

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine: (1) the effect of financial performance on Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) disclosure, and (2) the effect of corporate governance on Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) disclosure in manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2022–2024 period.

This study is quantitative research using secondary data. The sample was selected using a purposive sampling method, resulting in 49 manufacturing companies that met the research criteria. The data were obtained from Bloomberg, annual reports, and sustainability reports. ESG disclosure is measured using the Bloomberg ESG score, financial performance is proxied by Return on Assets (ROA), and corporate governance is proxied by board size. This study also uses the number of employees and leverage as control variables. The data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression with IBM SPSS version 26.

The results show that financial performance has no significant effect on ESG disclosure. In contrast, corporate governance has a positive and significant effect on ESG disclosure. Meanwhile, the number of employees and leverage as control variables have no significant effect on ESG disclosure. The Adjusted R Square value of 0.080 indicates that financial performance, corporate governance, number of employees, and leverage explain 8% of ESG disclosure, while the remaining percentage is explained by other factors outside the research model.

Keywords: *ESG Disclosure, Financial Performance, Corporate Governance, Board Size.*

