

İlhan ÖZTURK <ijEEP@econjournals.com>
to me ▾

Mon, Apr 25, 2022, 10:35AM ☆ ↶ ⋮

rizky yudaruddin:

Thank you for submitting the manuscript, "THE **IMPACT OF BOARD STRUCTURE ON VOLUNTARY ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY DISCLOSURE IN AN EMERGING MARKET: THE IMPACT OF BOARD STRUCTURE ON VOLUNTARY ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY DISCLOSURE IN AN EMERGING MARKET**" to International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy. With the online journal management system that we are using, you will be able to track its progress through the editorial process by logging in to the journal web site:

Submission URL: <https://econjournals.com/index.php/ijEEP/authorDashboard/submission/13154>
Username: rizky_yudaruddin

If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.

İlhan ÖZTURK

Thank you for your response.

Noted with thanks.

Thanks a lot.

$$p_8 LEV_{i,t} + p_9 CASH_{i,t} + p_{10} AGE_{i,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (1)$$

$$ENG_{i,t} = \alpha_{i,t} + \beta_1 ENG_{i,t-1} + \beta_2 BSIZE_{i,t} + \beta_3 BIND_{i,t} + \beta_4 BWOM_{i,t} + \beta_5 DUAL_{i,t} + \beta_6 SIZE_{i,t} + \beta_7 ROA_{i,t} + \beta_8 LEV_{i,t} + \beta_9 CASH_{i,t} + \beta_{10} AGE_{i,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (2)$$

We used several control variables such as used include SIZE, ROA, LEV, CASH, and AGE. First, firm size (Regarding SIZE). Large companies engage in a variety of activities, which has a greater impact on society and compels large companies to disclose engage in various activities with a significant social impact, where firm size compels disclosure (Hackston & Milne, 1996). Second, profitability (ROA). Profitability (ROA) is measured by return on assets (Gerged, 2021; Yudaruddin, 2017). Companies, where companies with low profitability ratios will actually attempt to increase capital as much as possible, which will result, resulting in a high volume of many disclosures. Third, Concerning leverage (LEV). Capital, capital policy has an impact on the impacts business stability of businesses (Yudaruddin, 2022). According to agency theory, firms with a higher leverage ratio will disclose more information, as their because of higher agency costs are higher (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). Third, Another control variable was CASH, where cash holding (CASH). Cash holding plays an important role for in the company's operational activities (Kusumawardani, et al., 2021b; Michael et al., 2021; Yudaruddin, 2019). Ortiz (2020) demonstrated found that when firms operate hold less cash when operating in a more transparent reporting environment, they hold less cash. Finally, firm age (Regarding AGE). The, the estimated relationship between firm age and the quality of corporate information disclosure is a positive one. The longer a company has been in existence, the Established companies disclose more extensive the disclosure of information, including intellectual capital, will be in comparison to than companies with a shorter lifespan (Kusumawardani, et al., 2021a).

To estimate the The relationship between board structure variables and the quality of environmental disclosure, we employ quality was estimated using the one-step and two-step system generalized method of moments (GMM) estimator introduced by (Arellano & Boyer, (1995). We utilized this This dynamic panel model was utilized to account for the persistence of the quality of environmental disclosure quality and to deal with the possibility of endogeneity in some of the variables employed in the estimations. According to Blundell & Bond (1998), the system GMM estimator eliminates the possibility of bias in finite samples as well as and the asymptotic imprecision associated with the difference estimator. Finally, we incorporate This study incorporated a Windmeijer (2005) finite sample correction and described described orthogonal instrument transformations. When both The two-step system GMM estimation was valid when the AR(2) and Hansen-J tests were statistically insignificant, the two-step system GMM estimation was valid.

In Tables 5 and 6, show the results of the relationship between board independence (BIND) and the environmental and energy disclosure indexes has been explored. This study finds a negative and significant coefficient of board independence variable. In other words, it implies that board independence reduces the sample companies' environmental and energy disclosure index of sample companies. Thus, it does not support H4. A possible explanation of this result is that the independent or external directors may have a lack of interest in disclosing the company's environmental and energy practices. This may be a consequence of due to a lack of knowledge about the costs that voluntary integration may have for owners. This result is in line with Baalouch et al. (2019), Trireksani & Djajadikerta (2016), Tauringana & Chithambo (2015), Prado-Lorenzo & Garcia-Sanchez (2010). According to Prado-Lorenzo & Garcia-Sanchez (2010), when corporations make a huge amount of disclose much information about social and environmental issues available to many stakeholders, this may be detrimental to shareholders. Independent directors may object to their disclosure in this scenario in order to protect and not jeopardize the shareholders' interests of such shareholders.

The results in Tables 5 and 6 indicate that the presence of a woman on board has no significant effect on does not affect the environmental and energy disclosure index (ENV & ENG), therefore contradicting H3. This finding implies that the degree of female representation on boards has no bearing on the level of businesses' environmental and energy information reported by businesses in their annual reports. In other words, this finding demonstrates that increasing the number of women on boards of directors does not guarantee increased interest in environmental issues or the representation of diverse stakeholder interests. This finding contradicts the stakeholder-agency hypothesis, which advocates for a high proportion of more women on boards of directors to enhance monitoring capabilities and boost the environmental and energy disclosure index. However, the finding is, however, consistent with Lorenzo & Garcia-Sanchez (2010), as well as and Trireksani & Djajadikerta (2016), who discovered which showed no significant effect.

Concerning CEO duality (DUAL), the results suggest showed no significant effect association between DUAL and the environmental and energy disclosure index. This time, the results of this study cannot support H4. This result opposes those of previous studies (e.g., contradicts Gerged (2021), Jizi, Prado-Lorenzo & Garcia-Sanchez (2010), Salama et al. (2014), Oware & Awunyo-Vitor (2021), Hassan et al. (2020), and Jizi et al. (2014)). Possible explanations for the lack of a meaningful link between DUAL and the environmental and energy disclosure indexes include an excessive burden on the dual function, which contributes to inadequate information sharing.

your submission External Inbox x



International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy <ijee@econjournals.com>
to me v

May 30, 2022, 2:13AM ☆

Dear Rizky Yudaruddin,

I am happy to inform you that your paper entitled "The Impact of Board Structure on Voluntary Environmental and Energy Disclosure in an Emerging Market" has been accepted for publication in IJEEP for the next issue. Your paper will be send to you for final proof check very soon after payment received.