

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the disclosure of GHG emissions in Indonesia that are still voluntary by adopting the Chitambo and Tauringana GHG disclosure index (2014). First, this study investigates the company size, gearing, profitability, liquidity, financial slack (available, recoverable and potential), capital expenditure, and the company age as a determinant factor of GHG emission disclosure. Furthermore, this study extends the research by examining GHG emission disclosures whether it has any influences on the companies' value or not.

The sample is selected by using purposive sampling method. The sample in this study covers 42 public companies in all non-financial industry sectors that are listed on the Stock Exchange during 2013 to 2015. This study uses regression analysis and regression coefficients that are measured by standardized beta coefficients. The result of the investigation show that the company size, profitability, and capital expenditure are the three significant determinants of GHG emissions disclosure, while other companies' specific factors are not. Furthermore, the results of the study also prove that GHG emissions disclosure does not have any influences on the value of the company.

Keywords: *Company Specific Factors, Voluntary Disclosures, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Firm Value.*