A. Conclusion

The objects of this research are mining companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during 2015 and 2016. Based on purposive sampling method, total mining companies comply with criteria are 70 companies. The 34 indicators of Global Reporting Initiative’s (GRI) G4 are used to measure environmental disclosure index. Moreover, Tobin’s Q ratio is used as a proxy to measure firm value. Based on the data analysis, hypothesis testing, and discussion, the result of this research can be concluded as follows:

1. The board of commissioner size has a negative significant effects towards environmental disclosures level.
2. The gender diversity has a positive significant effects towards environmental disclosures level.
3. The proportion of independent commissioner on boards has no significant effects towards environmental disclosures level.
4. The board of commissioners meeting number has no significant effects towards environmental disclosures level.
5. The audit committee size has no significant effects towards environmental disclosures level.
6. The managerial ownership has no significant effects towards environmental disclosures level.

7. The foreign ownership has a positive significant effects towards environmental disclosures level.

8. The profitability as a control variable has a positive significant effects towards environmental disclosures. Meanwhile, for firm size and leverage as control variables have no significant effects towards environmental disclosure level.

9. The level of environmental disclosures has no significant effects towards firm value.

10. The leverage as a control variable has a positive significant effects towards firm value. Meanwhile, for firm size and profitability as control variables have no significant effects towards firm value.

**B. Suggestion**

The suggestions for similar studies in the future are as follows:

1. The research object can be expanded not only about mining companies but other sectors which have direct impacts on environmental conditions such as plantation, agriculture, and manufacturing sectors.

2. The additional variables such as audit quality, institutional ownership, political visibility, etc. which can allegedly affect the environmental disclosure practices are related to corporate governance mechanism.
3. The focus of the next studies can be on the comparison between Indonesia and other countries which are more transparent such as Australia or it can be on the comparison between Indonesia and relative country such as Thailand or Malaysia in terms of natural conditions and economy.

C. Research Limitations

This research study is not perfect and has several limitations, as follows:

1. The observation period is limited to 2015 and 2016. Thus, the samples used are very limited.

2. By looking at adjusted R Square value in research model 1, it is only 29.3%. It means that 70.7% of dependent variable is explained by other variables that can be researched further which are assumed that it could affect the environmental disclosure practices. Meanwhile, the adjusted R Square value for the research model 2 is only 4.9%. It means that 91.5% of dependent variable is explained by other variables which are assumed that it could affect the firm value.

3. Some of the questions and indicators on GRI are not stated in the annual report but they are stated in the notes.

4. Using the indicators of GRI 2015, the applications of the GRI need more time. Therefore, in conducting the research the researcher also requires more time.

5. The research objects of this study are mining companies only. Thus, the results of this study cannot be generalized for other types of companies.