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The influence of company characteristics on the level of intellectual capital disclosure via the company website

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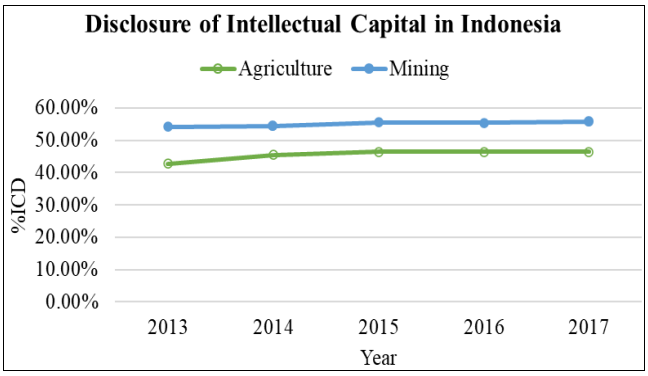
Abstract
This research aims to examine the influence of company characteristics on Intellectual Capital Disclosure (ICD) through the company website. The dependent variable in this research is Intellectual Capital Disclosure (ICD) via the company website. Meanwhile, the independent variables used in this research are company characteristics consisting of company size, company profitability, company leverage, involvement in high-tech industries, size of commissioners, and independent commissioners. This research combines several company characteristics and focuses on websites as a form of exploration of the development of previous research.
The population used in this research are non-financial companies listed in the LQ45 Index as a result of the major evaluation in January 2023. This research used 37 companies as samples as a result of the purposive sampling that was carried out.
This research uses multiple linear regression analysis to test the hypothesis. Based on the results of hypothesis testing, company profitability, size of commissioners, and independent commissioners have a significant positive effect on Intellectual Capital Disclosure (ICD) via the website. Meanwhile, company leverage has a significant negative effect on Intellectual Capital Disclosure (ICD) via the website.

Keywords: Intellectual capital disclosure, website, company characteristics

Introduction

The global governance system has changed a lot in the last century. The new industrial revolution created a competitive and strategic economic competition. As a result, there has been an increase in intense competition in markets, technology, and personnel between existing companies (Yudong & Xi, 2021) [32]. This increase in competition significantly increases the accuracy of stakeholders in making important decisions and assessing a company. One of them is intangible assets which have become an important component of a company's competitive advantage in the long term which is able to drive the company's financial and market performance (Ionita & Dinu, 2021) [14].
Intangible assets that belong to an entity are usually called intellectual capital. Intellectual capital itself has intangible characteristics which are then seen as an important determinant in the creation of company value as well as a strategic element to ensure the long-term continuity of the company so that it remains successful (Ahmad *et al*., 2022) [1].
Disclosure of detailed information about intellectual capital itself is often referred to as Intellectual Capital Disclosure (ICD). In general, companies carry out ICD through company financial reports. However, ICD through company financial reports still has a limited perspective on the value of intellectual capital and has not been able to reveal the relevance and details of what the company completely owns (William *et al*., 2019) [29]. Therefore, many companies are starting to develop various innovations to meet the desires of stakeholders so they can get accurate and relevant explanations.
Through innovation, companies hope to increase productivity which can help increase profitability and company value (Bhatia *et al*., 2022) [5]. One of the latest innovations that is becoming more intense among companies today is the development of website technology as a forum for companies to disclose various information. Many companies carry out website development to reveal various facts belonging to business entities, both relating to financial and non-financial facts, including corporate governance, environmental and sustainability issues (Xiang & Birt, 2021) [30]. With the existence of websites, the transmission of large and complex digital data becomes easier to carry out, so that the accessibility and usefulness of information for stakeholders can improve over time (Secundo *et al*., 2017) [26].
ICD carried out online by companies certainly cannot be separated from various driving elements. These supporting elements consist of six things related to company characteristics, namely company size, profitability, leverage, involvement in high-tech industries, and also corporate governance attributes.



Source: Hatane *et al*. (2022)

Fig 1: ICD Graph in Indonesia 2013-2017

Disclosure of intellectual capital by companies based in Indonesia has experienced continuous progress in several

years. However, it should be noted that the increase that occurs every year is still not very significant (Hatane *et al*., 2022) [12, 13]. Other research conducted in Indonesia revealed that only 47.1% of companies in the LQ45 index carried out ICD through annual reports. The level of ICD in Indonesia is still relatively low, which is the conclusion of this research (Naimah & Mukti, 2019) [20].

Companies listed in the LQ45 index in Indonesia were selected to carry out this research. An index with 45 leading stock companies (blue chips) is one of the images inherent in describing the LQ45 index. At least 70% of transaction value and also stock market capitalization on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) is controlled by this well-known index (LQ45 index), so that this index can represent the market as a whole (Hatane *et al*., 2022) [12, 13]. Apart from that, companies included in the LQ45 index are often interpreted as companies with good management. Therefore, companies included in the LQ45 index are expected to uphold the principles of accountability through intellectual capital disclosure (Naimah & Mukti, 2019) [20].

This research will test the relationship between one dependent variable and six independent variables. The ICD level via website was set as the dependent variable to be tested in the study. Meanwhile, within the framework of this research, the independent variables consist of company size, profitability, leverage, involvement in high-tech industries, as well as corporate governance attributes consisting of the size of commissioner and independent commissioner.

Literature Review

1. Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder theory describes in detail the relationship between an organization or company and the stakeholders involved in the activities of the organization or company, both internal stakeholders and external stakeholders (An *et al*., 2011). Through the perspective of stakeholder theory, stakeholders play a strong role in the sustainability of a company, namely in terms of the support provided for every activity carried out by a business entity, both financial and non-financial support (Gray *et al*., 1995) [10].

One form of disclosure that is very important for stakeholders is information regarding intellectual capital that belongs to the company. A disclosure of information regarding intellectual capital carried out by a company can provide information to stakeholders regarding things that have been done by the company in the process of creating corporate value (Rossi *et al*., 2018) [16].

2. Company Size

Through the perspective of stakeholder theory, the size of a business entity will influence the level of attention given by the public and pressure from stakeholders (Mokhtar, 2017) [18]. The level of attention and pressure from these stakeholders will influence the level of disclosure carried out by the business entity. The wider the reach of a business entity, the higher the level of public scrutiny, and the greater the level of disclosure, so that this can encourage companies to work on ICD (Duff, 2018) [7]. In addition, the size of a company will certainly influence the level and form of technology adopted in disclosing information, such as the use of websites (Nicolò *et al*., 2021) [21].

Several previous studies revealed that a positive relationship between company size and ICD through various types of reporting actually occurs. The larger the company size, the greater the level of ICD carried out by the company to meet the needs of stakeholders (Duff, 2018) [7]; (Naimah & Mukti, 2019) [20]; (Ramirez *et al*., 2019) [24]; (Singhal *et al*., 2022) [27].

3. Company Profitability

Viewed from the perspective of stakeholder theory, profitability is one aspect in assessing company performance for many stakeholders because it can reflect the sustainability and stability of the company (Youssef *et al*., 2022) [31]. The higher the company's profitability, the wider the reach of the company's reputation, and the higher the technological innovation that the company can carry out in improving communication with stakeholders, so that this can encourage companies to carry out ICD. Apart from that, ICD carried out by business entities is also a form of justification for the company's profits and success in long-term investments (Nicolò *et al*., 2021) [21]. Companies with high profit ownership often use reporting via the internet to convey information (Mokhtar, 2017) [18].

The results of previous research reveal that there is a significant relationship in a positive direction between company profitability and several types of ICD. Business entities with high profit ownership tend to pay attention to their reputation, so that these entities make more efforts to meet the needs of stakeholders, one of which is through implementing ICD as a form of information that can support stakeholders in making crucial decisions (Haji & Ghazali, 2013) [11]; (Alfraih, 2018) [2]; (Nicolò *et al*., 2021); (Hatane *et al*., 2022) [12, 13].

4. Company Leverage

From the perspective of stakeholder theory, the leverage possessed by a company certainly reflects the many demands from debt holders, creditors and other external parties. The large number of information publications carried out by business entities with high levels of leverage is carried out to gain a sense of trust from stakeholders and reduce the risk of financial anxiety that arises (Mondal & Ghosh, 2020) [19]. Business entities that have high leverage need to carry out ICD, because the intellectual capital owned by the company can be an illustration for stakeholders of the guarantee for the company's debt (Nicolò *et al*., 2021) [21]. As a form of convenience, business entities with high leverage will usually have a greater tendency to deliver via internet channels such as websites because they are considered more effective (Mokhtar, 2017) [18].

Previous research that has been carried out shows the fact that there is a significant influence in a positive direction between company leverage and ICD. The higher the leverage inherent in the company, the stronger the incentive the business entity has to provide complete information to creditors (Rashid *et al*., 2012) [25]; (Haji & Ghazali, 2013) [11]; (Alfraih, 2018) [2].

5. High-Tech Industry Involvement

Viewed from the perspective of stakeholder theory, companies in the high-tech industry rely more on intangible assets than tangible assets, so they have a tendency to disclose intellectual capital (Goebel, 2019) [9]. The existence of adequate technology can also be one of the many driving elements for business entities to increasingly complete the disclosures distributed to stakeholders, one of which is

intellectual capital disclosure (Nicolò *et al*., 2021) [21]. Business entities that are heavily involved with high technology will be more likely to make disclosures through more effective information presentation formats and access such as websites (Boubaker *et al*., 2011) [6].

The existence of a significant positive influence between high-tech industry involvement and intellectual capital disclosure (ICD) has been found in previous research. Companies in the high-tech industry focus a lot on intangible assets and have adopted various technologies that can make it easier to carry out various activities. This encourages high-tech companies to disclose intellectual capital information (Oliveira *et al*., 2006) [22]; (Goebel, 2019); (Raimo *et al*., 2020) [23].

6. Size of Commissioner

From a stakeholder theory perspective, the number of commissioners in a company will influence the amount of supervision provided and the expertise that the entity has to be able to meet the needs of stakeholders. Therefore, the greater the number of commissioners, the higher the quality of information disclosure and the quantity will also increase (Girella *et al*., 2022) [8]. Commissioners in companies are also tasked with balancing the various desires of stakeholders and encouraging complete disclosure of company information, one of which is the ICD (Nicolò *et al*., 2021) [21]. Commissioners within a company also have a tremendous effect on company management, including strategies in conveying company information (Mekaoui *et al*., 2022) [17].

Previous research found that there was a positive direction of a significant relationship between commissioner size and ICD. The larger the size of the board of commissioners in a business entity, the greater the supervision and encouragement to meet the needs of stakeholders regarding the facts owned by the company, one of which is information on the intellectual capital inherent in the company (Haji & Ghazali, 2013) [11]; (Alfraih, 2018) [2]; (Raimo *et al*., 2020) [23].

7. Independent Commissioner

Viewed from the perspective of stakeholder theory, independent commissioners owned by companies can suppress the personal interests of certain parties, so that meeting the needs of stakeholders can increase due to their objectivity (Romero & Araujo, 2022) [28]. Having independent commissioners can make the board of directors more focused and the disclosure of information to stakeholders more complete (Mekaoui *et al*., 2022) [17]. The control and objectivity possessed by independent commissioners has the potential to increase equality in meeting the needs of stakeholders, thereby stimulating higher levels of intellectual capital disclosure (Nicolò *et al*., 2021) [21].

Previous research has revealed a positive relationship between the presence of independent commissioners in the company and ICD. Independent commissioners within business entities can help companies stop managers' opportunistic behavior. Apart from that, independent commissioners can also help align the needs of stakeholders by carrying out supervision. This can encourage companies to carry out ICD (Haji & Ghazali, 2013) [11]; (Alfraih, 2018) [2]; (Raimo *et al*., 2020) [23]; (Nicolo *et al*., 2021).

Materials and Methods

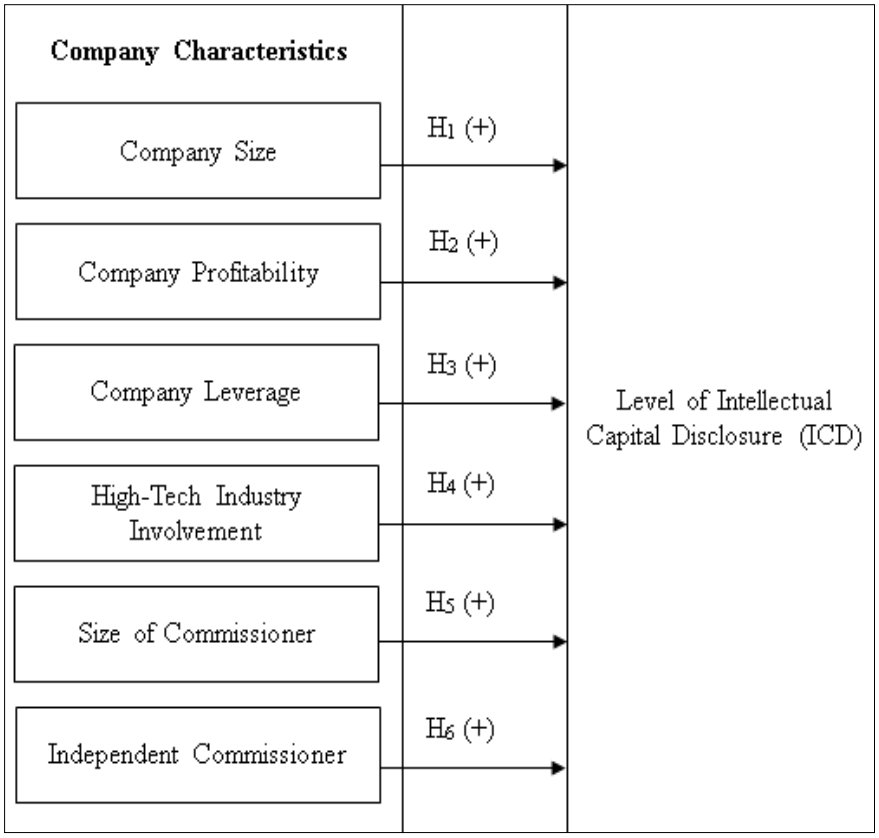


Fig 2: Conceptual Framework

1. Level of Intellectual Capital Disclosure (ICD)

Table 1: Intellectual Capital Items

Human Capital	Structural Capital	Relational Capital
Employee	Patent	Brand
Educational Qualifications	Copyright	Customer
Training	Trademark	Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty
Human Resource Management	Company Culture	Company Reputation
Employee/Partner Innovation	Management Process	Distribution channel
Recruitment Policy	Information Systems	Business Collaboration
Career Opportunities	Communication System	Profitable Contracts/Licenses
Diversity	Financial Relations	Public relations

Source: Nicolò *et al*. (2021) [21]

Point 1 = Intellectual capital items listed.
Point 0 = Intellectual capital item not listed.

Level of Company Intellectual Capital Disclosure (ICD) = $=\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} di}{m}$

$\sum_{i=1}^{m} di$ = Number of intellectual capital items disclosed on the website.
m = Total intellectual capital items in research (24 items).

2. Company Size:
Company Size = Natural Logarithm (LN) of Total Company Assets

3. Company Profitability:
Company Profitability = Return on Assets (ROA) = $\frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Asset}}$

4. Company Leverage:
Leverage = Debt to Total Asset Ratio (DAR) = $\frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Asset}}$

5. High-Tech Industry Involvement

Table 2: Industry Classification

Medium-High and High Technology	Medium Technology	Low Technology
Chemistry and Chemical Products	Rubber and Plastic Products	Food product
Pharmacy	Other Non-Metal Mineral Products	Drink
Weapons and Ammunition	Base Metal	Tobacco Products
Computer, Electronic and Optical Products	Ships and Boats	Textiles
Electrical equipment	Other Manufacturing (except Medical and Dental Instruments)	Apparel
Machinery and Equipment	Machine Repair and Installation	Leather and Related Products
Motor vehicle		Wood and Wood Products
Transport Equipment (except Ships and Boats)		Paper and Paper Products
Medical and Dental Instruments		Printing and Duplicating Recorded Media
		Coke and Refined Petroleum Products
		Fabricated Metal Products (except Weapons and Ammunition)
		Furniture

Source: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (2016)

Point 1 = Medium-high and high technology companies.
Point 0 = Medium technology and low technology companies.

6. Size of Commissioner
Size of Commissioner = Number of Commissioners in the Company

7. Independent Commissioner

Independent Commissioner = $\frac{\text{Independent Commissioner}}{\text{Number of Commissioners in the Company}}$

Development of Hypothesis
H_1 = Company size has a positive effect on the level of intellectual capital disclosure (ICD) via the website.
H_2 = Company profitability has a positive effect on the level of intellectual capital disclosure (ICD) via the website.
H_3 = Company leverage has a positive effect on the level of intellectual capital disclosure (ICD) via the website.
H_4 = The involvement of high-tech industries has a positive effect on the level of intellectual capital disclosure (ICD) via the website.
H_5 = Commissioner size has a positive effect on the level of intellectual capital disclosure (ICD) via the website.
H_6 = Independent commissioners have a positive effect on the level of intellectual capital disclosure (ICD) via the website.

Research Design
This research uses quantitative methods in its implementation. Quantitative methods were used in this

research to collect, analyze and interpret research results. This method can be used if the data analyzed in the research is data that can be measured using statistical, mathematical or computational techniques (Priadana & Sunarsi, 2021).

The results of this research tend to be objective and their validity can be tested through statistical analysis. In quantitative research, the data used is data in the form of numbers or numerical data obtained from field observations (Ramdhan, 2021). All data tested in this research is secondary data which is numerical and can be analyzed statistically.

This research chooses secondary data as a data source that can be obtained from each business entity listed in the LQ45 index in 2023. Data relating to financial measurements and company commissioners is obtained from the entity's financial reports on their respective official websites. Meanwhile, data relating to intellectual capital disclosure was obtained directly through the company's website page.

Intellectual capital disclosure (ICD) level data is collected by observing and documenting information via the website in real-time. The observation period for company websites in this research is May 2023 to July 2023. The selection of the company website observation period is based on the results of the major evaluation of the LQ45 index which is effective from February 2023 to July 2023.

The sample selection in this study was through the application of a purposive sampling technique using several specific qualifications. The specific qualifications used when taking research samples are described below.

1. Non-financial companies listed on the IDX and included in the list of LQ45 index companies resulting from the January 2023 major evaluation for the effective period from February to July 2023.
2. Companies that have active websites that can be accessed by the public during the observation period, from May 2023 to July 2023.
3. Companies that contain the data required for the study.

This research uses multiple linear regression analysis methods to estimate the influence of company characteristics (company size, company profitability, company leverage, high-tech industry involvement, size of commissioners, and independent commissioners) on the level of ICD that has been implemented by the company. The following is an embodiment of the regression equation used.

$$eICD_t^x = \beta_0 + \beta SIZE_{t-1}^x + \beta PROF_{t-1}^x + \beta LEV_{t-1}^x + \beta HT_{t-1}^x + \beta BSIZE_{t-1}^x + \beta BIND_{t-1}^x + \varepsilon i$$

Where:

- $eICD_t^x$ = ICD level of company x in year t;
- $\beta 0$ = Intercept;
- $\beta SIZE_{t-1}^x$ = Company size x in year t-1;
- $\beta PROF_{t-1}^x$ = Profitability of company x in year t-1;
- βLEV_{t-1}^x = Leverage company x in year t-1;
- βHT_{t-1}^x = Type of industry of company x in year t-1;
- $\beta BSIZE_{t-1}^x$ = Commissioner size of company x in year t-1;
- $\beta BIND_{t-1}^x$ = Independent commissioner of company x at t-1;

Findings of the Study

During the sample selection process, it was found that 8 of the 45 companies were companies in the financial services sector which were then excluded from the research sample. No outlier data was found in the sample selection process, so the final total research sample was 37 companies.

Table 3: Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test

		Unstandardized Residuals
N		37
Normal Parameters [a, b]	Mean	0.0000000
	Std. Deviation	0.07865358
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.086
	Positive	0.064
	Negative	-0.086
Statistical Tests		0.086
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200 [c,d]

Source: IBM SPSS 26 Test Results, processed 2023

Table 4: Multicollinearity Test

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	SIZE	0.712	1,405
	PROF	0.838	1,193
	LEV	0.767	1,304
	HT	0.745	1,343
	BSIZE	0.835	1,198
	BIND	0.779	1,283

Source: IBM SPSS 26 Test Results, processed 2023

Table 5: Glejser Test

Model		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)		-0.406	0.687
	SIZE	0.125	0.591	0.559
	PROF	0.128	0.657	0.516
	LEV	-0.078	-0.384	0.703
	HT	-0.121	-0.586	0.562
	BSIZE	-0.113	-0.580	0.566
	BIND	0.117	0.577	0.568

Source: IBM SPSS 26 Test Results, processed 2023

In table 3 there are the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, the results show that the data is normally distributed, because the significance value is (0.20) > 0.05. Then, through table 4, a conclusion can be drawn that multicollinearity problems do not occur in the regression model. Finally, the results of the Glejser test in table 5 show the significance value for all variables is more than 0.05. Through these results, it can be concluded that heteroscedasticity does not occur.

Table 6: Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,753 [a]	0.568	0.481	0.08616

Source: IBM SPSS 26 Test Results, processed 2023

The adjusted R2 value in the research regression model is 0.481. This means that the independent variable has an influence of 48.1% on the dependent variable. It can be concluded that the independent variable has a fairly strong influence in describing the dependent variable.

Table 7: Statistical *F* Test

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	0.292	6	0.049	6,564	,000 [b]
	Residual	0.223	30	0.007		
	Total	0.515	36			

Source: IBM SPSS 26 Test Results, processed 2023

Table 7 shows that the significance value (0.00) is smaller than the regulation (0.05), so it can be concluded that there are one or more independent variables that have a significant influence on the dependent variable. Then, it can be seen that the calculated F value > table F value. The F table value is obtained from the value (df 1; df 2) = (6:30), which is 2.42. Meanwhile, in table 4.8 it is stated that the calculated F value is 6.564. The calculated F value > table F value indicates that there is an influence found from one or all of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

Table 8: Statistical *t* Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-0.374	-705	0.486
	SIZE	0.016	0.983	0.334
	PROF	0.434	3,500	0.001
	LEV	-0.200	-2,669	0.012
	HT	0.011	0.305	0.763
	BSIZE	0.022	3,353	0.002
	BIND	0.290	2,068	0.047

Source: IBM SPSS 26 Test Results, processed 2023

Based on table 8, the explanatory description for each hypothesis is obtained as follows.

1. The Influence of Company Size on ICD

The significance value is > 0.05, namely 0.334. Then, the calculated t value < 2.042, which is 0.983. Based on these data, it can be concluded that there is no significant influence between company size on the level of ICD via the website, so H1 is rejected. According to Kamath (2017) [15], in certain groups, the size of one company and another company is not much different, so the size of the company does not have much influence on ICD. In addition, research conducted by Bagchi *et al*. (2015) [4] also did not find a significant effect between company size and ICD.

2. The Influence of Company Profitability on ICD

The significance value is <0.05, namely 0.001. Then, the calculated t value is > 2.042, which is 3.500. Based on these data, it can be concluded that there is a significant positive influence between company profitability on ICD levels via the website, so that H2 is accepted. From the perspective of stakeholder theory, the higher the profitability of a company, the more stakeholder needs must be met and the stricter the company regulations to maintaining its reputation, so that it can encourage the implementation of ICD. ICD carried out by a company can also be a form of justification for the company's profitability as a result of developing intellectual capital resources. In addition, business entities with high profitability are also considered more capable of developing the latest communications technology (Nicolò *et al*., 2021) [21].

3. The Influence of Company Leverage on ICD

The significance value is <0.05, namely 0.012. Then, the calculated t value is < -2.042, which is -2.669. Based on these data, it can be concluded that there is a significant negative influence between company leverage on the ICD level via the website, so that H3 is rejected. Goebel (2019) [9] in Germany found that company leverage can have a negative effect on the company's ICD level. This negative influence can be caused by the insider governance system. According to Naimah and Mukti (2019) [20], business entities with high leverage have a tendency to avoid bondholder exposure, resulting in low levels of intellectual capital disclosure. Meanwhile, according to Singhal *et al*. (2022) [27], in business entities with high leverage, ICD is low because investors are not willing to invest in the company.

4. The Influence of High-Tech Industry Involvement on ICD

The significance value is > 0.05, namely 0.763. Then, the calculated t value <2.042, which is 0.305. Based on these data, it can be concluded that there is no significant influence between high-tech industry involvement on ICD levels via websites, so H4 is rejected. Naimah and Mukti (2019) [20] revealed that the absence of a significant relationship was triggered by the company's concerns about ICD allowing competitors to copy the company's ideas, innovation and creativity. Nicolò *et al*. (2021) [21] in their study also did not find any significant influence between high-tech industry involvement on company intellectual capital disclosure. This happens because companies in Italy generally disclose a lot of intellectual capital through their websites.

5. The Influence of Commissioner Size on ICD

The significance value is <0.05, namely 0.002. Then, the calculated t value is > 2.042, which is 3.353. Based on these data, it can be concluded that there is a significant positive influence between the size of the commissioner on the level of ICD via the website, so that H5 is accepted. Linked to stakeholder theory, the larger the size of the commissioner, the better the quality and quantity of information disclosure carried out by the business entity (Girella *et al*., 2022) [8]. Commissioners in companies are given the responsibility of balancing and meeting the needs of stakeholders, one of which is by encouraging more complete information disclosure (Nicolò *et al*., 2021) [21].

6. The Influence of Independent Commissioners on ICD

The significance value is <0.05, namely 0.047. Then, the calculated t value is > 2.042, which is 2.068. Based on these data, it can be concluded that there is a significant positive influence between independent commissioners on ICD levels via the website, so that H6 is accepted. Viewed from the perspective of stakeholder theory, the presence of independent commissioners in a company can reduce the emergence of personal interests. This has an impact on increasing the fulfillment of stakeholders' needs, including the need for information on the company's intellectual capital (Romero & Araujo, 2022) [28]. Supervision by independent commissioners will make the board of directors more focused and have an impact on fulfilling stakeholders' information needs more completely (Mekaoui *et al*., 2022) [17].

Independent commissioners within the company can limit managers' opportunistic behavior and align the interests of stakeholders (Nicolo *et al*., 2021).

Conclusions

1. On average, each LQ45 company as a result of the major evaluation in January 2023 has disclosed intellectual capital via the website up to 38.03% of the total items tested.
2. The size of the company does not show any indication of a significant positive relations towards ICD via the website. Company size cannot be a significant indicator of ICD due to specific differences in the characteristics of the research sample. The sample companies in this study can be classified into the same category, so that the size of the companies in the sample does not differ much between one business entity and another.
3. Companies with better profits have higher levels of ICD through websites. High profitability can affect the company's image and the company's ability to apply the latest technology, so that stakeholders tend to pay more attention to the company. Thus, companies become more motivated to disclose more information, including the company's ICD. In addition, the intellectual capital disclosed by the company can be a form of justification for the profitability obtained by the company as a result of resource development.
4. The lower the leverage an entity has, the higher the level of ICD carried out by the company. There are many factors that influence the occurrence of this phenomenon. First, business entities with low leverage tend to be more motivated to disclose information in order to help ensure share price stability. Second, there is a dominant insider governance system. Third, companies with high leverage tend to avoid the attention of bondholders. Lastly, business entities with high leverage cases do not carry out many ICDs because of the tendency of investors who are not willing to invest in these companies.
5. The involvement of high-tech industries no longer has a significant effect on intellectual capital disclosure (ICD) via websites. There are two main factors that allow this phenomenon to occur. First, the absence of a significant relationship was triggered by companies' concerns that disclosing intellectual capital could open up gaps for competitors to copy the company's ideas, innovation and creativity. Second, this happens because many companies now have websites and disclose intellectual capital to compete to meet the desires of stakeholders, so that the company's industrial background is no longer significant.
6. Companies with a greater number of commissioners have higher levels of ICD via website. This phenomenon is caused by the high level of supervision in companies with a large number of commissioners. The higher the level of supervision, the better the company structure, so that it can better fulfill the needs of stakeholders.
7. The greater the ratio of independent commissioners to the number of commissioners in the business entity, the higher the level of ICD implemented. Through the presence of independent commissioners, corporate governance will run more objectively, so that the company can better align the needs of stakeholders. Apart from that, independent commissioners are also considered to be more sensitive to social demands and to protect their reputation. Thus, companies will be more encouraged to disclose intellectual capital.

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