ABSTRACT

Risk is an event that has the potential to cause losses and cannot be eliminated completely, but can be anticipated and managed properly so that unwanted things do not happen. Risk disclosure is an important factor for the company as a risk anticipation step because it can reveal information about the management, opportunities, and impact of company risks in the future. Information disclosed in detail and accurately will provide benefits for interested parties, especially in the disclosure of company risks so that they can see the extent to which the information can affect good corporate governance practices and investor decision making. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of good corporate governance (the size of the board of commissioners, the proportion of independent commissioners, frequency of audit committee meetings, institutional ownership structures, and frequency of board of commissioners meetings.) on the disclosure of company risks partially and simultaneously.

This study takes data from 2017-2021. The population of this study are technology sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The sampling technique uses the purposive sampling method. The sample that met the research criteria was 6 companies with a period of 5 years so as to obtain 30 sample data. The data processing uses method quantitative methods, consisting of descriptive statistical analysis, panel data regression analysis, and hypothesis testing with statistical t test, statistical F test, and coefficient of determination test. The results of this study indicate that the institutional ownership structure variables affect risk management disclosure.

Based on the results of this study, companies must pay attention to the institutional ownership structure because the greater the institutional ownership, the wider the disclosure of risk management so that it pressures companies to make detailed disclosures in annual reports, and is expected to implement the principles of good corporate governance by paying attention to corporate risk management disclosures. Meanwhile, future researchers are expected to use different objects, periods, and variables such as managerial ownership, company size, quality of external auditors, level of profitability, and competition.

Keywords: *risk management disclosure, size of the board of commissioners, proportion of independent commissioners, frequency of audit committee meetings, institutional ownership structures, frequency of board of commissioners meetings.*