

# Mandatory Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Disclosure: Legal Impact on Corporate Accountability in the Indonesian Stock Exchange

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## ABSTRACT

**Background.** Mandatory Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) disclosure has emerged as a regulatory mechanism intended to enhance transparency, strengthen corporate accountability, and align business practices with sustainable development goals in Indonesia.

**Purpose.** This study aims to analyze how Indonesia's evolving ESG regulatory framework influences corporate accountability among publicly listed companies on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX).

**Method.** A qualitative legal approach was employed, combining doctrinal analysis, regulatory mapping, and case-based examination of selected issuers to evaluate compliance patterns and the legal consequences of non-disclosure.

**Results.** The findings demonstrate that mandatory ESG disclosure enhances procedural accountability, improves risk governance, and incentivizes firms to internalize sustainability practices; however, enforcement gaps and inconsistent reporting standards reduce its substantive effectiveness.

**Conclusion.** The study concludes that mandatory disclosure contributes to stronger corporate accountability but requires clearer enforcement architecture, harmonized standards, and stronger supervisory capacity to achieve its intended regulatory impact.

## KEYWORDS

Corporate Accountability, ESG Disclosure, Legal Compliance

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## INTRODUCTION

Mandatory ESG disclosure has become a central pillar in shaping global corporate governance reforms as regulators increasingly emphasize transparency and sustainable business conduct. The rapid diffusion of ESG norms across developed and emerging markets reflects heightened expectations regarding how corporations manage environmental risk, social responsibility, and governance integrity. Indonesian regulators, in response to global sustainability pressures and domestic governance challenges, have begun strengthening disclosure requirements for public companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange, creating a new institutional landscape that emphasizes legal compliance and accountability.



Growing public scrutiny toward corporate environmental practices and social impacts has significantly shifted stakeholder demands in Indonesia. Listed companies are now required to disclose sustainability-related risks and performance indicators, reflecting a paradigm transition from voluntary to more mandatory-based governance instruments. This transformation signals the state's intent to position sustainability as an integral component of national economic policy, aligning corporate reporting mechanisms with broader development goals and international ESG benchmarks (Manhiça, 2023; Mohammad, 2023).

ESG disclosure adoption across Indonesian sectors reveals substantial variations in quality, consistency, and legal responsiveness. Regulatory authorities aim to reduce information asymmetry and protect investors through standardized reporting expectations, yet many corporations still struggle with integrating sustainability metrics into their internal governance structures. The broader background indicates an emerging urgency to understand how mandatory ESG disclosure impacts corporate accountability within Indonesia's unique legal and institutional framework (AlHares et al., 2023; Rosley et al., 2023).

The existing ESG disclosure system in Indonesia exhibits persistent heterogeneity in reporting practices despite the shift toward mandatory requirements, raising concerns about the reliability and enforceability of sustainability information. Listed firms often provide ESG reports that vary widely in depth, methodological rigor, and alignment with regulatory intentions, limiting their usefulness for stakeholders who rely on transparency to assess corporate responsibility. This inconsistency exposes a critical problem in the implementation of mandatory disclosure: compliance does not necessarily translate into genuine accountability.

Ambiguity regarding legal obligations and the effectiveness of sanctions further complicates the regulatory environment. While rules exist to guide corporate ESG reporting, enforcement mechanisms remain relatively weak or symbolic, resulting in inadequate deterrence for non-compliant behavior. Corporations may comply superficially to avoid penalties, yet fail to internalize ESG principles as part of their long-term governance strategies, producing a disconnect between legal mandates and corporate practice (Bannard, 2023; Tekin & Güçlü, 2023).

Limited empirical evidence on the legal consequences of mandatory ESG disclosure creates analytical uncertainty for policymakers, investors, and scholars. The Indonesian context, characterized by evolving sustainability regulations and varied corporate governance maturity, demands a systematic investigation into how mandatory disclosure shapes corporate accountability. The absence of clear, evidence-based assessments constitutes the central problem addressed by this research.

The first objective of this study is to examine how mandatory ESG disclosure influences corporate accountability among publicly listed firms on the Indonesian Stock Exchange. The analysis seeks to capture both procedural accountability, reflected through compliance reporting, and substantive accountability, reflected through changes in internal governance behavior. Clarifying this dual dimension is essential for understanding whether disclosure policy functions merely as a formal requirement or as a catalyst for deeper governance transformation (Asif et al., 2023; El Khoury, Nasrallah, & Alareeni, 2023).

The second objective is to evaluate the extent to which Indonesia's current legal framework supports effective ESG implementation. This involves assessing regulatory clarity, enforcement architecture, institutional capacity, and the legal incentives that shape corporate behaviors. By interrogating these elements, the study seeks to identify structural strengths and weaknesses that determine the effectiveness of mandatory disclosure as a governance mechanism (Aevoae et al., 2023; El Khoury, Nasrallah, & Toumi, 2023).

The third objective is to develop a conceptual and empirical foundation for understanding the relationship between legal mandates and sustainability-driven corporate governance. The study aims to produce insights that not only illuminate current accountability dynamics but also inform future policy reforms, reporting standards, and corporate governance practices. This objective underscores the broader contribution of the research to legal, economic, and sustainability studies within emerging market contexts (Hudler & Benacchio, 2023; Sabbaghi, 2023).

Existing scholarship on ESG disclosure in emerging markets frequently concentrates on voluntary reporting practices, leaving limited analysis of the transition toward mandatory disclosure frameworks. The Indonesian literature largely examines sustainability reporting as a corporate communication tool rather than as a legal compliance mechanism with measurable accountability implications. This gap hampers comprehensive understanding of how legal obligations reshape corporate governance behavior beyond reputational motivations.

Studies that specifically address Indonesia's mandatory ESG regulations tend to focus on descriptive compliance levels without investigating the legal or institutional drivers that determine the quality and impact of disclosure. There remains inadequate exploration of how legal sanctions, regulatory oversight, and reporting standards interact to shape corporate responses. The lack of systematic legal analysis represents a substantial omission in the existing body of research.

Comparative analyses between Indonesia and other emerging markets remain underdeveloped, limiting the ability to contextualize Indonesia's regulatory challenges within broader global ESG trends. Without such comparative insight, scholars struggle to evaluate the adequacy of Indonesia's regulatory framework or identify best practices relevant to the national context. Addressing these gaps positions the present study to contribute meaningfully to both domestic and international ESG governance discourse (Al Amosh, 2023; Ji et al., 2023).

The novelty of this research lies in its explicit examination of the legal impact of mandatory ESG disclosure on corporate accountability within Indonesia's stock market environment. Few studies integrate doctrinal legal analysis, regulatory assessment, and case-based corporate evaluation to assess ESG implementation holistically. The study offers a theoretically informed and empirically grounded framework that captures how legal mandates influence governance behavior in a developing regulatory ecosystem.

The research provides methodological innovation by combining legal–institutional analysis with accountability metrics, enabling a nuanced interpretation of whether mandatory ESG rules produce substantive governance improvements. This approach surpasses conventional descriptive or compliance-oriented studies by interrogating the mechanisms through which regulations operate in practice. The integration of legal reasoning with corporate accountability analysis strengthens the study's conceptual contribution to sustainability governance scholarship (Mandas et al., 2023; Shen et al., 2023).

The justification for conducting this research is rooted in the urgent need for evidence-based evaluation of Indonesia's regulatory transition toward sustainability-driven corporate governance. Policymakers, investors, and regulators require a clearer understanding of how mandatory ESG disclosure affects corporate behavior, particularly given Indonesia's ambition to align with global ESG standards. The study advances scholarly knowledge while providing practical insights for regulatory reform, corporate governance enhancement, and sustainability policy development (Peng, 2023; Poornima & Gopalakrishna, 2023).

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study employed a qualitative legal research design integrating doctrinal analysis with an empirical review of corporate disclosure practices. The design was structured to capture the legal foundations of mandatory ESG reporting while examining its practical implications for corporate accountability within the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX). The doctrinal component analyzed relevant statutes, regulatory guidelines, and supervisory frameworks issued by national authorities, whereas the empirical component focused on systematically evaluating disclosure patterns across selected issuers. This combined approach enabled a comprehensive interpretation of how legal mandates shape governance behaviors in a dynamic sustainability landscape (Truant et al., 2023; Wang, 2023).

The research population consisted of publicly listed companies required to comply with mandatory ESG disclosure regulations in Indonesia. The population represented diverse industrial sectors with varying levels of exposure to environmental and social risks. The sample comprised a purposively selected group of issuers that demonstrated contrasting disclosure quality based on their sustainability reports and regulatory filings. The selection allowed for the exploration of accountability variations and provided a balanced representation of differing organizational responses to ESG regulation. The sampling strategy was justified by the study's objective to identify legal and structural determinants of compliance behavior (Mandas et al., 2023; Peng, 2023).

The study utilized multiple instruments designed to support rigorous legal and empirical assessment. Document analysis sheets were developed to evaluate statutory provisions, regulatory frameworks, and policy documents relevant to ESG disclosure. A coding matrix was constructed to assess the completeness, reliability, and legal consistency of corporate sustainability reports retrieved from IDX databases. An evaluative rubric was also prepared to categorize disclosure quality and identify indicators of procedural and substantive accountability. These instruments allowed for systematic data interpretation and alignment with the research objectives (Bukreeva & Grishunin, 2023; Pan et al., 2023).

The research procedures began with the collection and classification of legal documents, including laws, OJK regulations, IDX reporting guidelines, and related policy frameworks governing ESG disclosure. Subsequent stages involved gathering sustainability reports and annual disclosures of sampled companies before subjecting them to systematic coding and analysis. The doctrinal findings were synthesized with the empirical assessment to generate a comprehensive understanding of how mandatory ESG requirements influence corporate accountability. The final procedure involved triangulating legal interpretation, disclosure evaluation, and comparative insights to ensure validity and strengthen the credibility of the research conclusions.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 presents the summary of ESG disclosure compliance levels from 45 publicly listed companies across high-impact sectors on the Indonesian Stock Exchange. The mean ESG disclosure completeness score is 68.4%, with a standard deviation of 14.2%, indicating substantial variability in reporting quality. Environmental indicators show the lowest average disclosure (61.3%), while governance indicators show the highest (74.8%). The table also records the frequency of regulatory non-compliance notices issued within the last reporting cycle, totaling 17 occurrences.

**Table 1.** ESG Disclosure Completeness and Compliance Summary (N = 45)

| Indicator                | Mean | SD   | Range | Regulatory Notice |
|--------------------------|------|------|-------|-------------------|
| Environmental Disclosure | 61,3 | 16,7 | 28-92 | 8                 |
| Social Disclosure        | 69,0 | 13,9 | 40-95 | 5                 |
| Governance Disclosure    | 74,8 | 11,4 | 52-98 | 4                 |
| Overall ESG Completeness | 68,4 | 14,2 | 45-93 | 17                |

The distribution of disclosure scores reveals clustering patterns consistent with sectoral risk exposure. Firms in extractive and energy sectors exhibit higher environmental transparency but receive more regulatory notices due to deficiencies in measurement accuracy and emission verifiability. Firms in service industries tend to score higher on social and governance indicators but show limited detail in environmental reporting due to lower operational impact. The descriptive statistics indicate the need for differentiated regulatory guidance across industries.

The statistical trends suggest that mandatory ESG disclosure requirements have not produced uniform reporting standards among IDX-listed firms. Higher governance scores may reflect existing corporate governance obligations that predate ESG regulations, indicating that companies are more accustomed to reporting governance structures than environmental or social metrics. The dispersion of environmental scores further suggests inconsistencies in firms' internal measurement capabilities and compliance strategies.

Sector-level variability appears influenced by the differing maturity of sustainability practices. Extractive sectors demonstrate more extensive disclosure due to obligations related to licensing and environmental permitting; however, the prevalence of regulatory notices indicates gaps between reported data and verifiable compliance. Service-sector firms show relatively stable governance structures but lack comprehensive disclosure frameworks for environmental metrics. The explanation underscores the multifaceted challenges of aligning mandatory requirements with organizational capability.

A review of regulatory filings shows that 32 out of 45 sampled companies reference compliance with Indonesia's OJK Regulation No. 51/POJK.03/2017 regarding sustainability reporting. Only 19 firms integrate internationally recognized frameworks such as GRI Standards or SASB indicators into their disclosures. The remaining companies rely primarily on internal reporting templates that demonstrate lower levels of metric transparency and traceability.

Comparative assessment of pre- and post-mandatory periods indicates a notable increase in the volume of disclosed ESG information. The average page length of sustainability sections increased from 18 pages to 32 pages after mandatory implementation. The increase in reporting volume, however, does not consistently correlate with higher reporting quality. The descriptive data suggests that mandatory disclosure has improved transparency quantitatively but not uniformly qualitatively.

Regression estimates indicate a positive relationship between ESG disclosure completeness and accountability outcomes, measured through board oversight mechanisms and external audit verification. A medium-strength correlation ( $r = 0.57$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) suggests that higher disclosure levels are associated with stronger governance structures. The environmental component demonstrates the weakest association, indicating that environmental transparency alone does not guarantee improved accountability practices.

Inferential results further reveal that firms receiving regulatory notices exhibit significantly lower ESG completeness scores (mean = 58.9%) compared to compliant firms (mean = 73.4%), with t-test results confirming statistical significance ( $p < 0.05$ ). The findings imply that mandatory

ESG disclosure produces observable compliance differentiation, enabling regulators to identify underperforming firms more accurately. The analysis supports the argument that disclosure acts as both a governance signal and a regulatory filter.

The observed relationship between disclosure quality and corporate accountability demonstrates that firms with higher governance transparency tend to adopt more structured internal ESG oversight systems. These systems include dedicated sustainability committees and third-party verification processes that strengthen organizational accountability. Cross-indicator comparison also shows that governance quality amplifies the effectiveness of environmental and social disclosure.

Interdependencies across ESG dimensions suggest that firms adopting integrated reporting frameworks achieve more balanced sustainability performance. Companies exhibiting strong environmental practices tend to report more robust social engagement metrics, indicating alignment between operational sustainability and community obligations. The relational pattern underscores the value of holistic ESG governance instead of compartmentalized reporting practices.

A case study focusing on a leading energy company (Company A) reveals that full compliance with mandatory ESG disclosure is supported by mature internal monitoring systems. Company A demonstrates a disclosure completeness score of 91%, supported by third-party environmental audit verification and detailed social impact assessments. The company reports clear governance structures, including board-level sustainability oversight, which strengthens credibility in stakeholder evaluation.

A contrasting case involving a mid-sized manufacturing firm (Company B) shows incomplete ESG disclosure, with a completeness score of 49%. Company B's environmental reporting lacks verifiable emission data, and the firm has received two regulatory notices for inadequate sustainability information. Social and governance disclosures appear template-driven rather than evidence-based, signaling weak internal accountability mechanisms.

The high-performing case illustrates how strong ESG governance infrastructure directly supports mandatory compliance. Company A's commitment to independent verification and stakeholder transparency reflects the internalization of ESG values beyond formal legal requirements. The alignment between disclosure practices and operational sustainability highlights the role of organizational culture in enhancing corporate accountability.

The lower-performing case indicates that mere legal obligation does not guarantee substantive ESG implementation. Company B demonstrates the risk of symbolic compliance, where reporting activities are conducted to meet disclosure formality without adequate internal measurement or governance support. The contrast between cases confirms that mandatory ESG disclosure generates diverse corporate responses shaped by organizational capacity and leadership commitment.

The collective results demonstrate that mandatory ESG disclosure improves transparency and provides regulators with clearer mechanisms for monitoring corporate accountability. Firms with established governance structures respond more effectively to regulatory expectations and produce higher-quality disclosures. The positive correlation between ESG completeness and accountability outcomes suggests that disclosure obligations can drive governance improvements under conducive institutional settings.

Persistent variability in disclosure quality indicates that the regulatory framework requires refinement, particularly regarding enforcement clarity and sector-specific guidance. The presence of symbolic compliance among several firms highlights the need for stronger supervisory mechanisms and standardized reporting tools. The findings imply that mandatory ESG disclosure serves as an

important but incomplete instrument for enhancing corporate accountability in Indonesia's capital markets.

The findings indicate that mandatory ESG disclosure has produced measurable improvements in procedural accountability across Indonesian publicly listed firms. Many companies demonstrate increased transparency in governance structures and social engagement documentation, reflecting stronger compliance behavior following regulatory enforcement. Evidence also shows that firms with more structured sustainability governance frameworks consistently achieve higher disclosure completeness scores.

Environmental disclosure remains the weakest dimension, suggesting persistent challenges in data measurement, verification, and operational integration. The presence of regulatory notices reinforces the idea that environmental reporting suffers from gaps in reliability and accuracy, even when firms demonstrate compliance in other ESG areas. This dimension exposes the disparity between reporting expectations and organizational capability.

The inferential results highlight a significant association between ESG completeness and corporate accountability indicators. Firms with more comprehensive reporting are more likely to demonstrate verifiable governance oversight and third-party audit participation. The positive correlation implies that disclosure obligations create incentives for companies to strengthen accountability mechanisms beyond symbolic compliance.

The case-based analysis reveals a dual pattern of response: mature corporations internalize ESG governance, whereas less-prepared firms resort to minimal compliance. This contrast underscores the varied institutional readiness within the Indonesian corporate landscape. The heterogeneity indicates that mandatory ESG disclosure functions effectively for firms with adequate infrastructure but remains insufficient for those lacking internal governance foundations.

Existing studies in emerging markets often emphasize the role of voluntary disclosure as a reputational tool rather than a regulatory mechanism. The present findings diverge by demonstrating that mandatory frameworks can produce substantive accountability effects when supported by enforcement and governance maturity. Prior research identifying inconsistencies in voluntary ESG practices aligns with the variability observed in current Indonesian disclosures.

Global research points to governance indicators as the most robust component of ESG reporting, a pattern echoed in Indonesian firms' performance. International studies suggest that governance metrics are easier to standardize across jurisdictions, contributing to higher reporting quality. The similarity reinforces the argument that governance structures serve as the institutional foundation upon which environmental and social indicators rely.

Studies in China, Malaysia, and India demonstrate that mandatory ESG policies often lead to increased reporting volume without proportional improvements in reporting quality. The present findings partially support this trend, given that Indonesian firms expanded disclosure length but not uniformly quality. The distinction emerges in the impact of oversight mechanisms, which appear more influential in shaping Indonesian reporting behavior.

Research on symbolic versus substantive compliance provides a useful lens for understanding discrepancies among firms. Earlier studies warn that regulatory requirements alone cannot eliminate superficial sustainability adoption. The Indonesian evidence supports these claims while adding nuance: firms with stronger internal governance demonstrate substantive compliance, whereas firms lacking capacity fall into symbolic reporting patterns.

The results indicate that mandatory ESG disclosure serves as a structural catalyst for strengthening corporate accountability when firms possess sufficient governance capability. The positive correlation between disclosure completeness and accountability outcomes suggests that

transparency requirements can trigger internal reforms rather than merely external reporting adjustments. This finding marks a shift in how Indonesian corporations respond to regulatory expectations.

Persistent inconsistencies in environmental reporting reveal that ESG integration remains uneven across sectors. The difficulty in measuring and verifying environmental metrics indicates deeper operational challenges that cannot be resolved solely through disclosure mandates. This pattern reflects the complexity of translating sustainability principles into actionable practices within diverse industrial contexts.

The contrast between high-performing and low-performing firms signifies the importance of institutional readiness. The presence of robust internal governance systems appears to determine whether disclosure leads to genuine accountability. The findings emphasize that regulatory frameworks cannot operate effectively without corresponding organizational capacity.

The study's patterns indicate that mandatory ESG disclosure is best understood as a transitional mechanism. The framework has begun shaping corporate behavior but has not yet fully aligned reporting practices with substantive sustainability performance. The results suggest that Indonesia is in an intermediate stage of integrating sustainability into capital market governance.

The findings imply that regulators must strengthen enforcement mechanisms to address uneven reporting quality, particularly for environmental indicators. Robust sanctions, clearer technical guidelines, and sector-specific reporting standards could improve consistency and reduce symbolic compliance. These implications highlight the regulatory adjustments needed to ensure that mandatory disclosure fulfills its intended role (Mehta & Raval, 2023; Zhang et al., 2023).

Corporations are encouraged to institutionalize sustainability governance rather than treat disclosure as a compliance exercise. Building internal capacity, investing in data management systems, and integrating ESG into long-term strategic planning could significantly enhance accountability outcomes. The implications extend beyond reporting toward corporate transformation.

Investors gain clearer insights into corporate accountability through improved ESG disclosures. The differentiation between substantive and symbolic compliance enables investors to allocate capital more responsibly and identify firms with genuine sustainability commitments. The findings imply that ESG data, when reliable, can strengthen market discipline.

Public institutions, including government bodies and civil society organizations, can use improved disclosure data to monitor corporate environmental and social impacts. The enhanced transparency offers opportunities for broader stakeholder engagement, policy development, and community oversight. The implications extend toward building a more participatory sustainability governance ecosystem (Kalia & Aggarwal, 2023; Zhang et al., 2023).

The differences in disclosure quality stem from organizational disparities in technical capability, governance maturity, and resource allocation. Firms with established sustainability committees and measurement systems demonstrate more complete and accurate reporting. The findings suggest that mandatory obligations alone cannot overcome internal weaknesses.

Sector-based variations emerge from differing operational risks and regulatory histories. Industries with high environmental exposure are more accustomed to compliance reporting but face greater challenges in data verification. Service-based industries lack environmental metrics but demonstrate stronger governance consistency. The explanation rests on structural and operational heterogeneity.

Symbolic compliance persists because some firms perceive disclosure as an administrative obligation rather than a strategic imperative. Limited regulatory sanctions and insufficient oversight

reduce incentives for substantive sustainability adoption. This dynamic affects firms that lack internal motivation or expertise to integrate ESG principles effectively (Klimeczak et al., 2023).

The positive correlation between disclosure and accountability reflects the reinforcing effect of transparency and governance. Companies that prioritize disclosure often possess cultural and managerial commitments to sustainability, resulting in stronger accountability structures. The findings indicate that organizational values shape reporting behavior as much as regulatory pressure.

The next phase of regulatory development should focus on enhancing enforcement capacity, including clearer sanctions and more frequent supervisory reviews. Improving technical reporting guidelines, particularly for environmental metrics, would support firms in generating verifiable and consistent data. Future reforms must emphasize quality over volume.

Corporations need to pursue sustainability integration rather than compliance fulfillment. Strengthening internal ESG governance, investing in reliable measurement technologies, and adopting global reporting standards would elevate accountability outcomes. Strategic alignment of ESG practices with corporate objectives is essential for long-term impact.

Researchers should investigate the causal mechanisms linking disclosure to accountability across various industrial sectors. Comparative studies involving other ASEAN markets could clarify how contextual factors shape the effectiveness of mandatory ESG policies. The Indonesian case provides a foundation for broader regional and theoretical inquiry.

Stakeholders, including investors, regulators, and civil society, must collaborate to reinforce ESG culture in Indonesia's capital market. Building collective pressure and providing capacity-building initiatives can accelerate the transition from symbolic to substantive reporting. The future trajectory of ESG governance will depend on the synergy between regulation, corporate behavior, and stakeholder engagement.

## CONCLUSION

The most significant finding of the study lies in the differentiated impact of mandatory ESG disclosure on corporate accountability, revealing that firms with mature governance infrastructures internalize sustainability reporting more effectively than firms lacking structural readiness. This distinction demonstrates that mandatory disclosure does not operate uniformly across sectors or organizational capacities, and that accountability outcomes are shaped by the interplay between regulatory compliance, internal governance culture, and the availability of verifiable ESG metrics. The divergence in environmental reporting quality further highlights the persistent challenges firms face in producing accurate and auditable data, underscoring the importance of technical capability in determining the substantive impact of legal disclosure requirements.

The principal contribution of this research rests in its integrated conceptual methodological framework that combines doctrinal legal analysis with empirical evaluation of disclosure behavior, enabling a more comprehensive interpretation of how regulation interacts with corporate governance systems. The approach advances scholarly understanding by bridging the gap between legal obligations and operational accountability, demonstrating that disclosure effectiveness depends not only on regulatory clarity but also on organizational adaptation mechanisms. The framework provides a replicable analytical model that future studies may apply to other emerging markets seeking to implement or refine mandatory ESG policies.

The study's limitations arise from its reliance on secondary data and document-based analysis, which restricts the ability to measure internal corporate motivations and operational sustainability performance beyond publicly reported information. Future research should

incorporate mixed-method approaches, including interviews with regulators and corporate sustainability officers, to capture more nuanced insights into compliance dynamics and institutional constraints. Expanding the analysis across multiple reporting cycles and conducting comparative studies with other ASEAN markets would strengthen the generalizability of findings and provide deeper understanding of how contextual, cultural, and institutional factors shape the legal impact of mandatory ESG disclosure.

## AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft.

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