

## ABSTRACT

In Indonesia, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been regulated in the constitution and government regulations to regulate the obligation for the company to conduct corporate social responsibility. The company's efforts in conducting CSR activities can be linked to company performance, bearing in mind there are costs incurred in carrying out these activities. The performance of a company can be measured through financial aspects where one of them is Earning per Share (EPS). The average EPS per year in the agriculture and mining sectors during the 2013-2017 period has increased and decreased each year. However, in 2015 both sectors experienced a drastic decline from the previous year. Nevertheless, these two sectors have the potential to continue to develop and drive the Indonesian economy.

This study aims to find out the results of the effect of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSR D) on EPS by adding control variables are leverage and company size. This study was conducted on companies engaged in the agriculture and mining sectors during the 2013-2017 period.

The number of samples in this study as many 42 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The sample consisted of 13 agriculture sector and 29 mining sector companies which were determined using purposive sampling techniques. The CSR disclosure guidelines use the fourth-generation Global Reporting Initiative (GRI G.4). Calculation of EPS, projected leverage with Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) and company size proxied by total assets are seen through the company's financial statements. Then the data analysis technique used a panel data model with an estimation model using random effects and the Generalized Least Square (GLS) method.

The results of the study showed that CSR D has no significant effect on EPS both in the agricultural and mining sectors. Furthermore, CSR D with leverage control variables and company size together has a significant effect on EPS in the agricultural sector but has no significant effect on the mining sector.

In both sectors, there are similarities and differences in research results. Suggestions for companies to keep committing CSR and increase CSR disclosure because CSR disclosure and other company performance is a communication tool for companies with stakeholders. Further research can extend the period time and the number of sectors used as research samples and the addition of variables.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Earning per Share (EPS), Leverage, Company Size, Agriculture and Mining Sector.