

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The objects of this study are mining companies in Indonesia and Malaysia listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange and Bursa Malaysia year 2018. Based on the purposive sampling this study obtained 43 samples in Indonesia and 32 samples in Malaysia. The proxy of Environmental Disclosures used GRI Standards that were issued by GRI. This standards consist of 8 sub topics and 32 indicators. In addition, the dependent variable of Firm Value used proxy of PBV (Price to Book Value). Based on the analysis and the hypothesis testing, the results from this study can be concluded as follows:

1. The Proportion of Commissioners on Boards has no significant effect towards Environmental Disclosures in Indonesia and Malaysia. Supported by research conducted by Paramita and Marsono (2014); Sulistiyowati (2014), and Purba (2018).
2. Audit Committee has no significant effect towards Environmental Disclosures in Indonesia. Supported by research conducted by Suhardjanto (2010); Khasanah (2013); and Purba (2018). Meanwhile, Audit committee has positive and significant effect towards Environmental Disclosures in Malaysia. Supported by research conducted by Rahmi (2014); Sulistiyowati (2014); and Sari *et al.* (2019).

3. Board of Commissioners Size has positive and significant effect towards Environmental Disclosures in Indonesia. Supported by research conducted by Sulistiyowati (2014); Okky (2016); and Rao and Tilt (2016). Meanwhile, Board of Commissioners Size has no significant effect towards Environmental Disclosures in Malaysia. Supported by research conducted by Haniffa and Cooke (2002) and Fashikhah *et al.* (2018).
4. Board Gender (Percentage of Female Directors) has no significant effect towards Environmental Disclosures in Indonesia and Malaysia. Supported by research conducted by Nalikka (2009); Sudiartana (2011); and Pajaria *et al.* (2016).
5. Political Visibility has positive and significant effect towards Environmental Disclosures in Indonesia. Supported by research conducted by Pajaria *et al.* (2016); Herman and Saleh (2018). Meanwhile, Political Visibility has no significant effect towards Environmental Disclosures in Malaysia. Supported by research conducted by Anggraini (2006) and Fashikhah *et al.* (2018).
6. Foreign Ownership has no significant effect towards Environmental Disclosures in Indonesia and Malaysia. Supported by research conducted by Maulidra (2015); Rohmah (2015); Kusumawardani (2017); and Wulandari and Sudana (2018).

7. Environmental Disclosures have no significant effect towards Firm Value in Indonesia and Malaysia. Supported by research conducted by Lastanti and Salim (2019); Kusuma and Priantinah (2018).
8. The control variables of Profitability have no significant effect towards Environmental Disclosures Level in Indonesia and Malaysia. Supported by research conducted by Oktalia (2014); Wulandari and Sudana (2018). Furthermore, Leverage has no significant effect towards Environmental Disclosures Level in Indonesia and Malaysia. Supported by research conducted by Herman and Saleh (2018).
9. The control variables of Profitability and Leverage have negative and significant effect towards Firm Value in Indonesia. Supported by research conducted by Mahendra *et al.* (2012) and Timbuleng *et al.* (2015). Meanwhile, Profitability and Leverage have no significant effect towards Firm Value in Malaysia. Supported by research conducted by Nofrita (2013).
10. There is no differences between Environmental Disclosures Level in Indonesia and Malaysia. Supported by research conducted by Prasista (2016).

B. Suggestion

The suggestions from the author for the next research are as follows:

1. The next researchers can add more variables such as Slack Resources.
2. The next researchers can add more object (sample) of research for example plantation.

3. The next researchers can add the other countries as comparison. The countries can be Australia, Singapore, etc.

C. Limitation

1. The sample is only one in 2018, thus it makes the sample limited.
2. The objects are only mining companies, thus they cannot be generalized and applied to other sectors.
3. The result of adjusted R square is low, it means that the dependent variables (Environmental Disclosures and Firm Value) variables are explained by other variables that are not included in this study.
4. The use of GRI Standards is not effective yet.

D. Implications

1. Audit committee has positive significant effect towards environmental disclosures in Malaysia mining companies. The more audit committee size in Malaysia mining companies will improve the environmental disclosures level.
2. Board commissioner size has positive significant effect towards environmental disclosures in Indonesia mining companies. The more board commissioner size in Indonesia mining companies will improve the environmental disclosures level.
3. Political Visibility has positive significant effect towards environmental disclosures in Indonesia mining companies. The more political visibility in Indonesia mining companies will improve the environmental disclosures level.

