

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, LIMITATION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

From the discussion and the analysis of the facts that explained above, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The law in Indonesia and Malaysia that governs about Corporate Social Responsibility:

1. Indonesia has made Corporate Social Responsibility program a mandatory requirement for companies doing business in the natural resources sector. It was officially made mandatory through Liability

Limited Company Act Law no. 40/2007. Since then many companies have been performing Corporate Social Responsibility programs in their company. Although it has been made mandatory

and there are explicit laws regarding Corporate Social Responsibility, but not all companies have implement it fully according to the law.

2. Malaysia has made Corporate Social Responsibility a mandatory not through its national law but through the initiative of Burhad

Malaysia, Malaysia stock exchange. The companies that must perform are the one that are listed in the Burhad Malaysia.

Malaysia's government focuses on the disclosure of the Corporate Social Responsibility program. Many programs were made in order

for the Corporate Social Responsibility program to be able to run smoothly.

2. The advantages and disadvantages in performing Corporate Social Responsibility:

3. Stakeholders that has gotten the impact of the company activities are able to receive treatments, restoration from the companies.

4. Many companies still interpret CSR as merely a philanthropy act from the company to the stakeholders that often they receive things that they don't need. Also the CSR fund that is given by the companies are often too little than the net profits of their own company. This may due to no standard made yet for the Corporate Social Responsibility funds.

B. Limitation

The writer realized that this final project is far from perfect as the writer encountered some limitations such as:

1. The depth of knowledge that the author had in discussing this final project;
2. Time constraints, among others in collecting data;
3. Limitations to find literature related to the title of this study; and
4. Author only research through literature and report rather than conduct field study to see the actual situation in the field of Indonesia and

Malaysia companies, which may cause difference in information to the actual fact and condition.

C. Recommendation

Based on the conclusion of this research above, the writer recommends the form of suggestions as follows:

1. The writer suggests that government needs to form a Board which duty is to monitor the program of Corporate Social Responsibility in every company.
2. The writer also suggests there will be a guideline for alternative to implement of Corporate Social Responsibility.
3. Lastly, the writer also suggests that the government to form a special law or *lex specialis* concerning Corporate Social Responsibility in order for the companies be able to have a guideline on performing Corporate Social Responsibility. In this special law concerning Corporate Social Responsibility, it will contain the definition, rights and obligations, sanctions and punishment towards companies who do not perform Corporate Social Responsibility.