




The effect of good corporate governance (GCG) and company characteristics on the timeliness of financial reporting

Atik Djayanti¹, Zainal Abidin²

^{1,2}Accounting, Perbanas Institute, Jakarta, Indonesia

ARTICLEINFO	ABSTRACT
<p><i>Article history:</i> Accepted Jun 20, 2023 Revised Jul 07, 2023 Accepted Jul 25, 2023</p> <hr/> <p><i>Keywords:</i> Characteristics Punctuality; Good Corporate; Governance Company.</p>	<p>The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of good corporate governance and company characteristics on the timeliness of reporting. The population in this study were manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2019 period before the covid 19 pandemic and the 2020-2021 period after the Covid 19 pandemic. and processed with Microsoft Excel 2019 and SPSS software. Based on the results of the study, empirical facts were obtained in the form of: 1) Independent commissioners have a large influence on the company's timeliness in reporting its financial statements; 2) Audit committee meetings have no effect on the timeliness of financial reports; 3) The size of the company influences the timeliness of the company's financial reporting.</p> <p><i>This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license.</i></p> 

Corresponding Author:

Atik Djayanti,
Accountancy,
Perbanas Institute,
Jl. Perbanas, RT.6/RW.7, Kuningan, Karet Kuningan, Setiabudi District, City of South Jakarta,
Special Capital Region of Jakarta 12940, Indonesia
Email: atik@perbanas.id

1. INTRODUCTION

The digital world forces us to always follow developments in all fields, one of which is financial reports. Financial statements are part of the financial reporting process and the end of the accounting process which plays an important role in measuring and evaluating company performance. Financial statements are one of the financial data that contains information relating to transactions that occurred during a certain period and can be used as material for consideration in making certain decisions in the business system. This information will reflect how the company's financial position at that time. For companies that have gone public they are required to report financial reports to the public, this has been regulated in Law (UU) No. 8 of 1995 concerning the Capital Market which clearly states that public companies are required to submit periodic reports and other incidental reports to Bapepam. This financial report is prepared by management with the aim of being accountable for the tasks assigned to it by the owner of the company.

In 2012, the Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency (Bapepam LK) issued Decree of the Chairman of the Capital Market and Financial

Institution Supervisory Agency Number: Kep-431/BL/2012 concerning Submission of Annual Reports of Issuers or Public Companies to improve the quality of information disclosure to the public. One way to create transparency and how good the quality of financial reporting is can be seen from the timeliness of submitting company financial reports. In addition, Bapepam and LK also issued an Attachment to the Decree of the Chairman of Bapepam and LK Number: Kep-346/BL/2011 concerning Submission of Periodic Financial Reports of Issuers or Public Companies which states that: a). The annual financial report must be presented in comparison with the same period the previous year; b). The annual financial report must be accompanied by an Accountant's report in the context of auditing the financial statements; c). The annual financial report must be submitted to Bapepam and LK and announced to the public no later than the end of the third month (90 days) after the date of the annual financial report.

Then it was tightened with the obligation to submit issuer Financial Reports (LK) regulated by Bapepam Regulation No. KEP-346/BL/2011 concerning Submission of Periodic Financial Reports of Issuers or Public Companies where the annual report must be accompanied by an Accountant's report for the purpose of auditing and submitted to Bapepam no later than the end of the third month (90 days). The more precise the financial reports are submitted, the more useful the information contained in them will be, and users of financial reports can make better decisions.

Any delay in submitting financial reports will be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of fines based on the provisions of article 96 of the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) Number 3/POJK.04/2021 concerning Activity Organizers in the Capital Market Sector which states that: a). Issuers whose registration statements have become effective are subject to a fine of Rp. 2,000,000.- (one million rupiah) for each day of delay in submitting reports or announcements to the public; b). Issuers with small-scale assets and/or medium-scale assets whose Registration Statements have become effective are subject to a fine of Rp. 1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah) for each day of delay in submitting reports or announcements to the public; c). A Public Company whose Registration Statement has become effective is subject to a fine of IDR 500,000.

Therefore, internal auditors have a vital role in preventing and detecting irregularities in financial reporting which of course will affect the accuracy of financial reporting in a company.

Good Corporate Governance commonly referred to as GCG is a set of rules that determine the relationship between shareholders, managers, creditors, the government, employees and other internal and external stakeholders in accordance with their rights and responsibilities. Effective GCG is the presence of a qualified audit committee. In addition, GCG can also include Independent Commissioners and Audit Committees (Dufriella & Utami, 2020). Companies that implement GCG require parties or groups to monitor the implementation of directors' policies, therefore an independent board of commissioners is a key part of the GCG mechanism (Fadillah, 2017).

In the concept of GCG, an independent board of commissioners plays an important role in directing strategy and overseeing the running of the company and ensuring that managers really improve company performance as part of achieving company goals. The independent board of commissioners is the core of corporate governance assigned to ensure the implementation of corporate strategy, supervise management in managing the company and require accountability (Sam'ani, 2008).

According to (Rifai, 2009) that the task of the board of commissioners, especially the independent commissioners, is to pay attention to the interests of shareholders as owners of the company. Subsequent developments according to article 108/2 paragraph 1 UUPT No. 40 of 2007, the board of commissioners supervises and provides advice for the benefit of the company. Study (Kristiantini & Sujana, 2017) analyze independent commissioner variables on the timeliness of publication of company financial reports in

the banking sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The test results show that independent commissioners have a positive tendency on the timeliness of publication of financial statements of banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2013-2015 period.

In addition, the existence of an Audit Committee in Indonesia began in 2001 for public companies in Indonesia through the Circular Letter of Bapepam (Capital Market Supervisory Agency) which later changed to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) No: SE-03/PM/2000 which contained a call for the need The Audit Committee is owned by each Issuer and Letter of Directors IDX (Indonesian Stock Exchange) No: Kep. 339/BEI/07-2001 regarding the obligation of a listed company to have an Audit Committee and the number of members of the committee itself. Currently, this regulation has been amended by POJK No. 55/POJK.04/2015 concerning the Establishment and Guidelines for the Implementation of Work of Audit Committees where companies are required to have an Audit Committee.

Study (Yuliza & Laksito, 2017) analyze the effectiveness of the audit committee on the timeliness of reporting. This study used 235 samples of non-financial companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015. The data used in this research is secondary data which contains data about the date of publication of company financial statements on the IDX website and annual reports of companies listed on the IDX 2015. The sample selection procedure used a purposive sampling method and used multiple linear regression analysis as the data analysis technique in this study. Statistical test results show that audit committees have a negative effect on financial reporting lead time indicating that audit committees expedite companies in reporting their finances.

According to (Pratiwi & Suaryana, 2018) in addition to GCG, company characteristics can also affect the timeliness of company reporting. Study (Aprianti, 2017) shows that the growth of company profitability affects the timeliness of reporting. Study (Astuti & Erawati, 2018) also concluded that the company's profit growth affects the timeliness of reporting. Study (Dewi et al., 2016), shows that profit growth and company size have a positive effect on the timeliness of financial reporting.

According to (Egbunike & Okerekeoti, 2018), company characteristics include company size, leverage, liquidity, sales growth, asset growth and turnover. Others include ownership structure, board characteristics, company age, dividend payout, profitability, access to capital markets and growth opportunities (McKnight & Weir, 2009). Firm size has been dominant in empirical corporate finance studies and has been widely assigned among the most significant variables. Sales growth refers to the increase in sales over a period of time. Sustainable growth is defined as the percentage annual growth in sales that is consistent with the company's financial policies. The amount that the company earns from the sale is compared to the corresponding prior time period in which the most recent sales exceeded the previous sales. Some research like (Omondi & Muturi, 2013) measuring the company's growth with a proxy increase in sales with the current year's sales formula minus the previous year's sales and divided by the previous year's sales.

Previous research (Rivandi & Gea, 2018) suggest that further research is to increase the total sample size of the manufacturing sector listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange, so that the precision and accuracy of the research results increases. In addition, future studies are expected to extend the sampling period. Researchers are also expected to add variables affecting the timeliness of financial reporting that have not been used such as the size of the independent commissioners and audit committees.

Based on the description above, researchers will conduct research on companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) using 2018 and 2019 before the Covid-19 pandemic and 2020 and 2021 as observation years that occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic. What is novel from previous studies, the authors will use several variables

which include the ratio of independent commissioners, audit committees, company size, and the company's sales growth rate.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method section describes the research design, operationalization of variables, population and sample, types and sources of data, data collection methods, data analysis methods.

According to (Sugiyono, 2019), the research method is a scientific way of obtaining data with specific goals and uses. Research in business is an attempt to systematically investigate specific problems that require solutions and answers. In accordance with the research objectives to be achieved, this study uses a quantitative method of hypothesis testing. Quantitative method is a method for researching at a certain population or sample level where data collection uses research instruments, analyzes data with statistics, and has the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2018). According to (Mustofa, 2013), a hypothesis is a temporary assumption or conclusion to the data to be examined based on previous research and must be tested for truth.

The population in this study are manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2019 period before the covid 19 pandemic and the 2020-2021 period after the Covid 19 pandemic. This research is a quantitative research with a descriptive approach with the aim of describing the research object or research results that aim to test the proposed hypothesis whether there is a significant tendency between the roles of Independent Commissioners, Audit Committee, Company Size and Company Growth Rate on the timeliness of financial reporting in companies manufacturers listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

This study was designed to observe the timeliness of financial reporting for manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and to examine the relationship between the roles of Independent Commissioners, Audit Committees, Company Size and Company Growth Rates. Furthermore, the data that has been collected is processed using the Microsoft Excel 2019 and to test and prove the hypothesis, this study uses multiple linear regression or Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) with the SPSS application.

2.1 Variable Definition and Operationalization

Variable is an attribute or trait, or value of a person, object, or activity that has certain variations that are applied by researchers to study and draw conclusions (Sugiyono, 2018). In accordance with the research title, namely the Influence of GCG and Company Characteristics on Financial Reporting, the definition of variables is as follows.

2.2 Timeliness of Financial Reporting (Dependent Variable)

The dependent variable in this study is the timeliness of financial reporting. In this study, the timeliness of financial reporting will be the dependent variable which is the main variable in this study. The measurement for this variable is adopted from research (Dewi et al., 2016). The timeliness of submission of financial statements as an intervening variable is measured based on the length of days for submission of audited financial statements to the Indonesia Stock Exchange not exceeding the deadline set by Bapepam LK (March 31 after the end of the financial year) in accordance with Bapepam Regulation No. KEP-346/BL/2011 concerning Submission of Periodic Financial Reports of Issuers or Public Companies with the following formula.

$$\text{Ketepatanwaktuan Pelaporan} = \text{Tanggal Pelaporan} - 31 \text{ Maret}$$

2.3 Independent Commissioner (Independent Variable)

The effectiveness of independent commissioners is the percentage of company commissioners who come from outsiders (not management and owners). Independent Commissioners can be calculated by calculating the percentage of the number of independent commissioners to the total board of commissioners as follows.

$$\text{Komisaris Independen} = \frac{\text{Total Anggota Komisaris Independen}}{\text{Total Dewan Komsaris}} \times 100$$

2.4 Audit Committee (Independent Variable)

The effectiveness of the audit committee in carrying out its oversight role over the financial reporting process and internal control requires regular meetings. This research adopts (Marsha & Ghozali, 2017) which measures the effectiveness of the audit committee by calculating the number of meetings held by the audit committee in a one year period with the following formula.

$$\text{Komite Audit} = \sum \text{Rapat Komite Audit}$$

2.5 Firm Size (Independent Variable)

The size of the company in this study is measured by the total assets owned by the company. The size of the company in this study is measured by the total assets owned by the company. This study uses a proxy size, namely the natural logarithm of total assets (Ghozali, 2017). The goal of total assets is measured using natural logarithms so that the numbers on the size do not have numbers that are too far from those of other companies.

$$\text{Ukuran Perusahaan} = \text{Ln}(\sum \text{Aset})$$

2.6 Company Growth Rate (Independent Variable)

Growth in this study was measured using sales growth indicators. According to (Maryanti, 2016), sales growth describes the increase or decrease in the growth of the entity each year with the following formula.

$$\text{Tingkat Penjualan} = \frac{\text{Penjualan}_t - \text{Penjualan}_{t-1}}{\text{Penjualan}_{t-1}} \times 100$$

Variable operationalization is a variable change operationally and based on the characteristics observed, making it easier for researchers to make careful observations or measurements of an object of research. In this study, the variables are defined and measured through the indicators contained in the following table.

No	Variable	Indicator	Scale
		Dependent Variable	
1.	Reporting Timeliness	Formula: Reporting Date – 31 March	Ordinal
		Independent Variable	
2.	Independent Commissioner	$\frac{\text{Total Anggota Komisaris Independen}}{\text{Total Dewan Komsaris}} \times 100$	Ratio
3.	Audit Committee	$\sum \text{Rapat Komite Audit}$	Ratio
4.	Company Size	$\text{Ln}(\sum \text{Aset})$	Ratio
5.	Company Growth	$\frac{\text{Penjualan}_t - \text{Penjualan}_{t-1}}{\text{Penjualan}_{t-1}} \times 100$	Ratio

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section discusses the description of the research object, data analysis, interpretation, and discussion.

3.1 Description of Research Object

The population in this research is all manufacturing sector companies on the IDX, totaling 170 public companies. The researcher uses a purposive sampling technique with the main indicator, namely the company publishes financial report issuance dates from 2018 to 2021 and finds the following samples.

Table 2. Lists of research sample

Sub Sector	Company
Cement	Indocement Tunggal Prakasa Tbk (INTP)
	Semen Baturaja (Persero) Tbk (SMBR)
	Wijaya Karya Beton Tbk (WTON)
Porcelain and Glass Ceramics	Surya Toto Indonesia (TOTO)
Metal	Beton Jaya Manunggal Tbk (BTON)
	Gunawan Dianjaya Steel Tbk (GDST)
Chemistry	Duta Pertiwi Nusantara Tbk (DPNS)
	Intan Wijaya International Tbk (INCI)
	Alam Karya Unggul Tbk (AKKU)
Plastics & Packaging	Berlina Tbk (BRNA)
	Satyamitra Kemas Lestari Tbk (SMKL)
	Tunas Alfin Tbk (TALF)
Animal feed	Charoen Pokphand Indonesia Tbk (CPIN)
Pulp & Paper	Japfa Comfeed Indonesia Tbk (JPFA)
Heavy Machinery	Kedawang Setia Industrial Tbk (KDSI)
	Garuda Maintenance Facility Aero Asia Tbk (GMFI)
	Astra International Tbk (ASII)
Automotive & Components	Gajah Tunggal Tbk (GJTL)
	Indomobil Sukses International Tbk (IMAS)
	Indospring Tbk (INDS)
Textiles & Garments	Happy Perfect Tbk (SMSM)
	Polychem Indonesia Tbk (ADMG)
	Pan Brothers Tbk (PBRX)
Cable	Sumi Indo Kabel Tbk (IKBI)
	KMI Wire And Cable Tbk (KBLI)
	Kabelindo Murni Tbk (KBLM)
Food & Beverage	Wahana Interfood Nusantara Tbk, PT (COCO)
	Delta Jakarta Tbk (DLTA)
	Mayora Indah TBK, PT (MYOR)
Cosmetics	Mustika Ratu Tbk (MRAT)

3.2 Data analysis

To answer the problem formulation and test the research hypothesis, the authors conducted data analysis as follows.

Descriptive statistics

Table 3. Descriptive statistics

	ASSET	AUDITS	DAY	ENG.	PENJ
Means	1.73E+13	6.375000	11.10000	41.04365	5.028504
Median	2.84E+12	4,000000	14.00000	40,00000	4.130823
Maximum	3.52E+14	38.00000	125.0000	66.66667	62.57734
Minimum	1.63E+11	2,000000	-116.0000	30,00000	-56.25417
std. Dev.	5.40E+13	5.386042	48.64472	9.010009	21.12642
Skewness	5.657983	3.628120	-0.327698	1.016351	-0.075704

kurtosis	34.58094	18.03207	3.134686	3.484976	3.276151
Jarque-Bera probability	5627034 0.000000	1393081 0.000000	2.238420 0.326538	21.83538 0.000018	0.495917 0.780392
sum	2.07E+15	765.0000	1332,000	4925.238	603.4205
Sum Sq. Dev.	3.47E+29	3452.125	281590.8	9660452	53112.73
Observations	120	120	120	120	120

3.3 Classical Regression Assumptions Test

a. Normality test

For see residual normality from study In this case, the authors use the Jarque-Bera test with the following results.

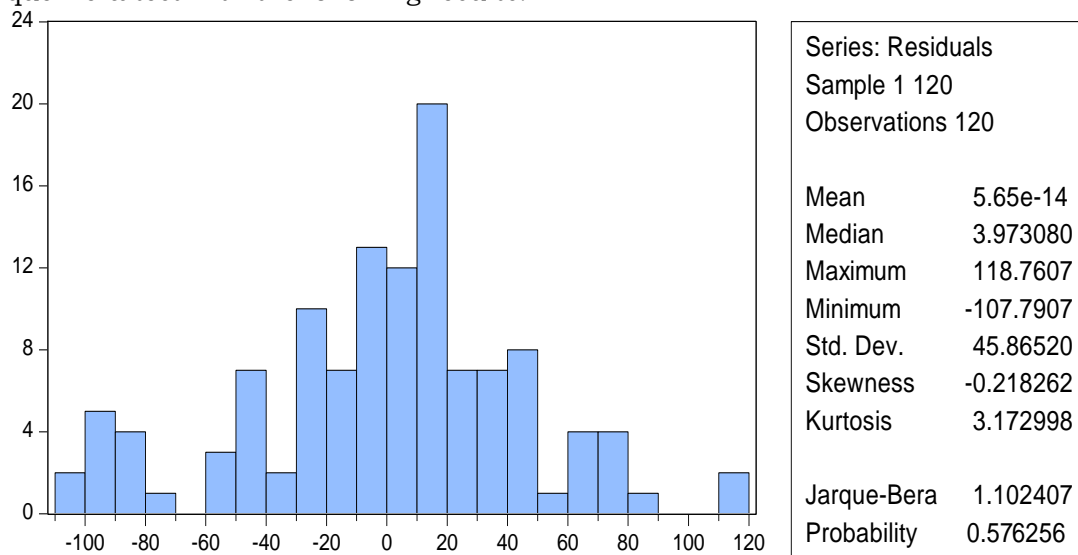


Figure 1. Normality test

The graph above shows that the bell-shaped curve is relatively stable in both positive and negative directions, indicating that the residuals are normally distributed. In addition, this is reinforced by the probability value for Jarque-Bera of 0.57. Because the probability value is above 0.05, the data is normally distributed.

b. Atocorrelation Test

To detect autocorrelation in this study using a run test with a probability of 0.50. This indicates that the data does not have autocorrelation symptoms because the probability value is above 0.05.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test in this research uses Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey and shows the following results:

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey			
F-statistics	1.950877	Prob. F(4,115)	0.1067
Obs*R-squared	7.625359	Prob. Chi-Square(4)	0.1063
Scaled explained SS	7.608918	Prob. Chi-Square(4)	0.1070

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the Chi-Square probability value (higher than 0.05, so there is no symptom of heteroscedasticity in the research model.

d. Multicollinearity Test

The following is a multicollinearity test table using the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF).

Table 5. Multicollinearity test

Variance Inflation Factors			
Date: 02/18/23 Time: 20:47			
Samples: 1 120			
Included observations: 120			
Variables	coefficient	Uncentered	Centered
	Variances	VIF	VIF
C	6800052	374.8674	NA
INDEPENDENT	0.233398	22.71062	1.035809
AUDITS	0.691199	2.644721	1.096159
LOG(ASSET)	7.336794	339.8898	1.116787
SALE	0.041513	1.070761	1.012895

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the Centered VIF number is below 5 which indicates that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity in this research model.

e. Multiple Linear Regression

This study uses multiple linear regression or Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) to examine the effect of independent variables on dependents. The results of multiple linear regression as follows:

Table 6. Regression results

Dependent Variable: DAYS				
Method: Least Squares				
Samples: 1 120				
Included observations: 120				
Variables	coefficient	std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	300.1659	82.46243	3.640032	0.0004
INDEPENDENT	-1.086113	0.483113	-2.248155	0.0265
AUDITS	0.528078	0.831384	0.635180	0.5266
SALE	-0.290446	0.203747	-1.425524	0.1567
LOG(ASSET)	-8.513562	2.708652	-3.143100	0.0021
R-squared	0.111014 Mean dependent var			11.10000
Adjusted R-squared	0.080092 SD dependent var			48.64472
SE of regression	46.65604 Akaike info criterion			10.56426
Sum squared residue	250330.4 Schwarz criterion			10.68040
Likelihood logs	-628.8553 Hannan-Quinn criter.			10.61142
F-statistics	3.590200 Durbin-Watson stat			1.863400
Prob(F-statistic)	0.008506			

The statistical probability F in the regression results shows a value of 0.00 and is below 0.05 which indicates that all independent variables, moderating variables, and controls simultaneously have a significant effect on the company's financial performance. Adj. R-Squared shows a result of 0.08 which means that the independent variable can explain the dependent variable by 8% while the remaining 92% is explained by other variables outside this study. The results of the T statistical test are explained in more detail in the data interpretation sub-chapter.

f. Data Interpretation

Regression analysis has a goal to find out how the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable and the effect of the moderating variable. In this study, the independent variables are the Independent Commissioner

Ratio (INDEPENDEN), Audit Committee Meetings (AUDIT), Business Growth (SALES) and Company Size (SIZE/Log[Asset]). The dependent variable in this research is the timeliness of the company's annual reporting (DAY). From the results of multiple linear regression data processing, mathematically it can be formulated as follows.

g. Constant

The constant in the regression equation model is 300, which means that if the independent variable is 0, then the company publishes an annual report about 300 days from the reporting deadline.

h. Independent Commissioner

The ratio of independent commissioners has a negative (-1) and statistically significant effect on the timeliness of financial reporting. This indicates that independent commissioners play an important role so that companies report annual reports quickly and on time. By increasing the ratio of independent commissioners by 1 percent, companies will report annual reports 1 day faster assuming other variables are constant (*ceteris paribus*).

i. Audit Committee meeting

The audit committee meeting has 0 effect on the timeliness of annual reports because it has no significant effect. This means statistically that the audit committee meeting has no effect on the timeliness of the company's annual reporting.

j. Company Size

Company size (Log(ASET)) has a negative effect (-8.5) on the timeliness of annual reports because it has no significant effect. This indicates that company size plays an important role so that companies report annual reports quickly and on time.

k. Company Growth Rate

The company's growth rate (Sales proxy) has a 0 effect on the timeliness of annual reports because it has no significant effect. This means statistically that the company's growth rate has no effect on the timeliness of the company's annual reporting.

3.4 Hypothesis test

a. The Influence of Independent Commissioners on the Timeliness of Financial Reporting

The regression results show that independent commissioners have an effect on making companies accelerate financial reporting. This is according to Research research (Kristiantini & Sujana, 2017) shows that independent commissioners play a positive role in the timeliness of financial reporting in banking sector companies on the IDX. Study (Pramesti & Suputra, 2019) also concluded that the independent commissioner had a positive and significant effect on the timeliness of financial reporting in 65 manufacturing sector companies listed on the IDX. Besides that, research (Dufriella & Utami, 2020) shows that the independent commissioner has a positive effect on the timeliness of financial reporting. This indicates that the existence of an independent commissioner will speed up the company's reporting time, so that it can become a basis for decision making not only by investors but also other stakeholders.

b. The Effect of Audit Committee Meetings on the Timeliness of Financial Reporting

The regression results show that audit committee meetings have no significant effect on the timeliness of company financial reporting. According to (Widyaswari & Suardana, 2014) the frequency of the Audit Committee meetings has no effect on the timeliness of financial reporting. This may be due to the fact that the Audit Committee was not able to make good use of the opportunity to meet with members to solve problems that existed in the process of preparing financial reports. This result is in line

with (Hashim & Rahman, 2011) which also proves empirically that the audit committee frequency variable has no effect on audit report lag. (Suhardjanto et al., 2012) who found that the frequency of audit committee meetings did not affect the risk disclosure of a company. The Audit Committee has not been proven able to carry out its duties and responsibilities in supervising and evaluating the audit process, as well as following up on the audit process in order to assess the effectiveness of internal control which includes the financial reporting process so that it complies with applicable regulations, both regulations from Bapepam and the rules written in Audit Committee charter (Suhardjanto et al., 2012).

c. The Effect of Company Size on the Timeliness of Financial Reporting

Regression results show that company size has a significant effect on the timeliness of company financial reporting. This shows that the greater the company's assets, the faster the company publishes its financial reports. This is in accordance with some of the results of previous studies. According to (Lelok & Rusly, 2021), company size has a significant effect on the extent of company disclosure.

The size of the company can show how much information is contained in it, as well as reflect management's awareness of the importance of information, both for external parties and internal parties. Several reasons are used to support the relationship between firm size that affects the timeliness of submission of financial reports. Large companies have more resources for a strong internal control system in their organization and are able to audit continuously. All of this should make it easier to audit a large number of transactions in a relatively short amount of time. Second, large companies are more visible to the public and face a lot of pressure from media analysts to release financial information in a more timely manner (Owusu-Ansah, 2000).

As a result, large companies tend to present financial reports more timely than small companies. Company size indirectly determines a company's ability to generate profits. Companies that tend to maintain an entity's image in the eyes of the public are large companies and also try to submit their financial reports in a timely manner. Research result (Owusu-Ansah, 2000) in his research found that company size significantly has a relationship with the timeliness of submission of financial reports. Besides that, research (Hastutik, 2015) also found that company size has a significant positive effect on the timeliness of financial reporting.

d. The Effect of Company Growth Rate on the Timeliness of Financial Reporting

Regression results show that the company's growth rate with a proxy for increased sales (profitability) has no effect on the timeliness of company financial reporting. According to (Agustina & Ika, 2023), this happens because the profit earned from the sale of the company does not affect the timely or late reporting of a company's financial statements. The existence of high profits achieved by the company cannot describe good management performance so that it cannot be ensured that companies that earn profits can present their financial reports in a timely manner. No effect on profitability was found because it is possible that the timeliness of submission of financial reports is not only seen from the company's ability to generate profits, but is also influenced by other factors.

According to (Saputra & Ramantha, 2017), profitability is not a major benchmark that affects the timeliness of submission of financial reports. Companies with high and low levels of profitability both want to submit financial reports in a timely manner regardless of their profitability. A company that earns high profits may not necessarily be able to describe good management performance, so those that can present financial information in a timely manner are entities that earn uncertain profits.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, the conclusion from this study is that the independent commissioner has a major influence on the timeliness of a company's reporting of its financial statements because the independent commissioner has the function of safeguarding the interests of shareholders and stakeholders, audit committee meetings have no effect on the timeliness of financial statements. This indicates that the audit committee has not been able to make good use of the opportunity to meet with members to solve problems that exist in the process of preparing financial reports, company size has an effect on the timeliness of company financial reporting. This is because large companies are more visible to the public and face a lot of pressure from media analysts to publish financial information in a more timely manner. the company's growth rate has no effect on the timeliness of the company's financial reporting. This happens because the profits derived from the sale of the company do not affect the timely or late reporting of a company's financial statements. The existence of high profits achieved by the company cannot describe good management performance so that it cannot be ensured that companies that earn profits can present their financial reports in a timely manner. The limitations in this study are that it only focuses on 1 sector, namely the manufacturing sector and there are several companies that do not include their financial reporting dates in their annual reports. The recommendations in this study for future research are to expand the focus on populations other than the manufacturing sector because the Adjusted R-Square is still at 8 percent, the researcher is expected to add variables that can accurately describe the relationship between reporting timeliness.

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