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ENVIRONMENTAL AND NON ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS INFLUENCE ON CARBON EMISSION DISCLOSURE IN COMPANIES LISTED ON IDX CARBON

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the relationship between environmental aspects (environmental performance and sustainability committee) and non-environmental aspects (company age, profitability, and media exposure) with carbon emission disclosure in companies listed on the Indonesian Carbon Exchange (IDXCarbon). This research is a quantitative study and the data used in this study are secondary data from financial reports, annual reports, and sustainability reports over five years (2018-2022) listed on the Indonesian Carbon Exchange (IDXCarbon). The results of this study indicate that both environmental and non-environmental aspects have an influence on the spread of carbon emissions, with the greatest impact coming from the existence of a committee that is willing in the company and the existence of media exposure that encourages companies to carry out dissemination to have an impact on the company's reputation. The practical implications of the results of this study are that it is important for companies that have not yet made disclosures to disclose carbon emissions in their company performance information immediately. In addition, in disclosing carbon emissions, it is necessary to consider forming a sustainability committee within the company so that the company's strategy related to environmental issues can have a positive impact on the company. Research related to the closure of carbon emissions is still interesting to do, especially focusing on environmental aspects and non-environmental aspects that will affect the closure, moreover, this study will use companies listed on the Indonesian carbon exchange to be able to provide a comprehensive picture of companies that have made disclosures. This research is expected to provide practical contributions related to environmental and non-environmental aspects that can be considered and become a major concern for companies that have not disclosed carbon emissions.

Keywords: *carbon emission, environmental, non environmental, carbon emission disclosure*

INTRODUCTION

The concept of sustainability in business has received a lot of attention in recent years. The concept of sustainability continues to be refined in line with the commitment of countries in the world to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by the Kyoto Protocol agreement on February 16, 2005, which was then refined in the second period held in Doha, Qatar, which expired in 2020. The Indonesian government then responded to this

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phenomenon by enacting Presidential Regulation (PERPRES) Number 98 of 2021 concerning Achievement of Nationally Determined Contribution Targets and Control of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in National Development. Greenhouse gas emissions, which are of concern, are often equated with carbon emissions, because the highest content in them is carbon dioxide (Tingbani et al., 2020). Companies face increasing pressure to assess, reduce and report greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from various stakeholders, such as consumers, governments, suppliers, investors, financial institutions, media, non-governmental organizations and the general public, as corporate activities have a significant impact on global GHG emissions (Akbaş & Canikli, 2019).

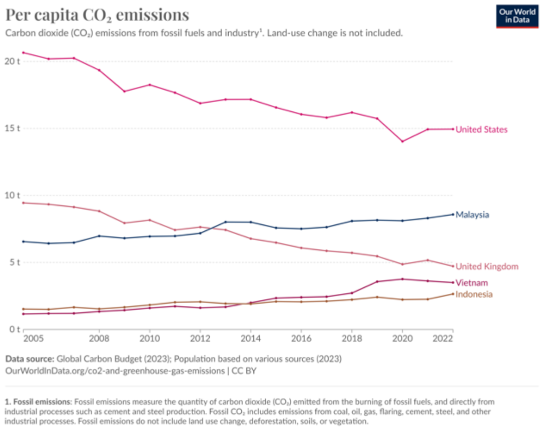

Figure 1. CO2 emissions per capita 2005-2022

The data in Figure 1 shows carbon emissions per capita from fossil fuel and industrial emissions produced in Indonesia increased from the range of 2005 to 2022, reaching 2.6 tons in 2022. This data highlights the contrast between developed and developing countries, with the former starting to focus on addressing this issue. Developed countries have shown a downward trend in carbon emissions, as seen in the United States and the United Kingdom while developing countries in on the rise. Given the significant carbon emissions in Indonesia, there is a need for a system to measure, acknowledge, record, present, and disclose carbon emissions. Carbon emission disclosure is part of environmental disclosure in sustainability reports issued by companies. Carbon emission disclosure is a form of social responsibility in supporting efforts to reduce emissions and further prevent global warming(Akhiroh et al., 2016).

Sustainability reporting, including carbon emission reporting, has been mandatory for financial institutions and publicly listed companies in Indonesia since 2019 and for listed companies since 2020 through POJK

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51/POJK.03/2017, while the rest will be gradually disclosed in the annual report and/or company sustainability report. Carbon emission disclosure in Indonesia is one form of environmental disclosure in PSAK No. 1 (Revised 2009) paragraph 9 on companies to socialize environmental responsibilities and disclosures. This disclosure and reporting are done to support Indonesia's net zero or carbon-neutral commitment by 2060. This research is based on the increasing standard conditions and reporting frameworks for sustainability reporting conducted by companies through several sustainability reporting frameworks such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Therefore, sustainability reporting, including greenhouse gas emissions reporting, is important for companies both in terms of regulation and the need for investors to assess the environmental risks of companies, enabling investors to make better decisions for their portfolios (Sudibyo, 2018).

There has been a lot of research on carbon emission spread, but previous studies focus more on the impact of the spread, namely through the value of the company, and usually only focus on certain sectors that contribute the largest carbon emissions. Referring to the legitimacy theory that companies will always try to adjust the company's objectives to the surrounding conditions (social, environmental, economic, and political), then the spread of carbon emissions should no longer be a difficult thing for companies to do. However, in reality there are still companies that have not made such disclosures. Therefore, research related to the closure of carbon emissions is still interesting to do, especially focusing on environmental aspects and non-environmental aspects that will affect the closure, moreover, this study will use companies listed on the Indonesian carbon exchange to be able to provide a comprehensive picture of companies that have made disclosures. This research is expected to provide practical contributions related to environmental and non-environmental aspects that can be considered and become a major concern for companies that have not disclosed carbon emissions. For national policy makers, in order to encourage a decrease in the level of carbon emissions in Indonesia, this research is expected to provide an overview of how companies are strategizing in dealing with environmental issues. And for companies, through this research it is expected that companies will focus more on aspects that have a positive impact on the company related to the spread. Last but not least, through this research it is hoped that stakeholders can consider the company's performance from a non-financial aspect by

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considering several variables that are very influential in this study to avoid mistakes in making investor decisions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The disclosure of carbon emissions produced by companies as a result of company operations is based on sociopolitical theory. Sociopolitical theory studies the relationship between society and social structures, where there is an interdependent relationship between the state and society. Sociopolitical theory in the context of carbon emissions deployment takes the role that social and political factors play a key role in shaping carbon emissions reduction policies at the governmental level. Furthermore, sociopolitical theory has evolved into legitimacy theory and stakeholder theory in the realm of accounting science Hahn et al. (2015).

In legitimacy theory, companies have an obligation as much as possible to align corporate goals with the demands of society in all aspects, including environmental aspects as a form of social contract so that there is no legitimacy gap (Irwhantoko & Basuki, 2016). The form of alignment can be in the form of operational activities that are in accordance with the norms and values prevailing in society and comply with all laws and regulations set by the government to produce company performance in accordance with social values. Weak environmental performance is said to increase the threat of corporate social legitimacy, therefore in fulfilling the legitimacy of the company's activities should be disclosed in as much detail as possible in the annual report including disclosing carbon emissions (Pratiwi et al., 2021). Apart from being explained through legitimacy theory, disclosure of carbon emissions is also inseparable from the role of stakeholders. Corporate disclosure of carbon emissions is also a response to stakeholder expectations and needs. For example, investors who are increasingly concerned about environmental issues expect detailed information on the carbon impact of their investments in companies. This can happen because according to this theory, companies must meet the expectations and gain the support of stakeholders to guarantee their wishes (Akbaş & Canikli, 2019). Ultimately, disclosure of carbon information can help reduce the information gap between stakeholders and the company, and strengthen the company's reputation (Desai, 2022). In addition, stakeholder theory also explains that the company's voluntary disclosure shows that social and political pressures can be responded appropriately by the company (Akbaş & Canikli, 2019). Referring to legitimacy theory and stakeholder theory, this study developed several hypotheses as follows:

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The existence of the company can be seen from the age of the company. The age of the company shows that the company's performance so far has been able to make a positive contribution to the company and stakeholders so that the company is able to survive every year. The longer the age of the company, the greater the impact on the surrounding environment, including the impact of carbon emissions generated from operational activities. So that companies that have been operating for a long time are expected to show greater environmental responsibility in corporate performance information. In line with legitimacy theory and stakeholder theory, company age can be a driving factor in disclosing carbon emissions because companies try to fulfill the prevailing social legitimacy in order to maintain the existence of the company and meet the expectations of stakeholders in order to maintain stakeholder trust. Thus, the longer the company operates, the greater the disclosure that will be made by the company. This is in line with several studies that have been conducted previously (Akhiroh et al., 2016);(Borghei et al., 2018) ; and (Solikhah et al., 2021) which state that company age has a positive effect on disclosure of carbon emissions.

H1: Firm Age has a positive effect on Carbon Emission Disclosure.

Based on legitimacy theory, companies must communicate their environmental activities to gain recognition from stakeholders. Communication of these activities is carried out by companies through various media, so media coverage is very important for carbon emission disclosure. The media can provide a significant part of communicating information related to company activities to the public, so companies must be aware of the media to maintain company reputation and value (Ulfah & Ermaya, 2019). Research by (Ulfah & Ermaya, 2019) revealed that the media plays a role for companies to publicize carbon emission disclosure activities. In line with this, (Ardillah & Rusli, 2022) and state that media coverage has a positive influence on carbon emissions disclosure.

H2: Media Coverage has a positive effect on Carbon Emission Disclosure.

Company performance can be seen from financial aspects and non-financial aspects. Companies with high profitability will get more attention from stakeholders, because with high profitability the company is also expected to balance its non-financial performance. With high profitability, companies are expected to allocate their profits to environmental issues, including strategies to reduce carbon emissions generated by the company (Hapsari & Prasetyo, 2020). Therefore, companies with high profitability will also disclose high carbon emissions, because companies try to fulfill

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their social legitimacy and meet stakeholder expectations by showing consistent financial and non-financial performance. This is in line with the results of previous research conducted by (Akhiroh et al., 2016); (Akbaş & Canikli, 2019) ; and (Pratiwi et al., 2021)who found that the company's financial performance, as indicated by profitability, is positively related to higher disclosure of carbon emissions.

H3: Profitability has a positive effect on Carbon Emission Disclosure.

Based on legitimacy theory, companies with good environmental performance will make environmental disclosures because it can improve their image in society. Companies that carry out good environmental performance will gain legitimacy from the environment around the company so that the surrounding community does not feel disturbed by the company's operational activities, especially those related to carbon emissions. Companies with good environmental performance have a greater tendency to make environmental disclosures than companies with poor environmental performance in accordance with the research of (Pratiwi et al., 2021). Research by (Setiawan & Iswati, 2019) and (Ardillah & Rusli, 2022) states that environmental performance has a positive influence or is in line with the disclosure of carbon emissions. Based on this description, the proposed hypothesis is:

H4: Environmental Performance has a positive effect on Carbon Emission Disclosure.

Environmental issues are not a problem that can be considered easy to solve; even environmental problems can have a significant impact on company performance and company value. The importance of proper management of these environmental issues can be shown by the seriousness of the company in forming an environmental committee in the company. The environmental committee is responsible for managing and releasing information about the company's environmental risks, including reputational risks and the threat of not fulfilling the expectations of stakeholders. The existence of an environmental committee encourages companies to have the right strategy in disclosing the company's carbon emissions and to ensure that every activity in order to reduce the level of carbon emissions does not have a negative impact on the legitimacy and reputation of the company. Thus, the existence of an environmental committee that focuses on resolving environmental issues can have a positive effect on disclosure of carbon emissions (Biswas et al., 2018) and (Liao et al., 2015).

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H5: Environmental Committee has a positive effect on Carbon Emission Disclosure.

METHODS

This research takes a quantitative form by collecting data from a particular case or phenomenon. It is statistical, where the data collection for analysis mostly consists of numerical figures. The aim of quantitative research is to develop and utilize mathematical models, theories, and or hypotheses related to a particular phenomenon.

The data used in this study are secondary data from financial reports, annual reports, and sustainability reports over five years (2018-2022) listed on the Indonesian Carbon Exchange (IDXCarbon) based on a press release on September 26, 2023. The data was obtained from the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (www.idx.co.id). Additionally, research data was also taken from the Ministry of Environment's website to see the results of the PROPER assessment. Other additional information was taken from each company's official website. The sample was taken using purposive sampling techniques based on several criteria in Table 1.

Table 1
Population and Sample Criteria

Criteria	Total
Companies listed on IDX Carbon	17
The company has not published Annual Reports/Sustainability Reports for five consecutive years	(9)
Total companies sampled	8
Total data observation (5 years)	40

The data was collected using documentation method, by collecting and summarizing research-related data from the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange, the official website of the Ministry of Environment, and the official websites of companies during the period of 2020-2024. This study also employed content analysis method to measure and study data regarding carbon emission disclosure in companies' annual reports and/or sustainability reports. This method was used to measure the amount of carbon emission disclosure by calculating for several variables and coding the information presented in the companies' annual reports and/or sustainability reports. The following is a table explaining the

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definition and measurement of the independent and dependent variables used in this study:

Table 2
Definition and Measurement of Research Variables

Num.	Variable	Definition	Measurement
1	Carbon Emission Disclosure (CED)	Carbon emission disclosure is the extent of corporate carbon emission disclosure as a form of corporate environmental and social responsibility.	The maximum score is 18, while the minimum score is 0. Each item is worth 1 so that if the company fully discloses the item in its report then the company's score is 18, then add up the scores of each company.
2	Firm Age (FA)	Firm age is the period of time the company has been established. The age of the company reflects the company's ability to survive all threats and be able to compete with its competitors.	Calculating the company's time period from its establishment to the time of the research.
3	Media Coverage (MC)	Media coverage is a way to convey information to many parties that is reported by the media. The appearance of media in a company makes stakeholders understand more about the surrounding environment and take a stance on the news.	A score of 1 is assigned to companies that disclose data related to carbon emissions through the organization's website or corporate reports, while a score of 0 is assigned to organizations that do not disclose information related to carbon emissions as well as other media disclosures such as annual reports, sustainability reports, and other media.
4	Profitability (ROA)	This ROA ratio provides an overview of how well management uses the company's assets to generate profits. Therefore, return on assets (ROA) is used as a proxy for financial performance.	ROA measurement is done using the formula: (Net income/Average total assets):100

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5	Environmental Performance (EP)	Environmental performance is defined as how well a company can manage its surrounding environment. The Ministry of Environment developed the Corporate Performance Assessment Program in Environmental Management (PROPER) as a form of government policy to improve corporate management performance. Companies will make efforts to improve their environmental management by increasing voluntary information disclosure.	Using 1 if a company is in the gold or green or blue category, and 0 otherwise.
6	Environmental Committee (EC)	A specialized committee that advocates for the disclosure of GHG information to stakeholders and the public, while championing the implementation of long-term strategies on climate change.	Given the number 1 if a company has it, otherwise 0. Other multifunctional committees such as the Public Policy or CSR Committee can also be assigned number 1 if the proxy statement indicates explicit responsibility for environmental issues.

(Choi et al., 2013) conducted a study on factors influencing carbon emission disclosure using a checklist obtained from the CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project), which had also been used in several previous studies. Based on these studies, further research was conducted on the factors influencing carbon emission disclosure in companies listed on the carbon exchange index in Indonesia (IDXCarbon). Carbon emission disclosure was measured using the checklist provided (Choi et al., 2013)

This research uses descriptive statistics, assumption classic test and panel data linear regression method. Descriptive statistics provide an overview of the variables used in the study and present them in the form of mean, maximum, minimum, and standard deviation. Descriptive statistics can be used to classify, summarize, and present data in a descriptive or explanatory manner. To prove that the sample data and variables used in this study are suitable for use, it is necessary to test the classical assumptions, namely normality test, multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test, and heteroscedasticity test. The panel data linear regression method is a regression model that uses a combination of cross section data and time series data, where the same cross section unit is measured at different times. The regression equation in the study is as follows:

$$CED = \alpha + \beta 1FA + \beta 2MC + \beta 3ROA + \beta 4EP + \beta 5EC + \varepsilon$$

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With CED is carbon emission disclosure, α is a constant, β1,...,β5 are regression coefficients, FA is firm age, MC is media coverage, ROA is profitability, EP is environmental performance, and EC is environmental committee, and ε is error.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Descriptive statistics of the variables used in the study are shown in Table 3. This table includes data from 40 companies that became the research sample.

Table 3
Descriptive Statistical Analysis Results

Variabel	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
FA	40	12,00	67,00	37,8750	18,66326
MC	40	0	1	0,85	0,362
ROA	40	-0,139890	0,14847	0,274323	0,04220
EP	40	0	1	0,250	0,439
EC	40	0	1	0,670	0,474
Y	40	0,00000	0,944440	0,5791667	0,31998128

From descriptive statistical analysis results above show that Firm Age (FA) has a wide variation in the age of the companies studied. The Media Exposure (MC) indicates that most companies in the sample have high media exposure. Return on Assets (ROA) indicates that the ROA of these companies is relatively stable and homogeneous. Environmental Performance (EP) indicates a fairly significant variation in environmental performance among the companies in the sample. Environmental Committee (EC) indicates that there is variation in the presence of environmental/sustainability committees among the firms in the sample. Finally, the variable CED indicates moderate variation in carbon emissions disclosure among the companies in the sample.

For the assumption classic test, this research used normality test, multicollinearity test, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity. The normality test using the One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test shows that the significance figure obtained is 0.132, more than 0.05. This indicates that the linear regression model is normally distributed, meaning that this regression model is suitable for use as research. The multicollinearity test

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using the Glejser test shows that all Variance Inflating Factor (VIF) numbers are greater than 0.10 and below 10. This indicates that there are no multicollinearity symptoms between the independent and dependent variables. The Autocorrelation test using the Durbin-Watson (DW) test shows a magnitude of 0.846 which is smaller than the Durbin Lower (DL) number of 1.2305 which means there is positive autocorrelation. However, according to (Tingbani et al., 2020) testing autocorrelation on cross section or panel data will be useless or meaningless. The Heteroscedasticity Test using the Glejser test shows that all significance numbers owned by the independent variables (FA, MC, ROA, EP, EC) are above 0.05. This indicates that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

Table 4
Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Variabel	Unstandardized Coefficients	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics
	B		Beta			Tolerance
(Constant)	-0,029	0,096		-0,305	0,762	
FA	0,002	0,002	0,092	0,809	0,424	0,645
MC	0,344	0,101	0,388	3,410	0,002	0,646
ROA	-0,59	0,941	-0,078	-0,627	0,535	0,544
EP	0,148	0,097	0,202	1,526	0,136	0,477
EC	0,349	0,085	0,518	4,111	<0,001	0,528

Based on Table 4, the t-test shows that Media Coverage and Environmental Committee have a positive effect on carbon emission disclosure. This is indicated by the significance value of each variable which is smaller than 0.05. On the other hand, Firm Age, Profitability, and Environmental Performance have significance values greater than 0.05. Thus, the results reject hypotheses 1, 3, and 4. This shows that Firm Age, Profitability, and Environmental Performance have no effect on carbon emission disclosure.

The coefficient of determination (R2) test shows that the Adjusted R Square value of the research regression equation is 0.673. This value shows that all independent variables contribute 67.3 percent to the disclosure of carbon emissions, while the remaining 32.7 percent comes from other variables not tested in this study.

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Table 5
ANOVA Table

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	2,856	5	0,571	17,070	<0,001
Residual	1,138	34	0,033		
Total	3,993	39			

Based on Table 5, the calculated F value is greater than the F table, namely 17.070 > 2.463. This means that there is a significant influence between Firm Age, Media Coverage, Profitability, Environmental Performance, and Environmental Committee together on the disclosure of carbon emissions.

Discussion

Hypothesis testing focuses on environmental aspects consisting of environmental performance and the existence of an environmental committee, as well as non-environmental aspects consisting of company age, profitability and media exposure in carbon emissions disclosure. Referring to the results of hypothesis testing, the coefficient for environmental performance in this study shows a value of 1.526 with a significance value of 0.136 which indicates that environmental performance does not affect the amount of corporate carbon emission disclosure. The results of this study indicate that any amount of environmental performance will not affect the disclosure of carbon emissions in corporate performance information. Companies do not use environmental performance as a benchmark for disclosing or not disclosing carbon emissions generated by the company. This is contrary to legitimacy theory which states that the greater the role of a company in environmental activities, the greater its responsibility to present its environmental performance in the annual report. So that the research hypothesis stating that environmental performance affects the disclosure of carbon emissions is rejected. In addition, from the results of descriptive statistical analysis with a max. value of 0.25, it can be illustrated that there are still few companies that measure their environmental performance, this data is supported by the small number of companies listed on IDXCarbon. The results of the study that show no effect of environmental performance on carbon emission disclosure are supported by the results of previous studies, (Pratiwi et al., 2021); (Hermawan et al., 2018); (Majid & Ghozali, 2015).

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Furthermore, still on environmental aspects related to the existence of an environmental committee in the company has a coefficient value of 0.518 with a significance value of <0.001 which shows that the environmental committee has a positive influence on the disclosure of carbon emissions. This result shows that the existence of an environmental committee can make it easier for companies to strategize to deal with various environmental issues to disclose them. Furthermore, the existence of an environmental committee shows the company's proactive attitude and high initiative towards environmental issues (Liao et al., 2015). Therefore, the research hypothesis that assumes the existence of an environmental committee affects the disclosure of carbon emissions is supported. With the existence of an environmental committee, the disclosure of corporate carbon emissions becomes easier and more comprehensive, because the company is trying to commit to narrowing the gap between stakeholder interests and corporate interests. This is in line with legitimacy theory and stakeholder theory, and is supported by the results of previous studies which state that the existence of an environmental committee has a positive impact on the social and environmental performance of a company (Biswas et al., 2018).

In the non-environmental aspect, we will discuss the results of the hypothesis testing of the variables of company age, profitability and media exposure on carbon emission disclosure. From the results of hypothesis testing in table 4. it is known that the age of the company does not affect the disclosure of carbon emissions by the company. This is indicated by a coefficient value of 0.809 and a significance value of 0.424. The results of testing this hypothesis indicate that the age of the company or the length of time a company operates does not guarantee that the company will disclose carbon emissions transparently. From the results of this study, it can be concluded that the age of the company cannot be used as a benchmark in assessing the extent or completeness of disclosure of carbon emissions by the company. This result is also in line with the test results of the profitability variable, which shows that the amount of profit earned by the company cannot encourage the disclosure of carbon emissions in the company's report. The effect of profitability in this study is addressed by a significance value of 0.535 with a negative direction; therefore, the research hypothesis that assumes profitability has a positive effect on the disclosure of carbon emissions is rejected. In this research, the company's ability to generate profits does not affect information related to environmental issues that will be disclosed by the company. Researchers assume that the lack of support for profitability in the disclosure of carbon emissions is because the

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disclosure of carbon emissions requires companies to incur additional costs so that when the company's costs increase significantly to fulfill social legitimacy related to environmental issues, what should be affected is the company's capital structure or specifically the increase in company leverage. The results of this study are in line with previous studies which state that disclosure of carbon emissions is not influenced by corporate profitability (Hapsari & Prasetyo, 2020); (Choi et al., 2013); (Irwhantoko & Basuki, 2016).

The coefficient value of media exposure in this study is 0.388 with a significance value of 0.002 which shows that, media exposure has a positive effect on the disclosure of corporate carbon emissions. From this result, it shows that the greater the media coverage, the greater the disclosure of carbon emissions in the company's report. The amount of media coverage shows that the company can manage the company's carbon emissions as a result of the company's operations. Without good environmental issue management performance (carbon emissions), there will be no large media coverage. Referring to descriptive statistical data with a max. value of 0.85 shows that companies listed on IDXCarbon have disclosed carbon emissions and are supported by media coverage through the company's website and other publicly accessible reporting media. The results of this study strengthen legitimacy theory and stakeholder theory. Through the results of this study, it is proven that social demands related to environmental issues, especially carbon emissions, must get special attention from companies have been fulfilled by disclosing carbon emissions through various media, such as online media (company website), annual reports, sustainability reports and various other media that can show the existence of companies in managing carbon emissions produced. The results of this study also show that, through media exposure, stakeholders' needs for transparency in managing carbon emissions can be met, so there is no information asymmetry. The results of this study also strengthen the results of previous studies conducted by (Ulfah & Ermaya, 2019) and (Ardillah & Rusli, 2022) regarding the effect of media exposure on carbon emissions disclosure.

Based on the test results and analysis of research data, the results of this study provide practical contributions for companies, both those that have disclosed and have not disclosed. For companies that have made disclosures to be able to focus on the performance achievements of the environmental committee in achieving the company's environmental performance in order to further improve the company's overall performance and increase company value by maintaining the company's

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reputation through media exposure to the environmental performance achieved. For companies that have not disclosed, the results of this study can provide an overview of the environmental committee factors that are very important to form and exist in the company's organizational structure so that environmental issues that arise due to company operations can be handled properly and avoid environmental risks that can interfere with overall company performance. In addition, the results of this study also contribute to stakeholders in assessing the company's overall performance, it is important for stakeholders to consider the existence of an environmental committee in a company, because it shows the seriousness of the company in dealing with various environmental issues that can threaten the company. And therefore, it is important to implement more comprehensive and easy regulations for all corporate sectors in supporting carbon emission reduction programs in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that both environmental and non-environmental aspects have a significant influence on the disclosure of carbon emissions in companies listed on IDXCarbon. From the environmental aspect, the environmental committee has a positive influence on the disclosure of carbon emissions, this indicates that the existence of an environmental committee in the company has a significant role in the strategy of handling environmental issues, including the disclosure of carbon emissions. In addition, this is also supported by media exposure that affects the disclosure of carbon emissions. With media exposure that focuses on the company's environmental performance, the company is increasingly encouraged to fulfill social legitimacy through disclosure of carbon emissions as a form of environmental care. Meanwhile, profitability, company age, and environmental performance in this study do not influence the disclosure of carbon emissions. Researchers assume this happens because of the variation in carbon emission disclosure due to the absence of consistent guidelines and standards that apply widely to companies. In addition, IDXCarbon was only recently established by the Indonesia Stock Exchange and still requires adjustments and improvements in its governance and systems.

SUGGESTIONS

The limitation in this study is related to the research sample, which only focuses on companies listed on IDXCarbon. From the results of this study, the researcher suggests several things for future research, namely (1) further examining the impact of disclosure of carbon emissions carried out by measuring further on the company's financial performance, non-

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financial performance, company value and company reputation; (2) considering the disclosure of carbon emissions as a moderating variable in seeing the effect of financial ratios on the company's financial performance, because carbon emission reduction activities require a number of funds in its implementation and will have a direct impact on the company's financial performance; and finally further research can (3) consider the analysis related to the impact of disclosure of carbon emissions on tax avoidance behavior and earnings management by the company.

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