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The Effect of Firm Size, Listing Age, and Auditor Reputation on Internet Financial Reporting

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Abstract:

Companies that have listed their shares on an exchange have an obligation to report financial information. The financial authority (OJK) requires companies going public to have a website that represents the result of financial and non-financial performance. Financial reporting on the internet has attracted the attentions of financial services authorities, this making public companies obliged to implement internet financial reporting. However, there are still public companies that have not implemented internet financial reporting, In addition, some companies have implemented internet financial reporting but, do not disclose complete information per regulation. The purpose of this research is to investigate the impact of company size, listing age, and auditor reputation on the application of internet financial reporting. Quantitive research methods have been applied in this study. This study's population consists of infrastructure sectore companies listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange between 2017 until 2021. The researcher use a purposive sampling technique in selecting sample. The sample used in this study was 39 companies with five years of observation. Information for this research comes from company's annual report, financial services authority regulations, website information, and previous research. Panel data regression analysis technique has been used in this study and it was processed using Eviews 12. The result show that the independent variables of company size and auditor reputation have no impact on internet financial reporting. However, variable listing age has a significant positive impact on internet financial reporting.

Keywords: *Firm Size, Listing Age, Auditor Reputation, Internet Financial Reporting*

1. Introduction

Companies with stock market listings are required to present financial information. As per Cash related Associations Authority Rule (POJK) No. 8 of 2015, firms must employ technological improvements to offer information to stakeholders in order to be transparent. OJK requires public relationship to make a site that contains both cash related and non-monetary data. The dispersal of cash related data through the web is implied as online monetary proclaiming (Rizqiah & Lubis, 2019).

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In recent years, internet financial reporting has emerged as the most efficient, cost-effective, and time-efficient method of delivering corporate information. Companies that implement IFR must meet their pledges to stakeholders as a form of transparency in order to preserve their stakeholders' support. The utilization of web cash related uncovering can in addition assist with taking out data dissimilarity. This is due to the fact that related parties have comprehensive knowledge of company information, which is always changing. External parties demand firm information as well since it might be a signal of information about management's operations. Incomplete company information may turn off investors and other interested parties. A gigantic number of years, the utilization of web cash related uncovering has expanded. This doesn't ensure that the affiliation's data is finished and meets administrative necessities.

This study takes the topic of internet financial reporting which is important for companies that are listed as go-public but report their finance in full. Financial reporting has a significant impact on the factors studied to prevent an imbalance in receiving information. Internet financial reporting among companies is still found to be incomplete at certain periods. The application of internet financial reporting is the most effective, cheap and fast medium for conveying company information. Companies that implement IFR are required to fulfill their responsibilities to stakeholers as a form of transparency so that companies will continue to receive support from these stakeholders. The main objective of this study is to determine the effect of company size, listing age, and auditor reputation on internet financial reporting. The researcher used books and previous research journals as a basic reference. In accordance with the gap in literature, this study used independent variables namely company size, age listing and aditor reputation. While the dependent variable's internet financial reporting. This research also has a hypothesis about how factors such as company size, age listing and aditor reputation can influence internet financial reporting.

Table 1. **Assessment of the Application of Internet Financial Reporting**

Infrastructure Companies Listed on IDX	**IFR Disclosure Percentage**				
	2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.47
PT Indonesia Pondasi Raya Tbk	0.35	0.42	0.48	0.48	0.48
PT First Media Tbk	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.48
PT Leyand International Tbk	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.45
PT Paramita Bangun Tbk	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.41
PT Smartfren Telecom Tbk	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41
PT Centratama Telekomunikasi Tbk	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40
PT Visi Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
PT Arkora Hydro Tbk	0.30	0.25	0.32	0.37	0.37
PT Bakrie Telecom Tbk	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22

Source*:* data processed by the author (2023)

As shown by **Table 1**, 10 foundation affiliations don't give hard and fast data. The surveying record conveyed by Ahmed et al., (2017) impacts the assessment of web monetary determining in the table above. The assessment requires the sharing of 110 bits of information. Complete straightforwardness will update the social occasion of

web cash related revealing. As shown by the table, the companies listed above share less than half of their information on their website. As a result, these businesses' disclosure of online financial reporting is poor and insufficient.

PT Smartfren Telecom Tbk. (FREN) is one of the companies in **Table 1** that has not supplied enough information on its website. The firm's inability to provide accurate information reduces openness and, as a result, investor trust. PT Smartfren Telecom Tbk. was sanctioned, particularly suspended, by the Indonesia Stock Trade (IDX) on 15 February 2019 because of the affiliation's showcase, which consistently results in losses and awful things happening (Saleh, 2019).

Another firm that does not publish all of its financial information is PT Bakrie Telcom Tbk. (BTEL). Despite using the internet for financial reporting, the company has not published the information needed by the Financial Services Authority Regulations. This may have an influence on investor trust in the firm. Due to declining investor faith, the company has continued to lose money, and the BTEL share price has not moved much in five years. The Indonesia Stock Exchange sanctioned PT Bakrie Telcom with a suspension effective May 27, 2019, for the company's poor performance (Ayuningtyas, 2019). The two companies mentioned above exemplify how neglecting to communicate full information may be damaging to the organization.

Previous research on internet financial reporting by Mahendri & Irwandi, (2017), Ahmed et al., (2017), and Faisal et al., (2021) uncovered a variety of factors that influence internet financial reporting. These factors include the size of the business, the age of the listing, and the auditor's reputation. Previous studies attempted to identify the characteristics that influence the completeness of internet financial reporting information.

Company size is a classification based on total assets, market capitalization, and sales (Mahendri & Irwandi, 2017). Large firms will find it simpler to profit from the capital market. The writers use total asset value to indicate the size of a firm in this situation. The total amount of assets may indicate a corporation with a reasonably steady value and the capacity to generate significant profits, spark the interest of investors. Multinational firms frequently occupy the majority of stakeholder positions. In order to eliminate knowledge asymmetry, companies will be held more accountable for ensuring information transparency (Harsanti et al., 2014). Using online financial reporting to lessen information asymmetry is one option. According to Xiang & Birt, (2021), an association's size truly impacts online monetary organizing. In contrast to previous studies, Idawati & Dewi, (2017) revealed that firm size had no influence on internet financial reporting, deducing that firm size by and large impacts high IFR execution.

The age of a corporation on the IDX is its listing age. Firms that will or have been listed are required to complete financial reporting under Capital Market No. 8 of 1995. Companies that are now publicly listed have a greater understanding of annual financial reporting. This can be seen in the availability of more information publicity

than freshly listed corporations. In order to entice investors through online financial reporting, companies with substantial knowledge will change their financial reporting processes to match technological developments. Companies that have just gone public may have yet to implement internet financial reporting (Lestari & Chariri, 2013). The use of online monetary determining can reduce the bet of data disproportion made by a lack of ownership and management accountability. Companies with longer listings will employ online financial reporting to pay attention to the well-being of their shareholders. Furthermore, firms with a longer track record are regarded to be capable of regularly improving information reporting. (Lestari & Chariri, 2013) performed center around the hour of posting and web monetary revealing, which found that the chance of posting affected web cash related organizing positively. It contradicts Satwika & Sari's, (2021) findings, which indicated that listing age had a detrimental influence on online financial reporting.

The investigator's standing relies upon the achievements of the screen and the KAP where the auditor works, as well as public trust and good repute. KAPs with a strong reputation will identify fraud more effectively. This is because KAPs with a high reputation have advanced resources and technology, can withstand client pressure, have a clear plan, value reputation, and have an effective audit mechanism. Local KAPs linked with the Big Four KAPs will post their financial reports online (Lestari & Chariri, 2013). Rosini & Hakim, (2020) performed study on auditor reputation and the execution of online cash related uncovering and found that specialist notoriety unequivocally influenced web monetary determining. These exposures are dependable with Satwika and Sari's, (2021) research, which found that observer notoriety affected web monetary proclaiming very. Rather than the disclosures of Darmayoni and Dwirandra's, (2020) study, evaluator notoriety influenced web monetary organizing.

The support for this study was to survey the simultaneous and halfway impacts of firm size, posting age, and evaluator notoriety on web monetary uncovering. It is still crucial for additional investigation because there are still discrepancies in prior studies.

2. Theoretical Background

The theoritical framework presents agency theory and signal theory that underlies the application of internet financial reporting as well as various variables related to research problems. In addition, this section also discusses several previous studies obtained from national and international journals. Previous research will be used as a basic reference in determining research variables and how to measure research variables (proxies). The final part of this chapter is a discussion of the framework that will strengthen the phenomenon and form the basis for formulating hypotheses.

Agency Theory. Previous business ventures have relied on agency theory as a foundation. This strategy satisfies principals' and agents' concerns by providing effective accounting information that allows the business to achieve substantial profits

while still estimating losses (Nurbaiti & Yanti, 2022). Contrasts in interests will emerge because of the proprietor's offering of chance to the affiliation's administrator. The management will be more focused with receiving bonuses, but the owner will be concerned with receiving large and speedy returns on invested capital. Because of these differences in interests, there will be information asymmetry. Furthermore, if there is an agency problem in the form of information asymmetry between the owner and management (Nur et al., 2018), agency costs will be paid. Implementing information transparency is one method of avoiding these costs. In this case, online financial reporting may be used to provide company information transparency to owners. Online financial reporting can help to eliminate information asymmetry and protect shareholders' rights against opportunistic management behaviour.

Signal Theory. The theory of signals investigates how a firm transmits signals to financial statement readers. Signal theory promotes enterprises to report information due to knowledge asymmetry between external parties and company management (Darmayoni & Dwirandra, 2020). Management must build an internal control system capable of assuring financial report creation and preserving business assets to prevent the occurrence of information asymmetry in accordance with signal theory (Nazar & Fauziah, 2020). Furthermore, signaling to third parties lowers information asymmetry. According to Darmayoni & Dwirandra, (2020), Internet Financial disclosing assists organizations in disclosing information about corporate characteristics and benefits as a positive sign for attempts to draw in financial supporters. The connection between signal theory and online financial reporting is that offering complete business information to investors may be a positive signal. Meanwhile, if the business fails to provide adequate corporate information, this may be perceived adversely. All of this is due to investors' interest in a corporation based on the signals offered; as a result, firms that supply minimal information are often avoided by investors. In this case, it suggests that online financial reporting allows the general public, particularly investors, to learn about positive company signals.

Internet Financial Reporting. Internet Financial Reporting (IFR), also known as financial statement disclosure, is a means of distributing business financial reports via the internet using websites (Idawati & Dewi, 2017). Investors will be more cautious and selective in their investment choices. In this case, investors visit the firm's website to learn more about it. As a result, it is vital for firms to present correct financial information on their website (Rosini & Hakim, 2020). On account of the sweeping utilization of the web, online monetary uncovering is rapidly changing into the most material, cost-effective, and timely method for reporting corporate information (Satwika & Sari, 2021). (Ahmed et al., 2017) research is utilized to affect online financial reporting measurement. This study employed an IFR index, which provides the most recent and comprehensive evaluation of an online financial reporting application. The index has 110 entries divided into three categories: (1) The "Content" section has 69 items in the first category. This component includes four kinds of information: bookkeeping and cash related data (25 things), corporate association data (11 things), corporate social responsibility data (9 things), and financial promoter relations data (24 things); (2) The second category has 29 entries in the "User Support" area. This part contains a variety of facility items found on the firm's website, such as

the company contact, company information center, site map, favorite, email to the homepage, and link to the homepage; (3) The third group's "Presentation" component consists of 12 items. This section contains a number of articles that show how the company distributes reports in various formats such as PDF, HTML, Audio, and others.

Firm Size. The size of a firm indicates the scope of its operations and may be determined using total asset value, total revenue, and market capitalization (Idawati & Dewi, 2017). Large businesses are those with a large total asset value, total revenue, and market capitalization. Company size is a role in the adoption of online financial reporting since larger firms are more likely to have a large number of shareholders, rising agency fees. This fee supports the expenses of creating and distributing reports used to disseminate business information. Large firms use online financial reporting to optimize performance since it lowers agency costs. Mahendri & Irwandi, (2017), Ahmed et al., (2017), and Faisal et al., (2021) employ the natural logarithm formula of total wealth to determine business size in this study. Total Value of Value was chosen for this study because it may suggest a corporation with a typically stable value capable of producing considerable profits, enticing investors to invest in the company. The use of natural logarithms is intended to alleviate data instability.

Listing Age. The listing's age specifies how long the company has been issuing stock market shares (Darmayoni & Dwirandra, 2020). For persons of a particular age, online financial recording and reporting is available. Stockholders in publicly listed firms are increasing in number. The Company employs online financial reporting as part of its shareholders' obligations to make information more available to shareholders. Furthermore, associations that have been recorded for a more widened time span will give more heightened data than affiliations that have been recorded of late. Affiliations that have been in real life for quite a while have a ton of mastery with the sending of online cash related specifying, allowing the information on the website to be adjusted to the information needs of stakeholders.

Auditor Reputation. Auditor reputation, according to Natalie & Astika, (2016), is a factor that shows the quality of a company's audit results additionally, is proxied by the size of the KAP (Public Bookkeeper Office). Casual law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2015 on the Practice of Public Accountants governs KAP laws in Indonesia, which stipulates that KAP can interact with Foreign Public Accounting Firms (KAP) or Foreign Audit Organizations (OAA). KAP is distributed two classes: KAP Big Four and KAP Non Big Four. Indonesia also has several local KAPs affiliated with the Big Four KAPs including: (1) Sidharta and Widjaja which are affiliated with Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler (KMPG), (2) KAP Purwanto, Sungkoro and Surja which are affiliated with KAP Ernest & Young (EY), (3) Tanudiredja, Wibisena, Rintis and Partners affiliated with Pricewaterhouse Cooper (PWC), and (4) Osman Bing Satrio and Extras related with Deloitte Well done Tohmatsu (Deloitte).

Effect of Firm Size, Listing Age, and Auditor Reputation on IFR. Several elements, as shown by past evaluation, may impact Web Cash related Uncovering.

This research investigates three independent variables that may impact IFR: firm size, posting age, and evaluator notoriety. The three dependent variables are proven to be capable of influencing the independent variable, IFR, at the same time.
H_1: Firm size, listing age, and auditor reputation affect IFR simultaneously.

Effect of Firm Size on Internet Financial Reporting. Large corporations can provide information to more people and can fully employ online financial reporting. A corporation's total assets rise in proportion to its size (Almilia, 2009). Company size is a crucial factor in corporate information sharing via websites or the internet. The association between firm size and information reporting is founded on the assumption that large organizations with strong information disclosure systems create more information than small companies, which produce little information owing to a competitive disadvantage (Faisal et al., 2021). Moreover, massive firms may completely uncover both monetary and non-cash related data on their districts or the web, sending a positive signal to investors. Positive signals spark the interest of the firm's shareholders. The scale of the company, according to Almilia (2009), has an effect in the improvement of the web cash related specifying list. This hypothesis that is unsurprising with the disclosures of Xiang and Birt's (2021) research, which propose that business size basically impacts web monetary detailing.
H_2: Firm size influences IFR positively.

Effect of Listing Age on Internet Financial Reporting. The posting age of a firm is how much years it has been recorded on the Indonesia Stock Trade (IDX). Affiliations that have opened up to the world should report both monetary and non-cash related information results inside a specific period of time. The listing age may be used to anticipate how long a firm will be in operation in comparison to its competitors. Companies with a longer track record and more experience are more inclined to give information. This is due to the company's enhanced relevant and effective reporting system. firms that have been listed for a long time provide more information than firms that have just been listed.
H_3: Listing age influences IFR positively.

Effect of Auditor Reputation on Internet Financial Reporting. Auditor reputation measures a company's confidence in appointing a respected auditor to audit its financial accounts. According to Natalie and Astika (2016) research, the auditor's reputation becomes a criterion for the quality of a KAP and KAP Big Four audit. Affiliations that use Immense Four reporters will without a doubt uncover web cash related data, making it simpler to gain investor trust. This assumption is congruent with research conducted by Satwika and Sari (2021) and Rosini and Hakim (2020), which found that the auditor's reputation on IFR disclosure provided positive results. Adoption of KAP services with a Big Four reputation, according to the studies, will improve information exchange in a company. Taking into account past evaluation, it will in everyday be expected to be that assuming that the business draws in a KAP with a Critical Four standing, entire information disclosure may be obtained.
H_4: Auditor reputation influences IFR positively.

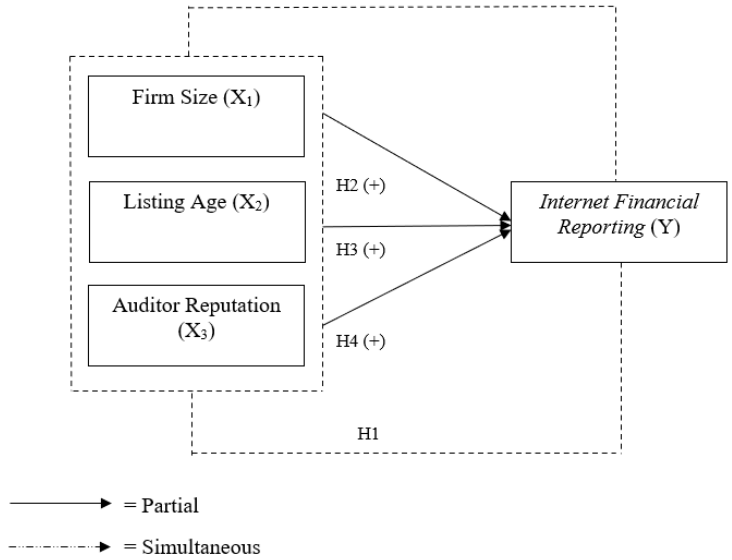

Figure 1. Research Framework

3. Methodology

According to Sugiyono (2019), research is mostly concerned with addressing contemporary concerns. The research was carried out in stages to meet this difficulty. There are several types of research, each with its own set of objectives and uses. This study is both descriptive and causal in nature, and it incorporates quantitative research methods.

Sample. In this inquiry, a sample strategy known as purposive sampling was used.

Table 2. Sampling Criteria

No.	Description	Total
1	Infrastructure sector companies listed on Indonesian Stock Exchange between 2017-2021.	61
2	Infrastructure sector companies that are not consistent in issuing annual report between 2017-2021.	(20)
3	Infrastructure sector companies that do not report financial and non-financial information on company websites between 2017-2021.	(2)
Total of samples that meet the criteria		39
Total of samples utilized for object (39 x 5)		195

Source*:* data processed by the author (2023)

Based on the sampling criteria described in **Table 2**, the number of samples to be employed in this study is 195 samples consisting of 39 firms per year.

Operationalisation Variables. There are two factors in this review: the autonomous variable and the reliant variable. Variables are things that fluctuate, and researchers select these variables to track and draw conclusions from (Sugiyono, 2019). Each figure assessment should be basically portrayed to isolate the relationship between

factors in a more direct way. The reliant variable is a variable that is influenced by the free part, by and large called a variable, that exists because of the free factor (Sugiyono, 2019). The study's dependent variable is Internet Financial Reporting. Rizqiah & Lubis, (2019) depict Web Monetary Uncovering as the posting of a cash related data signal on an affiliation's page that will be supported by accessories. This study makes use of IFR by computing the IFR disclosure index, which consists of 110 components:

$$\text{IFR} = \sum_{i=1}^{110} \text{ri}$$

All information presentation elements are available on the company's website. If each item of information disclosure can be found on the website, it is given a value of "1," otherwise it is given a value of "0." The higher IFR score at the time of the indication shows the extensive usage of online financial reporting in enterprises at the time of the indication.

Independent variables are those that impact or cause the dependent variable to arise (Sugiyono, 2019). Firm size, listing age, and auditor reputation are the independent factors in this study. Firm size is defined by Dwiastuti & Dillak, (2019) as "the size of an affiliation's level of endeavors as surveyed by the worth of complete resources, market capitalization, and total sales." The natural log of total assets may be used to assess the value of a company's size since it identifies businesses with significant profitability and a usually stable value (Faisal et al., 2021):

$$\text{Firm Size} = \text{Ln Total Asset}$$

The age of the association's still hanging out there by separating the extended season of evaluation with whenever the business recently was recorded on the Indonesia Stock Trade (IDX). The following formula is used to calculate listing age (Mahendri & Irwandi, 2017):

$$\text{Listing Age} = \text{Research Year} - \text{IPO Year}$$

The public's trust in the auditor's successes because of the auditor's outstanding name is the auditor's reputation. Auditor reputation, according to Natalie and Astika (2016), is evaluated by reviewing businesses audited by local KAPs affiliated with the Big Four KAPs.

Data Analysis Technique. According to Sugiyono (2019), data analysis is a method of examining data with the goal of processing data to answer research topic formulations. The information in this overview was penniless down utilizing captivating quantifiable tests, board information fall away from the faith, coefficient of certification tests, and synchronous and fragmentary tests. The data was analyzed by the researchers using the statistical tool EViews 12.

Descriptive Statistics. Descriptive statistical analysis, according to Sugiyono (2019), is a stage in the data analysis process that statistically characterizes the average, by and large preposterous, least, focus, and standard deviation possible increases of an

information assortment. Descriptive statistics are used to obtain important information from massive amounts of data by aggregating statistical data. The descriptive statistical analysis for this study will be separated into two scales: nominal scale and ratio scale. For the variable of auditor repute, the nominal scale will be used, whereas the ratio scale will be used for the variables of business size, listing age, and IFR.

Classical Assumption Test. Sugiyono (2019) used the classical assumption test to determine if the regression model's data distribution is normal and devoid of autocorrelation, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity. The multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity tests, according to Basuki and Prawoto (2017), are standard assumption tests that must be performed for a panel data regression research model. Assuming the straight lose the faith coordinates more than one autonomous variable, a multicollinearity test is required. The heteroscedasticity test is used when the data is cross-sectional. The linearity test was not done since the linear regression model is presumed to be linear. The normality test is redundant since the Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE) does not need it. Since the appraisal model in this overview utilizes load up information, the autocorrelation test is just essential on the time series model.

Panel Data Regression Model. In this study, board information break faith evaluation is utilized. Regression analysis is used to calculate how much the dependent variable's value fluctuates when the independent variable's value changes (Sugiyono, 2019). In contrast to Ahmed et al. (2017), who uncovered that heap up information is a blend of cross part and time series, providing an explanation for symptoms observed repeatedly on the same object at different periods or over a period of several years. This is the panel data regression model:

$$\mathrm{IFR} = \alpha + \beta 1\mathrm{FS} + \beta 2\mathrm{LA} + \beta 3\mathrm{AR} + \varepsilon$$

Explanation:

IFR	= Internet Financial Reporting
α	= Constanta
FS	= Firm Size
LA	= Listing Age
AR	= Auditor Reputation
$\beta(1,2,3)$	= The regression coefficient of each independent variable
ε	= Error term

The backslide model, according to Basuki and Prawoto, (2017), may be seen in three ways: the Ordinary Effect Model, the Good Effect Model, and the Sporadic Effect Model. According to the above definition, there are three board data backslide models. Preceding perceiving the ideal model for use in research, many testing cycles ought to be endeavored. The Chow test, the Hausman test, and the Lagrange multiplier test are occurrences of testing steps.

Determination Coefficient Test (R^2). The Coefficient of Confirmation Test (R^2) measures how actually the model responses changes in the dependent variable. The coefficient of affirmation may similarly be used to evaluate the degree of free impact on the dependent variable. The Coefficient of Affirmation goes from 0 to 1. If the free component has no relationship with the dependent variable, its worth is set to 0.

Meanwhile, the independent variable is assigned the value 1 if it is perfectly connected to the dependent variable.

Simultaneous Test (F-Test). The coordinated test is used to at the same time study the effect of various independent variables. The hypothesis is settled using the F-estimation's probability regard. If the prob regard (F-estimation) is under 0.05, it shows that the independent and subordinate components impact the dependent variable at the same time. When the prob regard (F-estimation) is greater than 0.05, H0 is recognized and Ha is excused, suggesting that the independent components rapidly affect the dependent variable.

Partial Test (t-Test). The probability worth of every autonomous variable might be used to deal with the deficient test. H0 is excused if the prob regard (t-estimation) is under 0.05, showing that the independent variables are influenced in some manner by the independent factors. If the prob regard (t-estimation) is greater than 0.05, it shows that the independent factors no influence the outcomes.

4. Empirical Findings/Result

Descriptive Statistics. The descriptive statistical analysis technique is divided into two scales: an extent scale considering web financial uncovering, business size, and time of posting, and a nominal scale based on auditor reputation parameters. The findings of testing the descriptive statistical analysis that underlies the study's conclusions are presented in the table below:

Table 3. Nominal Scale Descriptive Statistics

No.	Auditor Reputation	Score	Frequency	Percentage
1	Companies that use KAP services and are affiliated with the Big Four KAP.	1	5	2.56%
2	Companies that use KAP services but are not affiliated with the Big Four KAP.	0	190	97.44%
Total			195	100%

Source: data processed by the author (2023)

In this study, the auditor's reputation is included in the nominal scale variable, hence it is examined using a dummy variable. The existence and frequency of a presentation will be described by a descriptive statistical examination of the variable auditor's repute.

Enterprises in the infrastructure sector that use KAP services and are affiliated with the Big Four KAP will be allocated the code "1" for the 2017-2021 period, whereas enterprises that use KAP services but are not affiliated with the Big Four KAP will be awarded the code "0". Based on the data in **Table 3**, the findings of the auditor's reputation test show that infrastructure sector firms in 2017-2021 engage KAP services and are affiliated with the Big Four KAPs as much as 2.56% of the whole data, namely 195 data.

The company's name is PT Telkom Indonesia Tbk (TLKM), and it has registered as a member of the KAP Big Four. On November 14, 1995, TLKM also made its first

public offering on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). From the total, there are up to 195 data that use KAP services but are not related to the Big Four KAP. Except for TLKM, all of these businesses operate in the infrastructure sector. According to the findings of this score, many infrastructure enterprises listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) between 2017 and 2021 have not entered into a cooperative arrangement with the Big Four KAPs.

Table 4. Ratio Scale Descriptive Statistics

	IFR	FS	LA
Mean	0.555	28.938	11.231
Maximum	0.791	35.442	27.000
Minimum	0.119	20.321	1.000
Std. Dev	0.121	2.783	6.289
Observation	175	175	175

Source*:* data processed by the author using EViews 12 (2023)

Table 4 shows the results of the overall descriptive statistical test of the sample data on a ratio scale. Internet financial reporting, business size, and listing age are among the ratio scale research elements. The best, generally decreased, ordinary, and standard deviation potential gains of the extent scale will be gotten a handle on by an indisputable verifiable assessment. Coming up next are the revelations of the whole expressive authentic assessment on extent scale factors.

The standard deviation of the electronic financial specifying variable is 0.121. While standing out the ordinary worth from the standard deviation regard, the commonplace worth is more critical. This shows that the scattering of variable data in electronic financial uncovering is either consistent or assembled (homogeneous). Homogeneous data means that the data on the online financial reporting variable is comparable and close to the average value.

The ordinary worth of the association size variable got from full scale assets using the normal logarithm condition is 28.938, with a standard deviation of 2.783. Exactly when the ordinary worth of the two disclosures is examined, it outflanks the standard deviation regard. This shows that the movement of variable data on business size is consistent or packed (homogeneous). The presence of homogeneous data shows that the data on the firm size variable has a comparable worth and is close to the ordinary worth.

The standard deviation of the posting age variable is 6.289. This shows that the run of the mill worth is more unmistakable than the standard deviation regard. As a result, the listing age variable data distribution is either constant or clustered (homogeneous). Homogeneous data suggests that the listing age variable data has a comparable value and is close to the average value.

Classical Assumption Test. Essentially, before doing a hypothesis test, the gathered data must first pass the feasibility test using the traditional assumption test. This is necessary to ensure that the registration estimate results are not skewed, or to use the Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE). As classic assumption tests, the

multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity tests were applied in this work. The conventional assumption test yielded the following results.

To determine if the independent variables had a substantial connection, a multicollinearity test was done. The Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) number exemplifies the method. There is no multicollinearity between the free considers the occasion that the Engaged Change Extension Part is 10. The multicollinearity test yielded the following results:

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	124.521	198.938	NA
FS	0.179	203.442	1.098
LA	0.011	4.132	1.132
AR	27.121	1.278	1.766

Source: data processed by the author using EViews 12 (2023)

As exhibited in **Table 5** of the multicollinearity test disclosures, the free factors Firm Size (FS), Posting Age (LA), and Commentator Reputation (AR) have an Engaged Distinction Development Part 10 (VIF) regard. This score exhibits that the survey needs multicollinearity and has no relationship between independent variables.

To see if there were any variance variations between the observed residuals, the heteroscedasticity test was utilized. The white test is utilized to do the test in this situation. The chi-square probability worth of Obs*R-squared shows the methodology. In the event that the chi-square probability worth of Obs*R-squared is greater than 0.05, there is no heteroscedasticity. The heteroscedasticity test disclosures are according to the accompanying:

Table 6. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity Test: White			
F-statistic	0.606	Prob. F (9.165)	0.802
Obs*R-squared	5.494	Prob. Chi-square (9)	0.789
Scaled explained SS	35.399	Prob. Chi-square (9)	0.0002

Source: data processed by the author using EViews 12 (2023)

According to the heteroscedasticity test results in **Table 6**, the chi-square probability worth of Obs*R-squared is 0.7895> 0.05. There is no heteroscedasticity in the assessment data since the variance in the observations is the same

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Panel Data Regression Model. There are three evaluation approaches for board data backslide models: Fixed Effect Model (FEM), Typical Effect Model (CEM), and Erratic Effect Model (REM). The writer's underlying stage in separating board data is to make a backslide model. The Chow, Hausman, and lagrange multiplier tests are used to choose the model. Coming up next are the eventual outcomes of the backslide model assurance.

The Chow test was used to conclude whether the model with a fixed or typical effect associated with the board data backslide assessment (Suzan & Aini, 2022). The respectable effect model is the reasonable board data backslide model expecting that

the Prob regard (cross-portion Chi-square) or the Prob regard (cross-region F) is 0.05. Accepting the Prob regard (cross-region Chi-square) or Prob regard (cross-portion F) is more than 0.05, it suggests that the typical effect model is the best board data backslide model.

Table 7. Chow Test

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	142.522	(32.126)	0.000
Cross-section Chi-square	532.540	33	0.000

Source: data processed by the author using EViews 12 (2023)

The Prob regard (cross-region Chi-square) is 0.0000 0.05, as demonstrated by Table 7. In the meantime, the Prob regard (cross-region F) is in like manner 0.0000 0.05. As a result, for the board data backslide model, the legitimate effect model was picked. Starting there forward, the Hausman test is performed to choose if a respectable effect or sporadic effect model should be utilized.

The Hausman test is used in board data backslide assessment to pick the best fixed effect or unpredictable effect model to use. The good effect model is used for board data backslide accepting the Prob regard (unpredictable cross-section) is 0.05. On the off chance that, once more, the Prob regard (inconsistent cross-region) is greater than 0.05, the unpredictable effect model is used with the board data backslide model.

Table 8. Hausman Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq.Statistic	Chi.sq d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	23.861	3	0.000

Source: data processed by the author using EViews 12 (2023)

The Prob regard (inconsistent cross-region) is 0.0000 0.05, according to the Hausman test achieves **Table 8**. Hence, for board data backslide, the respectable effects model is used. The Chow and Hausman experiments demonstrate the fixed effect notion. This suggests that the research does not need to go to the next phase, which is to do the lagrange multiplier test, since the nice effect model is adequate for this audit considering the eventual outcomes of the prior tests.

The fixed effect model was chosen as the best match for this inquiry based on the findings of model testing. The fixed effect model for panel data regression analysis is provided below:

Table 9. Panel Data Regression Analysis Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.806	0.085	7.341	0.000
FS	0.081	0.261	0.456	0.622
LA	0.237	0.087	0.456	0.0006
AR	6.311	17.517	0.456	0.537
Effects Specification				
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared		0.874	Mean dependent var	0.555
Adjusted R-squared		0.871	S.D. dependent var	0.121
S.E. of regression		1.731	Akaike info criterion	2.137
Sum squared resid		421.564	Schwarz criterion	2.824
Log likelihood		-222.122	Hannan-Quinn criter	2.416
F-statistic		246.172	Durbin-Watson stat	1.163

Prob(F-statistic)	0.000

Source: data processed by the author using EViews 12 (2023)

Table 9 shows the results of board data backslide assessment using the legitimate effect model. As seen in the table, each independent variable has constant and coefficient values. The following panel data regression equation may be used to estimate the influence of Company Size (FS), Listing Age (LA), and Auditor Reputation (AR) on Internet Financial Reporting (IFR):

$$\mathrm{IFR} = 0.806 + 0.081\mathrm{FS} + 0.237\mathrm{LA} + 6.311\mathrm{AR} + \varepsilon$$

In the panel data regression equation above, there is an association between the free factors of business size, listing age, and auditor repute and the dependent variable online financial reporting. The equation leads to the following conclusions:

According to the regression equation, the constant value (C) is 0.806. That is, assuming business size, listing age, and auditor repute are constant or zero, the value of implementing online financial reporting is 0.806. The positive coefficient value for the variable Firm Size (FS) is 0.081. This figure represents a one-way relationship between business size and internet financial reporting. This link can be interpreted as follows: The benefit of integrating online financial reporting increases by 0.081 for every unit increase in the business size variable. However, it is conceivable accepting the other independent variables have consistent or zero characteristics.

The positive coefficient value for the Listing Age variable (LA) is 0.237. This finding demonstrates a one-way link between the listing age variable and online financial reporting. This relationship may be described as follows: for every unit added to the listing age variable, the value of implementing online financial reporting rises by 0.237. Anyway, it is conceivable accepting the other independent variables have steady or zero characteristics. The positive coefficient an impetus for the Commentator Reputation variable (AR) is 6.311. This conclusion suggests that there is a one-way link between the auditor's reputation variable and internet financial reporting. This relationship may be interpreted as follows: for every unit of value added to the auditor's reputation variable, the value of implementing online financial reporting rises by 6.311. However, it is conceivable accepting the other free factors have consistent or zero characteristics.

Hypothesis Test. The hypothesis must next be examined to determine if it can be proven in the investigation. A hypothesis, according to Sugiyono (2019), is a temporary theoretical explanation whose truthfulness must still be evaluated based on the data obtained. This study's hypothesis is also ephemeral since it is still based on previous beliefs about the research problem.

Simultaneous Test (F-Test). The probability worth of the F estimation reflects simultaneous test assessments. H0 is excused if the prob regard (F-estimation) is under 0.05, showing that the independent components influence the dependent variable at the same time. Regardless, if the prob (F-estimation) is greater than 0.05, H0 is recognized, suggesting that the independent components influence the dependent variable. The prob regard (F-estimation) is 0.000000 < 0.05, as shown in Table 9. This shows that H0 is excused while Ha is recognized, suggesting that the free factors

influence the dependent variable at the same time. Finally, association size, posting age, and analyst reputation all influence web money related declaring in structure region associations recorded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange some place the scope of 2017 and 2021.

Determination Coefficient Test. The coefficient of affirmation (R2) assesses the limit of the free component to figure out the dependent variable. The revived R-Squared regard in Table 9 is 0.874. Considering this data, the changed R-Squared regard is almost one, suggesting that the independent elements can sort out the information expected to study the dependent variable. In other words, the independent factors of business size, age of listing, and auditor reputation may sufficiently explain and provide information on the dependent variable of internet financial reporting.

Partial Test (t-Test). Each independent variable's probability value can be used to construct partial test measurements (t test). H0 is excused if the prob regard (t-estimation) is under 0.05, suggesting that the free component influences the dependent variable. H0 is recognized whether the prob (t-estimation) is greater than 0.05, showing that the independent variable no influences the dependent variable. Considering the numbers in **Table 9**, we may conclude:

The prob value (t-statistic) for the variable Firm Size (FS) is 0.622. If 0.622 is more than 0.05, H_0 is approved, and H_a is rejected. As a result, the influence of Company Size (FS) on Internet Financial Reporting (IFR) is minimal.

The prob value (t-statistic) for the Listing Age variable (LA) is 0.0006. If this figure is less than 0.0006, H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. As a result, the Listing Age (LA) has little influence upon Internet Financial Reporting (IFR).

The prob value (t-statistic) of the auditor's reputation variable (AR) is 0.537. If 0.537 is more than 0.05, H_0 is approved and H_a is rejected. As a result, the auditor's reputation (AR) has little influence over Internet Financial Reporting (IFR).

5. Discussion

Effect of Firm Size, Listing Age, and Auditor Reputation on Internet Financial Reporting. The essential hypothesis (H1) in this study is that business size, posting age, and evaluator reputation all influence web financial itemizing. The outcomes of the simultaneous test (F) are shown in **Table 9**. The probability regard (F-estimation) is $0.000 < 0.05$. This exhibits that H1 is right, because the independent elements influence the dependent variable at the same time. Thus, the gathering of web money related reporting in system region endeavors recorded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange some place the scope of 2017 and not permanently set up by association size, posting age, and analyst reputation all the while.

Effect of Firm Size on Internet Financial Reporting. The second hypothesis (H_2) in this study is that business size has a positive impact on internet financial reporting.

Table 9 illustrates the partial test (t) results. The prob value (t-statistic) is 0.622, and the coefficient value is 0.081, showing a positive relationship. H_0 is approved while Ha is rejected when the prob value (t-statistic) is greater than 0.05. As a result, H_2 is rejected, suggesting that business size has no effect on internet financial reporting. The size of a corporation, big or little, has no influence on the disclosure of financial and non-financial information on a company's website.

On average, the application of internet financial reporting has a value of 28.938. Based on this average, 100 data on infrastructure enterprises (51.3%) have an IFR index value greater than the average, while 95 data (48.7%) have a value less than the average. The substantial number of organizations with an IFR index value greater than the average suggests that internet financial reporting is widely used in infrastructure enterprises for the 2017-2021 timeframe.

Effect of Listing Age on Internet Financial Reporting. The third hypothesis (H_3) of this study is that listing age has a positive impact on internet financial reporting. **Table 9** illustrates the partial test (t) results. The prob value (t-statistic) is 0.0006 and the coefficient value is 0.237, showing a positive relationship. H_0 is rejected and H_a is authorized when the prob value (t-statistic) is 0.0006 0.05. This implies that H_3 is recognized, meaning that the list's age has a positive impact on online financial reporting. This suggests that firms who have been listed for a longer length of time have a high degree of adoption of online financial reporting. The listing age is worth an average of 10.542. Based on this average, 54 data points on infrastructure firms (or 27.7%) have a listing age value that is more than the average.

Effect of Auditor Reputation on Internet Financial Reporting. In this study, the fourth hypothesis (H_4) is that auditor reputation favorably impacts internet financial reporting. **Table 9** illustrates the partial test (t) results. The prob value (t-statistic) is 0.537, and the coefficient value is 6.311, showing a positive relationship. When the prob value (t-statistic) exceeds 0.05, H_0 is accepted, and H_a is rejected. H_4 has no effect on internet financial reporting since it is rejected. Domestic or dual listing companies have no control over the posting of financial and non-financial information on their website. Auditor reputation is divided into two categories: businesses with shares listed in many nations and corporations with shares listed just on the domestic stock exchange. According to **Table 9**, the relationship between the auditor's reputation variable and internet financial reporting is not mutually influential.

6. Conclusions

Based on the findings, it is feasible to conclude that the three elements of business size, listing age, and auditor reputation all have an impact on Internet Financial Reporting at the same time. IFR, on the other hand, is unaffected by firm size or auditor reputation. The listing age has a favorable effect on IFR. The author advises that future researchers extend the study population and re-test using independent factors that have no influence on this study. The disadvantages of this study's there are several independent variables that are not examined such as management

ownership, constitutional ownership, auditor quality, number of independent commissioners, and others. Future researchers can additionally add a research time duration of more than five years in order to acquire superior statistical findings.

The author also provides advice for three important elements such as government, companies and investors. The government's expected to be able to monitor the condition of information reporting by go public companies. Financial services authorities can also conduct outreach to go public companies regarding the implementation internet financial reporting. For companies, it is hope that they can continue to disclose more complete information and must comply with the regulations set by the financial services authority. With the application of high internet financial reporting, it can make it easier for investor to obtain company information. Investors are expexted to be able to choose more in determining which company to invest in. Determining company, not only assessing the financial side but can consider how the company's performance in being responsible for disseminating information.

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