DISCOURSE OF CARBON EMISSION DISCLOSURE AS THE DEVELOPMENT DIRECTION OF THE TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE THROUGH THE PARIS AGREEMENT

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ABSTRACT: *Carbon emission disclosure discourse as the development direction for the triple bottom line. This article aims to disclose the presentation of Carbon Emission Disclosure (CED) to stakeholders of company as a development direction for the Triple Bottom Line. This study was conducted by a study literature based on the climate change framework by the IPCC and the result of previous study. This article provides evidence that disclosure of carbon that disclosure of carbon emissions is very important to make an entity responsive to climate change due to company operations and to realize that there must be an accountability attitude that must be done. Disclosure of carbon emissions is needed for entities to demonstrate accountability to stakeholders. Reporting the implementation of social, environmental and environmental sustainability (carbon emission disclosure) in the annual report, it is hoped that the company will gain legitimacy for the social role, environmental awareness and preservation of nature that has been done by the company, so that the company will get support from the community, and survival. Company can be obtained.*

Key words: carbon emission disclosure; triple bottom line; Paris Agreement.

INTRODUCTION

Environmental problems are an important agenda for the entire international community. Since 1972 after the implementation of the international conference on *Human Environment* in Stockholm, Sweden and the Earth Summit in Rio de Jeneiro, Brazil in 1992, the international community views that protection of the environment is a shared responsibility (Nuraini, 2010). The view regarding the protection of *Planet, People, and Profit* or what is known as the *Triple Bottom Line* is a thought that has developed quite a long time in Europe. Sustainable business thinking which prioritizes the preservation of nature *(planet*) as all resources, the welfare of society or humans (*people*), and the acquisition of profits (*profit*) for the survival of the company. Social and environmental responsibility is the responsibility in the business world to be accountable to all stakeholders, not just stockholders (Gray, 1995). The company's annual reports are expected to disclose reports on social, environmental and environmental sustainability (*carbon emission disclosures*) in order to obtain legitimacy for the social role, environmental concern and preserving nature that has been carried out by the company, through this reporting, the company will get support from the community, and the survival company can be obtained.

Public awareness of the importance of the environment of nature has begun to grow and develop in all countries (Dwijayanti, 2011). The pioneer of public awareness was more precisely when the *Kyoto Protocol* was signed by several countries in the world on Climate Change (United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change / UNFCCC), namely, an international agreement on global warming. Countries which agree to this protocol commits to reducing emissions / emissions of carbon dioxide and five other greenhouse gases, or to cooperate in emissions trading to tackle global warming. The meeting was held at the Earth Summit (Summit) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992. The next meeting was at the 21st UNFCCC or UNFCCC COP21 / CMP11 in Paris, 30 November - 12 December 2015. At the meeting the State had agreed to adopt a series of decisions. The Paris Agreement reflects equality and the principle of shared responsibility that is differentiated according to the capabilities of States parties, taking into account different national conditions. The Paris Pact aims to hold global average temperature increases well below 2 ° C above pre-industrialized levels and to continue efforts to reduce temperature rises to 1.5 ° C above pre-industrialized levels. In addition, the Paris Agreement is directed at increasing the ability to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change, towards climate resilience and low emission development, without threatening food production, and preparing a funding scheme for low emission and climate resilient development.

PROBLEMS

The problems behind this thought are:

1. The greenhouse effect which resulting extreme climate change.
2. Voluntary disclosure of carbon emissions.
3. Renewed views regarding modern business principles.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used by the researchers is literature study type (*Library Research*). Literature study is a step to obtain information from previous research that must be done, regardless of whether a study uses primary data or secondary data, whether the research uses field or laboratory research or in a museum. According to M. Nazir in his book "Research Methods" suggests that what is meant by library research is a technique of collecting data by conducting study studies of books, literature, notes, and reports that have to do with the problem being solved. Furthermore, according to Nazir (1998: 112) literature study is an important step in which after the researcher determines the research topic, the next step is to conduct a study related to the theory according to the research topic.

DISCUSSION

Some researchers who related to disclosure of carbon emissions include: Al-tuwaijir et al (2004), stated that more detailed environmental reporting on pollution or what can be called disclosures related to company emissions is closely related to environmental performance and economic performance. Bo Bae Choi, Doowon Lee and Jim Psaros (2013), show the results that companies operating in an intensive industry, the level of carbon emissions greatly affect the carbon emission disclosure. Luo and Tang (2013), show that there is a positive and significant relationship between carbon disclosure and performance, which shows that the company's voluntary carbon disclosure is an indication of the company's very good carbon performance. Chika Saka & Tomoki Oshika (2014) shows that disclosure of carbon management or disclosure of company emissions management has a positive relationship with the market value of equity. Jannah and Muid (2014) show that *media exposure*, industry type, profitability, company's size and *leverage* affect the disclosure of carbon emissions in companies in Indonesia. From the results of several previous researchers, researchers can conclude that reporting or disclosure of carbon emission strongly implies good corporate performance related to environmental or *planet* responsibility as the development direction of the *triple buttom line*.

CONCLUSION

The emergence of the LED concept is expected to produce accounting practices that responsibility's priority for *stakeholders* through disclosure of *carbon emissions* so get a meaningful contribution to economic progress and more environmentally responsible business and trade practices. Therefore, by preparing the concept of environmental accountability related to the principle of disclosure, it will fulfill the public's need for information or disclosure based on the principles of climate change.

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