

Readiness of Accountants in XBRL (Evidence from Indonesia)

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Abstrak

Studi bertujuan untuk mengetahui pemahaman manajemen mengenai Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) dan menginvestigasi sejauh mana kesiapan perusahaan dalam mengadopsi Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) sebagai bentuk pelaporan keuangan berbasis internet untuk internal dan inter organisasi dengan menggunakan Technological-Organizational-Environmental (TOE) Framework. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian survei pada akuntan di Indonesia berjumlah 100 orang di Indonesia. Teknik analisis data dalam studi ini menggunakan struktur equation model (SEM) untuk menguji kontrak dari TOE Framework. Teori ini digunakan untuk menggambarkan kesiapan perusahaan dalam mengadopsi XBRL yang diukur dengan kegunaan relatif (relative advantage), kesesuaian (compatibility) dan kompleksitas (complexity); konstruk organisasi yakni keahlian (expertise) dan pembelajaran dari sumber eksternal (learning from external sources) dan konstruk lingkungan yang dipengaruhi oleh tekanan tiruan (mimetic pressure), tekanan paksaan (coercive pressure) dan tekanan normatif (normative pressure). Hasil survei menunjukkan bahwa TOE Framework dapat menjelaskan kesiapan perusahaan dalam mengadopsi XBRL. Konstruk lingkungan yang paling berpengaruh terhadap adopsi XBRL.

Kata kunci: Adopsi, Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL), TOE Framework, internet

Abstract

The study aims to determine management's understanding of Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) and investigate the extent to which companies are prepared to adopt Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) as a form of internet-based financial reporting for internal and inter-organizational use of the Technological-Organizational-Environmental (TOE) Framework. This survey is for accountants in Indonesia, totalling 100 people. The data analysis technique in this study uses the structural equation model (SEM) to examine the contracts from the TOE Framework. This theory is used to describe a company's readiness to adopt XBRL as measured by relative usefulness, flexibility (compatibility), and complexity; organizational constructs, namely expertise and learning from external sources (learning from external sources); and environmental constructs that are influenced by mimetic pressure, coercive pressure, and normative pressure. The survey results show that the TOE Framework can explain a company's readiness to adopt XBRL. The environmental construct that most influences XBRL adoption.

Keywords: Adoption; Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL); TOE Framework; Internet

1. Introduction

The study aims to determine management's understanding of the Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL). This study was also conducted to investigate how companies are prepared to adopt Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) as a form of internet-based financial reporting for internal and inter-organizational use of the Technological-Organizational-Environmental Framework.

This study was motivated by a change in the company's financial reporting system, which is usually delivered on paper or softcopy in PDF, HTML and DOC formats which can be downloaded through the company website or the Stock Exchange website. However, as technology develops, it is recommended that financial reporting be submitted using the XBRL system. The XBRL system is a tagged or tagged financial information system.

The initial idea of using XBRL began when users of financial statements felt that re-entering financial data in PDF, HTML, DOC or XL format so that it could be reprocessed was very inefficient. In addition, financial reports with XBRL are more timely and reliable (Perdana, 2011; Plumlee & Plumlee, 2008). This system uses a "tagged" system that makes it easy for users to find the desired information with just one click.

The new XBRL system was introduced by Security Exchange Commission (SEC) in 2004 and was mandatory in 2009. Several countries tried to adopt the XBRL taxonomy but faced problems because most users, including corporate management, were not familiar with this system. It is shown by a study conducted by Pinsker (2003), which proves that the lack of awareness or adequate knowledge of stakeholders regarding XBRL in the United States as the country that sparked this idea still occurs.

Several studies on the adoption of XBRL through several surveys in several countries were also conducted. However, the results conclude that knowledge and awareness about XBRL are still very lacking. Steenkamp (2008) concluded that most management and accountants in South Africa also do not understand XBRL. The study conducted by Ilia and Ghani (2015) regarding management's understanding of XBRL in Malaysia also concluded that XBRL was not very familiar with the benefits of XBRL. This system is still considered unfamiliar by almost everyone and is considered quite challenging to implement.

This study is critical because, in Indonesia, 2015, the Indonesia Stock Exchange mandated that companies start using the XBRL system to submit their financial reports. The problem is that not all companies can implement this system, considering the various

limitations. Knowing management's opinion about XBRL through surveys will help stakeholders make policies. It is the first study in Indonesia conducted to see whether accountants understand XBRL-based financial statements because most companies have not implemented this system, especially in Indonesia. Based on the results of a survey conducted by several studies that have been described previously, it can be concluded that XBRL is a system that is still unknown even to financial reporting compilers.

This study uses the TEO Framework, a theoretical framework that explains the tendency of organizations to adopt information technology (I.T). This theory states that the variables of technology, organization and Environment affect the tendency (intention) to adopt I.T. The primary purpose of using this theory is to explain the internal and inter-organizational factors that determine organizations adopting new technologies (DePietro et al., 1990; Zhu et al., 2006; Mishra et al., 2007).

Henderson's study (2012) concludes that technology variables such as relative benefits significantly affect XBRL adoption for internal purposes but not for inter-organizational purposes; on the contrary, environmental variables actually affect XBRL adoption for inter-organizational purposes only. This study can only explain the TOE Framework for internal organizations but does not find significant results in inter-organizations, so it is necessary to examine the constructs of other theories to explain the adoption of inter-organizational I.T.

Indonesia is a country that adopts XBRL voluntarily and the authorities recommend making XBRL-based financial reports. Currently, the Indonesia Stock Exchange has only implemented XBRL for eight types of industries, namely general industry, property industry, infrastructure industry, financial and sharia industry, securities industry, the insurance industry (insurance industry), collective investment contracts (collective investment contracts), the financing industry (financing industry) (IDX.co.id, 2022). With the basis of XBRL technology using a taxonomy language which is quite complicated for accountants, the adoption of XBRL can be an obstacle in preparing XBRL-based financial reports. In fact, during the current pandemic, XBRL technology will significantly benefit when transforming all technology-based activities to avoid direct contact with one another. This study is expected to be a theoretical contribution related to the description of the behaviour of accountants in Indonesia in adopting XBRL. In general, the purpose of this research is expected to be able to formulate policies for the business world, especially input to the government and capital market implementers so that investment activities in Indonesia are getting better, especially in attracting investors

2. Literatur Review

Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL)

Extensible Business Reporting Language, or XBRL is a product of XBRL International, a non-profit consortium that houses more than 450 financial services, technology, capital market, government and accounting organizations. XBRL is part of the XML language that has become a business standard for communicating over the internet (Premuroso & Bhattacharya, 2008).

The benefits of XBRL in this digital age are enormous.

Some of the benefits of XBRL are stated by experts, including XBRL reducing costs associated with obtaining and analyzing business information by eliminating inappropriate reporting formats. In addition, XBRL helps nonprofessional users obtain and integrate the relationship between financial statements and footnote information when making investment decisions (Weber, 2003; Hodge et al., 2004).

XBRL is known as "bar codes for reporting" or bar codes for reporting, where a taxonomy tags data to become standardized data. XBRL is a digital format of financial reporting (Ilias & Ghani, 2015). Charles Hoffman developed XBRL in 1998. This development is based on the idea that to overcome the constraints of interoperability between platforms and speed in distribution and duplication of financial information for analysis and evaluation purposes (Hoffman, 2006 in Perdana, 2011).

There are two language structures in XBRL, namely, taxonomies and instances. The XBRL taxonomy is the primary classification for tagging financial statement elements, and it contains a definition of how an element should be treated in an XBRL document. At the same time, an XBRL instance is financial information tagged using the syntactic rules of the XBRL markup language (Hoffman & Watson, 2010).

Technological, Organizational and Environmental (TOE) Framework

Tornatzky and Fleicher (1990) developed a technological-organization-environment framework which identifies three aspects of the corporate context that affect the adoption and implementation of technological innovations: organizational context, which consists of several measures such as firm size, centralization, formalization and complexity of the structure managerial.

The technological context (technological context) which describes the internal and external technologies that are relevant to the company, including those that, already exists within the company, and the environmental context is the place where the

company runs its business which includes industry, competitors, access to suppliers and agreement with the government (Zhu et al., 2002).

The TOE Framework adapted in I.T. studies provides an analytical framework to explain the adoption and assimilation of various types of I.T. innovations. In the TOE concept, three main aspects, namely technology, organization and Environment, are the basis for technology-based decision-making. The figure shows the TOE framework adopted from Tornatzky and Fleicher (1990) in Oliveira and Martin (2011):

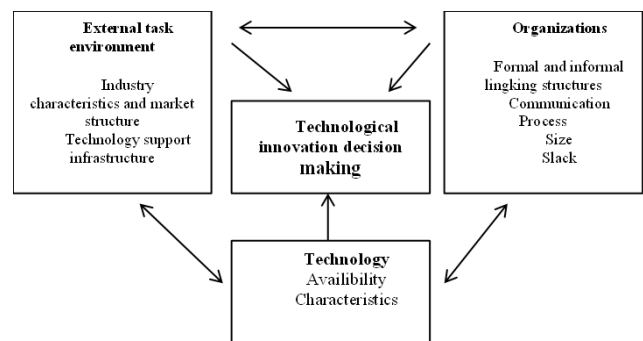


Figure 1: Tornatzky and Fleicher's (1990) TOE Framework

Henderson (2012) adapted the TOE Framework as a construct in explaining XBRL adoption for internal and inter-organizational purposes. The TOE constructs include technological constructs consisting of relative advantage, compatibility and complexity; organizational constructs, namely expertise and learning from external sources (learning from external sources) and environmental constructs that are influenced by mimetic pressure, coercive pressure and normative pressure.

Henderson's (2012) study builds this construct in two adoption contexts, namely inter-organizational and internal. An inter-organizational information system (IOS) is defined, as cited in Cash and Konsynski (1985) as an automated information system shared by two or more companies. In short, it can be said that this inter-organizational system is different from internal in terms of the distribution of information.

Internal only concerns the system within the organization itself, while inter-organizational information is distributed between one organization and another. This study builds constructs in two contexts, namely internal and inter-organizational and then compares them. The measure used in this study is a subjective and reliable construct, objective measures.

Hypothesis

The primary purpose of using the XBRL system is to make it easier for financial statements to be analyzed

by users of financial statements. Even though it makes it easier for users to adopt XBRL, it is necessary to consider various aspects that affect them, including technology, organization and Environment. Henderson (2012) states that the main reason companies adopt XBRL differ between internal and inter-organizational goals. In his study, company management adopted XBRL more for internal than inter-organizational purposes. If a technology is considered too complex (complex) or complicated to use, people will not want to use a technology. Most users of the system will more easily understand some technological innovations will be easy to accept (Rogers (1995) in Rawashdeh and Selamat (2013), so that the following hypothesis stated:

H1a: complexity affects mimetic pressure, cohesive pressure and normative pressure

H1b: complexity has a significant effect on XBRL adoption for internal and inter-organizational purposes

Technology is crucial when building a new system. The success of a system is based on how much use obtain when using technology. Ilias et al. (2015) found evidence that technology is more valuable if it is helpful in the future. Costs and benefits are considered for individuals in adopting technology. It is because of individual rationality that technological changes can improve the quality of work so that it is effective and efficient. Schmidt et al. (2020) stated that the intention to use technology is influenced by the costs and benefits of these technological changes.

It shows that the benefits of future use will significantly influence both internal and inter-organizational technology. The results are contrary to the research results of Henderson et al. (2012), which state that adopting XBRL technology will be more beneficial for internal organizations only. Whereas basically, XBRL is designed for financial reporting to external or inter-organizational parties. Based on these arguments, hypothesis stated:

H1c: relative use affects mimetic pressure, cohesive pressure and normative pressure

H1d: relative usefulness affects the intention to adopt XBRL both for internal and inter-organizational use

Rogers (1995) in Rawashdeh and Selamat (2013) state that the compatibility of innovation positively affects XBRL adoption. Technology must meet the expectations of the users. These users can come from internal or inter-organizational. Adopting technology must be a force from regulators. The following hypothesis stated:

H1e: conformity has a significant effect on mimetic pressure, cohesive pressure and normative pressure

H1f: suitability has a significant effect on the

intention to adopt XBRL for both internal and inter-organizational purposes

Not only technology but organizational factors also influence the decision to adopt a technological innovation or not (Doolin & Troshani, 2007). Attewell (1992) in Henderson et al. (2012) state that the most important thing influencing organizations to adopt innovation is their expertise. XBRL is a fairly complex technology that requires in-depth technical and accounting knowledge, so organizations need special expertise in these two areas. The higher the expertise possessed, the higher the possibility of the organization adopting innovative technology (Ismail & King, 2007). Based on the description, it can be stated that:

H2a: skill has a significant positive effect on mimetic pressure, cohesive pressure and normative pressure

H2b: expertise has a significant positive effect on XBRL adoption for internal and inter-organizational purposes

If the organization has difficulty with the expertise, it can involve external sources with the required. External sources can be consulting firms. The more organizations benefit from these external sources, the higher the organization will adopt a technology. Henderson et al. (2012) stated that this external source would strongly impact internal organizations adopting XBRL compared to inter-organizational ones. However, if the internal organization is good, it may impact the inter-organization in the long term. The following hypothesis can be stated:

H2c: external sources have a significant effect on mimetic pressure, cohesive pressure and normative pressure

H2d: external sources have a significant effect on XBRL adoption for internal and inter-organizational purposes

The company conducts business dramatically affects the business conditions experienced. This Environment can pressure companies to change. When there is tremendous pressure to change, the company inevitably must follow the change. Several things can influence environmental pressure. Mimetic or dummy pressure causes an organization to be similar to other organizations in the same industry. Organizations will imitate the actions or behaviour of other organizations with better achievements than their own. This phenomenon can be said to be competitive pressure. If the organization has competitors, the organization always has reasons to innovate in technology (Teo et al., 2003), so the hypothesis can be stated as follows:

H3a: mimetic pressure has a significant effect on XBRL adoption.

The compulsion to change is also considerable pressure on the organization. In the context of XBRL, the coercive pressure may come from business partners such as the Bank. Organizations are forced to adopt XBRL because banks want efficient financial reports, while organizations need banks as their creditors (Chwelos et al., 2001; Teo et al., 2003; Khalifa & Davison, 2006; Cordery et al., 2011).

Coercive pressure can also arise from the government enacted new capital market regulations requiring companies to use the XBRL system in financial reporting, especially for companies that are members of the stock exchange. The higher the compulsion to change, the higher the company's tendency to adopt innovations so that the following hypothesis can be stated:

H3b: normative pressure has a significant effect on XBRL adoption

Another pressure that influences organizations to change comes from professional and shared norms and values among members of the cooperative relationship. Teo et al., (2003) and Willis & Hannon (2005) state that professional associations can increase awareness of adopting XBRL. In XBRL, professional associations are involved in companies such as auditors. To facilitate the audit work, the auditor asks the company to use a faster and easier system. It is this pressure that causes organizations to adopt XBRL so that it can be stated that:

H3c: coercive pressure has a significant effect on XBRL adoption.

3. Research Methodology

This study is an exploratory study conducted with a survey approach. The data was taken by questionnaire to the respondents who were the samples in this study. The questionnaire will be distributed using a google form. The population of this study are accountants registered with the Indonesian Institute of Accountants with a C.A (Certified of Accountant), as many as 4,750 people. C.A. is a certification of expertise obtained through a certification exam or experience as an accountant in a company. Through the google form, 188 returned questionnaires. This research is conducted to test the construct of a model. To test each construct used Partial Least Square (PLS). Each indicator will be analyzed for the validity test because the variables used are unobservable variables. If the test results' Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value is > 0.5 , then the variable is feasible for further analysis. Reliability will be tested with Composite Reliability (C.R), if the value is > 0.7 , then the data can be said to be reliable. Hypothesis testing in this study uses Partial Least Square (PLS) with several stages of analysis, namely (a) model specification or establishing the form of the model based on a specific

theory which is then used to develop a model that describes the relationship between variables; (b) model identification is related to the issue of whether the model developed in (a) can be measured with its parameters; (c) model estimation (calculation of model parameters) by calculating the correlation matrix (covariance) calculated in the sample with the theoretical correlation (covariance) matrix developed from the parameter function; (d) model testing which aims to test whether the parameters generated from the previous step are statistically significant and whether the developed model is fit; (e) model modification (model modification) with the indicator Normed Fit Index (NFI) model if $NFI < 0.70$.

4. Research Result and Discussion

Demographic Data

This study's participants comprised employees with work experience between 5 to 10 years, and the average age is 30-40. In contrast, the field of work primarily engaged in educational services is 106 people. The positions in companies have an average accounting staff of around 70 people, followed by academics, as 54 people, for the most domiciles in the Sumatra region, as many as 96 people and the least in the Kalimantan region.

TABLE I

CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY

| Valid | Frequency | Percent | Valid | Cumulative |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|------------|
| | | | Percent | Percent |
| Services | 106 | 56.4 | 56.4 | 56.4 |
| Education | | | | |
| Financial and Insurance | 38 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 76.6 |
| Pleasure | | | | |
| Healthy | 13 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 83.5 |
| Local Government | 13 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 90.4 |
| Mining | 18 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 188 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table 1 shows the demographics of participants by type of industry, where the number of participants who are most engaged in the education service sector is 106 people or 56.4%. The least engaged in health services and local government participants are 13 people or 6.9%.

Validation and Reliability Measurement

Testing the validity of the questionnaire with the SmartPLS 3.0 program can be seen from the loading factor value for each construct indicator with a loading factor value of > 0.70 . The following are the results of testing the correlation of latent variables for each variable:

TABLE 2
LATENT VARIABLE CORRELATION

| | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | ADJS | ADOP | COMP | COMX | EXTR |
| ADJS | 0.875 | | | | |
| ADOP | 0.557 | 0.835 | | | |
| COMP | 0.364 | 0.412 | 0.841 | | |
| COMX | 0.325 | 0.083 | 0.169 | 1 | |
| EXTR | 0.281 | 0.417 | 0.61 | 0.205 | 0.889 |
| KOER | 0.555 | 0.386 | 0.252 | 0.166 | 0.202 |
| MIMT | 0.502 | 0.791 | 0.267 | 0.06 | 0.333 |
| NORM | 0.648 | 0.798 | 0.408 | 0.205 | 0.464 |
| RLTV | 0.564 | 0.792 | 0.407 | 0.061 | 0.391 |
| | KOER | MIMT | NORM | RLTV | |
| ADJS | | | | | |
| ADOP | | | | | |
| COMP | | | | | |
| COMX | | | | | |
| EXTR | | | | | |
| KOER | 1 | | | | |
| MIMT | 0.306 | 0.915 | | | |
| NORM | 0.472 | 0.801 | 0.81 | | |
| RLTV | 0.455 | 0.738 | 0.72 | 0.785 | |

The AVE root for XBRL adoption is 0.875, which is more significant than its correlation with other variables, so the discriminant validity for the variable is met. Measurement of reliability using Cronbach's Alpha, Composite Reliability and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) and the following are the results of the analysis:

TABLE 3
MEASUREMENT OF RELIABILITY

| | Cronbach's Alpha | rho_A | Composite Reliability | Average Variance Extracted (AVE) |
|------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| ADJS | 0.697 | 0.714 | 0.867 | 0.766 |
| ADOP | 0.891 | 0.891 | 0.92 | 0.697 |
| COMP | 0.792 | 0.794 | 0.879 | 0.708 |
| COMX | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| EXTR | 0.947 | 0.961 | 0.958 | 0.791 |
| KOER | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| MIMT | 0.807 | 0.827 | 0.911 | 0.837 |
| NORM | 0.825 | 0.831 | 0.884 | 0.656 |
| RLTV | 0.896 | 0.9 | 0.918 | 0.615 |

It can be seen from the composite reliability value > 0.6 it can be concluded that all variables meet the reliability requirements. And the AVE value > 0.5. The alpha coefficient (Cronbach's alpha) has a value above 0.60. Composite Reliability > 0.7 and AVE value > 0.6. so that it can be explained that the research variable (construct) is so that it has high accuracy to be used as a variable in the study.

Structural Model Test Results

For the structural model test, the fit model is tested by

analyzing the Normed Fit Index (NFI), which measures the model's suitability on a comparative basis to the baseline or null model. The null model is generally a model which states that the variables contained in the estimated model are not related. In addition, it also tested the R-Square of each endogenous and exogenous variable. The following are the results of model testing with R-Square, NFI and SRMR:

TABLE 4
MODEL TEST RESULTS

| | R-Square |
|-------------|----------|
| ADOP | 0.703 |
| MIMT | 0.338 |
| KOER | 0.566 |
| NORM | 0.636 |
| Chi-Squared | 1158.39 |
| NFI | 0.753 |
| SRMR | 0.084 |

R-Square determines how much influence exogenous variables have on endogenous variables. The R2 value is 0.75 in the high category, the R2 value is 0.50 in the moderate category, and the R2 value is 0.25 in the weak category. The results of this study obtained an R square for ADOP of 0.703 (Moderate), KOER of 0.319 (Weak), MIMT of 0.566 (Moderate), NORM of 0.636 (Moderate). The NFI value of 0.753 means that 75.3% of the model is fit, and the SRMR value of 0.084 is below 0.1. Based on the three criteria for model accuracy that has been analyzed, the model is declared fit.

Hypothesis Test Results: Direct Effect

Testing the hypothesis between the influence of direct variables between exogenous variables with intervening and endogenous variables. With the P Values criteria of less than 5%, it is said that there is an influence between exogenous variables with intervening and endogenous variables. The following are the results of the direct influence test:

TABLE 5
DIRECT EFFECT TEST

| | Koef | Mean | Std. Dev | T Statistis | P Values |
|--------------|-------|-------|----------|-------------|----------|
| ADJS -> KOER | 0.430 | 0.430 | 0.082 | 5.251 | 0.000 |
| ADJS -> MIMT | 0.154 | 0.151 | 0.076 | 2.031 | 0.043 |
| ADJS -> NORM | 0.328 | 0.328 | 0.066 | 4.993 | 0.000 |

| | Koef | Mean | Std. Dev | T Statistics | P Values |
|--------------|--------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|
| COMP -> KOER | 0.016 | 0.018 | 0.068 | 0.235 | 0.814 |
| COMP -> MIMT | -0.119 | -0.113 | 0.070 | 1.702 | 0.089 |
| COMP -> NORM | -0.030 | -0.028 | 0.059 | 0.502 | 0.616 |
| COMX -> KOER | 0.014 | 0.016 | 0.075 | 0.182 | 0.855 |
| COMX -> MIMT | -0.033 | -0.032 | 0.047 | 0.692 | 0.489 |
| COMX -> NORM | 0.034 | 0.034 | 0.042 | 0.793 | 0.428 |
| EXTR -> KOER | -0.013 | -0.014 | 0.066 | 0.203 | 0.839 |
| EXTR -> MIMT | 0.113 | 0.109 | 0.072 | 1.577 | 0.116 |
| EXTR -> NORM | 0.201 | 0.197 | 0.055 | 3.655 | 0.000 |
| KOER -> ADOP | 0.052 | 0.050 | 0.043 | 1.209 | 0.227 |
| MIMT -> ADOP | 0.435 | 0.435 | 0.075 | 5.814 | 0.000 |
| NORM -> ADOP | 0.424 | 0.424 | 0.090 | 4.738 | 0.000 |
| RLTV -> KOER | 0.210 | 0.198 | 0.083 | 2.537 | 0.011 |
| RLTV -> MIMT | 0.658 | 0.664 | 0.057 | 11.546 | 0.000 |
| RLTV -> NORM | 0.466 | 0.470 | 0.055 | 8.418 | 0.000 |

ADJS has a significant effect on KOER (cohesive pressure) of 0.430 with t-statistic (5.251 > 1.96) or P-Value (0.000 < 0.05) or the hypothesis H1e is supported. It means that every ADJS change will significantly increase the KOER by 0.430 times this effect is a positive influence. These results were also found in ADJS affect KOER or H1e supported, EXTRA (external source) to NORM (normative pressure) or H2c supported. MIMT (mimetic pressure) to ADOP (XBRL adoption) or supported H3a, NORM to supported ADOP or H3b, RLTV (relative usefulness) to KOER, RLTV to MIMT, and RLTV to NORM or with the conclusion that H1c is supported.

Hypothesis Test Results: Indirect Effect

RLTV (relative usefulness) has a significant effect on ADOP (XBRL adoption) through the NORM variable of 0.180 with t-statistic (3.3940 > 1.96) or P-Value (0.001 < 0.05). It means that every change in RLTV will significantly increase NORM through ADOP by 0.198 times this effect is positive. These results support hypothesis H1d. This result is also found in the effect that the ADJS variable (conformity) has a significant effect on ADOP through the NORM variable (normative pressure) and thus H1f is supported. The EXTRA variable (external source) has a significant effect on ADOP through the NORM variable or the supported H2d hypothesis and the RLTV variable (relative usefulness) has a significant effect on ADOP through the supported NORM or H1d variable. While the indirect effect between exogenous,

intervening and endogenous variables, the test results are as follows:

TABLE 6

INDIRECT EFFECT TEST

| | Original Sample (O) | Sample Mean (M) | Standard Deviation (STDEV) | T Statistics (O/STDEV) | P Values |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| ADJS -> KOER -> ADOP | 0.0220 | 0.0220 | 0.0200 | 1.1340 | 0.2570 |
| COMP -> KOER -> ADOP | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0040 | 0.1870 | 0.8520 |
| COMX -> KOER -> ADOP | 0.0010 | 0.0000 | 0.0050 | 0.1510 | 0.8800 |
| EXTR -> KOER -> ADOP | -0.0010 | 0.0000 | 0.0040 | 0.1680 | 0.8670 |
| RLTV -> KOER -> ADOP | 0.0110 | 0.0110 | 0.0110 | 1.0190 | 0.3090 |
| ADJS -> MIMT -> ADOP | 0.0670 | 0.0650 | 0.0350 | 1.9290 | 0.0540 |
| COMP -> MIMT -> ADOP | -0.0520 | -0.0490 | 0.0320 | 1.6480 | 0.1000 |
| COMX -> MIMT -> ADOP | -0.0140 | -0.0140 | 0.0210 | 0.6900 | 0.4910 |
| EXTR -> MIMT -> ADOP | 0.0490 | 0.0470 | 0.0320 | 1.5250 | 0.1280 |
| RLTV -> MIMT -> ADOP | 0.2860 | 0.2890 | 0.0580 | 4.8940 | 0.0000 |
| ADJS -> NORM -> ADOP | 0.1390 | 0.1370 | 0.0330 | 4.2680 | 0.0000 |
| COMP -> NORM -> ADOP | -0.0130 | -0.0110 | 0.0250 | 0.5060 | 0.6130 |
| COMX -> NORM -> ADOP | 0.0140 | 0.0140 | 0.0180 | 0.7740 | 0.4400 |
| EXTR -> NORM -> ADOP | 0.0850 | 0.0830 | 0.0270 | 3.1850 | 0.0020 |
| RLTV -> NORM -> ADOP | 0.1980 | 0.2020 | 0.0580 | 3.3940 | 0.0010 |

Discussion

Technological Factors in the Environment

The test results show that organizational factors affect XBRL, which supports the hypotheses H1c, H1d, H1e and H1f. It means that the relative usability and suitability variables, directly and indirectly, affect the intention to adopt XBRL. Henderson (2012) concludes that XBRL adoption differs internal and external. This study also states that the company's internal professionals strongly influence the adoption of XBRL. The company's professional skills are getting from education and training to adopting XBRL. This study differs from the results of that study, where the relative usefulness and congruence between cost benefits encourage companies to adopt new technologies, as mentioned by Ilias et al. (2015) and Schmidt et al. (2020). In this study, environmental factors influence the adoption of XBRL because external pressures require organizations to change such as business competition, technological changes, and demands of investors, auditors, investors and regulators.

It indicates that the company adopts a technology if there is an external solid push from the company. The stronger the urge, the company is forced to transform. The results of this study imply that companies tend to act opportunist where there is no obligation to submit

financial information using XBRL technology. The company does not do so because it considers costs and benefits. The company considers the adoption of XBRL to be more costly even though there is no obligation to do so.

Organizational Factors in the Environment

The test results show that technological factors affect the intention to adopt XBRL, so it can be concluded that the H2c and H2d hypotheses are supported where the external source variable has a direct and indirect effect on XBRL adoption. To adopt technology, companies consider many things, including the company's internal readiness. This internal strengthening can be obtained from external sources such as providing training and learning to experts through national and international forums. Ma et al. (2021) theorize that companies adopting XBRL are influenced by several factors, including the benefits received, organizational structure, external pressure and partner programs that can help the company. Therefore, companies adopt technology based on internal reinforcement; Henderson et al. (2012) state that technology adoption should consider internal readiness.

If a company wants to adopt XBRL, it needs to learn from external sources related to the technology. Online or offline training, publications, learning from consultants, comparative studies and other media, including reference books, textbooks and websites. Rawashdeh and Selamat (2013) also concluded that knowledge influences companies to adopt XBRL, especially in Saudi Arabia. External sources greatly influence the company to adopt the latest technology. It indicates that the adoption of XBRL requires science and knowledge.

Environmental Factors in XBRL Adoption

The results of environmental factor testing show that H3a and H3b are supported or mimetic pressure and normative pressure have a direct effect on the intention to adopt XBRL. Mimetic pressure comes from business-related activities, competition, and financial reporting. In comparison, normative pressure comes from outside the company or to regulatory pressure. It shows that the rules are mandatory (mandatory) will be obeyed by the company, in contrast to voluntary (voluntary) where the company has the freedom to implement or not. Based on the survey results, it is known that normative pressure is the pressure that most influences companies in adopting XBRL where reporting standards organizations or government regulations require companies.

5. Conclusions

The purpose of this study was to determine the

readiness of Indonesian accountants to adopt XBRL. Using the TOE Framework, it is known that the relative suitability and usefulness as a construct of technological factors has a significant positive effect on the intention to adopt XBRL. While organizational factors affect only learning variables from external sources, if an organization wants to adopt the latest technology, then the organization needs to add internal capabilities by providing special education and training about the technology. Regarding environmental factors, mimetic and normative pressure variables drive organizations to adopt technology. Business competition and regulatory pressures make organizations transform rapidly in contrast to previous studies that the company's internal strength influences the adoption of financial reporting technology. The study considers external aspects more and proves that the company's management tends to consider costs rationally. The benefits are almost opportunistic because they can take advantage of opportunities to ignore the rules if they are only voluntary.

Adopting XBRL requires maximum organizational capabilities; in addition to requiring professional staff and very high costs, regulations are also needed to pressure the organization to change. Several studies mention the importance of forced regulation (Janvrin and No, 2012; Rawashdeh & Selamat, 2012; Schmidt & Church, 2018). In particular, if the regulator wants companies in Indonesia to adopt XBRL, there must be a coercive regulation. If there is no coercion, companies will tend to avoid spending money for something that felt to be of significant benefit.

The limitation of this study relates to the researcher's difficulty in avoiding distractions when participants fill out the questionnaire. Some of them did not answer correctly and had to be removed from the participants. It is impossible to measure employees' readiness to adopt XBRL precisely because most respondents do not even know what XBRL is. Therefore, for further research, it is necessary to add criteria for participants who already know about XBRL and top management. They are the most important part in making decisions about whether to adopt a new technology quickly or not. Especially when there is high pressure from the company environment.

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