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**CORPORATE SOCIAL DISCLOSURE BY THE TOP MALAYSIAN LISTED
COMPANIES**

BY

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UUM
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**Thesis Submitted to Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business, Universiti
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**Pusat Pengajian Perakaunan
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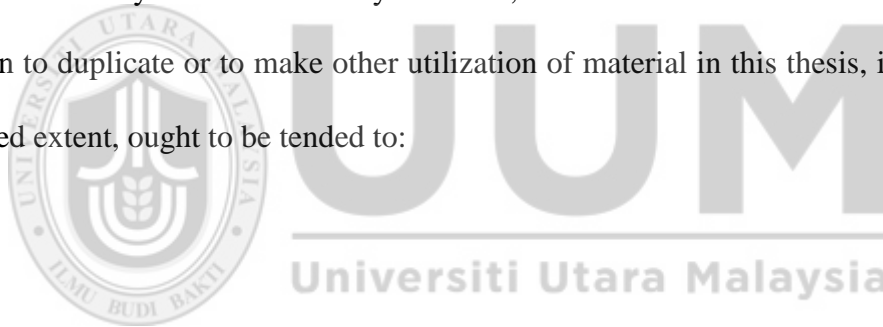
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ABSTRAK

Kertas penyelidikan ini dijalankan dengan objektif untuk menyelidik pelaporan tanggungjawab sosial korporat di kalangan 50 syarikat utama di Malaysia dan untuk menentukan perkara-perkara yang menyebabkan syarikat-syarikat ini mengeluarkan atau menerbitkan laporan tanggungjawab sosial korporat mereka. Berdasarkan kepada kajian penyelidik yang lalu, kajian kepada 50 syarikat utama di Malaysia dapat menerangkan paten atau kerangka di dalam pelaporan tanggungjawab sosial. Pembolehubah tak bersandar yang digunakan untuk penyelidikan ini ialah struktur pemilikan syarikat, tempoh perniagaan, syarikat dalam senarai Index FTSE4Good dan Laporan Keberlanjutan. Berdasarkan kepada analisis regresi yang telah dijalankan mendapati Laporan Keberlanjutan, Syarikat dalam senarai Index FTSE4Good dan Syarikat Berkaitan Kerajaan adalah signifikan dengan pembolehubah bersandar Laporan Tanggungjawab Sosial Korporat. Persekitaran pekerjaan dan Komuniti juga didapati mempunyai ketinggian maklumat di dalam Laporan Keberlanjutan sampel syarikat.

Kata Kunci: Laporan Tanggungjawab Sosial, Teori Legitimasi, Malaysia



ABSTRACT

This research was conducted with the objectives to study the Corporate Social Disclosure (CSD) report among 50 top listed companies in Malaysia and also to choose plausible factors that caused these companies to produce or present their Corporate Social Disclosure (CSD). According to the researches done by the previous researchers on 50 top listed companies in Malaysia, it was found that these researches were able to elaborate the patterns or models of the Corporate Social Disclosure (CSD). The independent variable used in this research were the company ownership structure, the age of companies or businesses, or either it is listed in the FTSE4Good Index and extended reports. Based on the regression analysis that had been done, it was found that extended reports, companies listed in FTSE4Good Index and government-related companies were significantly positive with dependant variable of Corporate Social Disclosure (CSD). Environment of workplace and Community were also one of the factors having high information in Extended Report of company samples.

Keywords: Corporate Social Disclosure Standard, Legitimacy Theory, Malaysia



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Descriptions of Abbreviations
CSD	Corporate Social Disclosure
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
ROA	Return on Assets
ROE	Return on Equity
GLC	Government Link Companies
FE	Foreign Ownership
Top 20	Top 20 Shareholder
SR	Sustainability Report
ESG	Environmental, Social Governance
CG	Corporate Governance
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GLC	Government Linked Companies
SRI	Sustainability Responsible Investment
WORK	Workplace
COM	Community
MAR	Marketplace
ENV	Environment

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The topic on corporate social responsibility (CSR) has been actively discussed in Malaysia since 1997 financial impact crisis (Amran & Devi, 2007). Since then, corporate social responsibility awareness has gradually increase among public listed companies due to Bursa Malaysia campaign on four framework should be appear in companies report whether in Annual Report of external report especially for CSR. The rising stakeholder's awareness regarding CSR is also became a commitment to listed companies to begin profiling their efforts at CSR as part of their overall corporate and business strategies. Today's globalization is one reason lots of huge companies rising up and every company intended to gain profits. CSR is needed to add value of the organization. Based on the profit earned from those huge companies, stock exchange Bursa Malaysia in 2007 were stressing over ESG (Environmental, Social Governance) disclosure in all public listed companies in Malaysia (Ioannou & Serafeim, 2014). Since then, corporate social responsibility (CSR) has been actively involved in Malaysia and been highlighted in external reporting on economic aspect.

CSR is one of corporate governance activities. Since financial crisis in 1997 gave an impact to Malaysia, the roles of corporate governance and corporate responsibility had much been debated ever since. One research outlined seven development of corporate governance in Malaysia (Said R., Hj Zainuddin Y., Haron H., (2009). This shows that Malaysia is serious to overcome the issue of scandals in term of mismanagement, earnings management and other further issues that's making capital investor loss their confidence and giving such negative perceptions towards us. Thus, CSR is also one of the factors that company to disclose more; so they could convey the information to investors, giving positive image of corporate citizen

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