

ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine the effect of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) capability on ESG disclosure, with family control as a moderating variable in family firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2020-2023. Based on Agency Theory, this study employed purposive sampling and selected 20 family firms, resulting in 80 observations tested using Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA). Leadership capability was measured through a four-dimensional composite index, family control was measured through three dimensions, and ESG disclosure was measured using 85 GRI Standards indicators. The results indicate that Chairman capability has a significant positive effect on ESG disclosure, while CEO capability does not have a significant effect. Family control is proven to weaken the positive effect of Chairman capability on ESG disclosure, but does not significantly moderate the relationship between CEO capability and ESG disclosure.

Keyword : Chairman Capability, CEO Capability, Family Control, ESG Disclosure, Agency Theory



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