

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of corporate governance on sustainability disclosure with profitability as a moderating variable. In this study, the dependent variable used is sustainability disclosure which is measured using the GRI-G4 index. The independent variable used is corporate governance as a proxy for managerial ownership, institutional ownership, independent commissioners and audit committee meetings. This study also involves the role of moderating variables, namely profitability as measured by Return on Assets (ROA) and control variables, namely leverage and firm size.

The population in this study are basic materials sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2021. The sample selection used purposive sampling technique with a total sample of 38 companies and an observation period of 4 years. Data analysis was performed using SPSS 26 software which consisted of descriptive statistical analysis, classical assumption test, multiple linear regression analysis and moderated regression analysis (MRA).

The results of the study indicate that managerial ownership and institutional ownership have a significant negative effect on sustainability disclosure. Audit committee meetings have significant positive effect on sustainability disclosure. Meanwhile, independent commissioners have no effect on sustainability disclosure controlled by leverage and company size. In the moderation test using MRA, it was found that Return on Assets was able to moderate and weaken the relationship between managerial ownership and sustainability disclosure but was unable to moderate the relationship between institutional ownership, independent commissioners and audit committee meetings on sustainability disclosure.

Keywords: *Sustainability disclosure, managerial ownership, institutional ownership, independent commissioner, audit committee meeting, profitability*