ABSTRACT

Companies as one of the main contributors to carbon emissions are required to participate in realizing commitments to a sustainable environment. Ownership structure serves as an effective monitoring mechanism in encouraging management to disclose information on corporate carbon emissions. With optimal disclosure, information asymmetry between management (agent) and shareholders (principal) can be minimized so that agency problems will be reduced. This study was conducted to examine the influence of institutional, managerial, foreign, family and state-owned enterprise (SOE) structures on the disclosure of carbon emissions.

This study uses a documentation method that utilizes the annual reports and sustainability reports of energy sector companies listed on the IDX for the 2021-2023 period. Based on the purposive sampling technique, a sample with a total of 93 observations was obtained and analyzed using multiple linear regression. To obtain a better empirical model, control variables in the form of company size, profitability, and board independence are included in this study.

The results showed that foreign ownership and SOE have a significant positive influence on the disclosure of carbon emissions. This shows that the presence of foreign and SOE parties in a company is proven to be able to encourage the disclosure of carbon emission information through optimal supervision. Meanwhile, other components such as institutional, managerial, and family ownership do not have a significant influence. This finding shows the importance of the role and supervision of the ownership structure on the disclosure of carbon emissions.

Keywords*: ownership structure, carbon emission disclosure, agency theory.*