ABSTRACT

THE INFLUENCE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND COMPENSATION MECHANISMS ON VOLUNTARY CARBON EMISSION DISCLOSURE IN INDONESIA

By

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This study examines the influence of corporate governance and compensation mechanisms on voluntary carbon emission disclosure in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2022–2024 period. The mining sector is a major contributor to carbon emissions in Indonesia and faces growing pressure to improve environmental transparency, yet voluntary carbon disclosure practices remain inconsistent. Corporate governance is measured by board size and the proportion of independent commissioners, while executive compensation represents the compensation mechanism. Voluntary carbon emission disclosure is measured using an 18-item carbon disclosure index. Using purposive sampling, 53 companies were selected, resulting in 159 firm-year observations. Data from annual and sustainability reports were analyzed using multiple linear regression. The results provide empirical evidence on the role of governance and compensation in influencing voluntary carbon emission disclosure and offer insights to improve environmental reporting practices.

Keywords: corporate governance, board size, independent commissioners, executive compensation, voluntary carbon emission disclosure.

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DAN MEKANISME KOMPENSASI TERHADAP VOLUNTARY CARBON EMISSION DISCLOSURE DI INDONESIA

Oleh

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh corporate governance dan mekanisme kompensasi terhadap voluntary carbon emission disclosure pada perusahaan pertambangan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) periode 2022–2024. Sektor pertambangan merupakan salah satu penyumbang utama emisi karbon di Indonesia dan menghadapi tekanan untuk meningkatkan transparansi lingkungan, namun praktik pengungkapan emisi karbon secara sukarela masih belum konsisten. Corporate governance diukur melalui ukuran dewan dan proporsi komisaris independen, sedangkan mekanisme kompensasi diproksikan dengan kompensasi eksekutif. Tingkat voluntary carbon emission disclosure diukur menggunakan indeks pengungkapan karbon yang terdiri dari 18 item. Sampel penelitian ditentukan dengan metode purposive sampling dan menghasilkan 53 perusahaan dengan total 159 observasi. Data sekunder diperoleh dari laporan tahunan dan laporan keberlanjutan, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan regresi linier berganda. Hasil penelitian memberikan bukti empiris mengenai pengaruh tata kelola perusahaan dan mekanisme kompensasi terhadap tingkat voluntary carbon emission disclosure serta implikasinya bagi peningkatan praktik pelaporan lingkungan.

Kata-kunci: corporate governance, ukuran dewan, komisaris independen, kompensasi eksekutif, voluntary carbon emission disclosure.