

ABSTRACT

The research was intended to examine the influences of managerial ownership, political visibility, financial performance, and board gender toward environmental disclosure. Political visibility was represented by company size. Financial performance measured by using profitability, liquidity, and solvency, while environmental disclosure measured by using Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) G4. The samples of this research were manufacturing companies which registered in Bursa Efek Indonesia dan Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange year 2015.

The result of this research showed that managerial ownership had positive impact to environmental disclosure in Indonesia, while in Malaysia managerial ownership had negative influence toward environmental disclosure. Political visibility that represent by the company size did not influence the environmental disclosure in Indonesia, while in Malaysia, political visibility that represented by the company size had positive influence toward the environmental disclosure. Profitability did not influence the environmental disclosure in Indonesia, while in Malaysia profitability had positive influence toward the environmental disclosure. Liquidity had negative effect toward the environmental disclosure in Indonesia and Malaysia. Solvency did not influence the environmental disclosure in Indonesia and Malaysia. The existence of women directors did not give effect to the environmental disclosure in Indonesia, while in Malaysia the existence of women directors had negative influence toward the environmental disclosure. There was no difference in the level of environmental disclosure in Indonesia and Malaysia. In the other hand, there were differences in the influence of managerial ownership, company size, profitability, liquidity, solvency, and the presence of women directors toward the environmental disclosure in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Keywords : *managerial ownership, political visibility, profitability, liquidity, solvency, board gender, environmental disclosure*