Journal of Economics, Finance and Management Studies

ISSN (print): 2644-0490, ISSN (online): 2644-0504

Volume 08 Issue 07 July 2025

Article DOI: 10.47191/jefms/v8-i7-58, Impact Factor: 8.317

Page No: 4698-4707

The Effect of Internet Financial Reporting Disclosure on Company Value through Profitability, Company Size and Leverage as Mediation Variables on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (2019-2024)

Debby Sinta Dewi Nirmala[1], Tertiarto Wahyudi[2], Ika Sasti Ferina[3]

[1]Student, Faculty of Economics, Sriwijaya University, South Sumatera, Indonesia

[2,3]Lecturer, Faculty of Economics, Sriwijaya University, South Sumatera, Indonesia

ABSTRACT: This study aims to analyze the effect of Internet Financial Reporting (IFR) disclosure on the value of companies with profitability, company size, and leverage as mediating variables in the infrastructure sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2024. The research uses a quantitative approach with secondary data obtained from the company's financial statements and annual reports. Model and hypothesis testing were carried out using the Partial Least Square (PLS) method with the help of SmartPLS 3.0 software. Samples were selected by purposive sampling. The results show that IFR disclosure has a significant effect on company size, but does not affect profitability, leverage, or company value directly. Profitability and company size have a positive effect on the company's value, while leverage has no effect. In mediation analysis, only the siz e of the company is able to mediate the relationship between IFR and the company's value, while profitability and leverage do not act as mediators.

KEYWORDS: Internet Financial Reporting Disclosure, Company Value, Profitability, Company Size, Leverage

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of the Indonesian economy in recent years has shown a significant growth trend. This condition creates increasingly competitive business competition, thus encouraging companies to increase their competitiveness to attract the attention of investors or stakeholders, both domestic and foreign. The Infrastructure Sector is one of the main highlights on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) because of its strategic role in supporting national economic growth and sustainable development. However, the financial performance of infrastructure companies has not shown optimal results. This can be seen in 2023, a number of infrastructure sector issuers suffered losses, such as PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk recording losses of IDR 2.07 trilion, followed by PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk of IDR 1.8 trillion. Losses were also experienced by PT Acset Indonusa Tbk amounting to IDR 55.11 billion, PT Surya Semesta Internusa Tbk amounting to IDR 51.2 billion and PT Indonesia Pondasi Raya Tbk amounting to IDR 15.04 billion (Kompas.com, 2023).

Every company, especially for companies that have gone public, increasing the company's value is the main concern as a form of performance achievemet as well as to attract investor interest. The company's value reflects confidence in future profits (A. N. Sari & Widyawati, 2021).

One of the things used to assess a company's value in this study is Tobin's Q ratio, which compares a company's market value to the value of its assets. This ratio gives an idea of whether a company is considered undervalued, overvalued or at its fair value (Dzahabiyya et al., 2020).

Some companies show Tobin's Q value of less than 1, indicating that most are trading below the replacement value of their assets (Dzahabiyya et al., 2020). Some companies also show a downward trend, reflecting a decrease in market appreciation or challenges in their sectors, such as PT Bukaka Teknik Utama Tbk from 2019-2024 of 1.265, 1.015, 0.974, 0.863, 0.806 and 0.717 respectively; PT Jaya Konstruksi Manggala Pratama Tbk from 2019-2024 amounted to 2.107, 1.841, 0.848, 0.786, 0.635 and 0.579, respectively; PT Wijaya Karya Bangunan Gedung Tbk from 2019-2024 is 1.076, 1.042, 0.906, 0.795, 0.678 and 0.652, respectively.

PT Himalaya Energi Perkasa Tbk and PT Leyland International Tbk showed very high Q at the beginning of the period, indicating unusually high market expectations or very dominant intangible assets. However, this value then plummeted drastically in the following years. On the other hand, PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk actually shows a consistent and significant trend of increasing

Q from Q less than 1 to Q greater than 1 in 2024, strongly indicating the company's ability to continue to create value that is highly valued by the market.

Most companies such as PT Adhi Karya (Persero) Tbk, PT Indonesia Pondasi Raya Tbk, PT Surya Semesta Internusa Tbk, PT Visi Telekomunikasi Infrastruktur Tbk, PT PP (Persero), PT Megapower Makmur Tbk, and PT Pembangunan Perumahan Presisi Tbk are consistently at Q less than 1, indicating that these companies have not been able to create market value that exceeds the cost of replacing their assets. These fluctuations and Q trends as a whole illustrate how the market assesses the growth potential and efficiency of each company's assets over time. This phenomenon underscores the importance of research on corporate value and the factors that influence it. A deep understanding of the changing value of a company can help investors in making investment decisions as well as petrifying management in formulating strategies that increase market confidence.

One of the strategic approaches that is believed to strengthen the company's value is the transparency of financial information disclosure, especially through disclosure internet financial reporting (IFR) (Anggraeni et al., 2021). Through disclosure internet financial reporting (IFR) companies can strengthen reputation, reduce information asymmetry, and increase investor confidence in company performance and governance (Rosini & Hakim, 2020). In the context of signal theory, disclosure internet financial reporting (IFR) can be seen as a positive signal that management sends to the market to show that the company has good performance, a transparent governance system and promising business prospects (Komalasari & Yulazri, 2023). Signal theory explains that in conditions of information asymmetry where management has more information than investors, the disclosure of relevant and timely information becomes an important tool to build trust (Setiawan & Suhendah in Komalasari & Yulazri, 2023).

However, the relationship between the disclosure internet financial reporting and the company's value is not always immediate. Some studies have shown that the effect of disclosure internet financial reporting the value of the company can be influenced by internal factors such as profitability (Hamzah & Rochdianingrum, 2023). According to (Christine & Winarti, 2022), profitability reflects the effectiveness of a company in managing its assets to generate profits. High profitability is considered a positive signal that can increase the interest of investors. Various studies show that profitability has a significant relationship with company value as research Almomani et al (2022); Wahyudi & Sholahuddin (2022); Manurung & Hani (2023); Inne et al (2021); Bon & Hartoko (2022); Hamzah & Rochdianingrum (2023); Karin & Tanusdjaja (2022); Mufidah & Utiyati (2021); Imawan & Triyonowati (2021); Sari & Widyawati (2021). However, research Hapsoro & Falih (2020) show the opposite result that profitability has no effect on the company's value.

In addition to profitability, the size of the company is also a factor that affects the value of the company (Khairunnisa et al., 2024). According to (A. N. Sari & Widyawati, 2021) the size of company reflects its financial and operational capacity, which plays a role in the stability and resilience of the company to fluctuating market conditions. With a large size, companies are usually more stable and able to survive in uncertain market conditions, as well as easier to innovate and expand. Some studies have found that company size has an effect on company value such as research Al-Slehat (2020); Almomani et al (2022); Wahyudi & Sholahuddin (2022); Manurung & Hani (2023); Hapsoro & Falih (2020); Anggraini & Hidayat (2021). While other studies show that the size of the company does not have as significant an influence as the research Inne et al (2021); Bon & Hartoko (2022); Mufidah & Utiyati (2021); Sari & Widyawati (2021); Tubagus & Khuzaini (2020).

Another factor that is considered to affect the value of the company is leverage (Khairunnisa et al., 2024). According to Bon & Hartoko (2022) high leverage can increase the company's risk and negatively impact the company's stock price and value which can cause negative reactions from investors. However, if the company is able to manage its debt well, this can increase investor confidence and potentially push the stock price up and increase the company's value. Some studies show that leverage has an influence on company value such as research Wahyudi & Sholahuddin (2022); Bon & Hartoko (2022). While other studies show that leverage does not have an effect on the company's bottom line, such as research Al-Slehat (2020); Almomani et al (2022); Mufidah & Utiyati (2021)

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Signal Theory

Signal Theory explains that parties with more information can send signals to the other party to reduce information asymmetry and uncertainty in decision-making (Spence, 1973). In the context of a company, the management has internal information that is unknown to investors. Therefore, companies seek to send positive signals to show good performance, transparency, and prospects in the future through the disclosure of certain information. This effort is importat to maintain investor confidence (Hartono, 2022).

2.2 Agency Theory

Agency theory put forward by Jensen & Meckling (1976) explains the contractual relationship between the owner (principal) and the manager (agent), which is prone to causing conflicts of interest due to different objectives. When managers have more control over information and decision-making, information asymmetry arises that can be detrimental to capital owners. Therefore, transparency through information disclosure is important to lower the risk of agency conflicts.

In the context of this study, profitability, company size and leverage are internal factors related to agency dynamics. High profitability can be an indicator that management has carried out its duties efficiently and in accordance with the interests of the capital owners. However, if management does not disclose performance information openly, then information asymmetry will remain high. Therefore, high profitability encourages management to disclose more broadly as a form of accountability to investors; the large size of the company creates higher organizational complexity, thus increasing the potential for agency conflicst due to the owner's difficulty in directly supervising all management activities. In such a situatuin, adequate disclosure practices, including through internet financial reporting, are an important external monitoring tool to mitigate agency risks; high leverage indicates a company's dependence on external funding (creditors), which theoretically increases the pressure and risk of conflicts of interest between management, owners and lenders. To reduce these concerns, companies tend to increase information disclosure as a form of commitment to transparency and risk management, including the risk of default.

Thus, the three variables are relevant to be analyzed using agency theory, where information disclosure, including through internet financial reporting, is used by management as a mechanism to reduce agency conflict tension, build investor trust an d maintain the company's image and value in the eyes of investors and other interests.

2.3 Company Values

The company's value reflects investors perception of asset management efficiency and sustainable profit prospects (Mufidah & Utiyati, 2021). One of the measuring tools is Tobin's Q ratio, which compares market value to the book value of a company's asset. A value of Q > 1 indicates a positive signal from the market over the company's prospects (Siagian in Andriyani & UI Chasanah, 2024), while Q < 1 indicates managerial inefficiencies and potential risks of a decline in investor confidence (Dzahabiyya et al., 2020). Thus, Tobin's Q serves not only as an indicator of market performance, but also as a signaling mechanism over the effectiveness of the company's management strategy and competitive position (Amdan et al., 2021).

2.4 Profitability

Profitability, measured using return on asset (ROA), is a key indicator of a company's efficiency in generating profits from its assets (Mufidah & Utiyati, 2021). A high return on asset reflects effective managerial performance and is a positive signal to investors on the company's prospects (Imawan & Triyonowati, 2021). In the perspective of agency theory (Jensen & Meckling, 1976), return on asset serves as an external monitoring tool to assess whether management is acting in accordance with the interests of capital owners. High profitability accompanied by information disclosure can reduce information asymmetry, increase accountability and reduce potential conflicts between agents and principals.

2.5 Company Size

Company size reflects the company's scale of operations, resource capacity, and financial stability, which is generally measured through total assets, sales, or market capitalization (Pramudhani & Santioso, 2022). Large companies tend to be more trusted by investors because they are considered more financially resilient and have long-term growth prospects (Wahyudi & Sholahuddin, 2022). Within the framework of agency theory (Jensen & Meckling, 1976), the larger the size of the company, the more complex the management structure and potential conflicts of interest. Therefore, transparent disclosure of information, such as through internet financial reporting, is important to reduce information asymmetry and maintain investor trust.

2.6 Leverage

Leverage describes the extent to which a company uses debt in its funding structure to finance assets or operations (P. P. Sari & Diana, 2020). Optimal use of debt can improve capital efficiency, but high leverage also increases the risk of default and financial stress (Pramudhani & Santioso, 2022). In the perspective of agency theory (Jensen & Meckling, 1976), leverage acts as an external control mechanism that encourages management to act disciplined and reduce conflicts of interest. However, excessive leverage can create new conflicts with creditors if management makes high-risk decisions. Therefore, the balance of capital structure is key in creating healthy governance and maintaining stakeholder trust.

2.7 Internet Financial Reporting Disclosure

Internet financial reporting (IFR) is a method of digital financial reporting through the company's official website to convey information quickly, openly, and accountably to investors and stakeholders (Insani et al., 2024). In the perspective of signal theory (Spence, 1973), IFR serves as a positive signal for transparency and credibility of management in reducing information asymmetry.

The high quality of IFR reflects the health of the company and strengthens market confidence (Sitorus & Rianti, 2020). IFR measurement is carried out through four main components: content, timeliness, technology, and user support, which are assessed quantitatively through the IFR Disclosure Score,

2.8 Hypothesis Development

The Effect of Internet Financial Reporting Dislosure on Profitability

Good Internet Financial Reporting (IFR) disclosures can increase profitability through a positive reputation, transparency, and increased investor confidence. Within the framework of signal theory, IFR serves as a managerial signal of a company's healthy governance and financial prospects. Some studies have shown that IFR has an effect on profitability such as research conducted by Sayadi (2023); Insani et al (2024), but other findings show insignificant results P. P. Sari & Diana (2020), Pramudhani & Santioso (2022).

Base on this, the hypothesis proposed is:

H_1 : The disclosure of internet financial reporting has an effect on profitability

Internet Financial Reporting Disclosure on Company Size

The size of the company reflects the scale of operations and the total assets it owns. Large companies generally have adequate resources, so they are better able to implement internet financial reporting (IFR). Within the framework of signal theory, large companies are more encouraged to dislose information transparently as a form of positive signal to investors, the larger the size of the company, the higher the tendency to adopt IFR to strengthen public credibility and perception. Previous research has shown mixed results. Insani et al (2024) find the influence of IFR on the size of the company, while P. P. Sari & Diana (2020) and Pramudhani & Santioso (2022) stated otherwise.

Base on this, the hypothesis proposed is:

H_2 : Internet financial reporting disclosure affects the size of the company

Internet Financial Reporting Dislcosure on Leverage

Leverage indicates the proportion of a company's funding derived from debt compared to equity: high leverage reflects greater financial risk, while low leverage indicates a healthier capital structure. In the context of signal theory, internet financial reporting (IFR) functions as a positive signal regarding company transparency and accountability. Good IFR disclosure can increase investor and creditor confidence, ultimately affecting a company's funding structure. Research Insani et al (2024) indicates that IFR has an effect on leverage, while P. P. Sari & Diana (2020) dan Pramudhani & Santioso (2022) stated otherwise.

Base on this, the hypothesis proposed is:

H_3 : Internet financial reporting disclosure affect leverage

The Effect of Profitability on Company Value

Profitability is a major factor that affects a company's value because it reflects the ability to generate profits and provide benefits for shareholders Hamzah & Rochdianingrum (2023); Christine & Winarti (2022). High profitability gives a positive signal to the company's growth prospects and performance (Imawan & Triyonowati, 2021). Research conducted Almomani et al (2022); Wahyudi & Sholahuddin (2022); A. N. Sari & Widyawati (2021) shows a significant influence between profitability and company value, while Hapsoro & Falih (2020) state the opposite.

Base on this, the hypothesis proposed is:

H_4 : Profitability affects the value of the company

Effect of Company Size on Company Value

The size of the company reflects the size of the company's total assets and operational scale. Companies with large size tend to have higher profit potential and stronger stability, making them more attractive to investors and giving a positive signal to the company's value A. N. Sari & Widyawati (2021); Wahyudi & Sholahuddin (2022). Some studies have found that company size affects company value Al-Slehat (2020) and Almomani et al (2022), although some others show insignificant results Inne et al (2021) dan Bon & Hartoko (2022).

Based on this, the hypothesis proposed is:

H_5 : The size of the company affects the value of the company

The Effect of Leverage on Company Value

Leverage is the use of debt to finance the company's activities and has the potential to affect the value of the company Khairunnisa et al (2024); P. P. Sari & Diana (2020). High leverage can increase growth potential, but it also increases financial risk if not managed properly, thus creating a negative perception in the eyes of investors Pramudhani & Santioso (2022). Previous research has shown mixed results, with some stating a significant influence on company value Wahyudi & Sholahuddin (2022);

Bon & Hartoko (2022) and other find no influence Al-Slehat (2020); Almomani et al (2022).
Base on this, the hypothesis proposed is:
H_6 : Leverage affect the value of the company

The Effect of Internet Financial Reporting Disclosure on Company Value

In the digital age, internet financial reporting disclosure plays an important role in increasing transparency and investor trust, which can have a positive impact on a company's value. Financial transparency reduces the risk of information asymmetry and strengthens the company's image in the eyes of the public. Research Sitorus & Rianti (2020) show that IFR has an effect on the company's value, although some have found the effect to be insignificant as research Anggraeni et al (2021).
The hypothesis proposed in this study are:
H_7 : Internet financial reporting disclosure affects the company's value

The Effect of Internet Financial Reporting Disclosure on Company Value through Profitability, Company Size and Leverage

A company's value reflects the market's perception of the company's performance and future prospects. Information transparency through internet financial reporting (IFR) is a form of voluntary disclosure that plays an important role in shaping this perception. IFR serves as a positive signal from management to the public, reflection good governance and openness of the company. Based on signal theory, IFR is expected to increase the company's value directly or indirectly.

Profitability, company size and leverage become mediating variables in the relationship between IFR and company value. IFR transparency drives efficiency, potentially increasing profitability. Larger companies have better capacity in the implementation of IFR, while good disclosure can also reduce reliance on debt.

The results of previous research as conducted by Almomani et al (2022); Wahyudi & Sholahuddin (2022); Manurung & Hani (2023); Inne et al (2021); Bon & Hartoko (2022); Hamzah & Rochdianingrum (2023); Karin & Tanusdjaja (2022) shows that profitability affects value. According to previous research conducted by Hapsoro & Falih (2020) states that the size of the company affect the value of the company. According to previous research conducted by Wahyudi & Sholahuddin (2022) stating that leverage affects the value of the company.
The hypothesis proposed in this study are:
H_8 : IFR affects the value of the company through profitability
H_9 : IFR affects the value of the company through the size of the company H_{10} : IFR affects the value of the company through leverage

3. METHOD

The object to be studied in this study is the infrastructure sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2024. This type of research is quantitative. The source of data in this study is secondary data, the data obtained in this study comes from financial statements and annual report in 2019-2024 from the websites of each company. Model and hypothesis testing were carried out using the Partial Least Square (PLS) method. Data management tools use smart PLS 3.0. The data collection methods used in this study are the literature study method and the documentation method. The sampel in this study was nonprobability sampling using purposive sampling. The criteria used are as follows:

Table 1: Sample Criteria

NO	Sample Criteria	Companies
1	Infrastructure sector listed on the ISX in 2019-2024	70
2	Inconsistent infrastructure sector publishes annual reports and annual financial statements 2019-2024	(24)
3	Infrastructure statements that do not publish internet financial reporting	(3)
4	Financial statements of the infrastructure sector that are nor accessible/404eror	(1)
5	Annual financial statements for the infrastructure sector that are not presented in rupiah for the period 2019-2024	(4)
Total companies		38
Total research sample of the last 38 x 6 years		228

Source: Author, 2025

4. RESEARCH RESULTS

4.1 Statisticts Descriptive

Table 2: Descriptive Statistical Test Results

	MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STD. DEVIATION
IFR	0.219	0.225	0.158	0.242	0.017
PROF	0.093	0.038	0.001	3.612	0.329
UK	29.213	29.279	23.339	33.334	2.189
LV	2.602	1.134	0.009	149.869	10.268
NP	1.376	1.043	0.579	7.189	1.039

Source: Author, 2025

The average value of internet financial reporting disclosure is 0.219. the highest IFR disclosure value of 0.242 is owned by PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk in 2019-2024; the lowest value of 0.158 is owned by PT Nusa Raya Cipta Tbk in 2019-2024; the average profitability value is 0.093; the highest value of 3.612 was owned by PT Leyand Internasional Tbk in 2022; the lowest value of 0.001 is owned by PT Adhi Karya (Persero) Tbk in 2020, PT Indonesia Pondasi Raya Tbk in 2022, PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk in 2020, PT Nusa Konstruksi Enjiniring Tbk in 2019, PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk in 2022, PT Maharaksa Biru Energi Tbk in 2024, PT Totalindo Eka Persada Tbk in 2021, PT Megapower Makmur Tbk in 2020; The average value of the company size is 29.213; the highest value of 33,334 owned by Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk in 2023; the lowest value of 23,339 is owned by Himalaya Energi Perkasa Tbk in 2024; The average leverage value is 2,602; the highest value of 149,869 owned by First Media Tbk in 2021; the lowest value of 0.009 was owned by Maharaksa Biru Energi Tbk in 2020; The average value of the company is 1,376; the highest value of 7,189 was owned by Himalaya Energi Perkasa Tbk in 2022; The lowest value of 0.579 is owned by Jaya Konstruksi Manggala Pratama Tbk in 2024.

4.2 R-Square

Table 3 : R-Square Test Results

	R-Square	R-Square Adjusted
Profitability	0.001	-0.003
Company Size	0.106	0.102
Leverage	0.006	0.002
Company Values	0.241	0.227

Source: Author, 2025

Based on Table 3, it shows that the profitability variable as a mediation variable is included in the very weak category, which is 0.001; The results of the R-Square test of the company size variable as a mediation variable entered the very weak category, which was 0.106; the results of the R-Square test of the leverage variable as a mediation variable are included in the very weak category, which is 0.006; The results of the R-Square test variable company value of 0.241 are in the weak category.

4.3 Path Coefficients

Table 4: Path Coefficient Test Results

	al Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values
IFR Disclosure -> Profitability	0.034	0.038	0.067	0.508	0.611
IFR Disclosure -> Company Size	0.326	0.331	0.049	6.610	0.000
IFR -> Leverage Disclosure	0.080	0.122	0.064	1.259	0.209
Profitability -> Company Value	0.324	0.340	0.115	2.807	0.005
Company Size -> Company Value	-0.288	-0.281	0.089	3.255	0.001

Leverage -> Company Value	-0.022	-0.020	0.030	0.747	0.455
IFR Disclosure -> Company Value	-0.014	-0.018	0.040	0.360	0.719

Source: Author, 2025

Based on Table 4, showing that the p-value of IFR disclosure on profitability of 0.611 is greater than 0.05, it is concluded that IFR disclosure has no effect on profitability; the p-value of IFR disclosure to the company size of 0.000 is less than 0.05, then it is concluded that the IFR disclosure has an effect on the size of the company; the p-value of IFR disclosure to leverage of 0.209 is greater than 0.05, then it is concluded that IFR disclosure has no effect on leverage; The p-value of profitability to the company value of 0.005 is less than 0.05, then it is concluded that profitability affects the value of the company; The p-value of the company size to the company value of 0.001 is less than 0.05, then it is concluded that the size of the company affects the value of the company; The value of the P-value of leverage on the company's value of 0.455 is greater than 0.05, then it is concluded that the leverage has no effect on the company's value; The p-value of the IFR disclosure to the company value of 0.719 is greater than 0.05, so it is concluded that the IFR disclosure has no effect on the company's value.

4.4 Specific Indirect Effect

Table 5 : Specifict Indirect Effect Test Results

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values
IFR Disclosure -> Profitability -> Company Value	0.011	0.010	0.024	0.462	0.645
IFR Disclosure -> Company Size -> Company Value	-0.094	-0.094	0.034	2.746	0.006
IFR Disclosure -> Leverage -> Company Value	-0.002	-0.002	0.004	0.421	0.674

Source: Author, 2025

Based on Table 5, it is shown that the p-value of IFR disclosure to the company's value with profitability as a mediating variable of 0.645 is greater than 0.05, it is concluded that profitability is not able to mediate the disclosure of IFR to the company's value; The p-value of IFR disclosure to the company's value with the company size as a mediating variable of 0.006 is less than 0.05, it is concluded that the company's size is able to mediate the IFR disclosure to the company's value; The p-value of IFR disclosure to the company's value with leverage as a mediating variable of 0.674 is greater than 0.05, then it is concluded that leverage is not able to mediate the IFR disclosure of the company's value.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The results of the study from the H_1 test show that IFR disclosure has no effect on profitability. This shows that IFR plays more of a role as a means of transparency and regulatory compliance than as a driving factor for financial performance. The results of this study are in line with (Pramudhani & Santioso, 2022) and supports agency theory, in which IFR serves to reduce information asymmetry even though it does not directly increase the company's profits

The results of the H_2 test show that IFR disclosure has an effect on the size of the company. Where companies with a larger scale tend to be more active in conveying financial information online. The results of this study are in line with (Insani et al., 2024) and reinforcing agency theory, which emphasizes the importance of transparency in reducing information asymmetry between management and owners. Thus, IFR is used by large companies as a means to strengthen accountability and reduce potential agency conflicts

The results of the H_3 test showed that IFR disclosure had no effect on leverage, meaning that the level of debt was not a determining factor in the company's decision to conduct an IFR disclosure. The results of this study are in line with the research (P. P. Sari & Diana, 2020) and (Pramudhani & Santioso, 2022). Theoretically, these results do not fully support agency theory or signal theory, as high-leverage companies do not show a higher tendency to increase transparency through IFR. This indicates that

IFR has not been utilized as an external control mechanism or financial signal and its disclosure is more influenced by other factors such as company size or regulatory compliance

The results of the H_4 test show that profitability affects the value of the company, which indicates that the higher the level of profitability, the higher the investor assessment of the company. The results of this study support the signal theory, where profit is seen as a positive indicator of a company's performance and prospects. High profitability signals that management is running operations efficiently, thereby increasing investor confidence and driving increased company value. The results of this study are in line with the research (Almomani et al., 2022), (Manurung & Hani, 2023), (Wahyudi & Sholahuddin, 2022), (Inne et al., 2021), (Bon & Hartoko, 2022), (Karin & Tanusdjaja, 2022) and (Mufidah & Utiyati, 2021)

The results of the study from the H_5 test show that the size of the company affects the value of the company, which means that the larger the size of the company, the higher the market valuation of it. The size of the company is a positive signal for investors because it reflects stability, operational capacity and resilience to volatile economic conditions. The results of this study support the signal theory where large companies are considered more credible and promising in the long term. The results of this study are in line with the research (Hapsoro & Falih, 2020), (Al-Slehat, 2020), (Wahyudi & Sholahuddin, 2022), (Manurung & Hani, 2023) and (Almomani et al., 2022)

The results of the H_6 test show that leverage has no effect on the value of the company, which means that the amount of debt is not a major factor in investors' assessment of the value of the company. Although according to the theory of agency leverage is supposed to be a tool of management supervision. The results of this study are in line with the research (Al-Slehat, 2020), (Almomani et al., 2022) and (Mufidah & Utiyati, 2021) which states that leverage has no effect on the value of the company

The results of the study from the H_7 test show that IFR disclosure has no effect on the company's value. This indicates that information disclosure through the internet has not been effective enough to shape market perception of company value. Although relevant signal theory is used, signals sent through IFR do not seem to have been accepted or responded positively to by investors. The results of this study are in line with the research (Anggraeni et al., 2021) which states that IFR does not affect the value of the company

The results of the study from the H_8 test show that profitability is not able to mediate the effect of IFR disclosure on the company's value. This indicates that the IFR disclosure has not been able to provide a strong enough signal regarding the company's profit outlook. From a signal theory perspective, the information conveyed through IFR has not been considered relevant or informative by investors, so it does not affect the perception of profitability or company value. The results of this study are in line with the research (Hapsoro & Falih, 2020) which indicates that profitability is not able to mediate the influence of IFR and the value of the company

The results of the study from the H_9 test showed that the size of the company was able to mediate the relationship between IFR disclosure and the company's value. The results of this study indicate that IFR disclosure is more effective in increasing the firm's reliance on large entities, as large companies have stronger external resources and pressure to present transparent information. In agency theory, this reflects the efforts of large companies in reducing information asymmetry and conflicts of interest through information disclosure. The results of this study are in line with the research (Al-Slehat, 2020), (Hapsoro & Falih, 2020)

The results of the H_{10} test show that leverage is not able to mediate the effect of IFR disclosure on the company's value. The results of this study indicate that the company's debt structure is not an effective mediation to channel the impact of the use of IFR on the increase in the company's value. Although theoretically, based on agency theory, leverage serves as an external control mechanism, in practice the role does not appear significant in this context. The results of this study are in line with the research (Mufidah & Utiyati, 2021), (Hamzah & Rochdianingrum, 2023)

For companies, based on the results of the study, it is stated that IFR disclosure has no effect on the company's value, it is recommended for companies to continue to improve the quality and openness of financial information disclosure via the internet so that the information is truly useful for investors in decision-making. In addition, companies need to optimize their financial communication strategies so that IFR disclosures not only meet obligations, but also be able to provide positive signals that strengthen market confidence and significantly contribute to increasing the company's value.

For future researchers, it is recommended to expand the research object by including other variables such as corporate governance, managerial reputation or audit quality as potential mediators or moderators in the relationship between IFR and company value in order to obtain a more comprehensive picture.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The object of the research is focused on infrastructure sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Therefore,

the results of this study cannot be generalized to all other industry sectors, especially those that have different characteristics in terms of capital structure, technology intensity or level of digital disclosure; The observation time span is only 2019-2024, so the results may not reflect long-term trends, especially when there are regulatory changes or major disruptions such as the COVID-19 pandemic that could affect IFR and the company's value; The data used is sourced from annual reports, financial statements and the company's website. This reliance on secondary data has the potential to face problems such as delayed updates, data inconsistencies, or mismatches between public information and the company's internal factual data

REFERENCES

1) Al-Slehat, Z. A. F. (2020). Impact of Financial Leverage, Size and Assets Structure on Firm Value: Evidence from Industrial Sector, Jordan. *International Business Research*, *13*(1), 109. https://doi.org/10.5539/ibr.v13n1p109
2) Almomani, T. M., Obeidat, M. I. S., Almomani, M. A., & Darkal, N. M. A. M. Y. (2022). Capital Structure and Firm Value Relationship: The Moderating Role of Profitability and Firm Size Evidence from Amman Stock Exchange. *WSEAS Transactions on Environment and Development*, *18*, 1073–1084. https://doi.org/10.37394/232015.2022.18.102
3) Amdan, F., Aktaviani, N., & Apriliani, D. (2021). Analisis Nilai Perusahaan pada Perusahaan Manufaktur (Study Empiris 4 Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar di BEI). *Jurnal Bisnisman : Riset Bisnis Dan Manajemen*, *3*(1), 42–53. https://doi.org/10.52005/bisnisman.v3i1.59
4) Andriyani, K., & Ul Chasanah, F. N. (2024). Kinerja Perusahaan dan Nilai Perusahaan. *JIEF Journal of Islamic Economics andFinance*,*4*(1),14–26 http://dx.doi.org/10.28918/jief.v4i1.7230%0Ahttps://e-journal.uingusdur.ac.id/jief/article/download/7230/1673
5) Anggraeni, A., Wineh, S., & Marthika, L. D. (2021). Internet Financial Reporting , Pengungkapan Informasi Website , Luas Lingkup Pelaporan Internet , Dan Kualitas Laba Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Variabel Kontrol ROA Dan Ukuran Perusahaan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi & Bisnis*, *1*(1), 74–89.https://ojs.umb- bungo.ac.id/index.php/JIAB/article/view/491
6) Anggraini, R., & Hidayat, I. (2021). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Ukuran Perusahaan dan Nilai Tukar terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Farmasi yang Terdaftar Di BEI. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Manajemen*, *10*, 1–18.
7) Bon, S. F., & Hartoko, S. (2022). The Effect of Dividend Policy, Investment Decision, Leverage, Profitability, and Firm Size on Firm Value. *European Journal of Business and Management Research*, *7*(3), 7–13. https://doi.org/10.24018/ejbmr.2022.7.3.1405
8) Christine, D., & Winarti, W. (2022). Pengaruh Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), dan Earning per Share (EPS) terhadap harga saham. *Owner*, *6*(4), 4113–4124. https://doi.org/10.33395/owner.v6i4.1096
9) Dzahabiyya, J., Jhoansyah, D., & Danial, R. D. M. (2020). Analisis Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Model Rasio Tobin's Q. *JAD :*
10) *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi & Keuangan Dewantara*, *3*(1), 46–55. https://doi.org/10.26533/jad.v3i1.520
11) Hamzah, Y. M., & Rochdianingrum, W. A. (2023). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Intellectual Capital dan Struktur Modal terhadap Perusahaan Perkebunan. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi*, *12*.
12) Hapsoro, D., & Falih, Z. N. (2020). The Effect of Firm Size, Profitability, and Liquidity on The Firm Value Moderated by Carbon Emission Disclosure. *Journal of Accounting and Investment*, *21*(2). https://doi.org/10.18196/jai.2102147
13) Hartono, P. J. (2022). *Portofolio dan Analisis Investasi : Pendekatan Modul (Edisi 2)*. Penerbit Andi. https://books.google.co.id/books?id=s7mBEAAAQBAJ
14) Imawan, R., & Triyonowati. (2021). Pengaruh profitabilitas, kebijakan hutang, dan pertumbuhan penjualan terhadap nilai perusahaan ritel di BEI. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Manajamen*, *10*(1), 1–17.
15) Inne, A., Salim, P. D. U., & Ratnawati, D. D. K. (2021). The effect of profitability, firm size, liquidity, sales growth on firm value mediated capital structure. *International Journal of Business, Economics and Law*, *24*(4), 15–22.
16) Insani, A. D. S., Gustati, G., & Ihsan, H. (2024). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Kepemilikan Saham oleh Publik, dan Leverage Terhadap Pengungkapan Internet Financial Reporting. *Ekonomis: Journal of Economics and Business*, *8*(1), 474. https://doi.org/10.33087/ekonomis.v8i1.1503
17) Jensen, & Meckling. (1976). Jensen and Meckling. *The Corporate Financiers*, *3*, 305–360. https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137341280.0038
18) Karin, K., & Tanusdjaja, H. (2022). Pengaruh Cr, Roa Dan Eps Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Manufaktur Sektor Barang Konsumsi. *Jurnal Paradigma Akuntansi*, *4*(4), 1544–1554. https://doi.org/10.24912/jpa.v4i4.21368
19) Khairunnisa, N. R., Nuryati, T., Yulaeli, T., Widyastuti, T., & Sari, P. N. (2024). Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek. *Indonesia Journal of Economics and Strategic Management (IJESM)*, *2*(1), 219–226.
20) Komalasari, D. N., & Yulazri, Y. (2023). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Likuiditas, Solvabilitas, Ukuran Perusahaan Dan

Profitabilitas Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. *Scientific Journal Of Reflection : Economic, Accounting, Management and Business*, *6*(2), 470–479. https://doi.org/10.37481/sjr.v6i2.670

21) Kompas.com. (2023). *Daftar Lima Emiten Infrastruktur yang Merugi, Waskita Paling banyak*. Kompas.Com. https://www.kompas.com/properti/read/2023/08/07/193000521/daftar-lima-emiten-infrastruktur-yang-merugi-waskita-paling-banyak
22) Manurung, K. N., & Hani, S. (2023). *The Effect of Profitability, Capital Structure, and Company Size on Company Value in the Transportation and Logistics Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2016-2020 Period*. *1*(January), 3135–3145. https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.5-10-2022.2325898
23) Mufidah, N., & Utiyati, S. (2021). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Leverage dan Ukuran Perusahaan terhadap Nilai Perusahaan pada Perusahaan Perkebunan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2015-2019. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Manajemen*, *10*(2), 1–17.
24) Pramudhani, M. A., & Santioso, L. (2022). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Internet Financial Reporting Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur. *Jurnal Paradigma Akuntansi*, *4*(4), 1512–1522. https://doi.org/10.24912/jpa.v4i4.21356
25) Rosini, I., & Hakim, D. R. (2020). Pengungkapan Internet Financial Reporting berdasarkan Reputasi Auditor dan Profitabilitas. *Jurnal Akuntansi*, *15*, 80–90.
26) Sari, A. N., & Widyawati, D. (2021). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Leverage, Kebijakan Dividen dan Profitabilitas terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. *Reslaj : Religion Education Social Laa Roiba Journal*, *4*(2), 321–335. https://doi.org/10.47467/reslaj.v4i2.707
27) Sari, P. P., & Diana, N. (2020). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pengungkapan Internet Financial Reporting (IFR) pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar Di BEI pada Tahun 2018. *E-Jra*, *09*(03), 01–17.
28) Sayadi, M. H. (2023). Jurnal Akuntansi dan Pajak. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Pajak*, *24(01)*(ISSN1412-629X/E-ISSN2579-3055), 2.
29) Sitorus, R. R., & Rianti, H. P. (2020). Pengaruh Internet Financial Report dan Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Kualitas Audit Sebagai Variabel Pemoderasi. *Jurnal Akuntansi Manajerial (Managerial Accounting Journal)*, *5*(1), 43–59. https://doi.org/10.52447/jam.v5i1.4192
30) Spence, M. (1973). *Job Market Signaling*. *87*(3), 355–374.
31) Tubagus, S. A. M., & Khuzaini. (2020). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Struktur Modal, Kepemilikan Institusional Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Manajemen*, *9*(Vol 9 No 5 (2020): Jurnal Ilmu dan Riset Manajemen), 1–21. http://jurnalmahasiswa.stiesia.ac.id/index.php/jirm/article/view/3045/3061Wahyudi, F. A., & Sholahuddin, M. (2022). The Effect of Profitability, Leverage, and Firm Size on Firm Value (Case of Registered Company In Jakarta Islamic Index 2015-2020 period). *Proceedings of the International Conference on Economics and Business Studies (ICOEBS 2022)*, *655*(Icoebs), 380–385. https://doi.org/10.2991/aebmr.k.220602.050