

ABSTRACT

Uncertainty is always present in running a business and poses risks to companies, thus necessitating risk disclosure to identify the risks faced by companies. In Indonesia, this disclosure is regulated under PSAK 60, but it is limited to financial risks, indicating the need for broader risk disclosure. This study aims to examine the influence of board of commissioners' characteristics based on size, independence, meeting frequency, and presence of women in the board composition on corporate risk disclosure. The study also examines profitability and leverage as moderating factors in the relationship between these variables.

This research uses Annual Reports of energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2018 to 2022, resulting in 210 observation samples. The moderated regression analysis method is employed to analyze the relationship between the characteristics of the board of commissioners and corporate risk disclosure, as well as the moderating role of profitability and leverage. Corporate risk disclosure is measured based on a risk index using content analysis.

The results of this study indicate that the size of the board of commissioners and gender diversity in the board of commissioners affect corporate risk disclosure, while the independence of the board of commissioners and the frequency of board meetings do not affect corporate risk disclosure. This study also does not find a moderating effect of profitability and leverage in the relationship between board of commissioners' characteristics and corporate risk disclosure.

Keywords: corporate risk disclosure, characteristics of the board of commissioners, profitability, leverage.