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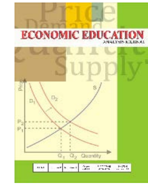

The Determinant of Sustainability Report Disclosure

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to evaluate and confirm the influence of the determinant of Sustainability Report Disclosure with the audit committee meeting acting as a moderating variable. LQ45 firms that were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) between 2017 and 2020 made up the study's sample (42 companies). Purposive sampling was the method of sampling that was employed in this investigation which included 113 analytical units to acquire data for this study. These methods included obtaining annual reports and sustainability reports for the LQ45 company from the IDX official website. This study's data analysis method included both moderating regression analysis (MRA) and panel data regression analysis with the chosen model being the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The analysis of this study's data shows that leverage has a negative impact on the disclosure of sustainability reports, company size has no impact, and profitability has a positive impact on the disclosure of sustainability reports. The audit committee meeting can moderate (weaken) the relationship between profitability and sustainability report disclosure, but can it moderate the relationship between leverage and firm size on sustainability report disclosure.

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INTRODUCTION

Increasing economic growth urges all companies to compete to run businesses that generate high profits. In the beginning, earning big profits was the main goal in establishing a company and realizing the expectations of stakeholders to develop the company's activities for the better Safitri & Saifudin (2019). However, over time the company's goals are not only centred on profit but on community and environmental activities that can encourage sustainable company development (Karlina, et al (2019)

To achieve sustainable development goals, the concept of a triple bottom line for a company manager (Krisyadi & Elleen, 2020). With this concept, it is hoped that it can contribute to achieving sustainable development goals and also play a role in economic, social, and environmental aspects. There is a concept triple bottom line becomes a hope for companies to participate in economic, social, and environmental aspects as well as sustainable development. However, the fact is that most of the companies that don't practice the concept of a triple bottom line consequently have an impact on the decline in social conditions and environmental damage. The company's business activities that reflect indifference to the environment result in environmental damage (Sonia & Khafid, 2020).

Examples of cases of environmental pollution caused by companies included in the LQ45 index are PT Bukit Asam Tbk, the South Sumatra Environment and Land Service (DLHP) giving administrative sanctions to PT Bukit Asam Tbk for not managing air quality and controlling water pollution in the Lawai River. resulting in a decrease in river water quality (detiksumsel.com, 2019). Then, the case of waste pollution of PT Adaro Energy Tbk. which pollutes the Balangan River that flows in Dahai Village, Paringin District, Balangan Regency, South Kalimantan resulting in the death of thousands of karamba fish belonging to residents (media indonesia.com, 2018).

This shows that the LQ45 company has not fully disclosed its social, economic, and environmental responsibilities to the sustainability report. This can be seen by the low disclosure of sustainability reports in LQ45 companies which only amounted to 25.49% in 2017-2019. This is described in Table 1.

Previous research has explained leverage's impact on how sustainability reports are disclosed but shows inconsistent results. Research Azzaki (2019) and Saadah et al (2020) argue that leverage has a favourable impact on how the Sustainability Report is disclosed. Another finding from Liana (2019) states that the use of leverage arms the Sustainability Report's disclosure. The study reveals several outcomes of Krisyadi dan & Elleen (2020) and Safitri & Saifudin (2019) stating that Leverage has little impact on how sustainability reports are disclosed. Leverage is a ratio that assesses a company's capacity to service its debt. Leverage shows the amount of debt that is useful in funding the company's assets.

Table 1. The Value of the Disclosure of the Company's Sustainability Report LQ45 in 2017-2019

		2017	2018	2019
LQ45 company 2017-2019 period		45	45	45
The company no publish a sustainability report		28	24	20
Disclosures according to GRI Standards (%)	Average	25.49%		
	Maximum	51.74%		
	Minimum	6.50%		

Source: Processed data, 2022

The impact of corporate size on the disclosure of sustainability reports has been explained in prior research, although the findings are conflicting. Research by Naidia et al (2017); Orazalin & Mahmood (2019) states that firm size has a positive effect on the disclosure of the Sustainability Report. Another finding from the research of Afsari et al (2017) and Bhatia and Tuli (2017) claim that a company's size affects its capacity to disclose its sustainability report. The study shows various outcomes Indrianingsih Agustina (2020) and Safitri and Saifudin (2019) claim that the disclosure of sustainability reports is unaffected by the size of the company. Company size is a metric that can be used to categorize businesses according to their size.

The impact of profitability on the disclosure of sustainability reports has been explained in a prior study. However, the findings are conflicting Orazalin & Mahmood (2019). According to the study, profitability influences the Sustainability Report disclosure able way. Another discovery from the study of Sinaga & Fachrurrozie (2017) claims that the disclosure of sustainability reports is harmed by profitability. The study reveals several outcomes of Safitri & Saifudin (2019) Sofa & Respati (2020) which assert that reports on sustainability are unaffected by profitability. Profitability is a proximate indicator of a company's potential to generate profits from sales, assets, and decisions.

According to prior studies, there is still a lack of knowledge regarding the leverage, firm size, and profitability of companies that disclose sustainability report information. The presence of discrepancies in the findings of the study, then the research was carried out again by adding a moderating variable in the form of audit committee meetings. Generally, meetings held by the audit committee reflect the effectiveness of communication and coordination between members of the audit committee. Therefore, a communication mechanism is needed between the audit committee and various parties and stakeholders (Racelia, 2017). The cooperation increases as the audit committee meetings more frequently. The quality of the audit committee meetings will rise, enabling them to oversee management more effectively and support the company's increased publishing of social and environmental information. The company's reaction to controlling stakeholder expectations through corporate governance is described by the stakeholder theory (Wahyudi, 2021). The goal of stakeholder theory is to aid management in better comprehending the stakeholder environment and managing the organization. According to stakeholder theory, corporate social responsibility was initially only measured by economic indicators in financial reporting but is currently considering social factors for both internal and external stakeholders.

Legitimacy theory influences the company's disclosure policy that stakeholders need to obtain information that helps them make decisions. Sustainability reports can be the right strategy to achieve social acceptance, legitimize the company's operations, make a good impression and raise the company's reputation (Orazalin & Mahmood (2019). In achieving its goal of gaining community legitimacy, the company tries its best to gain confidence from the community that it has created operational activities that are balanced with the rules and code of ethics that exist in the company (Arumsari & Asrori, 2019).

A sustainability report is the company's responsibility to present environmental, economic, and social impacts related to daily operational activities. In addition, the sustainability report displays forms of corporate governance and various values and shows the relationship with programs and commitments to a sustainable global economy (Damayanti & Hardiningsih, 2007). Sustainability reports are used as a form of implementation in measuring and reporting company activities to all stakeholders, including organizational performance in creating sustainable development directions. Leverage shows the amount of debt that is useful in financing the company's assets. the percentage of loans used to fund the business's operations can be calculated using

the leverage ratio (Indrianingsih & Agustina, 2020). Companies that have high leverage can disclose a higher level of voluntary disclosure to demonstrate their capacity to pay creditors and investors.

According to a set of standards, the term "business size" refers to a variable used to quantify the size of the company as a whole. A company's size can be determined by looking at its total assets, average total assets, total sales, average sales over a specific period, and several employees (Arumsari & Asrori, 2019). A company's resources, such as its financial resources, human resources, and facilities, increase with its size (Mukhibad & Fitri (2020).

A way to assess a business's capacity for profit is profitability (Sonia & Khafid, 2020). The definition of profitability is a measurement assessing the ability of the business to turn a profit over a specific period, including those relating to sales, assets, and own capital (Sinaga & Fachrurrozie, 2017). The number of meetings held by members of a company's audit committee over the course of 1 (one) year serves as a proxy for the audit committee in this study. The audit committee will be better able to persuade management to disclose sustainability reports, which can be used as a tool for businesses to establish credibility when there are more meetings (Aryati, 2019).

The company's age can be interpreted as the length of time a company is established or operates and can survive. Calculating the period from the company's founding till the year of research can also be used to determine the company's age. The company needs to maintain its good image to continue gaining the public's trust. Companies operating longer tend to produce more extensive information to maintain the public's trust (Mahardika, et al (2014).

Industry type describes the company based on the scope of operations, company risk, and ability to face business challenges. The type of industry is measured by distinguishing high-profile and low-profile industries. High-profile businesses typically attract public attention because of the potential for their operational activities to cross many interest groups. Society is generally more sensitive to this type of industry because the company's negligence in securing the production process and production results can have a major impact on society (Sinaga & Fachrurrozie, 2017).

The stakeholder theory explains the negative correlation between leverage and disclosure sustainability reports. The company must meet the needs of stakeholders by providing good financial reports. The company will avoid attention from stakeholders when the level reaches the level of leverage tall one. This proves that when leverage increases, the more it allows the company to avoid attention from stakeholders and the wider community by not disclosing of Sustainability Report (2017). Businesses that use value leverage When high, people frequently concentrate on satisfying their debt responsibilities. As a result, a company's higher leverage may make it more challenging to satisfy stakeholder demands, such as disclosing the Sustainability Report. Research conducted by Afsari et al (2017), Liana (2019) and Sonia & Khafid (2010) also yielded the same findings. This demonstrates that business managers cut expenses, such as the price of providing social and environmental reports, to boost revenues.

H1: Leverage negatively affects disclosure of the Sustainability Report

By the legitimacy thesis, a business must continue to be legitimate, it is necessary to disclose sustainability information by the social rules that apply in society. This allows the company to show the public that the company can run its business responsibly and improve the company image (Indrianingsih & Agustina, 2020). Because huge businesses also employ vast resources, the expectations of the corporation from the community increase as the company's assets increase. Companies are therefore obligated to disclose a type of social responsibility in their sustainability reports (2017). Research conducted by Afsari et al (2017), Karaman et al, (2018) and Kuzey & Uyar (2016) yielded the same findings. From

this, it can be inferred that the disclosure of the information is more thorough and the scope of sustainability reports is bigger, the larger the organization.

H2: Company size positively affects disclosure of Sustainability Report

According to the stakeholder theory, stakeholders are involved in the operations of the corporation. The profitability of a corporation can be used to evaluate the outcomes of its business operations. The company's decision to disclose the Sustainability Report is influenced by profits (Dissanayake et al, 2007). Businesses that are profitable release more information so that stakeholders are confident of holding their interests in the company and tend to disclose more sustainability information because of market power and reputation Arisukma (2020). Research conducted by Liana (2019), Thomas et al, (2020) and Wahyudi (2021) also yielded the same findings. The more the corporation discloses its success in terms of corporate social responsibility, the more the community will embrace it. Disclosure of sustainability reports is therefore required.

H3: Profitability positively affects disclosure of the Sustainability Report

Since these are deemed hazardous and it is difficult for the company to raise money without providing extensive information, companies with high levels of leverage are obliged to explain their position and leverage in depth to obtain more funding, either from banks or the stock market (Bhatia & Tuli, 2017). It is anticipated that the company's audit committee will enable information accountability within the organization. Therefore, good coordination is needed between members of the audit committee meeting so that the supervisory function can run well. The more frequent meetings are held, the more coordination between the audit committee will be better, and carry out their duties effectively. With the audit committee always holding meetings, the audit committee will always monitor the size of the company financed by debt (leverage) and how it affects the company's stability and success, as well as the sustainability report's disclosure (Yusuf et al, 2020).

H4: Audit committee meeting weakens the influence leverage on sustainability report disclosure

Compared to small businesses, large businesses typically publish more information in sustainability reports because it shows shareholders that the company has carried out social and environmental activities (Khafid, 2018). Intensive supervision from the audit committee through coordinating meetings can inspire the company to carry out higher supervision so that the principles and corporate governance can be fulfilled, one of which is transparency where the company is required to be open about all company activities carried out and then report Naidia et al, 2017). With the audit committee always holding meetings, the audit committee will always monitor total assets and disclosure of Sustainability Reports company for the stability and success of the company (Sholihah & Suryaningrum, 2021).

H5: Audit committee meetings strengthen the effect of company size on disclosure of the Sustainability Report

High-profitability businesses are more transparent. Because the corporation wants to persuade stakeholders and the public that it has an advantage in terms of advantages over other companies in the same type of industry. In addition, to convince investors to be willing to invest, the company also wants to prove to investors that operational activities are running smoothly (Thomas et al, 2020). The more frequently the audit committee convenes, the easier it will be for the company to control its obligations so that the company can achieve maximum profitability. With the audit committee always holding meetings, the audit committee will always monitor the company's earnings and disclosures sustainability report company. This is done to improve company performance for the stability and success of the company gain legitimacy and create an positive image in the community (Yusuf et al, 2020).

H6: Audit committee meeting strengthen the effect of profitability on disclosure of Sustainability Report

METHODS

As many as 180 businesses that were listed in the LQ45 index between 2017 and 2020 made up the study's sample. Choosing a firm that is part of the LQ45 index is advantageous because it has the highest level of share trading liquidity on the IDX, or, to put it another way, the public views the companies that are part of the LQ45 index favourably. Purposive sampling, used in this particular sampling, seeks to obtain a representative sample according to the given criteria. The companies listed in the LQ45 index between 2017 and 2020, LQ45 company that expresses sustainability report by using the GRI Standards and including the GRI index for 2017-2020., LQ45 expresses the company sustainability report separate from an annual report during 2017-2020. The samples used in this study can be seen in the Table 2.

Table 2. Sampel Criteria

Sample Criteria					Unit
Company which registered in LQ45 during the period 2017-2020	5	5	45	45	180
Company that does not publish a sustainability report	(8)	(7)	(15)	14)	(64)
Company that publishes annual reports joined with a sustainability report	(1)	(1)			(3)
Research sample	6	7	30	30	113

Source: Processed data, 2022

Table 3. Measurement of Variables

No	Variable	Definition	Scale
Dependent Variable			
1.	Disclosure of Sustainability Report (SRDI)	The tools used by companies in making performance reports consist of three aspects, namely economic, social and environmental	$RDI = \frac{total\ of\ items\ dislosed}{expected\ total\ of\ items}$
Independent Variable			
2.	Profitability (ROA)	Ability get to increase the value of the company for investors	$ROA = \frac{Net\ Income}{Total\ Asset}$ (Arumbarkah & Pelu, 2019)
3.	Leverage (DER)	Sources of funds used to finance assets other than sources of capital or equity funds	$DER = \frac{Total\ Debt}{Total\ Equity}$ (Sonia & Khafid, 2020)

No	Variable	Definition	Scale
4.	Company Size (Size)	The total assets possessed by the business, which are listed on the year- end balance sheet, provide a picture of its size	Size = Ln (Total Aset) [32]
Moderating Variable			
5	Audit Committee Meeting (KA)	Coordination between the audit committee's members, who were appointed to support the board of commissioners' duties	KA = Number of audit committee meetings in one period
Control Variable			
6	Company Age (AGE)	The age of the company can be interpreted as the length of time a company has been established or operated and survived	AGE = Research Year - Company Founding Year.
7	Industry Type (IND)	Types of industry show differences in carrying out social responsibility	IND = using a dummy variable with a value of 1 for prominent companies and 0 for less prominent ones

Source: Processed data, 2022

In this study, the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model are used to estimate the panel data regression model (REM). The best regression model, according to tests Chow and Hausman, is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The results of this study's classical assumption test revealed that the data did not exhibit any signs of multicollinearity or heteroscedasticity.

Table 4. Statistics Descriptive

	SRDI	LEV	SIZE	PROF	KA	AGE	IND
Mean	0.305598	1.891433	26.30120	0.187873	13.96460	43.42308	0.192308
Maximum	0.870130	8.068240	32.94249	3.021420	42.00000	107.0000	1.000000
Minimum	0.051950	0.000790	16.61492	0.000005	4.000000	4.000000	0.000000
Std. Dev.	0.164146	1.870434	4.190311	0.124710	9.422550	24.43927	0.395383
N	113	113	113	113	113	113	113

Source: Processed data, 2022

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to Table 4, the average SRDI is 0.305598, the maximum is 0.870130, the minimum is 0.051950, and the standard deviation is 0.8256961. Leverage has a mean value of 1.891433, a range from 0.000790 to 8.068240, and a standard deviation of 4.1870434. The average size of the business is 26.30120, with maximum and minimum values of 3.021420,

0.000005, and 0.124710, respectively. The audit committee meeting has a mean score of 13,964560, a range of 42,0000 to 4,000000, a standard deviation of 9,422550, and a maximum score of 42,0000. The age of the company, which serves as the control variable, has a range of values: an average of 43,42308, a maximum of 107,000, a minimum of 4,00000, and a standard deviation of 24,43927. Additionally, the type of industry has a standard deviation of 0.395383, a maximum value of 1.0000, a minimum value of 0.00000, and an average of 0.192308 for the category.

Leverage (LEV) has a regression coefficient of -0.016224 and a probability of 0.0257, according to Table 5. The probability value of 0.05 and the negative regression coefficient value demonstrate that leverage has a negative and significant impact on sustainability reports. The first hypothesis (H1), which asserts that leverage has a considerable negative impact on the disclosure of sustainability reports, was confirmed. This research is also the theory of stakeholders which states that leverage High levels cause companies to try to avoid creditor targets, namely through reduced information disclosed additions, including sustainability reports (Indrianingsih & Agustina, 2020). This study found that when leverage increases, the company will take steps to avoid attention from stakeholders, namely by reducing disclosure of information as is done by reducing information such as sustainability reports. The extent of stakeholder oversight of business operations increases with leverage. As a result, the company anticipates that rather than learning about sustainability reporting disclosures, investors will be more interested in seeing the financial performance demonstrated by the high degree of financial performance leverage enterprises to spend their resources. The study's findings are consistent with research by Bhatia & Tuli (2017) and Doktoralina et al, (2018) which declare that disclosure of the sustainability report has a negative and severe impact.

According to Table 5, there is a probability of 0.7399 and a regression coefficient of -0.001329 for the size of the company. Firm size has no bearing on a sustainability report, as demonstrated by a negative regression coefficient value and a probability value greater than 0.05. The second hypothesis (H2), according to which company size has a favourable and significant impact on the disclosure of the sustainability report, was rejected. According-

Table 5. Estimation Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.337503	0.097575	3.458908	0.0009
LEV	-0.064361	0.028259	-2.277538	0.0257
SIZE	-0.001329	0.003987	-0.333240	0.7399
PROF	0.064659	0.021436	3.016286	0.0035
KA	0.000633	0.001860	0.340254	0.7347
LEV*KA	0.006156	0.004316	1.426525	0.1580
SIZE*KA	-0.000242	0.000398	-0.606724	0.5459
PROF*KA	0.003614	0.001474	2.451802	0.0166
AGE	0.214684	0.024996	8.588651	0.0000
IND	0.006564	0.016772	0.391340	0.0470

Source: Processed data, 2022

ly, company size has no discernible impact on sustainability reports. The study's findings go counter to the legitimacy theory, which claims that as a corporation grows in size, it becomes more legitimate the higher the disclosure of sustainability reports. This is because large companies are targeted for political interests, so the company's response to this political activity is not a consideration for important facts to be disclosed by the company (Arumsari & Asrori, 2019). These results can occur when large companies have gained trust in the form of legitimacy from the community. Based on this belief, large companies consider it no longer necessary to disclose sustainability reports widely and have appropriate GRI standards Sonia & Khafid (2020) and Thomas et al (2020) The claim is that a company's size has no bearing on its submission of its sustainability report because huge corporations cannot be guaranteed to disclose their sustainability reports. Large asset companies may not always perform well in terms of their care for the social and environmental surroundings. The findings of this study are consistent with the findings of Liana (2019), Mautia & Titik (2019) and Safitri & Saifudin (2019) which claimed that the firm's size had no bearing on the sustainability report.

Profitability (PROF) has a regression coefficient of 0.351243 and a probability of 0.0035, according to Table 5. Profitability has a positive and significant impact on sustainability reports, as shown by the positive regression coefficient value and probability value of 0.05. The third hypothesis (H3), according to which profitability has a favourable and considerable impact on the disclosure of the Sustainability Report, can be deduced as having been accepted. More successful companies give stakeholders more transparent and in-depth information on sustainability, demonstrating a higher level of practice overall. According to stakeholder theory, which demonstrates that a strong financial position will foster confidence in providing information to stakeholders. This includes a disclosure sustainability report which presents social activities that have been carried out by the company (Jasmine, 2017). Increased profitability has an impact on increasing expectations of stakeholders and company management. The hope for growth remains as long as there is an increase in profits that gives way to increased investment. The positive relationship can be attributed to the fact that successful businesses share more data about their sustainability performance to foster a positive corporate image and perception among stakeholders. The study's findings are consistent with previous research by Krisyadi & Elleen (2020) and Orazalin & Mahmood (2019) that profitability can positively and significantly affect the disclosure of the Sustainability Report.

The audit committee meeting-moderated MRA test results between variables leverage against disclosure sustainability report have a regression coefficient of 0.006156, a t-count value of 1.426525, and a probability value of 0.1580 > 0.05. The audit committee meeting cannot mitigate the impact of firm size on the disclosure of the sustainability report, according to these findings. The fourth hypothesis (H4), according to which the relationship between leverage and the sustainability report is weakened by the audit committee meeting, was rejected. The amount of disclosure of the Sustainability Report is not significantly impacted by the frequency of audit committee meetings. This occurs as a result of the audit committee members' votes, which are overwhelmingly used to further their own or a group's interests at the expense of the company's interests, making meetings less effective. The study's findings run counter to the stakeholder theory, which contends that a company must also consider the interests of its creditors, consumers, suppliers, government, society, analysts, and other stakeholders. Audit committee meetings are promoted as a means of bridging the company's focus on leverage that can be transferred through sustainability reports (Afsari et al, 2017).

The findings of the MRA test between company size variables (size) and the disclosure of the sustainability report, which was

facilitated by the audit committee meeting, had a regression coefficient of -0.00242 and a t-count value of -0.06724 with a probability value of 0.5459 > 0.05. These findings imply that the audit committee meeting cannot mitigate the impact of firm size on sustainability report disclosure. Therefore, the fifth hypothesis (H5) that audit committee meetings strengthen the association between firm size and disclosure of the Sustainability Report was disproved. The company had meetings on an as-needed basis, and there was very little discussion of environmental disclosure or the connection between company size and sustainability report, thus the audit committee's number of meetings was initially effective. The legitimacy hypothesis contends that there is a social agreement, yet the findings of this study contradict that theory between the community and the company when the company operates and the resources used by the company are within the community. This result is supported by the argument that discussions at audit committee meetings usually improve the quality of financial reporting rather than making additional disclosures such as; sustainability reports (Doktoralina et al, 2018). The findings of this study concur with those of Lucia & Panggabean's study (2018), which demonstrated that audit committee meetings did not successfully regulate the association between firm size and disclosure of sustainability reports.

The audit committee meeting served as the moderator for the MRA test between the profitability factors on disclosure of the sustainability report, and the findings show a regression coefficient of 0.003614, a t-count value of 2.451802, and a probability value of 0.0166 < 0.05. These findings imply that the audit committee meeting lessens the impact of profitability on the sustainability report's disclosure. Therefore, the sixth hypothesis (H6), which claimed that the audit committee meeting would increase the link between profitability and the sustainability report's disclosure of profitability, was rejected. This demonstrates that the profitability will increase with the number of audit committee meetings held each year, reducing the disclosure of sustainability reports and perhaps weakening the impact of profitability on disclosure. The audit committee is also holding fewer meetings, and because the company's income is down, the disclosure of the Sustainability Report is higher. The findings of this study show that the more audit committee meetings that are held, the better the oversight will be and the more the company will disclose environmental information. However, the study also shows that the more audit committee meetings are held in a year, the more profitable the company will be. so that it will weaken and diminish information regarding disclosures in sustainability reports (Sholihah & Suryaningrum, 2021).

CONCLUSION

The findings of the hypothesis testing demonstrate the first hypothesis, which asserts that leverage has a negative and significant impact on the disclosure of the sustainability report, to be true. The findings of the hypothesis test refute the claim that company size has a positive and significant impact on sustainability reports. The third hypothesis, which asserts that business size has a positive and substantial impact on the disclosure of the sustainability report received, is supported by the findings of hypothesis testing, which show that profitability has a positive and significant impact on sustainability reports. The fourth hypothesis in this study, which states that the presence of an audit committee meeting can weaken the relationship between leverage and sustainability report, is known to be rejected because the results of hypothesis testing show that the audit committee meeting cannot moderate the relationship leverage between age and Disclosure of Sustainability Report. The fifth hypothesis, according to which meetings of the audit committee strengthen the relationship between firm size and disclosure of sustainability reports, was rejected as a result of the hypothesis testing, which revealed that the audit committee meeting cannot

moderate the relationship between firm size and disclosure of sustainability reports. The sixth hypothesis—that the audit committee meeting strengthens the relationship between profitability and disclosure of the Sustainability Report—was rejected as a result of the hypothesis testing, which revealed that the relationship between profitability and disclosure of the Sustainability Report is weaker. Based on the above explanation, it can be inferred that leverage negatively affects the disclosure of the Sustainability Report, company size has no bearing on the disclosure of the Sustainability Report, profitability has a positive approach on the disclosure of the Sustainability Report, and audit committee meetings cannot moderate the relationship between leverage and disclosure of Sustainability Report, nor can they moderate the relationship between firm size and sustainability report disc Based on the study's findings, it is recommended that additional research be done because the audit firm size variable has no impact on the disclosure of sustainability report. It is intended that alternative proxies, such as the number of employees, might be utilized to gauge firm size for future research. The study's findings continue to illustrate the disclosure level of a sustainability report. the underdog. Companies are expected to focus on and increase their disclosure of information on sustainability, the company's interests, and stakeholder interests.

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