Jurnal Ekonomi
Volume 13 , Number 01, 2024, DOI 10.54209/ekonomi.v13i01
ESSN 2721-9879 (Online)
https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/Ekonomi

Environmental Responsibility And Company Life Cycle On Cash Holding With Geographical Diversification As Moderation Variable

Mahwiyah[1], Suripto[2], Iin Rosini[3]
[1,2,3]Master Program in Accounting, Pamulang University

Article Info
Keywords:
Environmental Responsibility,
Life Cycle,
Cash Holding,
Diversification Geographic Factors

ABSTRACT
The research aims to determine the influence of environmental responsibility on geographic factors. Influence of the Life Cycle on Cash Holding. InfluenceEnvironmental Responsibility influences Cash Holding and Diversification Geographic Factors. Life Cycle Influences Cash Holding and Diversification Geographic Factors on industrial companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. This research uses secondary data from the company's annual financial reports. This type of research is associative quantitative. The number of samples in this research was 50 companies. During the five years of observation 2018-2022, there were 243 observation data. To test the hypothesis, this research uses panel data regression. Based on the test results, the environmental responsibility variable affects Cash Holding. Based on the test results, the Life Cycle variable does not affect Cash Holding. The influence of Environmental Responsibility does not affect Cash Holding and Geographic Factor Diversification. Based on the test results, the Life Cycle does not affect Cash Holding and Geographic Factor Diversification.

Corresponding Author:
Mahwiyah
Master Program in Accounting, Pamulang University
Tangerang
mahwiyahwiwi08@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Which company can be said to be good depends on the company's life cycle and also depends on the company's fundamental analysis. In recent years, the economy has experienced significant progress. A strong business economy will make gaining profits easier due to globalisation's influence of globalisation. However, this is also a factor for large companies. Large companies have been able to compete for years because they have enough experience to read economic movements; however, newly growing businesses, even small-scale businesses, will experience a financial crisis within their company if they are not managed and managed well.

The development of globalization has a somewhat positive impact and is in line with what companies expect. In 2008, a tragedy occurred where business activity became weak, or there was a global financial crisis. One of the impacts of this crisis is that several companies experienced delisting from the Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI). Delisting is one of the consequences of financial difficulties [1].

Jurnal Ekonomi
Volume 13 , Number 01, 2024, DOI 10.54209/ekonomi.v13i01
ESSN 2721-9879 (Online)
https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/Ekonomi

The company life cycle is where the company's development process needs to go through several stages, which are sequential processes. In general, companies have a life cycle like a product. There are three stages of a company's life cycle: birth, growth, and maturity. Companies are very dependent on the life cycle of their surrounding environment. Therefore, companies must be able to quickly adapt to changes in the environment if they want to remain competitive with business competition. The characteristics of each stage of the company's life cycle are different from each other at the birth stage; the birth stage is when the condition of the company has just been established or is still young and is usually dominated by the owner of the company and because it is still new, sometimes it often has a simple organizational structure, and still informal. The company is still small, and information processing is still simple. Restructuring conditions at this stage still do not exist because the company's condition is still minor in scope and is primarily controlled by the owner. The birth stage is when the company still has very high enthusiasm and innovation to develop the company.

Kreitner and Kinicki[2] explained that the people who form organizations and the organizations they work in also undergo a life cycle. Then, the author assumes that the company life cycle is like all living things, including plants, animals and humans, going through a series of stages from birth to death. This company's life cycle reveals that it goes through certain phases. Several life cycle models are used by authors, namely the five-stage, four-stage and three-stage models. Each of these models is supported by life cycle literature and can be seen fully in the writing of Quinn and Cameron[3]. These phases are introduction/start-up, growth, maturity, and decline. Purwaningsih and Nurna [4] explained that the stages of a company's life cycle have the following characteristics: First, in the start-up stage, the company experiences sales growth, profits are slow, and net income still tends to be negative.

Cash holdings cash in the company. The company has investment decisions that will influence its decision to hold cash directly based on its financial flexibility, making it challenging to meet the lack of funds because the land and building machinery are classified as non-current. Djohanputro [5] explains that another approach to determining cash holding is determined according to management decisions based on management experience and management's courage to face risks related to cash availability, such as liquidity risk and the desire to reduce borrowing costs. The amount of cash according to this approach ranges from 1 month to 3 months of operational costs. Cash holding is related to agency theory, where if the cash holding is high, it will tend to be misused by managers for their interests, also reflecting a conflict of interest between management's primary goal of welfare and the manager's interests in improving individual welfare.

Cash holdings can also be intended to be invested in physical assets that will be distributed to investors as cash in hand, thus cash or cash equivalents, namely being able to convert cash into assets that can be utilized by investors, which will be an opportunity in the future. Cash holding itself can be analyzed as a responsibility. Environmental responsibility and the existence of corporate environmental practices can weaken the demand for prudent cash reserves to protect the company from unexpected risks[6]. CSR

Jurnal Ekonomi
Volume 13 , Number 01, 2024, DOI 10.54209/ekonomi.v13i01
ESSN 2721-9879 (Online)
https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/Ekonomi

disclosure covers the company's long-term development strategy and performance sustainability issues beyond the annual report[7]. For example, CER information can signal revenue prospects in markets where consumers care about CER, employee relations indicating workforce productivity and potential fines or other compliance costs based on revealed company operating characteristics. The many benefits companies obtain through CER disclosures increase company revenues and reduce compliance costs, thereby increasing the company's cash holdings. Furthermore, Chang et al[8] state that company cash holding is positively related to company CSR. Liem et al[9] state that corporate social responsibility or CSR, which has a negative board size, means that these two factors can lead to a very effective mechanism. can reduce cash flow which is considered excessive and can endanger company operations as proposed by agency theory.

On the other hand, holding too much cash will cause losses for the company because the cash that should be invested will provide profits for the company and cannot be optimized. High cash holding indicates that much cash is idle in the company, increasing opportunity costs[10]. Apart from that, companies that have low cash holdings will ensure that the company can meet their short-term needs. This creates a bad image for the company because it is seen as unable to maintain its liquidity, so investors will feel unsure about investing in it.

Geographical conditions are a factor that has a significant influence on human life, including society's social and economic conditions. The differences in these communities' socio-economic conditions provide different lifestyles. Socio-economic problems are often encountered in society because humans are social creatures who cannot live alone without help from other people. Humans live their lives by interacting with the surrounding environment. The addition of the geographic diversification variable as a moderating variable is based on the statement[11] which states that of the many companies in Indonesia that operate in the manufacturing industry, they have the potential to develop their products more quickly by carrying out innovations that tend to have market share. More comprehensive than other companies. This is closely related to the fact that manufacturing companies often use geographic diversification strategies to increase competitive advantage. As the business world develops, companies increasingly strive to continue developing so as not to experience setbacks or setbacks. Geographic diversification can be defined as the expansion of a company's operations to several locations. Companies are increasingly diversifying the geographic scope of their business in order to achieve competitive advantage[12]

METHOD

Research carried out with an associative quantitative approach. Quantitative methods can be defined as research methods based on the philosophy of Positivism used to research specific populations or samples [13]. Sugiyono says that the associative method is a method that aims to explain the causal relationship and influence between variables through hypothesis testing [14]. The data analysis technique carried out in this research uses panel data regression. Panel or poll data combines cross-section and time series data.

Jurnal Ekonomi
Volume 13 , Number 01, 2024, DOI 10.54209/ekonomi.v13i01
ESSN 2721-9879 (Online)
https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/Ekonomi

The population research is companies included in the Primary Consumer Goods Sector, listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, where the population calculation from 2017 to 2021 is 50 companies. The sample selection in this study used a saturated sample method. Namely, all companies were used, and there were no criteria. Researchers carried out the number of industrial companies registered in 2018 - 2022, in 5 consecutive years, during 2018 - 2022. So, after the selection, The sample of industrial companies in this research was 50.

In this research, the independent variables are Environmental Responsibility and Company Life Cycle.

$$\text{Cash holding} = \frac{\text{Cash and cash equivalent}}{\text{Total asset}}$$

Environmental Responsibility (CER),measured by analytical content where this measuring tool is carried out using a scoring analysis method which is based on analytical content by changing qualitative data to quantitative based on predetermined categories or scoring index so that the data is in the form of an ordinal scale (Corporate Social Index Responsibility).

Purwaningsih and Nurna[4], the stages of a company's life cycle have the following characteristics: first, the start-up stage, the company experiences sales growth, profits are slow and net income still tends to be negative.

$$\text{Life Cycle Ratio} = \frac{\text{Retained Earning}}{\text{Total Equity}}$$

Moderating variables or moderators influence (strengthen or weaken) the relationship between the independent and dependent variables[15]. Geographic diversification as a moderating variable is based on the statement[11] which states that of the many companies in Indonesia which operate in the manufacturing industry, they have the potential to develop their products more quickly by carrying out innovations which tend to have a wider market share than other companies. Geographic Factor Diversification is measured using the number of operating countries[16].

The data collection strategy used by the author in this thesis is documentation, documentation where the data taken is secondary data from Annual Reports and Sustainability Reporting (SR) reports published by Industrial Sector Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2018 to 2022. The accumulated data is processed using EViews version 12 with the panel data regression method.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

The objects in this research are companies registered as industrial companies in 2018-2022 whose financial reports are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI).

Jurnal Ekonomi
Volume 13 , Number 01, 2024, DOI 10.54209/ekonomi.v13i01
ESSN 2721-9879 (Online)
https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/Ekonomi

Table 1. Descriptive statistics

Variabel Penelitian	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Std. Dev.
TJL	1.085435	0.797600	3.344900	0.000000	0.932909
SH	14110.68	0.459800	3428759.	0.000500	219955.0
CH	0.144781	0.080900	1.814600	0.001900	0.200316

Table 1. explains descriptive statistics from the assessment of 50 industrial companies during 5 years of observation. The test results above show the minimum, maximum, average, middle value and standard deviation for each variable

Panel Data Regression Model Test

Ghozali[17] explains that there are three techniques for conducting regression on panel data, namely the Pooled Least Squares/Common Effect Model, Fixed Effect Model, and Random Effect Model.

Table 2. Common Effect Model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.101771	0.019512	5.215858	0.0000
TJL	0.039999	0.013620	2.936898	0.0036
SH	-2.88E-08	5.78E-08	-0.498541	0.6186
R-squared	0.036207	Mean dependent var		0.144781
Adjusted R-squared	0.028175	S.D. dependent var		0.200316
S.E. of regression	0.197474	Akaike info criterion		-0.394155
Sum squared resid	9.358995	Schwarz criterion		-0.351031
Log likelihood	50.88985	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-0.376785
F-statistic	4.508043	Durbin-Watson stat		1.084035
Prob(F-statistic)	0.011969			

Table 3. Fixed Effect Model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.105563	0.023002	4.589265	0.0000
TJL	0.036448	0.018635	1.955874	0.0519
SH	-2.44E-08	5.54E-08	-0.439693	0.6607
	Effects Specification			
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.428331	Mean dependent var		0.144781
Adjusted R-squared	0.279458	S.D. dependent var		0.200316
S.E. of regression	0.170037	Akaike info criterion		-0.521409
Sum squared resid	5.551243	Schwarz criterion		0.211702
Log likelihood	114.3512	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-0.226119
F-statistic	2.877170	Durbin-Watson stat		1.787595
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Jurnal Ekonomi
Volume 13 , Number 01, 2024, DOI 10.54209/ekonomi.v13i01
ESSN 2721-9879 (Online)
https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/Ekonomi

Table 4. Fixed Effect Model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.103369	0.024712	4.182943	0.0000
TJL	0.038437	0.015011	2.560579	0.0111
SH	-2.62E-08	5.32E-08	-0.492213	0.6230
	Effects Specification			
			S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random			0.104162	0.2729
Idiosyncratic random			0.170037	0.7271
	Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.028080	Mean dependent var		0.085594
Adjusted R-squared	0.019981	S.D. dependent var		0.171013
S.E. of regression	0.169258	Sum squared resid		6.875613
F-statistic	3.466944	Durbin-Watson stat		1.445967
Prob(F-statistic)	0.032784			
	Unweighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.036144	Mean dependent var		0.144781
Sum squared resid	9.359605	Durbin-Watson stat		1.062215

To determine the panel model to be used in this study, several tests need to be conducted. The Chow Test and the Hausman Test are tests that can be employed to determine whether the panel data model can be regressed with a Common Effect, Fixed Effect, or Random Effect model. The following table presents the selection of the panel regression model:

Table 5. Chow Test

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	2.743711	(48,192)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	126.922782	48	0.0000

The Chow test results indicate a cross-section Chi-Square value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Fixed Effect Model is superior to the Common Effect model.

Table 6. Hausmann Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	0.044221	2	0.9781

Based on the probability value of Prob Cross Section Random, which is 0.971 (> 0.05), it can be concluded that the Random Effect model is preferred over the Fixed Effect Model.

Jurnal Ekonomi
Volume 13 , Number 01, 2024, DOI 10.54209/ekonomi.v13i01
ESSN 2721-9879 (Online)
https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/Ekonomi

Table 7. Langrange Multiplier

Null (no rand. effect)	Cross-section	Period	Both
Alternative	One-sided	One-sided	
Breusch-Pagan	32.64172	0.210291	32.85201
	(0.0000)	(0.6465)	(0.0000)

The Both value in the Breusch-Pagan test is 0.000 < 0.05, thus indicating that the Random Effect model is the best model for this research.

Classic Assumption Test

1. Normality Test

According to Ghozali[18], the normality test is intended to test whether the regression model in this study has a normal distribution of residual variables.

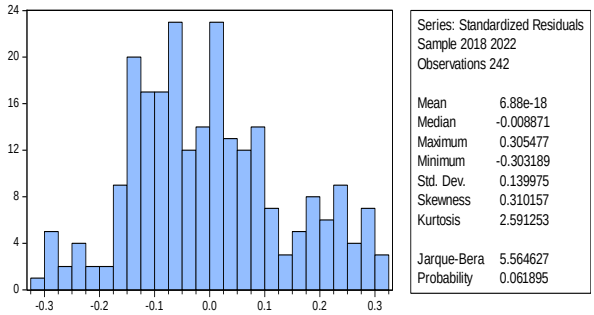

Figure 1. Normality Test

The probability value of 0.06 > 0.05 indicates that the model in this research is considered normal.

2. Multicollinearity Test

Table 8. Multicollinearity Test

	TJL	SH
TJL	1,000000	0.042888
SH	0.042888	1,000000

Source: Data processing results, 2023

Based on the research results above, it can be concluded that there is no high correlation above <0.8 between the independent variables. Thus, in this study there was no multicollinearity between the independent variables

Jurnal Ekonomi
Volume 13 , Number 01, 2024, DOI 10.54209/ekonomi.v13i01
ESSN 2721-9879 (Online)
https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/Ekonomi

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 9. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey			
F-statistic	0.026512	Prob. F(2,240)	0.9738
Obs*R-squared	0.053674	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.9735
Scaled explained SS	0.693686	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.7069

Based on Table 9, the results of the heteroskedasticity test using the White test show a probability value of Chi-Square > α (0.7069 > 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that the model is free from heteroskedasticity issues.

Panel Data Regression Analysis

Here are the results of the panel data regression test using the random effect model, chosen as the best model in this study.

Table 10. t Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.103369	0.024712	4.182943	0.0000
TJL	0.038437	0.015011	2.560579	0.0111
SH	-2.62E-08	5.32E-08	-0.492213	0.6230

The t-test results indicate that Environmental Responsibility has a significant effect on Cash Holding, as the significance value (sig) is 0.011, which is less than 0.05. On the other hand, the Life Cycle does not affect Cash Holding, as the significance value (sig) is 0.6230, which is greater than 0.05.

Table 11. F Test

F-statistic	3.466944
Prob(F-statistic)	0.032784

The F-test results indicate a significance value (Sig) of 0.032784, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that, collectively, the independent variables have a significant effect on cash holding.

Table 12. MRA Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.142190	0.043183	3.292710	0.0011
TJL	0.025299	0.027639	0.915336	0.3609
SH	-9.99E-08	6.92E-08	-1.444532	0.1499
TJLXFG	0.037453	0.022586	1.658266	0.0986
SHXFG	0.025587	0.048320	0.529528	0.5969

Jurnal Ekonomi
Volume 13 , Number 01, 2024, DOI 10.54209/ekonomi.v13i01
ESSN 2721-9879 (Online)
https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/Ekonomi

Discussion Research Results

Effect of Environmental Responsibility on Cash Holding.

This study's first hypothesis (H1) states the effect of environmental responsibility on cash holding. Based on the test results, it can be seen that the probability value of the Environmental Responsibility variable is0.01 or smaller than 0.05; it can be concluded that Environmental Responsibility influences Cash Holding. Thus, it can be concluded that Environmental Responsibility positively and significantly affects Cash Holding.

Several previous studies, according to Andi Aditya Hardinto, Juniati Gunawan and Idrianita Anis[19]. The results of previous research, according to Juniati Gunawan [20] show that the variable responsibility environment (CER) on cash holding has a negative regression coefficient of -0.554518 and has a significance value of 0.0175 which is smaller than 0.05, meaning that CER hurts cash holding. The conclusion is that Hypothesis 1 is rejected. The results of this paper are in line with Tsendsuren et al. [6] and Liem et al.[9], who say that a company's environmental practices hurt cash, which means that this factor acts as an effective mechanism to reduce excessive cash flows that can harm company operations, as stated in agency theory. Other research also states that funding is needed to run CER, which will influence financial managers in determining cash holdings, and companies with high CER will spend more than the company's cash funds.

The results of this research are based on agency theory, which states that companies tend to use joint monitoring mechanisms through CSR policies to reduce conflict between managers and stakeholders, which will reduce information asymmetry. Reduced information asymmetry will pressure managers to refrain from taking opportunistic actions so that managers will use their cash balances effectively and efficiently for investments that benefit the company and those that do not damage its value. High CSR performance can facilitate managerial decision-making because CSR policies are a more efficient way to reduce opportunistic behaviour within a company than traditional monitoring mechanisms. By using cash balances effectively and efficiently for profitable investments, the company will receive significant income from these investments to increase the company's cash holding. Investors can expect that more socially responsible companies use their cash resources more efficiently than less responsible ones[12].

The Influence of the Environmental Company Life Cycle on Cash Holding

Influence Environmental Responsibility influences Cash Holding and Diversification Geographic Factors. Based on the test results, it can be seen that the probability value of the Environmental Responsibility variable is0.037453 or smaller than 0.05, then it can be concluded that environmental Responsibility influences Cash Holding and Diversification Geographic Factors. Thus, it can be concluded that Environmental Responsibility positively and significantly affects Cash Holding and Geographic Factor Diversification.

This research results differ from the trade-off theory, which describes that companies need to consider the additional benefits and costs obtained due to cash holding. Although the results of this research are not in line with a trade-off theory, the results of this research can illustrate that companies in the decline phase still have pretty high internal funds obtained from the previous life cycle phase even though the company's profitability

Jurnal Ekonomi
Volume 13 , Number 01, 2024, DOI 10.54209/ekonomi.v13i01
ESSN 2721-9879 (Online)
https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/Ekonomi

growth is relatively starting to decline so that their cash balance will also decrease[21]. In a downturn, optimal financial policy is maintaining sufficient profits to invest in profitable projects and allocating excess cash to shareholders[22]

Environmental Responsibility influences Cash Hoding and Geographical Factors are Verified as Moderating variables

InfluenceEnvironmental Responsibility influences Cash Holding and Diversification Geographic Factors. Based on the test results, it can be seen that the probability value of the Environmental Responsibility variable is0.037453 or smaller than 0.05, then it can be concluded that environmental Responsibility influences Cash Holding and Diversification Geographic Factors. Thus, it can be concluded that Environmental Responsibility positively and significantly affects Cash Holding and Geographic Factor Diversification.

Several previous studies, according to Yonimah Nurul Husna and Haryanto[23], show environmental Responsibility. Based on test results, the interaction of CSR and geographic diversification in manufacturing companies on the BEI in 2013-2017 hurt cash holding in manufacturing companies on the BEI in 2013-2017. This is proven by the regression coefficient value of -0.221. The negative sign of the regression coefficient for the CSR interaction variable and geographic diversification indicates that the stronger the interaction between the two is, the more likely the company's cash holding will be reduced. The correlation coefficient results between CSR and geographic diversification, the t value is -2.057, and the significance value is 0.041<0.05. This shows that geographic diversification can influence CSR to reduce company cash holdings.

According to agency theory, companies will implement CSR to fulfil their social responsibilities and gain many benefits from CSR, such as reduced opportunistic actions by managers. By reducing the opportunistic actions of managers, the use of cash and cash equivalents for the company's business activities will be more efficient, bringing high profits to the company. In addition, CSR can reduce the possibility of lawsuits, media campaigns or boycotts. Therefore, the costs of resolving such lawsuits, media campaigns or boycotts will be reduced. The company's cash holdings will be even higher with the benefits of CSR, which can increase income and reduce the costs of lawsuits, media campaigns, or boycotts. CSR correlates with corporate cash holding significantly and positively[24]

The Company Life Cycle influences Cash Hoding and Verifies Geographical Factors as Moderating Variables.

InfluenceLife Cycle Influences Cash Holding and Diversification Geographic Factors. Based on the test results, it can be seen that the probability value of the Company Life Cycle variable is 0.025587 or smaller than 0.05. It can be concluded that Life's Cycle Influences Cash Holding and Diversification Geographic Factors. Thus, the Company Life Cycle positively and significantly affects Cash Holding and Geographic Factor Diversification.

According to Yonimah Nurul Husna and Haryanto[23], several previous studies show environmental Responsibility. The test results show the interaction of CSR and geographic diversification. The test results show that the interaction of the company life cycle in the growth phase and geographic diversification in manufacturing companies on the IDX in

2013- 2017 has no effect on cash holdings in manufacturing companies on the IDX in 2013-2017. This is proven by the regression coefficient value of 2.262, which has not been able to provide significant changes. Hence, the company life cycle variables in the growth and geographic diversification phases have yet to strengthen or weaken the company's cash holding. The correlation coefficient results between the company's life cycle in the growth phase and geographic diversification are that the t value is 1.267, and the significance value is 0.207 > 0.05. This shows that geographic diversification has yet to influence the company's life cycle in the company's cash-holding growth phase.

CONCLUSION

Environmental Responsibility has no significant influence on Against Cash Holding and Diversification Geographic Factors. Geographic diversification is a strategy that can increase a company's competitive advantage. The expanded scope and reach of a company's operations achieved through geographic diversification can increase the number and diversity of relevant stakeholders. Therefore, geographic diversification will likely result in more pressure from stakeholders and external environmental factor. The increasing pressure exerted by stakeholders and external environmental factors will increasingly pressure companies to increase their environmental responsibility. Companies in the decline phase still have high internal funds obtained from the previous life cycle phase, even though the company's relative profitability growth is starting to decline, so their cash balance will also decrease. Environmental Responsibility has no significant influence onAgainst Cash Holding and Diversification Geographic Factors. Geographic diversification is a strategy that can increase a company's competitive advantage. The expanded scope and reach of a company's operations achieved through geographic diversification can increase the number and diversity of relevant stakeholders. Therefore, geographic diversification will likely result in more pressure from stakeholders and external environmental factors. The increasing pressure exerted by stakeholders and external environmental factors will increasingly pressure companies to increase their environmental responsibility. The growth life cycles that carry out a geographic diversification strategy and those that do not carry out a geographic diversification strategy are almost the same and only have a difference of 1.51%. Therefore, the geographic diversification variable cannot be a moderating variable in the influence of the company's life cycle on cash holding in the growth phase. So, the results of this study indicate that geographic diversification cannot be a moderating variable between the influence of the company's life cycle in the growth phase on cash holding.

REFERENCES

[1] N. Juhandi *et al.*, "XBRL: THE NEW E-LANGUAGE OF FINANCIAL DIGITAL REPORTING IN INDONESIA.," *J. Manag. Inf. Decis. Sci.*, vol. 25, 2022.
[2] R. Kreitner and A. Kinicki, *Comportamento organizzativo*. Apogeo editore, 2004.
[3] R. E. Quinn and K. Cameron, "Organizational life cycles and shifting criteria of effectiveness: Some preliminary evidence," *Manage. Sci.*, vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 33–51,

1983.
[4] R. W. Purwaningsih and N. Aziza, "Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsbility Terhadap Financial Distress Dimoderasi Oleh Siklus Hidup Perusahaan Pada Tahap Mature," *J. Akunt.*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 173–186, 2019.
[5] D. Bramantyo, "Manajemen Risiko Korporat Terintegrasi," *Jakarta PPM*, 2006.
[6] C. Tsendsuren, P. L. Yadav, S. H. Han, and S. Mun, "The effect of corporate environmental responsibility and religiosity on corporate cash holding decisions and profitability: Evidence from the United States' policies for sustainable development," *Sustain. Dev.*, vol. 29, no. 5, pp. 987–1000, 2021.
[7] Y. Kim, M. S. Park, and B. Wier, "Is earnings quality associated with corporate social responsibility?," *Account. Rev.*, vol. 87, no. 3, pp. 761–796, 2012.
[8] C.-H. Chang, S.-S. Chen, Y.-S. Chen, and S.-C. Peng, "Commitment to build trust by socially responsible firms: Evidence from cash holdings," *J. Corp. Financ.*, vol. 56, pp. 364–387, 2019.
[9] N. T. Liem, N. V. Khuong, and P. A. Thu, "Social and environmental contributions, board size and cash holding: the case of energy firms," *Int. J. Energy Econ. Policy*, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 17–22, 2020.
[10] S. Sutrisno, "Pengukuran Kesehatan Bank Syariah dengan Sharia Complience and Performance," *J. Keuang. dan Perbank.*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 133–143, 2017.
[11] N. S. Ambarwati, G. A. Yuniarta, S. E. AK, and N. I. K. SINARWATI, "Pengaruh modal kerja, likuiditas, aktivitas dan ukuran perusahaan terhadap profitabilitas pada perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di bursa efek Indonesia," *JIMAT (Jurnal Ilm. Mhs. Akuntansi) Undiksha*, vol. 3, no. 1, 2015.
[12] J. W. Lu and P. W. Beamish, "International diversification and firm performance: The S-curve hypothesis," *Acad. Manag. J.*, vol. 47, no. 4, pp. 598–609, 2004.
[13] Sugiyono, "Metode Penelitian Bisnis (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Kombinasi dan R&D)," in *Metodelogi Penelitian*, 2017.
[14] S. Sugiyono, "Metode penelitian kuantitatif dan kualitatif dan R&D," *Alf. Bandung*, 2018.
[15] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: CV Alfabeta, 2017.
[16] D. Fatmawati and A. Sabeni, "Pengaruh diversifikasi geografis, diversifikasi industri, konsentrasi kepemilikan perusahaan, dan masa perikatan audit terhadap manajemen laba," *Diponegoro J. Account.*, pp. 306–317, 2013.
[17] I. Ghozali and D. Ratmono, "Analisis multivariat dan ekonometrika: teori, konsep, dan aplikasi dengan eview 10," 2017.
[18] I. Ghozali and D. Ratmono, *Analisis Multivariat dan Ekonometrika*. 2017.
[19] A. A. Hardinto, J. Gunawan, and I. Anis, "Corporate Environmental Responsibility, Growth and Life Cycle of Cash Holding," *Budapest Int. Res. Critics Institute-Journal*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 10498–10507, 2022.
[20] A. A. Hardinto, J. Gunawan, and I. Anis, "TANGGUNG JAWAB LINGKUNGAN, PERTUMBUHAN DAN SIKLUS HIDUP PERUSAHAAN TERHADAP CASH HOLDING

PADA PERUSAHAAN MANUFAKTUR DI INDONESIA," *Media Ris. Akuntansi, Audit. Inf.*, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 271–284, 2022.

[21] H. Alzoubi and G. Ahmed, "Do TQM practices improve organisational success? A case study of electronics industry in the UAE," *Int. J. Econ. Bus. Res.*, vol. 17, no. 4, pp. 459–472, 2019.

[22] J. J. Coulton and C. Ruddock, "Corporate payout policy in Australia and a test of the life-cycle theory," *Account. Financ.*, vol. 51, no. 2, pp. 381–407, 2011.

[23] Y. N. Husna and H. Haryanto, "Pengaruh Siklus Hidup Perusahaan dan Corporate Social Responsibility terhadap Kebijakan Cash Holding dengan Diversifikasi Geografis sebagai Variabel Moderasi," *JIA (Jurnal Ilm. Akuntansi)*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 223–251, 2019.

[24] A. Cheung, "Corporate social responsibility and corporate cash holdings," *J. Corp. Financ.*, 2016.