

Educational background of the sharia supervisory board and corporate social responsibility disclosure: evidence from indonesian islamic banks

Marheni Marheni^{a*)}, Samsul Rosadi^b

^a*Institut Agama Islam Negeri Syaikh Abdurrahman Siddik Bangka Belitung, Indonesia*, ^b*Institut Agama Islam Negeri Raden Mas Said Surakarta, Indonesia*

^{*)}Corresponding author email: marheni.utama@gmail.com

Abstract. This research aims to evaluate the influence of the educational background of the Sharia Supervisory Board (SSB) on the level of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure in Islami banks in Indonesia during the period 2018-2022. Using a quantitative approach and panel data analysis, this study examines data from 14 Islamic banks to identify the relationship between the educational background of the SSB—categorized as sharia and finance education—and CSR disclosure. The findings indicate that SSB members with a sharia education background have a significant negative influence on the level of CSR disclosure, while a financial education background shows no significant effect. These results suggest that SSB members with a sharia education may prioritize adherence to religious law over broader CSR aspects. The study also includes control variables such as SSB size, Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), bank age, and total assets. The implications of these findings highlight the importance of balanced SSB composition to enhance CSR disclosure transparency and strengthen the legitimacy of Islamic banks. The limitations of this research include the restricted observation period and the use of quantitative data, with recommendations for future studies to consider broader variables and additional methods.

Keywords: Sharia supervisory board; corporate social responsibility; SSB education; Islamic banks; CSR disclosure

INTRODUCTION

The Sharia Supervisory Board's (SSB) educational background is an important aspect influencing CSR disclosure in Islamic banks. SSB members with an educational background in sharia tend to have an in-depth understanding of Islamic ethical principles, which include corporate social responsibility (CSR) aligned with sharia values (Raman & Bukair, 2013). Meanwhile, SSB members with a background in finance are often more oriented toward compliance with accounting standards and financial stability, which are also essential for CSR disclosure (Mukhibad et al., 2022). The role of the SSB in promoting CSR that aligns with Islamic values is part of the effort to enhance the accountability of Islamic banks in the eyes of the public and regulators (Hussein, 2018).

SSB members with a Sharia educational background are typically more focused on adhering to Sharia principles in bank operations, which is reflected in higher levels of CSR disclosure (Rostiani & Sukanta, 2019). They perceive CSR as the bank's responsibility to positively impact society according to Islamic principles (Hamsyi, 2021). This is in line with the commitment to reducing negative environmental and social impacts through more transparent reporting (Fujianti et al., 2023).

On the other hand, SSB members with a financial background can provide additional perspectives related to risk management and financial stability in CSR disclosure, covering not only social responsibility but also the economic aspects of the company (Wijayanti & Setiawan, 2022). This approach enhances CSR disclosure to improve the reputation of Islamic banks in the eyes of stakeholders, including investors and customers (Devi et al., 2022). SSB members knowledgeable in finance can balance sharia compliance with operational and financial needs (Nugraheni & Khasanah, 2019).

Several studies have found that SSB members with a sharia educational background are strongly linked to higher-quality CSR disclosure due to their focus on sharia compliance in all aspects of the bank's operations (Hussein, 2018). These SSB members consider CSR integral to transparent and responsible sharia-based operations (Raman & Bukair, 2013). They also tend to integrate social and moral values into CSR reporting (Kenangsari & Falikhatun, 2022).

Conversely, SSB members with a financial education background focus more on aspects of CSR disclosure related to financial transparency and stability. This focus is necessary to build trust among investors who pay attention to the economic impact of CSR (Mukhibad et al., 2022). These SSB members view CSR disclosure as a tool to maintain operational stability and mitigate financial risks (Raman & Bukair, 2013). Thus, SSB members with a financial background play a significant role in ensuring that CSR aligns with the bank's business strategy (Devi et al., 2022).

Research also indicates that the presence of sharia-educated SSB members in Islamic banks enhances public perception of sharia compliance in CSR disclosure (Hussein, 2018). Their stricter oversight of the implementation of sharia principles ensures that disclosed CSR is accurate and aligns with Islamic values (Fujianti et al., 2023). This is vital for maintaining the credibility and integrity of banks in the eyes of the Muslim community (Rostiani & Sukanta, 2019).

On the other hand, SSB members with financial backgrounds emphasize CSR aspects related to financial stability and transparency. This is important for assuring investors concerned with CSR's economic effects (Mukhibad et al., 2022). These members often see CSR disclosure as a means to uphold operational stability and reduce financial risk (Raman & Bukair, 2013). Therefore, SSB members with a financial background contribute significantly to CSR relevant to the bank's business strategy (Devi et al., 2022).

The quality of CSR disclosure in Islamic banks can be enhanced by combining sharia and financial educational backgrounds within the SSB (Nugraheni & Khasanah, 2019). This combination can strengthen both sharia and financial aspects of CSR disclosure, adding value to the bank and enhancing its reputation among the public (Rostiani & Sukanta, 2019). Research supports that integrating sharia and financial competencies within the SSB positively impacts CSR disclosure (Hamsyi, 2021).

SSB members with diverse backgrounds allow Islamic banks to develop CSR strategies that holistically address sharia compliance and social responsibility (Wijayanti & Setiawan, 2022). SSB members educated in sharia can push for adherence to sharia standards, while those with financial backgrounds can assess the financial impacts of CSR implementation (Mukhibad et al., 2022). This synergy creates comprehensive CSR disclosure acceptable to various stakeholders (Raman & Bukair, 2013).

In conclusion, the educational background of SSB members in sharia and finance significantly influences the quality and scope of CSR disclosure in Islamic banks. The combination of sharia and financial competencies enhances compliance, stability, and the reputation of Islamic banks among the public while meeting stakeholder expectations (Nugraheni & Khasanah, 2019). This enables Islamic banks to better fulfill their social responsibilities and contribute positively to society (Fujianti et al., 2023) while strengthening their position within the global Islamic banking industry (Hussein, 2018).

Legitimacy Theory

Legitimacy theory argues that organizations must operate within the norms and values accepted by society to gain social support and sustain their operations (Dowling & Pfeffer, 1975). In the context of Islamic banks, the Sharia Supervisory Board (SSB) plays a critical role in ensuring that the bank's activities align with sharia principles and are accepted by the Muslim community, thus supporting its social legitimacy (Hussein, 2018). SSB members with an educational background in sharia tend to emphasize CSR disclosures that reflect Islamic ethical and moral values, such as social justice, community welfare, and environmental responsibility (Raman & Bukair, 2013). Therefore, they help reinforce the legitimacy of Islamic banks in society through enhanced CSR transparency (Kenangsari & Falikhatun, 2022).

Historically, the application of legitimacy theory in CSR disclosure has shown that companies operating under strong regulatory or social pressures are more inclined to demonstrate their legitimacy through more comprehensive social responsibility disclosures. For example, SSB members with a financial background can balance sharia aspects with financial stability and transparency, thereby increasing public and investor trust in Islamic banks (Mukhibad et al., 2022). Previous research suggests that SSB members with a financial education consider CSR's financial interests, leading to CSR disclosures that secure social and economic legitimacy (Wijayanti & Setiawan, 2022). The combination of sharia-educated and financially-educated SSB members allows Islamic banks to show commitment to Islamic values while attracting investors through CSR transparency (Fujianti et al., 2023), which is crucial for long-term legitimacy (Devi et al., 2022).

Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure

Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSRD) emphasizes the importance of sharia governance's role and influence, including the Sharia Supervisory Board (SSB) educational background. According to Ridwan (2022), CSRD is defined as disclosing information related to corporate social responsibility encompassing social, economic, and environmental aspects, emphasising adherence to sharia principles. Such disclosure aims to meet regulatory

requirements and enhance the transparency and legitimacy of banks in the public eye. Ridwan (2022) explains that CSRD measurement is conducted using a score-based index that evaluates the disclosure of each CSR item; the total score is derived from the ratio of disclosed items to total relevant items, providing a comprehensive overview of the bank's level of transparency. Mulyasari (2020) adds that implementing Islamic social reporting and environmental accounting practices can enhance CSR activities aligned with sustainability and sharia compliance.

Educational Background of the SSB

The educational background of the SSB plays an essential role in how Islamic banks approach CSR disclosure. Ifada (2019) emphasizes that a deep understanding of Islamic organizational culture and CSR can influence banks' performance and disclosure practices. Research shows that SSB members with a sharia education background often focus more heavily on compliance with sharia laws and values, which can shape CSR disclosure in a more conservative framework. Conversely, a study by Sri (2022) indicates that SSB members' intellectual capital and financial insight can support more strategic and comprehensive disclosures. Furthermore, Pujiati (2017) highlights that diversity in the educational background within the SSB can enhance the capacity for CSR disclosure, reflecting a balance between sharia principles and modern social responsibility practices.

Hypotheses

Legitimacy theory posits that organizations must align their operations and policies with the expected social values and norms to gain support from broader society (Dowling & Pfeffer, 1975). SSB members with a sharia education background are likely to better understand sharia principles, including social responsibility, justice, and community welfare, thereby promoting CSR disclosures that align more closely with Islamic values (Raman & Bukair, 2013; Kenangsari & Falikhatun, 2022). CSR disclosure reflecting Islamic values is expected to enhance Islamic banks' legitimacy in the Muslim community's eyes, reinforcing the bank's position as an ethical and responsible institution (Fujianti et al., 2023). In other words, sharia-educated SSB members ensure that banks comply with sharia standards and demonstrate publically acknowledged social commitments, strengthening their social legitimacy (Hussein, 2018; Rostiani & Sukanta, 2019). Hypothesis 1: SSB members with a sharia educational background have a positive influence on CSR disclosure in Islamic banks.

Legitimacy theory also acknowledges the importance of SSB members who understand financial aspects in encouraging Islamic banks to demonstrate financial accountability and transparency through responsible CSR disclosure (Dowling & Pfeffer, 1975). SSB members with a financial education background can balance sharia compliance with the bank's economic stability, thus promoting CSR disclosure that is also relevant to investors and regulators (Wijayanti & Setiawan, 2022; Nugraheni & Khasanah, 2019). With financial insights, these SSB members support CSR disclosure that secures social legitimacy and sends positive signals to stakeholders regarding the bank's stability and resilience (Mukhibad et al., 2022). This can enhance the appeal of Islamic banks to the wider public and increase investor trust, considering the economic impact of CSR (Devi et al., 2022; Raman & Bukair, 2013). Hypothesis 2: SSB members with a financial educational background have a positive influence on CSR disclosure in Islamic banks.

METHOD

This study employs a quantitative approach using panel data analysis to evaluate the influence of the educational background of the Sharia Supervisory Board (SSB) on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSRD) in Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia during the period 2018–2022. The research population comprises 14 Islamic banks operating in Indonesia that provide complete annual data related to the variables used. The independent variable in this study is the educational background of the SSB, measured in two categories: SSB members with a background in sharia education and SSB members with a financial education background. The impact of each SSB category is measured against the level of CSR disclosure, which serves as the dependent variable, using an index-based CSR measurement (Nugraheni & Khasanah, 2019; Hussein, 2018).

This study also includes several control variables, namely Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), bank age, and the natural logarithm of total assets, to account for factors that may independently influence the level of CSR disclosure (Mukhibad et al., 2022; Wijayanti & Setiawan, 2022). The data used are sourced from annual reports and financial statements on the banks' official websites or publications by the Financial Services Authority (OJK). Panel data regression analysis is applied to identify the relationship between the independent and dependent variables and evaluate control variables' role. This model is expected to provide a more accurate picture of the influence of SSB educational background on CSR disclosure practices in Islamic banks, particularly about the legitimacy and social accountability of Islamic banks in Indonesia (Raman & Bukair, 2013; Devi et al., 2022).

Table 1. Variable Measurement

Variable Name	Variable Type	Measurement	References
CSR Disclosure (CSR D)	Dependent	CSR Disclosure Index	(Ridwan, 2022)
SSB Background (SSBS)	Independent	Percentage (%) of SSB with Sharia background	(Ridwan, 2022, Isa and Lee 2020)
SSB Background (SSBF)	Independent	Percentage (%) of SSB with Finance background	(Isa and Lee 2020)
Ukuran SSB (SSB Size)	Control	Number of SSB members	
Return on Assets (ROA)	Control	Net income divided by total assets (%)	(Mukhibad et al., 2022)
Return on Equity (ROE)	Control	Net income divided by total equity (%)	(Mukhibad et al., 2022)
Bank Age (age)	Control	Number of years since the bank's establishment	(Wijayanti & Setiawan, 2022)
Total Assets (Ln_aset)	Control	Natural logarithm of total assets	(Wijayanti & Setiawan, 2022)

Panel Data Regression Equation: $CSR D_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 SSBS_{it} + \beta_2 SSBF_{it} + \beta_3 SSBSize_{it} + \beta_4 ROA_{it} + \beta_5 ROE_{it} + \beta_6 Age_{it} + \beta_7 Ln_Aset_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$. Explanation: (1) $CSR D_{it}$: The level of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure for bank i at time t , the dependent variable; (2) α : Regression constant; (3) $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_7$: Regression coefficients for each independent and control variable; (4) $SSBS_{it}$: Percentage of SSB members with a sharia background for bank i at time t ; (5) $SSBF_{it}$: Percentage of SSB members with a financial background for bank i at time t ; (6) $SSBSize_{it}$: Size of the Sharia Supervisory Board, measured by the number of members for bank i at time t ; (7) ROA_{it} : Return on Assets for bank i at time t ; (8) ROE_{it} : Return on Equity for bank i at time t ; (9) Age_{it} : Age of the bank for bank i at time t ; (10) Ln_Aset_{it} : Natural logarithm of total assets for bank i at time t ; (11) ϵ_{it} : Error term for bank i at time t , representing other variables not included in the model.

This equation evaluates the impact of independent and control variables on CSR disclosure in Islamic banks, considering cross-bank and time variations in panel data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study aims to evaluate the influence of the educational background of the Sharia Supervisory Board (SSB) on the level of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure in Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia during the 2018–2022 period. Using panel data from 14 Islamic banks, the study measures various variables, including the educational background of the SSB, SSB size, Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), bank age, and total assets, to identify the relationship between the independent variables and the level of CSR disclosure. This analysis is expected to provide a deeper understanding of how the educational aspects of the SSB affect CSR disclosure practices in the Islamic banking sector.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

Variables	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
csrd	64	.558	.092	.346	.692
ssbs	64	.609	.313	0	1
ssbf	64	.346	.307	0	1
ssbsize	64	2.141	.432	1	3
roa	63	1.693	4.071	-8.81	13.58
roe	63	6.318	11.022	-31.76	31.2
age	64	11.953	6.717	1	31
ln aset	64	30.26	1.19	27.218	32.49

From the descriptive data available, there are 64 observations for most variables, except for ROA and ROE, which have 63 observations each. The average CSR disclosure (CSR D) is 0.558, with a standard deviation of 0.092, indicating relatively low variability, with a minimum value of 0.346 and a maximum of 0.692. The educational background of SSB members with sharia (SSBS) has an average of 0.609 and a standard deviation of 0.313. In contrast, the financial background (SSBF) has an average of 0.346 and a standard deviation of 0.307. The average SSB size (SSBSize) is 2.141 members, ranging from 1 to 3. ROA shows an average value of 1.693% and a standard deviation of 4.071%, ranging from -8.81% to 13.58%. ROE has an average of 6.318% and a standard deviation of 11.022%, with a minimum of -31.76% and a maximum of 31.2%. The average bank age is 11.953 years, with a standard

deviation of 6.717 years and a range from 1 to 31 years. Total assets, measured in the natural logarithm, have an average of 30.26 with a standard deviation of 1.19, ranging from a minimum value of 27.218 to a maximum of 32.49. This data provides an overall view of the distribution and variation of each variable in the study.

Table 3. Matrix of Correlations

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1) csrd	1.000							
(2) ssbs	-0.243	1.000						
(3) ssbf	0.199	-0.889	1.000					
(4) ssbsize	0.216	0.059	-0.055	1.000				
(5) roa	-0.075	-0.088	0.080	-0.063	1.000			
(6) roe	0.177	0.041	-0.031	0.050	0.790	1.000		
(7) age	0.308	-0.120	0.063	0.437	-0.214	-0.230	1.000	
(8) ln_aset	0.561	-0.027	0.078	0.404	0.024	0.230	0.470	1.000

This correlation matrix shows the relationships among the variables in the study. CSR disclosure (CSR_D) has a significant positive correlation with asset size (ln_aset) at 0.561, indicating that banks with larger assets tend to have higher levels of CSR disclosure. The educational background of the SSB with a sharia focus (SSBS) has a negative correlation with CSR_D (-0.243), while the financial background (SSBF) shows a positive correlation with CSR_D (0.199). SSB size (SSBSize) also exhibits a small positive correlation with CSR_D (0.216). The correlation between ROA and CSR_D is relatively small and negative (-0.075), whereas ROE has a positive correlation (0.177). Bank age (age) demonstrates a moderate positive correlation with CSR_D (0.308), indicating that older banks tend to disclose more CSR information.

Table 4. Regression result

	(1) csrd	(2) csrd	(3) csrd
ssbs	-0.0173* (-1.80)		-0.0330** (-2.69)
ssbf		-0.00862 (-0.34)	-0.0280 (-1.57)
ssbsize	-0.00781 (-1.52)	-0.0116 (-1.68)	-0.0103 (-1.53)
roa	0.0000173 (0.02)	-0.000114 (-0.13)	-0.000252 (-0.28)
roe	0.000593 (0.77)	0.000643 (0.92)	0.000750 (1.10)
age	-0.00503 (-1.45)	-0.00440 (-1.28)	-0.00510 (-1.50)
ln_aset	0.00792 (0.54)	0.00798 (0.52)	0.00863 (0.54)
Dummy Year	Yes	Yes	Yes
_cons	0.403 (0.88)	0.393 (0.85)	0.406 (0.85)
N	63	63	63
r ²	0.0982	0.0937	0.108

The regression analysis uses a fixed effect model, as the Hausman test showed a value <0.05. The t-statistics are presented in parentheses, with significance levels indicated by * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, and *** $p < 0.01$.

The regression results reveal that the educational background of the Sharia Supervisory Board (SSB) with a sharia education (SSBS) has a significant negative effect on CSR disclosure, with a coefficient of -0.0330 and a t-value of -2.69 ($p < 0.05$). In contrast, the financial background (SSBF) does not show a significant effect, with a coefficient of -0.0280 and a t-value of -1.57. Other control variables, including SSB size (SSBSize), ROA, ROE, bank age (age), and total assets (ln_aset), do not show significant relationships with CSR disclosure. The coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.108 indicates that the model explains approximately 10.8% of the variation in CSR disclosure. The model also includes year dummies to control for annual variations in the data.

Discussion

The findings indicate that the educational background of the Sharia Supervisory Board (SSB) has different impacts on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure. The variable representing SSB members with a sharia education background (SSBS) shows a significant negative relationship with CSR disclosure, meaning that banks with sharia-educated SSB members tend to have lower levels of CSR disclosure. This aligns with Ridwan (2022), who noted that sharia governance influences CSR disclosure in Islamic banks, where a more conservative approach can limit the scope of CSR reported.

On the other hand, the financial education background (SSBF) does not significantly impact CSR disclosure, despite its negative coefficient. This may be due to SSB members with a financial background prioritizing profitability and risk management over broader CSR disclosure (Sri, 2022). The study by Ifada (2019) also supports the notion that Islamic organizational culture and CSR play crucial roles in shaping corporate performance, suggesting that the educational background's influence might only be significant when coupled with a supportive organizational culture.

These findings support legitimacy theory, which posits that organizations must meet societal expectations to gain public acceptance (Deegan, 2002). SSB members with a sharia education background might focus on strict adherence to religious laws, potentially overlooking more modern aspects of CSR. Mulyasari (2020) emphasized in her study on environmental accounting management and Islamic social reporting the importance of a holistic approach to CSR disclosure that includes sustainability and sharia compliance elements.

The practical implications of these findings highlight that Islamic banks need to consider a balanced composition of the SSB to enhance CSR disclosure. Pujiati (2017) notes that factors such as sharia corporate governance play a role in the level of CSR disclosure. Combining in-depth sharia knowledge with modern financial insights within the SSB can help Islamic banks meet legitimacy expectations from the broader public, ensure sharia compliance, and fulfill the diverse needs of stakeholders.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the Sharia Supervisory Board's (SSB) educational background significantly influences CSR disclosure in Indonesian Islamic banks. SSB members with a sharia education background tend to reduce the level of CSR disclosure, while those with a financial background do not show a significant effect. These results underscore the importance of understanding how the SSB's educational background can influence a bank's CSR disclosure policies, ultimately impacting the bank's legitimacy and public trust.

This study has several limitations. First, the research period, covering only 2018–2022, may limit the generalizability of the results over a longer timeframe. Second, the data used is quantitative, derived from annual reports, which may not fully capture qualitative nuances of CSR disclosure. Third, the control variables may not encompass all external factors that could influence CSR disclosure, such as regulatory changes or shifts in government policy. Future research is recommended to extend the study period to observe long-term CSR disclosure trends. Researchers could also include additional variables, such as the quality of governance and professional experience of SSB members, to gain deeper insights into the factors influencing CSR disclosure. Qualitative approaches, such as interviews with SSB members or bank management, could also be considered to provide more comprehensive insights into the motivations and strategies behind CSR disclosure.

REFERENCES

- Deegan, C. (2002). The legitimising effect of social and environmental disclosures – a theoretical foundation. *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, 15(3), 282-311. <https://doi.org/10.1108/09513570210435852>
- Devi, Y., Ermawati, L., Supriyaningsih, O., Hasimi, D. M., & Utamie, Z. R. (2022). The influence of the responsibility of the Sharia Supervisory Board, sharia compliance, issuance of sharia securities, and the size of the board of commissioners on the level of disclosure of Islamic social reporting in Indonesian Islamic banks. *International Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting Research (IJEBA)*, 6. <https://doi.org/10.29040/ijebar.v6i1.4491>
- Dowling, J., & Pfeffer, J. (1975). Organizational legitimacy: Social values and organizational behavior. *Pacific Sociological Review*, 18(1), 122-136. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2391483>
- Fujianti, L., Nelyumna, S., Shahimi, S., & Natalia, S. K. (2023). Syariah governance and disclosure of Islamic corporate social responsibility: A comparative study of Indonesian and Malaysian Islamic banking. *Journal of Economics and Business*. <https://doi.org/10.31014/aior.1992.06.02.504>
- Hamsyi, N. (2021). The Indonesian experience in sharia bank's financial performance based on the index of Islamic social reporting and Sharia Supervisory Board. *Proceedings of the First International Conference of Economics, Business & Entrepreneurship*. <https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.1-10-2020.2305562>

- Hussein, N. (2018). The Sharia Supervisory Board: Does it influence corporate social responsibility disclosure by Islamic banks? A review. *Journal of Islamic Social Responsibility*. <https://doi.org/10.15640/JISC.V6N1A13>
- Ifada, L.M. (2019). Islamic organizational culture, Islamic corporate social responsibility, and corporate performance: Evidence from Sharia Bank in Indonesia. *International Journal of Financial Research*, 10(6), 118-123, ISSN 1923-4023, <https://doi.org/10.5430/ijfr.v10n6p118>
- Isa, Mansor, and Siew Peng Lee. 2020. "Does the Shariah Committee Influence Risk-Taking and Performance of Islamic Banks in Malaysia?" *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research* 11 (9): 1739–55. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-12-2018-0207>.
- Kenangsari, H. D., & Falikhatus, F. (2022). Characteristics of the Sharia Supervisory Board (SSB) and investment account holders (IAH) to Islamic social responsibility disclosure in Islamic banks. *International Journal of Islamic Business and Economics (IJIBEC)*, 6(2). <https://doi.org/10.28918/ijibec.v6i2.4509>
- Mukhibad, H., Jayanto, P. Y., Suryarini, T., & Hapsoro, B. B. (2022). Corporate governance and Islamic bank accountability based on disclosure—a study on Islamic banks in Indonesia. *Cogent Business & Management*, 9. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2022.2080151>
- Mulyasari, W. (2020). Environmental management accounting, islamic social reporting, and corporate governance mechanism on sharia-approved companies in Indonesia. *International Journal of Financial Research*, 11(1), 284-292, ISSN 1923-4023, <https://doi.org/10.5430/IJFR.V11N1P284>
- Nugraheni, P., & Khasanah, E. N. (2019). Implementation of the AAOIFI index on CSR disclosure in Indonesian Islamic banks. *Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/jfra-02-2018-0013>
- Pujiati, D. (2017). Corporate social responsibility factors at Sharia Banks in Indonesia. *International Journal of Economic Research*, 14(15), 221-227, ISSN 0972-9380
- Raman, A. A., & Bukair, A. (2013). The influence of the Shariah Supervision Board on corporate social responsibility disclosure by Islamic banks of Gulf Cooperation Council countries. *Asian Journal of Business and Accounting*, 6.
- Ridwan, R. (2022). Does sharia governance influence corporate social responsibility disclosure in Indonesia Islamic banks?. *Journal of Sustainable Finance and Investment*, 12(2), 299-318, ISSN 2043-0795, <https://doi.org/10.1080/20430795.2020.1749819>
- Rostiani, S. S., & Sukanta, T. (2019). Pengaruh Dewan Pengawas Syariah, profitabilitas, dan leverage terhadap pengungkapan Islamic social reporting (ISR) di Bank Umum Syariah Indonesia. *Jurnal Akuntansi, Bisnis dan Ekonomi*, 4(2). <https://doi.org/10.33197/JABE.VOL4.ISS2.2018.184>
- Sri, R. (2022). Intellectual capital and islamic corporate social responsibility on the financial performance of sharia commercial banks in Indonesia. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 339, ISSN 2555-0403, <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202233905003>
- Wijayanti, R., & Setiawan, D. (2022). Social reporting by Islamic banks: The role of Sharia Supervisory Board and the effect on firm performance. *Sustainability*, 14. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su141710965>