

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study are to obtain empirical evidence and analyze the effect of earning quality and proprietary cost on voluntary disclosure of non-financial information and its implications on sustainability performance. The measurement of voluntary disclosure of non-financial information in this study is based on an indicator of non-financial information suggested by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Jenkins Committee. The measurement of sustainability performance in this study is based on environmental, social, and corporate governance indicators by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The book-to-market ratio, long-term debt issuance, leverage, and return on assets are used as control variables in this study.*

*The population in this study is a manufacturing company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in 2015. The total sample used in this study is 100 companies based on purposive sampling. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis, classical assumption test and multiple linear regression analysis.*

*The results of this research analysis indicate that earning quality has a significant positive and proprietary cost has a significant negative effect on voluntary disclosure of non-financial information. In addition, voluntary disclosure of non-financial information has a significant positive effect on sustainability performance.*

*Keywords: Earning quality, proprietary cost, voluntary disclosure of non-financial information, sustainability performance.*