
	CR	0,001	0,011	0,017	0,131	0,896
	DER	0,016	0,005	0,398	3,010	0,004
	UDPS	0,962	1,346	0,096	0,715	0,478
	AWARD	2,020	1,199	0,218	1,685	0,098

Source: Data Analysis

The constant value in the regression equation is 77.061, which means that if the variable liquidity, leverage, size of the sharia supervisory board, and rewards is 0 then the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting is 77.061. The regression coefficient of the liquidity variable is 0.001 indicating that if there is an increase in liquidity of 1%, then the value of the Islamic Social Reporting variable will experience a score increase of 0.001. The regression coefficient of the leverage variable is 0.016 indicating that if there is an increase in leverage of 1%, the value of the Islamic Social Reporting variable will experience a score increase of 0.016. The regression coefficient of the variable size of the sharia supervisory board is 0.962 indicating that if there is an increase in the sharia supervisory board by 1 person, the value of the Islamic Social Reporting variable will experience a score increase of 0.962. The regression coefficient of the award variable is 2.020 indicating that if there is an increase in the award by 1 ICA, then the value of the Islamic Social Reporting variable will experience a score increase of 2.020. Then a multiple linear regression equation model can be made as follows:

$$ISR = 77{,}061 + 0{,}001\ CR + 0{,}016\ DER + 0{,}962\ UDPS + 2{,}020\ AWARD + e$$

Model Feasibility Test

Coefficient of Determination (Adjusted R^2)

The coefficient of determination is obtained from the Adjusted R Square value of 0.172, which means that 17.2% of the Islamic Social Reporting Disclosure variable can be explained by the variables Liquidity, Leverage, Size of the Sharia Supervisory Board, and Awards. While the remaining 82.8% is explained by other variables outside the research model.

Table 4. Coefficient of Determination (Adjusted R^2)

Model	R Square	Adjusted R Square
1	0,234	0,172

Model Fit Test (F Statistical Test)

In table 5 the statistical test shows a significant result at a = 0.05 is 0.010. This shows that the significance value is <0.05. This proves that the independent variables of liquidity, leverage, size of the sharia supervisory board, and rewards have an effect on the dependent variable of Islamic Social Reporting disclosure.

Table 5. Statistical Test Results F

Model	F	Sig.
Regression	3,745	0,010[b]

Individual Parameter Significance Test (Statistical Test t)

Acceptance of the hypothesis is carried out if the t value > t table or probability (t value) < the significance level (Sig < 0.05), then Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected or vice versa. As presented in table 6, the variables of profitability, company size, board of directors and board of commissioners have sig values of 0.464, 0.797, 0.609 and 0.003 respectively. This shows that profitability, company size and the board of directors have no effect on the dependent variable, while the board of commissioners has a positive effect on the disclosure of the sustainability report.

Table 6. Statistical Test Results t

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	77,061	3,433		22,448	0,000
	CR	0,001	0,011	0,017	0,131	0,896
	DER	0,016	0,005	0,398	3,010	0,004
	UDPS	0,962	1,346	0,096	0,715	0,478
	AWARD	2,020	1,199	0,218	1,685	0,098

Source: Data Analysis

Discussion

The Effect of Liquidity on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting

Based on the unstandardized coefficients B value of 0.001 with a positive direction and a significant level of 0.896. It can be seen that the significant value is > 0.05, namely 0.896 > 0.05, which means that liquidity does not affect the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting. So it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and Ha is rejected. The results of the study show that liquidity has no effect on disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting because companies with high or low levels of liquidity will not affect disclosures made by banks. The results of research on liquidity variables are also not in line with stakeholder theory which assumes that the existence of a company is determined by the existence of stakeholders so that a decision made by stakeholders regarding company activities will be highly considered, this assumption is in accordance with the size of the liquidity owned by the company where the higher the liquidity the owned by the company, the narrower the company will disclose its Islamic Social Reporting (Riyanti & Barkhowa, 2021). In terms of bank health, high liquidity risk will indicate the strong financial condition of the bank where it affects the level of disclosure to be made by companies because companies are in strong financial condition so they tend to make broader disclosures (Rahmawati & Supriatin, 2020). In addition, a high level of liquidity will also encourage companies to disclose Islamic Social Reporting. This indicates that the company's high level of liquidity can be assessed as being in very good condition in managing its finances (Ersyafdi et al., 2021).

The Effect of Leverage on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting

Based on the unstandardized coefficients B value of 0.016 with a positive direction and a significant level of 0.004. It can be seen that the significant value <0.05 is 0.004 <0.05, which means that leverage affects the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting. So it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. The results showed that leverage affects the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting, which means that the higher the leverage owned by the company, the company will further increase the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting. The results of this study are in line with stakeholder theory which explains that company management with high leverage will disclose their social responsibility more broadly (Eksandy and Hakim, 2017). These results are consistent with research conducted by Ersyafdi et al (2021) which states that companies with high leverage will also tend to have higher agency costs, this causes companies to have an obligation to disclose information more broadly. In line with research conducted by Kalbuana et al (2019) and Alawiyah & Mais (2020) where the size of the level of leverage or debt owned by a company will have an impact on the size of Islamic Social Reporting disclosures at Islamic banks.

The Effect of the Size of the Sharia Supervisory Board on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting

Based on the unstandardized coefficients B value of 0.962 with a positive direction and a significant level of 0.478. It can be seen that the significant value is > 0.05, namely 0.478 > 0.05, which means that the size of the sharia supervisory board has no effect on the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting. So it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and Ha is rejected. The results show that the size of the sharia supervisory board has no effect on the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting, this means that the size of the sharia supervisory board contained in each sharia commercial bank does not affect the quality of disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) (Khasanah and Gusliana Mais, 2020). In accordance with stakeholder theory where a company is not an entity that only operates for its own interests but can also be useful for stakeholders and does not only focus on company performance but with the existence of a sharia supervisory board supervision of corporate governance, especially those based on sharia, is carried out so that the company continues to comply with the principles sharia in its operational activities. Based on Law no. 21 of 2008 The Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) has a function as a compliance supervisor in accordance with sharia principles in sharia banking. The DPS also has a role in providing opinions to the directors and supervising bank activities in accordance with Islamic values (Fakhruddin et al., 2020).

The Effect of Awards on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting

Based on the unstandardized coefficients B value of 2.020 with a positive direction and a significant level of 0.098. It can be seen that the significant value is <0.05, namely 0.098 <0.05, which means that awards have no effect on disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting. So it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and Ha is rejected. The results of this test indicate that the more awards a company gets, it will not affect the disclosure of its social responsibility (Ersyafdi et al., 2021). Ersyafdi et al (2021) and Santoso & Dhiyaul-Haq (2017) state that whether there are awards received by companies in carrying out social performance will not affect companies in making disclosures, meaning that companies will continue to make disclosures without considering the awards obtained. This statement is also in accordance with stakeholder theory where an entity in its presence in society must not only comply with existing norms but also be able to provide benefits to stakeholders around the entity including the community and the environment (Santoso & Dhiyaul-Haq, 2017).

Conclusions and Limitations

The findings discussed provide the following conclusions. (1) Liquidity has no effect on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting, (2) Leverage has a positive effect on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting, (3) Size of the Sharia Supervisory Board has no effect on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting (4) Awards have no effect on Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting. Based on the conclusions and implications described above, the researcher provides suggestions for further research:

1. Further research can add research variables such as the size of the Board of Commissioners, Company Age, Profitability and so on to find out the variables that influence the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting.
2. Subsequent research can compare how the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting in Islamic banks in countries with a Muslim majority and its effect on banking performance.

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