

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the research and data analysis done previously, the result has been concluded as descriptive statistics in Table 4.4 show that corporate social responsibility disclosure rate in Indonesian oil palm plantation companies has an average of 10.43%, in Table 4.5 shows that in Malaysia has a mean of 14.70% and table 4.3 shows that corporate social responsibility disclosure level in both The country has an average value of 12.79%, or just reveals 10 or 11 points less. The number of disclosures is still far below 22 points where the social aspect ideally disclosed by GRI 2006. It shows that corporate social responsibility disclosure level in the annual report of oil palm plantation companies in Indonesia and Malaysia is low. From a total of 152 samples, 80 above average and 72 under the lowest average score and the highest score of 20% -30% performed by PT. Dharma Satya Nusantara Tbk (2014), PT. Sampoerna Agro Tbk, PT. Sinar mas agro-resources and technology (in Indonesia) and Genting Plantations Berhad, IJM Plantations Berhad, TDM Berhad (in Malaysia).

There is no Influence of Assets in the corporate social responsibility disclosure in palm oil company in Indonesia and Malaysia. This is not an agreement that CSR disclosure of the company will get a positive feedback from stakeholders in the form of enhancement of corporate reputation and decision-making stakeholders in the form, loan capital, and purchase products, thereby improving company performance including financial performance (Yuliana et al, 2008).

There is no Influence of Profitability in the corporate social responsibility disclosure in palm oil company in Indonesia and Malaysia. This does not indicate that the better the profitability of the firm the better the social disclosure of the company, because according to Haniffa and Cooke (2005) the most likely explanation of the relationship that management has the freedom and flexibility to the disclosure of its social programs to the public, demonstrating the company's contribution towards improving the welfare of communities around the company.

There is no Influence of Leverage in the corporate social responsibility disclosure in palm oil company in Indonesia and Malaysia. This indicates the greater the leverage of the company, the smaller the social disclosure. This is consistent with research conducted by Jansen and Meckling (1976) which revealed that companies with high leverage will reduce the social information the company makes to reduce the spotlight of the bondholders.

There is Influence of the proportion of independent commissioners in the corporate social responsibility disclosure in palm oil company in Indonesia and Malaysia. Independent Commissioners represent a ratio of the percentage of the number of commissioners who come from outside the company (independent commissioner) against the number of members of the board of commissioners of the company. Board of Commissioners Considered as the highest internal control mechanism Who is responsible for monitoring top management actions Related to corporate social responsibility disclosure So that the pressure on management will also be greater to disclose.

There is no Influence of the proportion of independent audit committee in the corporate social responsibility disclosure in palm oil company in Indonesia and Malaysia. The roles and responsibilities of the Audit Committee, as contained in the charter of the audit committee, are to provide opinions and support to the board of commissioners in fulfilling their responsibilities so that in the disclosure of the audit committee's social responsibility does not directly affect.

5.2 Limitation of Research

The limitations that the author faced during this Year End Project are about how this study uses descriptive statistics to explain the characteristics of data and hypothesis testing by using logistic regression, multiple regression and T-test. The test is performed by using SPSS release 20 software. As multiple regression requirements, the classical assumption test is performed to ensure that the research data is valid, unbiased, consistent and efficient regression coefficient analysis including normality test, multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test and heteroscedasticity test. Then on the calculation occurs constraints caused by abnormal data on the test of normality and Heteroscedasticity so that outliers elimination, Outliers elimination is a way to overcome the data abnormalities in SEM analysis by eliminating data detected as outlier.

5.3 Recommendations

Recommendations from the author are Further research is better to use a range of small years because the concept of corporate social responsibility company every year it is almost same with same activity, Further research is better to use a larger number of company as it shows more variations of social disclosure, Further research should use other items apart from the Global Reporting Initiative to measure social disclosure and update reference to be more appropriate to the current situation, and Further research can compare with other countries that are still cognate.