

ABSTRACT

This study examines the effect of CEO power on ESG disclosure and investigates the mediating role of accrual earnings management. This study employs a quantitative approach using panel data from 125 non-financial companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2020–2024, comprising 623 firm-year observations. The analysis applies panel data regression and mediation analysis to examine structural power, ownership power, expert power, and prestige power. The results indicate that structural power and expert power have a significant positive effect on AEM, whereas ownership power and prestige power have no significant effect. AEM has a significant negative effect on ESG disclosure. Furthermore, AEM mediates the effects of structural power and expert power on ESG disclosure, but does not mediate the effects of ownership power and prestige power. This study contributes to the literature by examining accrual earnings management as an underlying mechanism linking the multidimensional nature of chief executive officer power to sustainability disclosure, providing empirical evidence from non-financial companies in Indonesia.

Keywords: ESG Disclosure, REM, AEM, Earnings Management CEO Power

