The Impact of Board of Commissioners Size, Proportion of Independent Commissioners, and Company Age on the Quality of Sustainability Reporting in Companies that Publish Sustainability Report on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

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Abstract:- One way the corporate sector contributes to the sustainability initiatives of the UN General Assembly, specifically the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is through the adoption of sustainability reporting. As of right now, sustainability reporting has expanded greatly and integrated itself into corporate reporting.One type of non-financial report is the sustainability report, which includes data on the company's economy, environment, and society that can be used as a tool to gain credibility in the community.This study's objective is to analyze and evaluate the level of quality.Sustainability reporting disclosures from Indonesian companies are disclosed in order to demonstrate the extent to which the size of the commissioners' board, the percentage of independent commissioners on the board, and the company's age on the quality of sustainability reporting are influenced. Descriptive statistics are produced using Eviews 12, which are then used to conduct hypothesis tests, estimation model determination tests, and classical assumption tests.The findings indicated that the number of commission members and the caliber of the company's sustainability reporting did not appear to have a significant impact.Scan causes a lack of unity, which in turn causes problems with coordination and communication during the decision-making process. Likewise, the percentage of independent commissioners has no appreciable impact on the caliber of sustainability reports due to the presence of an independent board of commissioners that acts as a substitute for stakeholders' voluntary information disclosure, thereby discouraging companies from producing sustainability reports. The company's age has a slight but noticeable effect on the caliber of its sustainability reporting. This is due to the fact that a company's age can raise the caliber of its sustainability reporting, satisfy stakeholders, and enhance overall business performance.

Keywords:- Age of the Company, Sustainability Reporting, Independent Board of Commissioners, and Board of Commissioners.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development refers to the process of achieving development that meets current requirements while safeguarding the interests of future generations (International Institute for Sustainable Development). To achieve sustainable development, it is necessary to consider economic, environmental, and social aspects at all levels, recognizing that the world operates as a complex system (Utami et al. 2024). The application of sustainability reporting is one form of business sector contribution to sustainability programs made by The United Nations General, namely Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) (Spallini et al. 2021). Sustainability-related phenomena in Indonesia can be seen in several cases, namely environmental cases by PT. Lapindo Brantas in East Java, PT. Newmont in Minahasa and Lombok, and PT. Freeport in Irian Jaya (Kartadjumena et al. 2011). These cases occur of because companies continuously exploit mining land, petroleum, and gas without paying attention to environmental sustainability issues (Muniri 2015). As a result, the company's stakeholders suffered various losses, especially losses to the community in the company's operational area due to environmental damage caused and also shareholders who also bear financial losses from the costs that must be incurred (Muniri 2015).

Likewise, in Indonesia, the first company to publish sustainability reporting was PT Kaltim Prima Coal in 2006 (Global Reporting 2016). Since then, more and more companies have published their sustainability reporting. In preparing sustainability reporting, the majority of companies in Indonesia use GRI guidelines with the option "in accordance-core" that is, companies can determine which indicators are material for stakeholders to disclose in sustainability reports (Kuswanto 2018).

To respond to the needs of stakeholders for sustainability reporting and to drive the national economy that prioritizes harmony between economic, social, and environmental aspects, on July 27, 2017, the government issued Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 51 / POJK.03 / 2017 related to sustainability reporting for

financial service institutions, issuers, and public companies which requires companies to provide an overview of aspects its sustainability.

Previous research conducted related to the quality of sustainability reporting disclosure in Indonesia found evidence that the quality of sustainability reporting in Indonesia is quite low, which is still below 50% (Ayub 2018; Kuswanto 2018; Anggraeni and Djakman 2018). Disclosure of sustainability reporting is important information and is often seen as one of the company's sustainability performance indicators (Papoutsi and Sodhi, 2020). Sustainability reporting is also useful for generating a good image and recognition from various different stakeholders (Correa-Garcia, et all) to attract investors (Nguyen 2020).

In addition, the Board of Commissioners can increase its role in balancing the interests of management and shareholders, the existence of the Board of Commissioners is considered important in resolving conflicts between management and capital owners (Wibowo Ari and Erna Setiany, 2023).

II. THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

A. Legitimacy Theory

Sustainability reports reflect a company's response to the social environment for its business activities to justify its actions. Legitimacy theory is also believed to be a basic theory in sustainability reporting practice (Dienes, et all 2016). This theory explains that the reason companies make social responsibility The purpose of making disclosures is to establish credibility and gain acceptance from the communities where organizations function. and to maximize their long-term financial strength Murphy and McGrath 2013; Ching and Gerab 2017).

➤ *Theory Stakeholder*

The more profit a company makes, the more satisfied stakeholders are with the company's performance. Thus, stakeholder theory supports improvements in corporate disclosure policies, the implementation of sustainability practices, and the introduction of risk management policies to manage the conflicting interests of various stakeholders (Mahmood and Orazalin 2017).

➤ *Corporate Governance*

Corporate governance is a relationship involving various parties with different and sometimes conflicting interests that are made to channel rights and responsibilities correctly so that shareholders can obtain stable long-term value (International Finance Corporation 2018).

➤ *Board of Commissioners*

The Board of Commissioners is responsible for monitoring and providing advice to the Board of Directors, to achieve the interests and objectives of the company. The corporate governance guidelines establish general standards stating that the Board of Commissioners to possess the necessary ability and honesty to carry out its responsibilities,

which includes ensuring the company's compliance with regulations. with applicable laws and regulations in conducting every business activity (International Finance Corporation 2018).

Therefore, the company needs a board of commissioners. As a supervisory body, the commissioner is responsible for ensuring that the Company implements good corporate governance by applicable regulations.

➤ *Independent Board of Commissioners*

Dewi et al, 2018 discovered that independent commissioners can have an impact on the company's financial performance. The board of commissioners and their educational background do not have an impact on the financial performance of the company, nor does the number of commissioners, as it is assumed that the large size of the commissioners' board causes delays in decision-making because decisions must be discussed in public. It is also agreed upon by all commissioners' boards that the decision-making process becomes less efficient, which in turn causes a decrease in the performance of the company.

➤ *Company Characteristics*

According to Lucia and Panggabean (2018), the implementation of sustainability reporting disclosures varies based on the characteristics of the company. One of the common variables that characterizes the company is the company's sage, which refers to how long the company has been established.
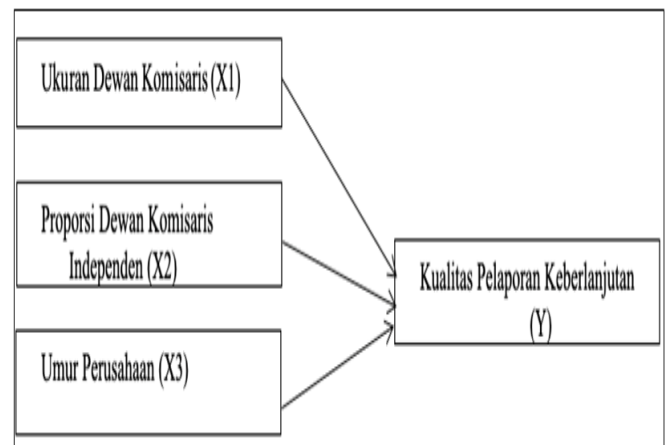

Fig 1 Research Framework

➤ *It is Evident from the Preceding Structure that this Study Contains Three Hypotheses, which are as Follows:*

- H1: The quality of reporting is positively impacted by the number of the board of commissioners Durability.
- H2: The percentage of independent commissioners on the board of commissioners influences high-caliber reporting on sustainability.
- H3: The company's age positively impacts the standard of sustainability reporting

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

This research focuses on evaluating the impact of commissioners' board size, proportion, and age, as well as the caliber of sustainability reporting by companies other than the Indonesian stock exchange that disseminates sustainability reports for 2020–2021.

IV. RESEARCH METHODS

The sustainability reporting index is calculated by the ratio of the actual score of sustainability reporting provided to the maximum score achievable by the company (Kuswanto 2018; Jamil, Ghazali, and Nelson 2020).

➤ *Population and Research Sample*
The population in this study is companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange that publish sustainability reporting and annual reports for the period 2020-2021. The sampling technique used is nonprobability sampling, precisely the purposive sampling technique. The sample is a company that publishes sustainability reports that meet the variables studied.

➤ *Data Processing and Analysis*
This research uses data analysis techniques using computer application programs, especially Eviews 12. Data analysis testing can be measured through:

➤ *Instrument Quality Test*

• *Validity Test*
The questionnaire is legitimate if the r-count from the r-table is less than or equal to 0.05, and it is invalid if the significance value is greater than or equal to 0.05.

• *Test of Reliability*
According to various Cronbach Alpha value standards, reliability is ideal if alpha > 0.90, high if alpha is between 0.70 and 0.90, moderate if alpha is between 0.50 and 0.70, and low if alpha is less than 0.50. to determine if the measuring tool is capable of measuring the notion precisely.

V. DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

A. Descriptive Statistics
In this study the descriptive statistics used are mean value, standard deviation, maximum value and minimum value.

B. Classical Assumption Test
The classical Assumption Test aims to assess whether in an Ordinary Least Square (OLS) linear regression model there are classical assumption problems (Mardiatmoko 2020, p. 334).

C. Normality Test
In Eviews application, we can perform normality tests using the bark fallow method. If Prob. JB calculates > 0.05, then the residual is normally distributed. However, if the value of Prob. JB calculates < 0.05, the residual is not normally distributed. To determine whether the data is normal or not, we use a significance level of 0.05 and a confidence interval of 95%. If the probability value is greater than or equal to 0.05, the data is considered normal. On the other hand, if the probability value is below 0.05, the distribution of data is considered abnormally distributed.

➤ *Multicolonicity Test*
The method that can be used in testing multicollinearity with Eviews 12 is to look at the tolerance value and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). If the tolerance value is greater than 0.1 and the VIF is smaller than 10, it can be said that the regression model is free from multicollinearity problems.

➤ *Correlation Test*
The autocorrelation test has the purpose of testing regression models, and whether .To see whether there is an autocorrelation problem in this In order to make decisions about test runs, probability values of Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) are used. probability value is more than 0.05 then there is no autocorrelation problem. Sig. (2-tailed) less than 0.05 then it can concluded that the research model has been exposed

D. Heteroskedasticity Test
The purpose of heteroskedasticity testing is to determine whether the regression model exhibits variance inequality between observations (Gudono 2011). By combining the residual absolute value of the independent variable, the Glacier Test will be utilized to determine whether heteroskedasticity issues are present or not.

If the computed probability value F is higher than the alpha threshold, or > 0.05 (5%), heteroscedasticity does not occur. If the probability value of F is calculated to be less than the alpha threshold, which is < 0.05 (5%), it is highlighted in the regression model.

➤ *Panel Regression Analysis Model.*
Three models are used to progress data: the common effect model, fixed effect model, and random effect model, according toxtoxGujarati (2013).

• *The CEM, or Common Effect Model.*
A common effect model (CEM) is a panel data regression model that mixes cross-sectional data with time series data. data using the least squares methodology and the ability to use the exposed least squares method. This model's common effect assumptions are:

$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta X_{it} + e_{it}$
Information:
Y = dependent variable
α = constant
β = coppicing regress
X = independent variable
i = cross-section
t = time series e = error

➢ *Fixed Effect Model (FEM)*

The fixed effect model is a panel data regression model that has different effects between individuals and individuals are unknown parameters and can be estimated through the least square dummy technique. The assumptions of the fixed effect model are as follows:

$$Yit = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \beta1Xit + \beta2Xit + \beta3Xit + \beta4Xit + eit$$

• *Model of Random Effects (REM).*

A generalized least square is used as a parameter estimator in the random effect model. The following are the presumptions of the random effect model:

$$Yit \text{ is equivalent to } \sigma + \beta1Xit + \beta2Xit + x\beta3Xitx + ... + t + \beta nXit + eit.$$

➢ *Details:*

• *Determination of Estimation Mode*

The procedure carried out is to perform an F test to choose which model is the best among the three models, namely by conducting the Chow test, Hausman test, and Lagrange multiplier test, as follows:

• *Chow Test*

This test is conducted to test between common effect and fixed effect models.

✓ If the Probability value of F > 0.05 means that H0 is accepted; then the common effect model.
✓ If the Probability value of F < 0.05 means that H0 is rejected; then the fixed effect model.

• *Hausman Test*

The purpose of the test is to determine if fixed effect or random effect analysis is used while analyzing the data.

✓ H0 is accepted if the probability value of Chi-Square is greater than 0.05. This indicates that the model is a random effect. If the probability of Chi-Square is less than 0.05, H0 is rejected, indicating that the model is a fixed effect.

• *Test Lagrange Multiplier*

The test is conducted to test whether the data is analyzed using random effect or common effect.

✓ If the statistical value of LM > the value of Chi-Squre, then H0 is rejected, which means a random effect model.
✓ If the statistical value of LM < the value of Chi-Squre, then H0 is accepted, which means the common effect model.

E. *Hypoplant Test*

➢ *Quality of Sustainability Reporting (Y)*

GRI guidelines distinguish between two categories of sustainable development reporting principles: those that govern the composition and quality of reports.The quality of sustainability reporting (Y), the dependent variable, has a maximum value of 69,000%, according to the results of these descriptive statistics. It demonstrates that firms on the Indonesia Stock Exchange have debt of 33,560% of their total equity and a standard deviation value of 13,403% every year, despite the minimum value being 7,000% and the average value (mean) being 33,560% annually.

➢ *Board of Commissioners Size (X1)*

The number of trustees that the corporation owns determines the size of the board of commissioners. The company's control and management's demand to demonstrate its social responsibility increase with the size of the board of commissioners. Based on the findings of these descriptive statistics, it is evident that the size of the board of commissioners (X1) ranges from 2,000% to 15,000% at its lowest value. Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange are able to produce a net profit of 5.280% of the total equity owned and a standard deviation of 2.344% year, despite the average value (mean) being 5.270% annually.

➢ *Proportion of Independent Board of Commissioners (X2*

Representatives of minority shareholders who oversee and direct management outside the firm and do not have a personal or professional connection to it are included in the percentage of independent board of commissioners, provided they meet the following requirements: The percentage of the company's directors (excluding directors) who are members of the board of directors is at least thirty percent.Or an equivalent to the minority shareholding ratio. It can be inferred from the results of these descriptive statistics that the percentage of the independent board of commissioners (X2) has a maximum value of 83,000% and a minimum value of 28,000%.Although the average value (mean) is 43.680% annually, it indicates that companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange can produce a net profit of 43.680% of the total equity owned as well as a standard deviation of 13.053% annually.

➢ *Company Age (X3)*

Septiana and Gustyana's (2021) research indicates that a company's age significantly and negatively affects its value because established businesses typically don't adopt the latest trends and advancements.I hope this can lower consumer interest in purchasing company products.The outcomes will impact the decline in the company's value.

It can be inferred from the results of these descriptive statistics that the Sage of the X3 company has a maximum value of 88,000%.Minimum Sand Value of 6,000%.Although the mean annual percentage return is 39.460%, it indicates that companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange are able to generate a net profit of 39.460%.The Standard Deviation of 17.955% per year is the total equity owned by the Sand family.

➢ *Classical Assumption Test*

In accordance with the purpose of the research to be carried out, namely to determine the effect of profitability, liquidity, asset structure and company size on capital structure, before conducting data analysis and hypothesis testing, experiments will be carried out first. Against the

assumptions of regression analysis, especially classical hypothesis testing which includes: multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test and correlation test.

➢ *Normality Test*

In this study, normality tests were carried out using the Jarque-fallow test and histogram. When the Jarque-fallow probability value α > 0.05, H0 is rejected, which indicates that the residuals are normally distributed. Conversely, when the Jarque-fallow probability value α < 0.05, H0 is received, which indicates that the residuals are not normally distributed.
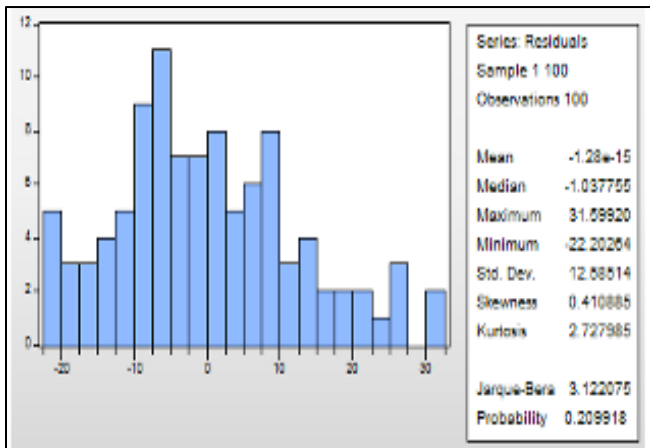

Fig 2 Normality Test Result

This research model is normally distributed, as shown by the normality test's observed Jarque-bera value of 3.122075 and probability values of 0.209918 > 0.05 in figure.

➢ *Heteroscedasticity Test*

Table 1 Heteroscedasticity Test

F-statistic	1.319975	Prob. F(3,20)	0.2957
Obs*R-squared	3.966548	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.2651
Scaled explained SS	3.060643	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.3824

The interpretation of the regression model by looking at the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity is by looking at the value of Prob. F-statistic (F count). If the value of Prob. F count looks greater than alpha level 0.05 (5%) then means that heteroscedasticity does not occur, otherwise if the value of Prob. F count is less than the alpha level of 0.05 (5%) then it means heteroscedasticity. The value of Prob. F calculate 0.2957 and the Obs*R-squared Probability value of 0.2651 is greater than the alpha level of 0.05 (5%) so, based on the hypothesis test, it means that heteroscedasticity does not occur or the assumption of heteroscedasticity test has been met (passed the heteroscedasticity test).

➢ *Multicollinearity Test.*

The table below shows the results of the multicollinearity test.

Table 2 Multicollinearity Test

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	363.5307	31.54203	NA
X1	2.511344	6.300906	1.033506
X2	0.083856	14.36951	1.046498
X3	0.061527	8.176983	1.016006

The interpretation of the results from Table 4.4 can be found in the Centered VIF column table, which is located above the results of the multicollinearity test.Additionally, for every one of the VIF values for the variable XX1 1.033506, the value of XVIF XX2 1.0465, and the value of XVIF XX3 1.0160. It is therefore possible to conclude that there is no multicollinearity phenomena in the three independent variables given the VIF values of the three variables mentioned above, none of which have values more than 10. A good linear regression is one that is free of multicollinearity based on classical assumptions; hence, the models mentioned above do not experience multicollinearity.

➢ *Correlation Test*

Table 3 Correlation Test Result

Mean dependent var	8.88E-15
S.D. dependent var	15.50141
Akaike info criterion	8.098637
Schwarz criterion	8.158218
Hannan-Quinn criter.	7.696786
Durbin-Watson stat	2.236851

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:
Null hypothesis: No serial correlation at up to 2 lags

F-statistic	2.891849	Prob. F(2,2)	0.5044
Obs*R-squared	4.364627	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0515

The Durbin-Watson test results for autocorrelation testing may be found in the above table; the D-W value is 2,237.

A probability value less than 0.05 indicates the presence of an autocorrelation issue. A likelihood that is higher than 0.05 indicates thatAutocorrelation is not an issue. The findings of the Lagrange Multiplier Test (LM) indicate that autocorrelation did not occur or pass the test of serial correlation, as indicated by the value of the probability-Godfrey-Breusch-Serial Correlation LM Test.

➢ *Panel Data Regression Model*

• *This Research Model is Normally Distributed, as Shown by the Normality Test's Observed Jarque-bera Value of 3.122075 and Probability Values of 0.209918 > 0.05 in Figure 4.1.*

- *The Common Effect Model (CEM)*

The results of panel data regression with the Common Effect Model are presented in the following table:

Table 4 Panel Data Regression Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	22.35980	6.444969	3.469342	0.0008
X1	0.674765	0.560502	1.203858	0.2316
X2	-0.051707	0.100639	-0.513782	0.6086
X3	0.250956	0.072395	3.466465	0.0008
Root MSE	12.52205	R-squared		0.118330
Mean dependent var	33.56000	Adjusted R-squared		0.090778
S.D. dependent var	13.40309	S.E. of regression		12.78027
Akaike info criterion	7.972860	Sum squared resid		15680.18
Schwarz criterion	8.077066	Log likelihood		-394.6430
Hannan-Quinn	8.015034	F-statistic		4.294769

The table above indicates that there are two variables with individual tests (t-test probability) that appear significant, with an adjusted R2 value of 0.08253609078 and $\alpha = 5\%$. The model is considered significant based on the 0.000001 probability value of the xf-statistic.With a Durbin-Watson stat value of 0.668400, Andis not near the range of 2.

- *Fixed Effect Model (FEM)*

The results of panel data regression with Fixed Effect Model are presented in the following table:

Table 5 Fixed Effect Model (FEM) Result

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-63.83654	4.835444	-13.20180	0.0000
X1	2.620417	0.279360	9.380061	0.0000
X2	0.165413	0.018124	9.126817	0.0000
X3	1.935167	0.099223	19.50330	0.0000
Effects Specification				
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
Weighted Statistics				
Root MSE	4.808773	R-squared		0.999226
Mean dependent var	205.2852	Adjusted R-squared		0.998369
S.D. dependent var	424.8821	S.E. of regression		7.014317
Sum squared resid	2312.430	F-statistic		1166.701
Durbin-Watson stat	3.921569	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000

It is evident from the preceding table that two variables are significant ($\alpha = 5\%$) according to the t-stat test. Furthermore, 0.998369 is the modified R2 value. With a probability value of 0.000000, the f-statistic indicates the significance of the model.Moreover, the Durbin-Watson stat value of 1.921569 is outside of number 2's range.

- *Random Effect Model (REM)*

Here is the output of panel data regression with the Random Effect Model:

Table 6 Panel Data Regression with the Random Effect Model

Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	18.74319	7.682203	2.439820	0.0165
X1	0.796067	0.714123	1.114747	0.2677
X2	0.004722	0.105199	0.044889	0.9643
X3	0.263945	0.094396	2.796157	0.0062
Effects Specification				
			S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random			10.75193	0.6922
Idiosyncratic random			7.169415	0.3078
Weighted Statistics				
Root MSE	7.086546	R-squared		0.080363
Mean dependent var	14.31242	Adjusted R-squared		0.051625
S.D. dependent var	7.426922	S.E. of regression		7.232676
Sum squared resid	5021.914	F-statistic		2.796345
Durbin-Watson stat	1.060528	Prob(F-statistic)		0.054308
Unweighted Statistics				
R-squared	0.114851	Mean dependent var		33.56000
Sum squared resid	15742.06	Durbin-Watson stat		0.657334

It is clear from the presented table that the t-stat test identifies two significant variables ($\alpha S=5\%$).SAdditionally, the SR2 adjusted value is 0.051625.It is evident from the f-stat probability value of 0.0054308 that the model is significant.Furthermore, the Durbin-Watson statistical value of 1.060528 does not fall within the range of number 2.

- *Panel Data Regression Model Selection Method*

Several tests can be done to select the most suitable model for panel data management, such as

Table 7 Chow Test (Common Effect vs Fixed Effect)

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests			
Equation: Untitled			
Test cross-section fixed effects			
Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	5.266506	(49,47)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	187.035687	49	0.0000

As per the findings of these tests, the probability cross-section Chi-square value is 0.0000, indicating a value below 0.05. We can therefore accept the Fixed Effect Model. Ultimately, the Fixed Effect Model makes more sense to use than the Common Effect Model.

- *Hausman Test (Fixed Effecr vs Random Effect)*

Table 8 Hausman Test Result

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	4.701618	3	0.1950

It is evident from the computations that the probability of the cross-section displays a random value of 0.1950. Using the Chi-Square distribution, this number is significant at the 95% level of significance ($\alpha = 5\%$) (Gujarati, 2012). Based on the Hausman Test results, it has been concluded that the Fixed Effect Model is the optimal choice. The Hausman test indicates that the fixed effect model (FEM) is a better fit than the random effect model.

- *Panel Data Regression Analysis*

Regression model that is more appropriate to be utilized in this study is based on the panel data regression model approach with viewpoints (Common Effect Model, Fixed Effect Model, and Random Effect Model) and tests that have been conducted (Chow Test and Hausman Test). Panel data regression is done using the Fixed Effect Model, and the table below shows the outcomes of the t-test and regression.

Table 9 The Panel Data Regression and St-Test Results

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 01/10/24 Time: 02:59
Sample: 2020 2021
Periods included: 2
Cross-sections included: 50
Total panel (balanced) observations: 100

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-58.81575	38.07414	-1.544769	0.1291
X1	2.246471	2.620288	0.857337	0.3956
X2	0.169123	0.164949	--1.025303	0.3105
X3	1.853765	0.829742	2.234145	0.0303

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

Root MSE	4.915104	R-squared	0.864162
Mean dependent var	33.56000	Adjusted R-squared	0.713874
S.D. dependent var	13.40309	S.E. of regression	7.169415
Akaike info criterion	7.082503	Sum squared resid	2415.824
Schwarz criterion	8.463243	Log likelihood	-301.1251
Hannan-Quinn criter.	7.641313	F-statistic	5.750023
Durbin-Watson stat	3.921569	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

- *The Regression Line Equation below was Developed based on the Previous Regression Analysis Results:*

Y equals -58.81575 plus 2.246471X1 plus 0.169123X2 plus 1.853765X3.

- *The Following is an Interpretation of this Equation:*

The constant α of -58.81575 means that the sustainability report's quality variable will be -58.81575, provided that variable X stays constant.

Assuming all other independent variables stay constant, the regression coefficient of X1 (2.246471) indicates that the quality variable of the sustainability report will drop by 2.246471 for every 1% rise in the board of commissioners size variable.

The quality variable of the sustainability report will drop by 0.169123 for every 1% increase in the proportion variable of the independent board of commissioners, according to the regression coefficient of X2 (0.169123), assuming that all other independent variables stay constant.

Regression coefficient X3 (1.853765) indicates that, if all other independent factors stay constant, the quality variable of the sustainability report will decline by 1.853765 for every 1% increase in the company's age variable.

- *Hypoplant*

Finding out how each independent variable affects the dependent variable—the standard of sustainability reporting—and how that influence accounts for variations in the dependent variable is the aim of this test. An overview of the test's results is provided below:

✓ According to the first hypothesis (H1), the standard of sustainability reporting is influenced by the size of the commissioners' board. Nonetheless, the test's significance value is 0.3956, which is higher than the 0.05 critical value. This indicates that the size of the commissioners' board has no bearing on the sustainability reporting quality and that the researcher's hypothesis (H1) is not accepted.

✓ The second hypothesis (H2) suggests that the quality of sustainability reporting is influenced by the percentage of independent commissioners. However, the test's significance value is 0.3105, which is higher than the crucial value of 0.05. As a result, the researcher's hypothesis (H2) that the proportion of independent commissioners has no significant impact on the caliber of sustainability reporting is rejected.

✓ The third hypothesis (H3) of the company's age on the quality of sustainability reporting results in a significance value of $0.0303 < 0.05$ with a t-statistic value of 2.234145. This means that the age of the company has an effect but significant on the quality of sustainability reporting, so the hypothesis (H3) proposed by the researcher is accepted

- *Test Coefficient of Determination (R2)*

The likelihood of the independent variable in the associated function is expressed as a value called the coefficient of determination (R2). R2 values vary from 0X to 1X (i.e., 0X<XRX<X1).The model is good if the value is close to 1.

Table 10 Coefficient of Determination (R2) Test Result

Root MSE	4.915104	R-squared	0.864162
Mean dependent var	33.56000	Adjusted R-squared	0.713874
S.D. dependent var	13.40309	S.E. of regression	7.169415
Akaike info criterion	7.082503	Sum squared resid	2415.824
Schwarz criterion	8.463243	Log likelihood	-301.1251
Hannan-Quinn criter	7.641313	F-statistic	5.750023
Durbin-Watson stat	3.921569	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

The adjusted R-squared value, based on the study's results shown in the table above, is 0.713874, which indicates that 7.14%The size of the board of commissioners, the percentage of independent commissioners, the company's age, and its size may all be used to explain some of the sustainability reporting's quality, while other factors that are left out can account for the remaining 92.86%.

VI. DISCUSSION

➢ *The Impact of Commissioners' Size on Sustainability Reporting Quality*

According to the research test results, the size of the board of commissioners has no discernible impact on the quality of sustainability reporting; therefore, this finding supports the theory held by stakeholders that the higher the size of the commissioners' board, the higher the quality of sustainability report disclosure. This is consistent with research by Ningrum Puspa Alita (2017), who contends that the disclosure of sustainability reports is unaffected by the size of the board of commissioners. This is possible because the qualities and other soft skills possessed by the board of commissioners are just as important as their numerical count in determining their level of competency.Additionally, according to study by Emmanuel Christoper et al. (2022) there is an adverse association between board size and sustainability reports.

➢ *The Impact of Independent Commissioner Proportion on Sustainability Reporting Quality*

The study's findings support the theory of legitimacy by demonstrating that the percentage of independent boards of commissioners has no discernible impact on the caliber of sustainability reporting. This is because partial disclosure of corporate information tends to incentivize the percentage of independent boards of commissioners to increase disclosure in order to increase the value of the company.

This contradicts the claim made by Ong and Djajadikerta (2018) that there is a substantial positive relationship between the amount of sustainability reporting disclosure and the percentage of independent directors, multiple directorships, and female directors on the board.

➢ *The Impact of Company Age on Sustainability Reporting Quality*

The study test's findings indicate that a company's age affects the quality of its sustainability reporting; that is, a company's age positively but not significantly affects sustainability reporting quality, supporting the theory of stakeholders that states that a company's age can improve sustainability reporting to both meet stakeholder expectations and enhance the company's overall quality.

This is by what S. Correa-Garcia, Set All S. (2020) stated that foreign orientation, company age, and board size have a positive impact on the disclosure quality level of sustainability.

VII. CONCLUSION

- The number of commissioners on the board does not significantly affect the caliber of sustainability reports because too many commissioners can result in a lack of continuity, which can then lead to issues with coordination and communication during the decision-making process.
- Furthermore, because an independent board of commissioners exists and is viewed as an alternative to voluntary information sharing to stakeholders, the percentage of independent commissioners has no discernible impact on the caliber of sustainability reporting.
- An organization's age positively affects the quality of its sustainability reporting since it can raise the standard of sustainability reporting to satisfy stakeholders and raise the organization's profile.

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