

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS, SUGGESTIONS, AND LIMITATIONS OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Conclusions**

The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of corporate governance mechanisms towards intellectual disclosure and impact on firm values in high IC intensive companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and Stock Exchange of Thailand in 2018. Based on the purposive sampling method, 40 data from Indonesia and 52 company sample data from Thailand is obtained. This study uses a 60 item disclosure index developed by Meca and Martinez (2007).

Based on the results of data analysis and hypothesis testing using SPSS statistics 25.0, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The board independence has no significant effect towards intellectual capital disclosure in Indonesia.
2. The board independence has no significant effect towards intellectual capital disclosure in Thailand.
3. The board size has a positive and significant effect towards intellectual capital disclosure in Indonesia.
4. The board size has a positive and significant effect towards intellectual capital disclosure in Thailand.
5. The board gender (percentage of female director) has no significant effect towards intellectual capital disclosure in Indonesia.

6. The board gender (percentage of female director) has no significant effect towards intellectual capital disclosure in Thailand.
7. The audit committee has no significant effect towards intellectual capital disclosure in Indonesia.
8. The audit committee has no significant effect towards intellectual capital disclosure in Thailand.
9. The foreign ownership has no significant effect towards intellectual capital disclosure in Indonesia.
10. The foreign ownership has a positive and significant effect towards intellectual capital disclosure in Thailand.
11. The intellectual capital disclosure has no significant effect towards firm value in Indonesia.
12. The intellectual capital disclosure has no significant effect towards firm value in Thailand.
13. The profitability as a control variable has no significant effect towards firm value in Indonesia.
14. The profitability as a control variable has a positive and significant effect towards firm value in Thailand.
15. The firm size as a control variable has no significant effect towards firm value in Indonesia.
16. The firm size as a control variable has no significant effect towards firm value in Thailand.

## **B. Suggestions**

The suggestion for the next research as follows:

1. Researcher can increase the number of samples. So, the result can reflect the real condition.
2. Researcher can add variables of corporate governance which influence intellectual capital disclosure, like CEO duality, family ownership, and family duality.
3. Researcher can add control variable which can influence firm value, like leverage.
4. The next research is expected to do comparison among other countries, especially developed countries.
5. The next research can add comparison hypotheses of ICD.

## **C. Limitations of Research**

This research has some limitations that effect the result of the research, as follows:

1. The adjusted  $R^2$  in Indonesia is low, the value is 17.8% and the value for Thailand is 31.9%. It means that the other variables that do not used in this research have greater effect towards intellectual capital disclosure.
2. The research only use two control variable namely, profitability and firm size.
3. The research only compares two countries of Indonesia and Thailand.
4. The research only compares among developing countries.