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THE INFLUENCE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND CORPORATE FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS MODERATED BY FINANCIAL STABILITY ON INDONESIAN BANKING FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

The study aims for analyzing the effect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Corporate Financial Soundness (CFS) on financial performance moderated by financial stability. CSR on research focused on funds or cost issued CSR charities company banking in an ongoing program environment nor Public as well as health measured finances from earning quality, capital adequacy ratio and asset quality as well stability finance used for bridge connection with a performance finance company.

The data used in the study is the source of secondary data from the report finance company, report becoming sustainable one unity in report annual companies that don't inseparable from the company sector banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2021. The sample used purposive sampling, so obtained from 37 companies sector banking to be the sample. Data analysis used is analysis regression double with using the E-views 10 program.

The results show that corporate social responsibility has no effect on return on assets, but has a significant effect on return on equity. The measurement of earning quality, capital adequacy ratio, and asset quality show a significant effect on return on assets. However, when measuring return on equity, only asset quality shows significant results. The build-up of the moderating variable, in this case, financial stability, is a difficult influence to conclude because the different results, on the one hand, strengthen and on the other hand, show contradictory results which can strengthen the effect but also show a weakening effect. So it is very difficult to conclude when testing financial stability moderation.

A study shows that earning quality has an influence positive and significant on return on assets. Capital adequacy ratio has influence significant negative on return on assets. Asset quality has influence significant positive on return on assets. Stability finance could moderate with connection positive significance between capital adequacy ratio and return on assets. Size has a negative and significant influence on to return on assets, as well as liquidity and capitalization have an influence positive signs on the return on assets. Corporate social responsibility has influenced positively and significantly on return on equity. Asset quality has a significant negative effect on return on equity. Stability finance can be moderated by the direct connection of positive significance between corporate social responsibility and return on equity. Stability finance could moderate with negative relationship and Corporate social responsibility, earning quality, capital adequacy ratio, asset quality, variable control size, liquidity, and capitalization together give influence to performance financial return on assets and return on equity. Research results give information that exists high-concern companies towards sustainability and care programs company will invest in environmentally friendly.

KEYWORDS: Corporate Social Responsibility, Earning Quality, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Asset Quality; Financial Stability, Financial Performance

1. INTRODUCTION

Not quite enough answers socially sustained in half-time this already becomes an issue attractive heat for discussion. Where companies in the world do not only exist to gain business profits alone. However, in this new era where awareness is starting to grow for concern for the sustainability of a green environment and improving

the quality of life based on an environmentally friendly and green basis that provides benefits for humans not only for companies. These conditions provide the impetus for how the company participates in contributing to social, environmental, and sustainability concerns based on an environmentally friendly basis in addition to how the company continues to obtain stability, and health and shows financial performance that continues to grow in tandem with the environmental sustainability program that has been launched.

The decline in banking financial performance cannot be separated from the world economic slowdown caused by the spread of the Covid-19 virus. These conditions have had a significant impact on banking business activities throughout the world, including in Indonesia. Restrictions on human activity led to a slowing economic turnover which was marked by a slowdown in various business sectors and low levels of public consumption by restraining consumption resulting in a decline in bank credit growth in the individual credit segments for consumption, motor vehicle loans, public housing loans and corporate loans which resulted in the decrease in banking income, increased bad loans, and decreased profits for all banks in Indonesia.

In Indonesia itself, the issue of social responsibility is not only limited to a program run by every existing corporation as a form of presence and contribution to sustainable environmental sustainability where the corporation contributes to the costs incurred by the company in carrying out the program and of course the sustainability of the program depends on the stability of health and company performance.

Along with increasing environmental, social, and environmental concerns, CSR takes on a new dimension, as it is no longer only related to environmental protection, but is also an increasing component of environmental, social, and cultural strategies. Companies also have obligations of communication and transparency regarding the consequences of their activities on climate change and their social commitments. These new demands and societal trends paved the way for a more proactive CSR [1].

The complexity of the relationship with financial stability is also justified by the presence of contingency factors [1]. Indeed, the latter is related to company characteristics, environmental and time factors. Several studies have used financial difficulties as a moderator of the relationship between business performance and CSR. This implies that when a company is in financial trouble, it is sending the wrong signals to the outside world. Even if companies assume their social responsibilities, it is difficult to translate social responsibilities into corporate performance as an aspect of a healthy society [1].

CSR got to contribute to power bank competition differently. From the corner view relationship, the legitimacy of the bank is not only based on performance finances but also its good reputation among the stakeholder's interests [2]. The impact of CSR involvement on performance finance is a complex phenomenon, as confirmed by the position of mutual theory conflicting origins from the results of various empiricists over several decades final [1].

The banking sub-sector in Indonesia continues to show growing conditions in 2020, even though the banking sector experienced significant pressure in the 2019 to 2020 half-term caused by the spread of Covid-19 where the banking sector experienced considerable pressure and slow down as a response to government policies that carried out restrictions on people's activities that affect various sectors, economic growth, interest rate policies, inflation, exchange rates and other economic indicators that have an impact on the banking sector which is characterized by people holding back consumption and spending, increasing reserves of non-performing loans, significantly decreasing profits for Indonesian banking.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate Social Responsibility in this study focuses on funds or charitable funds issued by companies in sustainable activities carried out by companies in the context of carrying out environmentally friendly concepts and how corporate social responsibility is towards sustainable aspects in terms of economic, government, environmental, social, and cultural aspects. Where CSR funds are a form of company concern for society and the environment and to meet the needs of regulatory aspects issued by the government.

CSR carried out by companies that are carried out have the hope of having a positive impact on company performance amid increasing public awareness of environmental-based concerns and insights. So there is an increase in customers who save their funds in banking based on environmental insight. Thus boosting the increase in company performance.

2.2. Financial Health

Financial health will describe the company's performance and the company's financial resilience at a certain time. Apart from being a tool for viewing a company's financial position, it can also serve as an illustration of the company's performance in the business activities it carries out, companies that have a good level of soundness, especially banks, indirectly give confidence to the public who keep their funds in banks that corporate governance is running well. Well as how loans made by companies to the public have a positive impact on the health and financial resilience of companies, for this reason, financial health in particular banking needs to be observed for its soundness.

There are five financial health indicators recommended by CBK (2018) and the IMF updated the guidelines for financial health indicators (2018). Poor performance in the banking sector is associated with liquidity problems [3]. Argue that banks provide financial services so that their financial performance is significantly influenced by liquidity management [4]. Regulation of adequate capital to ensure the bank complies with the minimum capital standard [5]. A study noted that among other things, the performance of bank finance is significantly influenced by the size of the capital [4].

Finds that ratio influential capital adequacy positive on ROA and NIM, the performance of commercial banks influenced by the ratio capital adequacy [6]. This motivates research to investigate the effect of the capital adequacy ratio on bank financial performance [5].

To measure how the company's financial health is in carrying out its business activities, measurement tools are needed starting from asset positions, equity positions, interest income, and other parts related to measurements needed to measure the company's health level.

2.3. Financial Stability

Financial stability is used by various groups to see the level of financial stability of a company when faced with situations that are likely to arise when a company experiences a decline in company performance and the implications for vulnerability for banks when financial performance conditions do not encourage resilience and stability for finances banking which is certainly a complex thing to measure and its relation to various other factors.

The complexity of the relationship with financial stability is also justified by the presence of contingency factors [1]. Indeed, the latter is related to company characteristics, environmental and time factors. Several studies have used financial difficulties as a moderator of the relationship between business performance and CSR. This implies that when a company is in financial trouble, it is sending the wrong signals to the outside world. Even if companies assume their social responsibilities, it is difficult to translate social responsibilities into corporate performance as an aspect of a healthy society [1].

To find out the condition stability finance company so conducted measurements is position return on assets, total assets as well as Equity Company on one certain period for then counted level stability finance company the bank concerned.

2.4. Financial Performance

Financial performance in perspective activity business company in the end as the shape for understand and be a consideration for various Stakeholders interest in the company in take something policy as well as the strategic steps that will be conducted concerning moderate activity conducted company is give profit for the company or precisely showing loss company. When running step strategic business operational, position performance bad finances will give sentiment negative for various Stakeholders interest as well as give sinned negative for the society of the funds which is stored in banking, for that need for all parties so that they can understand the purpose from measurement performance finances, so you can be conducted with full not quite enough answer and describe condition company as well as control governance good company.

Commercial bank profitability was driven by internal factors such as efficiency management, capital adequacy, and quality assets [7]. The argument this in a manner empirically supported who observed that efficiency management is influential and significant to the performance of Islamic banks (IB) in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) [8]. Enhancement failure to pay loans by the borrower resulted in enhancement asset annoying problem performance bank finance and growing economy in a manner general [9]. Profitability in commercial banks is influenced in a manner significantly by quality influencing assets performance bank finance [10]. Literature seems to agree that the quality of bad assets is influential and negative on the bank's performance [5].

Measurements taken to performance finance with do the calculation on return on assets and return on equity to describe how owned assets, as well as the required equity capable give a contribution to performance company in obtaining profitability with instrument owned wealth, income flower as well as acquisition profit earned, becomes necessary part used as a measurement, position of total asset company as well as position equity company on one time specific to be measured.

2.5. CSR Against Financial Performance

CSR-based results study show that CSR has an effect negative and significant to the performance of Bank finances reviewed of ROA and ROE [1]. The research results also show that credit problems are influential negative and significant to performance, CSR, and intellectual capital increase efficiency production and positively influence the performance company. Other results show that the interaction between CSR strategy and intellectual capital contributes to improving company performance. CSR can increase intellectual capital by developing a unique set of skills related to environmental knowledge and sustainability, thereby increasing company performance [11]. With this, the first hypothesis is formulated, namely:

H_1 = There is an influence of CSR on financial performance

2.6. Financial Health Against Financial Performance

There are five financial health indicators recommended by CBK (2018) and the IMF updated the guidelines for financial health indicators (2018). Liquidity, capital adequacy, management efficiency, asset quality, and earnings quality are one way of measuring financial soundness, capital adequacy, and liquidity ratios have no significant effect on all financial performance measures [5]. Asset quality and earnings quality have a positive effect significant effect on NIM and no significant effect on ROA and ROE [5]. Management efficiency has a significant negative effect on the ROE of commercial banks and no significant effect on NIM and ROA respectively [5]. With the above formulation, the hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

H_2 = There is an influence of financial health on financial performance

2.7. Size, Liquidity, and Capitalization Against Financial Performance

Research shows that bank size has a positive and significant effect on each level of financial performance (ROA and ROE) [1]. Research also shows that credit problems are influential negative and significant to bank performance at the threshold. This result implies that an enhancement credit problem means a decline in quality assets, leading to a decline in the bank's profitability [1].

Influence positive bank liquidity against profitability looked at all results regression showing that management, in his efforts to increase bank profitability, took more risk tall with maintaining more loans tall to savings. Reported the impact of positive (negative) liquidity on ROE (ROA) [13], [14].

Capitalization has proven to give a significant influence on bank performance. However, the direction of the association is ambiguous. A positive relationship is expected for several reasons. First, banks that are prudent in their lending decisions generally maintain high levels of capital. Second, high-cap banks have a strong negotiating position to attract deposits at lower fees. Third, high capitalization banks are less in need of loanable funds for their assets. Fourth, high-capitalized banks have an advantage when asset risk increases due to changes in market conditions.

H_3 = There is an influence of size on financial performance
H_4 = There is an influence of liquidity on financial performance
H_5 = There is an influence of capitalization on financial performance

2.8. Financial Stability Plays a Moderator Role Between Corporate Social Responsibility, Financial Health, and Financial Performance

Complexity in connection with stable finances is also justified by the existence factor contingency. Indeed, the latter is related to the characteristics of the company, environment, and factors of time. In addition, other previous studies have focused on the reflection between financial distress and business performance or financial distress and social performance conducted by [14], [15], [16]. [1] His research results confirm and show that the financial stability of banks and moderate the effect of CSR on bank performance, provide strong evidence that there is a moderating effect of financial stability on the relationship between CSR and banking performance. Indeed, there is evidence that the benefits of CSR disclosure on firm performance, as transmitted by the financial stability of banks, are scarce.

H_6 = Financial stability plays a moderator role between corporate social responsibility, financial health, and financial performance

3. METHOD

The study was conducted using secondary data from reports of annual company sector banking listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the period 2017-2021 obtained from the IDX's official website www.idx.co.id and the company's website. Population research conducted in sector research banking using purposive sampling obtained sample as many as 37 companies sector banking registered in the period 2017-2021 accordingly to criteria that have been determined.

Table 1. Identification and Measurement Variable

Variable Type	Variable Name	Proxies	Symbol	Definition of Variable Operational
Variable Independent	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	-	CSR	Total of Charitabel Contribution / Total Profit Before Tax
	Corporate Financial Soundnes	Earning Quality	EQ	Interest income to total assets
		Capital Adiquation Ratio	CAR	Capital to Risk Weighted Assets NPLs to Total Loan
		Asset quality	AQ	NPL to Total Assets
Variable Moderating	Financial Stability	-	Lnzscore	Z-Score (ROA+(Equit/Assets))/ROA
Variable Dependent	Financial Performance	Return on Asset	ROA	Net Income / Total Assets
		Return in Equity	ROE	Net Income / Equity
Variable Control	Size		Size	The Natural Logarithem of Total Assets
	Liquidity		LQ	Liquid Assets / Total Assets
	Capitalization		CAP	Equity to Assets

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on table 2, the results of the chow test, results show that score from Prob. *Cross-Section Chi-Square* model 1 of 0.0022<0.05, Ha Accepted. Can be concluded that the best model selected is *the Fixed Effects Model*. Besides that, the Value of Prob. *Cross-Section Chi-Square* model 2 of 0.0067<0.05, Ha Accepted. Can be concluded that the best model selected is *the Fixed Effects Model*.

Table 2. Chow Test Results

Model	Variable	Chi-Square	Prob	Decision
Model 1	Return on Assets	63.639710	0.0022	Ha Accepted
Model 2	Return on Equity	59.028413	0.0067	Ha Accepted

Source: Output *e-views 10*

Based on table 3, Hausment Test, results show that score from Prob. *Cross-Section Random* model 2 of 0.0310<0.05, Ha Accepted. Can be concluded that the best model selected is *the Fixed Effects Model*. Besides,

it's on the calculation's Value of Prob. *Cross-Section Random* model 2 of 0.2344>0.05, Ha Rejected. Can be concluded that the best model selected is *Random Effects Model*.

Table 3. Results of the Hausmant Test

Model	Variable	Chi-Square	Prob	Decision
Model 1	Return on Assets	22.639091	0.0310	Ha Accepted
Model 2	Return on Equity	15.130233	0.2344	Ha Rejected

Source: Output *e-views 10*

Based on table 4, the results of the Lagrange Multiplier Test show that score from Prob. *Cross-Section One-Sided* model 2 of 0.0391<0.05, Ha Accepted. Can be conclude that the best model selected is *Random Effects Model*.

Table 4. Lagrange Multiplier Test Results

Model	Variable	Chi-Square	Prob	Decision
Model 2	Return on Equity	1.761243	0.0391	Ha Accepted

Source: Output *e-views 10*

Based on Table 5 Simultaneous Test Results (f-Test), shows a score from the Prob *(F-Statistic)* in model 1 of 0.0000<0.05, Ha Accepted. Could conclude that in a manner simultaneously whole variable independent influential significant to variable dependent. The value of the Prob *(F-Statistic)* in model 2 is 0.0000<0.05, Ha Accepted. Could conclude that in a manner simultaneously whole variable independent influential significant to variable dependent.

Table 5. Simultaneous Test Results (F-test)

Model	Variable	Prob	Decision
Model 1	Return on Assets	0.0000	Ha Accepted
Model 2	Return on Equity	0.0000	Ha Accepted

Source: Output *e-views 10*

Based on Table 6, the results of the Goodness of Fit Test above, the score *Adjusted R-Squared* in model 1 is 0.8838 or 88.38%. Show that the whole variable independent could explain the variable dependent of 88.38%, the rest of 11.62% is explained by other variables outside the model. *The adjusted R-Squared* value in model 2 is 0.1469 or 14.69%. Show that the whole variable independent could explain the variable dependent of 14.69%, the rest 85.31% is explained by other variables outside the model.

Table 6. Goodness of Fit Test Results (R^2)

Model	Variable	R^2	Adjusted R^2
Model 1	Return on Assets	0.914364	0.8838
Model 2	Return on Equity	0.204136	0.1469

Source: Output *e-views 10*

Analysis Statictic Descriptive

Statistics descriptive is the method of data processing used to describe data that is seen from minimum, maximum, average (*mean*), and standard deviation. Descriptive statistics describe data using a statistical approach for each variable, namely CSR, EQ, CAR, AQ, FS, ROA, ROE, SIZE, LQ, CAP.

Tabel 7. Analysis Results Statistic Descriptive

Variable	OBS	Mean	Median	Max	Min	St.Dev
ROA	180	0.004874	0.00715	0.0325	-0.1803	0.022019
ROE	180	0.029875	0.0501	0.209400	-1.2393	0.145103
CSR	180	0.017874	0.003500	1.2319	-0.0496	0.094215
EQ	180	0.067509	0.068500	0.188900	-0.0231	0.02792
CAR	180	0.244432	0.214750	0.847400	0.090100	0.113864
AQ	180	0.021606	0.0174	0.1668	0.00000	0.020979
FS	180	46.599	12.94	899.6500	-216.93	114.2178
SIZE	180	0.950160	0.9874	1.159800	0.627500	0.175172
LIQ	180	13.45585	2.98185	187.3186	-49.316	31.78539
CAP	180	1.167973	0.17235	44.3132	-8.1571	4.331455

Sumber: Output *e-views 10*

Statistical data table results descriptively show that the variable Return on Assets (ROA) has an average value is 0.004874, a median is 0.007150, and a standard deviation of 0.022019. As for, the maximum value of ROA of 0.032500 was owned by PT Bank Mestika Dharma Tbk in 2021 and a minimum value of -0.180300 was obtained by PT Bank Raya Indonesia Tbk in 2021.

Statistical data table results descriptively show that the variable Return on Equity (ROE) has an average value is 0.029875, a median is 0.050100, and a standard deviation of 0.145103. As for, the maximum value of ROE of 0.209400 was owned by PT Bank Mega Tbk in 2021 and a minimum value of -1.239399 was obtained by PT Bank Raya Indonesia Tbk in 2021.

Statistical data table results descriptively show that the variable Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has an average value is 0.017874, a median is 0.003500, and a standard deviation of 0.094215, the maximum value of CSR of 1.231900 was owned by PT Bank Amar Indonesia Tbk in 2021 and a minimum value of -0.049600 was obtained by PT Bank Artha Graha Tbk in 2021.

Statistical data table results descriptively show that Earning Quality (EQ) variable has an average value is 0.067509, a median is 0.068500, and a standard deviation of 0.027920, maximum value from an EQ of 0.18890 owned by PT Bank Amar Indonesia Tbk in 2019 and a minimum value of -0.023100 obtained by PT Bank Capital Tbk in 2021.

Statistical data table results descriptive showing that the variable Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has an average value is 0.244432, a median is 0.214750, and a standard deviation of 0.113864, the maximum value of CAR of 0.847400 was owned by PT Bank Amar Indonesia Tbk in 2017 and a minimum value of 0.090100 was obtained by PT Bank Banten Tbk in 2019.

Statistical data table results descriptively show that the variable Asset Quality (AQ) has an average value is 0.021606, a median is 0.017400, and a standard deviation of 0.020979, the maximum value of AQ of 0.166800 was owned by PT Bank Neo Commerce Tbk in 2018 and a minimum value of 0.000000 was obtained by PT Bank Capital Tbk in 2021.

Statistical data table results descriptively show that the variable Financial Stability (FS) has an average value is 46.59900, a median is 12.94000, and a standard deviation of 114.2178, maximum value from FS of 899,650 owned by PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk in 2019, and a minimum value of -2.169300 obtained by PT Bank Victoria International Tbk in 2019.

Statistical data table results descriptively show that variable Size has an average value is 0.950160, a median is 0.987400, and a standard deviation of 0.175172, the maximum value of Size of 1.159800 owned by PT Bank Mandiri Tbk in 2021, and a minimum value of 0.627500 which was obtained by PT Bank Amar Indonesia Tbk in 2019.

Liquidity has an average value of 13.45585, a median of 2.981850, and a standard deviation of 31.78539. The maximum value of Liquidity is 187.3186 and the minimum value is -4.931600.

The results of the table of descriptive statistical data show that the Capitalization variable has an average value of 1.167973, a median of 2.981850, and a standard deviation of 4.331455, the maximum value from Capitalization of 44.31320 and a minimum value of -8,157,100.

Data Analysis

Processing results statistics regression double produce regression model equation that is Equality Regression Model 1:

$$ROA_{it} = -0.011727 + 0.030939\ CSR + 0.095504\ EQ - 0.022453\ CAR - 0.278712\ AQ - 1.93E-05\ LNZ - SCORE_{it} - 0.000892\ SIZE + 6.32E05\ LQ + 0.001671\ CAP$$

$$ROE_{it} = -0.668813 + 1.275054\ CSR + 0.214287\ EQ + 0.100883\ CAR - 1.550447\ AQ - 4.21E-05\ LNZ - SCORE_{it} - 0.002776\ SIZE - 4.04E05\ LQ + 0.000780\ CAP$$

Next, to learn the effect of moderation stability finance on CSR performance and financial health banking, we estimate regression following:

$$ROA_{it} = -0.011727 + 0.030939\ CSR + 0.095504\ EQ - 0.022453\ CAR - 0.278712\ AQ - 1.93E-05\ LNZ + 0.030939\ CSR + 0.095504\ EQ - 0.022453\ CAR * -0.278712\ AQ - 0.000892\ SIZE + 6.32E05\ LQ + 0.001671\ CAP$$

$$ROE_{it} = -0.668813 + 1.275054\ CSR + 0.214287\ EQ + 0.100883\ CAR - 1.550447\ AQ - 4.21E-05\ LNZ + 1.275054\ CSR + 0.214287\ EQ + 0.100883\ CAR - 1.550447\ AQ * -0.002776\ SIZE - 4.04E05\ LQ + 0.000780\ CAP$$

Hypothesis Test (T-Test)

This t-statistical test is used to find out how much influence the independent variables have in explaining the dependent variable.

H_1 = There is an influence of CSR on financial performance

Based on table 8, it is known that the probability value of CSR on ROA is 0.5023 with a coefficient value of 0.030939, where these results show that there is no influence between corporate social responsibility (CSR) and return on assets (ROA). In table 9 it is known that CSR has a probability value of 0.0293 to ROE with a coefficient of 1.275054. So that could conclude that there is influencer positive and significant between corporate social responsibility (CSR) and return on Equity (ROE). Although there are different results on testing individuals however all variables could show results probability influential significant to the return on assets and return on equity shown in table 9.

The results showing between CSR to ROA and ROE have meager results different and two-way no give influence against ROA yet in one side give influence positive significant with a study previously based on results study [1] show that CSR has an effect negative and significant to performance Bank finances reviewed of ROA and ROE. Other results show that the interaction between CSR strategy and intellectual capital contributes to improving company performance. CSR can increase intellectual capital by developing a unique set of skills related to environmental knowledge and sustainability, thereby increasing company performance [11].

The corporate social responsibility carried out by the company in this study is activities that are not only within the scope of companies that carry out sustainable activities by carrying out the green bank concept but in dimensions and aspects related to economic, social, environmental, and government and CSR funds which are carried out targeting community and environmental social empowerment programs as well as bringing the company closer to the community as an approach the company has a role for the environment and society which is not an asset to the company, but it is hoped that in the future the community will be aware of the environment and place funds in banking that carries a sustainable concept.

H_2 = There is an influence of financial health on financial performance

Based on table 8 it is known that earning quality has a probability value of ROA of 0.0079 with a coefficient value of 0.095504 which shows that there is a positive and significant influence of corporate social responsibility on return on assets. As for Table 9, it is known that earning quality on return on equity has a probability value of 0.7232 with a coefficient of 0.21487 where these results indicate that there is no influence between earning quality and return on equity.

From the perspective of capital adequacy ratios show almost the same results were in table 8 it is known that the capital adequacy ratio has a probability value of return on assets of 0.0396 with a coefficient of -0.022453 where these results show a significant positive effect on return on assets. Meanwhile, based on table 9, shows different results when looking at the return on equity which has a probability value of 0.7232 with a coefficient of 0.21478 where the earnings quality variable does not affect the return on equity.

What is unique is seen in the aspects of assets quality where in table 8 the results of the study show that there is a significant negative effect on return on assets and also in table 9 shows that asset quality also has a negative and significant effect on return on equity where asset quality is on returns on the asset has a probability value of 0.000 with a coefficient of -0.278712. As for asset quality, it has a return on equity score probability of 0.0087 with a coefficient of -1.55047.

Research conducted that there are differences and similarities with the results of research that has been done before. Where there are five indicators, health financial recommendations by CBK (2018) and IMF update guidelines indicator health finance (2018). As for inside research was conducted using only three indicators namely earning quality, capital adequacy ratio, and asset quality. Liquidity, capital adequacy, efficiency management, quality assets, and quality profit be one method of measurement of financial health, capital adequacy, and ratio liquidity influential not significant to all-size performance finance [5]. Quality assets and quality profit are influential positive significant to NIM and influence no significant on ROA and ROE [5]. Efficiency management influential negative significance on the ROE of commercial and influential banks, with no significance against NIM and ROA respectively [5].

H_3 = There is an influence of size on financial performance

Based on table 8, the results study show that there is an influence of negative significance between the size of the return on assets that can be looked at at the probability of 0.0058 with the coefficient of -0.000892.

Company size shows no existing influence to return on equity p the shown in the results study where the score of the probability size of return on equity is 0.6666 with the coefficient of 0.002776.

Those results show the difference between the results study before he was based on study show that bank size matters positively and significantly at the level of each against financial performance statements (ROA and ROE) [1]. Research also shows that credit problems are influential negative and significant to bank performance at the threshold. This result implies that an enhancement credit problem means a decline in quality assets, leading to a decline in the bank's profitability [1].

The company that owns size huge asset, of course, shows the number of assets owned by the company though not denied that the magnitude size company no becomes scale showing the company's own effective and efficient performance as well as obtaining profitability good from side owned asset’s company nor of the equity used company to obtain profitability and no becomes a guarantee for company.

H_4 = There is an influence of liquidity on financial performance

Based on table 8 results analysis calculation show that there is an influence of positive significance between liquidity and return on assets. It showed from the results a probability of 0.0468 with a scoring coefficient of 6.3245. As for table 9 results, the calculation shows that no there is the impact between liquidity and return on equity shown in the value probability of 0.9614 with the coefficient of -4.0453. Those results show different results from research that has been conducted before. Although in a manner individual shows different results, however when conducted testing in a manner together with other variables show influential results on return on assets and return on equity.

Based on past research is known that influence positive bank liquidity against profitability looked at all results regression shows that management in its efforts to increase bank profitability, took more risk tall with

maintaining more loans tall to savings. Reported the impact of positive (negative) liquidity on ROE (ROA) [13], [14].

H_5 = There is an influence of capitalization on performance in finance

The calculations that have been carried out in table 8, between capitalization and return on assets reflect position probability equal to 0.0007 with as big as 0.001671. Condition to reflect that there is influence positive significance between capitalization and return on assets.

In table 9 results analysis testing shows that no there is influence Among variable capitalization with return on equity seen in the result's probability in between both of them of 0.8824 with the coefficient of 0.000780.

Capitalization has proven to give a significant influence on bank performance. However, direction association that ambiguous. Positive relationships are expected because of several reasons. First, the bank's prudent decision to gift credit generally maintains a level of high capital. Second, banks are capitalized tall own positions and strong negotiation for interesting savings with costs lower. Third, high capitalization banks are less in need of loanable funds for their assets. Fourth, high-capitalized banks have an advantage when asset risk increases due to changes in market conditions.

H_6 = Financial stability plays a moderator role between corporate social responsibility, financial health, and financial performance

Based on results analysis that has been conducted for measurement variable moderation in between variables independent of the financial performance of the return on assets side shows some results regarding the variables moderated by financial stability.

First, in table 8, then it is known that financial stability is not moderating the effect of corporate social responsibility on return on assets seen in a value probability of 0.7073 with a coefficient of 0.00801. Both financial stability is not moderating the effect of earning quality on return on assets seen in the result's probability of 0.8639 with a coefficient of 0.000699. Third, financial stability shows results moderate effect of the capital adequacy ratio on return on assets with a value probability of 0.0247 with a coefficient of 0.045977. Fourth, results show financial stability results are not moderating the effect of asset quality on return on assets with a value probability of 0.5982 with a coefficient of -8.892.

On measurement moderation in table 9 between whole variable dependent on financial performance, return on equity shows several results as follows. First, there are no results moderate of financial stability that affects corporate social responsibility to return on equity with a value probability of 0.0000 with a coefficient as big as 0.034567. Second, financial stability is not moderating the effect of earning quality on return on equity, with a value probability of 0.3492 and coefficient of 0.050066. Third, results show that financial stability is not moderating the influence of the capital adequacy ratio on return on equity with a probability of 0.1954 with a coefficient of 0.163237. Fourth, the results calculation analysis shows moderating financial stability negatively the effect of asset quality on return on equity with a probability of 0.0307 with a coefficient of 0.005037.

Based on this analysis, it shows a very ambiguous suit between the connection between independent variables to moderated dependent where results calculation show different results where financial stability can strengthen influence however there is also produce debilitating influence as shown in Tables 8 and 9 results analysis. This is by research previously done.

Complexity relationship with financial stability is also justified by its existence factor contingency. Indeed, the latter is related to the characteristics of the company, environment, and factors of time. In addition, other previous studies have focused on the reflection between financial distress and business performance or financial distress and social performance conducted by [14], [15], [16]. The research results confirm and show that the financial stability of banks and moderate the effect of CSR on bank performance, provide strong evidence that there is a moderating effect of financial stability on the relationship between CSR and banking performance. Indeed, there is evidence that the benefits of CSR disclosure on firm performance, as transmitted by the financial stability of banks, are scarce [1].

Table 8. Analysis Results Regression Model 1: Return on Assets (ROA)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	Prob.
C	-0.668813	0.170766	0.0004
CSR	1.275.054	0.560993	0,203472222
EQ	0.214287	0.600056	5,022222222
CAR	0.100883	0.163178	3,752777778
AQ	-1.550.447	0.557665	0.0087
FS	-4.21E-05	0.000429	6,40625
CSRXFS	0.034567	0.007123	0.0000
EQXFS	0.050066	0.052760	2,425
CARXFS	0.163237	0.123671	1,356944444
AQXFS	-0.005037	0.002236	0,213194444
SIZE	0.002776	0.006388	4,629166667
LIQ	-4.04E-05	0.000828	6,676388889
CAP	0.000780	0.005231	6,127777778

Source: Output *e-views 10*

Table 9. Analysis Results Regression Model 1: Return on Assets (ROA)

Variables	Coefficient	std. Error	Prob.
C	-0.011727	0.039392	0.7677
CSR	0.030939	0.045641	0.5023
EQ	0.095504	0.033912	0.0079
CAR	-0.022453	0.010503	0.0396
I	-0.278712	0.048231	0.0000
FS	-1.93E-05	2.31E-05	0.4073
CSRXFS	0.000801	0.002117	0.7073
EQXFS	0.000699	0.004046	0.8639
CARXFS	0.045977	0.019589	0.0247
AQXFS	-8.92E-05	0.000168	0.5982
SIZE	-0.000892	0.000304	0.0058
LIQ	6.32E-05	3.07E-05	0.0468
STAMP	0.001671	0.000450	0.0007

Source: Output *e-views 10*

5. CONCLUSION

Based on this research that is used to conduct invest the effect of corporate social responsibility and corporate financial soundness moderated by financial stability on banking financial performance as well as variable control size, liquidity, and capitalization can pull conclusion as follows:

1. Corporate social responsibility does not influence return on assets.
2. Earning quality has an influence positive and significant on return on assets.
3. Capital adequacy ratio has influence significant negative on return on assets.
4. Asset quality has influence significant positive on return on assets.
5. Financial stability cannot moderate between corporate social responsibility and return on assets.
6. Financial stability cannot moderate between earning quality and return on assets.
7. Financial stability can moderate, with relationships positively significant between capital adequacy ratio and return on assets.
8. Financial stability cannot moderate between asset quality and return on assets.
9. Size has a negative and significant influence on to return on assets, as well as liquidity and capitalization have an influence positive signs on the return on assets.

10. Corporate social responsibility has influenced positively and significantly on return on equity.
11. Earning quality does not influence return on equity.
12. The capital adequacy ratio does not influence return on equity.
13. Asset quality has an influence negatively significant on return on equity.
14. Financial stability can moderate with direction connection positive significance between corporate social responsibility and return on equity.
15. Financial stability has no effect to moderate between earning quality and return on equity.
16. Financial stability has no effect to moderate between capital adequacy ratio and returns on equity.
17. Financial stability can moderate, with a negative and significant relationship between asset quality and return on equity.
18. Size, liquidity, and capitalization do not influence return on equity.
19. Corporate social responsibility, earning quality, capital adequacy ratio, asset quality and variable control size, liquidity, and capitalization together give influence financial performance return on assets, and return on equity.

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