Annals of Management and Organization Research (AMOR)
ISSN 2685-7715, Vol 2, No 4, 2021, 225-235 https://doi.org/10.35912/amor.v2i4.975

Financial performance, company size on the timeliness of financial reporting

Agoestina Mappadang[1*], Agustinus Miranda Wijaya[2], Luther Jusuf Mappadang[3]
Universitas Budi Luhur, Jakarta, Indonesia[1]
Universitas Pancasila, Jakarta, Indonesia[2]
Politeknik Negeri Manado, Manado, Indonesia[3]
agustina.mappadang@budiluhur.ac.id[1]

Article History
Received on 15 January 2022
1st Revision on 18 January 2022
2nd Revision on 20 January 2022
3rd Revision on 31 January 2022
4th Revision on 3 February 2022
Accepted on 11 February 2022

Abstract
Purpose: Timeliness of corporate financial reports is a crucial factor it which affects the usefulness of information made available to stakeholders or external users, especially for investors. The aim of this study was to examine whether financial performance with profitability, company size, liquidity, leverage can affect the timeliness of financial reporting.
Research methodology: A causal relationship and quantitative research methods. This population was taken from industrial manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The total samples of this study are 30 manufacturing companies from the year 2016 to 2019. This research obtains 84 observation data and uses purposive sampling as a method to get the samples. The statistical with logistic regression for data analysis, used for this research method.
Result: We found in this research that profitability, company size, liquidity, and leverage have no significant effect on the timeliness of financial reporting.
Limitation: This finding has a weakness, namely, the coefficient of determination is low only 9.9 percent so the statistical result on this research is not able to generalize general results on the timeliness of financial reporting
Contribution: This study is useful in highlighting the timeliness of financial reporting should focus to aid in decision making by users and to avoid a company risk.
Keywords: Firm Size, Leverage, Liquidity, Profitability, Timeliness of Financial Reporting
How to cite: Mappadang, A., Wijaya, A, M., and Mappadang, L, J. (2021). Financial performance, company size on the timeliness of financial reporting. *Annals of Management and Organization Research*, 2(4), 225-235.

1. Introduction

In globalization, accounting information and other information, information about financial status, financial performance, and cash flows of entities that are very useful are needed to make economic decisions for their users (IAI, 2013). In addition, the Indonesian Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0) is based on a 2015 report by the McKinsey Global Institute, where automation, robotics, and technology have become threats to jobs and companies, and have an impact on large-scale industrial orders (Machmudin, 2018). The release of financial statements is very important for stakeholders (Husain, T., & Wahyudi, 2020). These parties need financial information as well as creditors, shareholders, and management. Law Number 8 concerning the Capital Market of 1995 regulates timely requirements for the submission of financial statements of issuers in Indonesia, which clearly stipulates that issuers are required to submit reports. In other incidental reports submitted, this depends on the accuracy of the time employees lose financial information. in the report (Darmawan, 2018). More specific provisions regarding improving the quality of company reports to improve the quality of information disclosed to the public are regarding Bapepam and a copy of the Financial Institution Regulation (LK) numbered

KEP-346 / BL / 2011 which involves periodic submissions to issuers or issuers. Financial statements record, index the commodity and consumer sectors fell 3.02% to 2,394,536 from 2,324,281 in the previous week (BAPEPAM, 2011). According to Bina Artha Securities, the strength of the commodity and consumer sectors is influenced by purchase transactions made by market vendors, such as shares of listed companies of Unilever Indonesia Tbk (UNVR) and PT Indofood CBPS Success Makmur Tbk (ICBP). The stocks mentioned above are included in the category with a fairly large capital structure." The total market value of these stocks is high, so the commodity and consumer industries will also increase throughout the week (Mutmainah, 2017). The above conditions are certainly the desire of shareholders to see the future, they hope to obtain the future from profits or profitability and other factors in the empirical model. Therefore, it is important to examine core financial ratio factors such as profitability and liquidity, firm size when considering capital, and the effect of leverage on the firm's capabilities. In addition, the timeliness of financial reporting will provide a good signal for the performance of financial information reporting management, so as to reduce conflicts of interest between agents and clients in the context of agents. Therefore, when companies solve key problems and conduct empirical research on internal and external factors company, a scientific method is needed to understand these problems (Husain, T., & Syniuta, 2020), which can map internal factors in financial statements. By using financial ratio measurement tools and structures, companies can see external factors from a macroeconomic perspective, such as interest rates, inflation, exchange rates, etc.

According to research by Ratnasari, R. B., Titisari, K. H., (2016), financial performance is used as a determinant analysis, using financial implementation rules to measure the success of company profitability (Rosiana, A., & Mahardhika, 2020), which is the most popular financial performance. The measurement results are obtained from the measurement of the company's financial ratios and the scale of success and profitability of the company, namely the liquidity ratio, activity ratio, and solvency ratio (Husain, T., & Wahyudi, 2020). Organizational size discusses the responsibility for organizational resources as a special design in monetary disclosure. , organizations that have a high resource structure will generally report funds in a way that is convenient in maintaining portfolio execution, especially organizations listed on financial exchanges. Exercises in specific estimation describe the executive's attainment of effectiveness goals in utilizing organizational resource assets (Keown, A. J., Martin, J. D., & Petty, 2014) and liquidity is a transformation of resources to meet temporary obligations in units of resources or money (Subramanyam, 2014 , p. 544), implying that the better this change the organization will fulfill its commitments quickly or known as fluid while the influence alludes to how far the organization relies on its lenders to fund organizational profitability (Weston & Copeland, 2010), implying that the organization will face monetary problems when the subsequent influence is high with regard to corporate financing.
The problems raised in this study are to answer how the influence of productivity, organizational size, liquidity, influence on ideas.

2. Literature review

The organizational hypothesis, as pointed out by (Jensen, M. C., & Meckling,1978) is a hypothesis that talks about clashes between administrators and investors caused by differences in interests that often clash. Administrators or investors delegate expertise in making organizational choices to specialists, particularly organizational supervisors (CEOs) (Rinaldo & Endri, 2020). Directors use the spread of earnings to give financial backers a sign about the organization's possible future (Mardiyati et al., 2014). This premise turns out to be the easiest measuring stick for financial proponents to decide whether an organization is performing admirably or poorly as an indication of a sluggish hypothesis. According to Shahnia & Endri, (2020) it is important to deliver data ahead of schedule that can be imagined as the reason for its use in monetary dynamics and to prevent delays in dynamics. The significance of the budget summary accommodation examination depends on the suspension of accommodation of the company's monetary report (Mareta, 2015). Practicality is also an important factor in achieving quality measures in review verification (Ridwan, R., & Husain, 2017).

The components of financial performance that are tried and influence the ideal of accommodation of budget reports include: (1) Productivity is characterized as one of the capabilities of an organization in creating benefits during a certain period. Organizations that create more important benefits, higher levels of productivity, or ultimately, the organization's capacity to create benefits for the organization should be acceptable (Endri et al., 2020). (2) Size is a large or a small proportion of an item. If this definition is combined with an organization or a company, then the size of an organization is characterized as a correlation of the size and material size of an organization or association (Hery, 2017). Organizational size describes the scale of organizational tasks obtained from understanding the size of the capital, the level of agreement, and the share of the industry as a whole (Ulan Dewi, N. L., & Sudiartha, 2019). (3) Liquidity is the proportion of the organization's ability to earn money. cash at this time to fulfill its commitments and attached to the organization's revenue and current resources and obligations in its segment (Subramanyam, 2014). Liquidity has an influence, one of which can affect the practicality of monetary disclosure. High transient satisfaction with the commitment made by the organization, implies that the organization is in a steady or great condition, and turns out to be encouraging news or a positive sign for investors (Dewayani et al., 2017). (4) Influence is the proportion that explains the number of liability springs in the resource financing system claimed by the organization (Keown, Martin, and Insignificant, 2014) For banks (lenders), data in this proportion is very important because an estimate of the magnitude of the danger of bonds focused on an organization will greatly determine the dynamics of external parties or general partners (Firdaus & Endri, 2020). Increased speculation is expected to be able to answer problems through research objectives. The exploratory theory is very important to try to answer the results experimentally (Supranto, J., & Limakrisna, 2019), (Harahap et al., 2020).

Financial ratios can indicate good performance or poor performance. Financial ratios can be used to explain the source of excellent or poor performance (Shahnia et al., 2020). Profitability In a financial analysis relationship, to measure financial policy, which is to measure the level of management effectiveness based on the returns generated from sales and investment, it will be measured by the profitability ratio (Weston & Copeland, 2010). A quantitative measures, it measures financial performance by including estimates of future cash flow flows and discounting them with the appropriate capitalization factor. Future cash flow flows are expected to start with profitability analysis. The strategic analysis of profitability emphasizes that policies and decisions are the two main things that are important to look at. The measure of performance is the profitability ratio, one of which is measured by Return on equity. Return on equity measures the return of book value to the owners of the company. This ratio is an “end goal” ratio.
Return on equity = Net profit/Equity
If the ROE is much lower than the comparison companies or similar industries, it indicates that the company's performance on equity returns is lower than the comparison companies.

One of the two financial policy ratios, namely the leverage ratio, measures the extent to which total assets are financed by owners when compared to financing provided by creditors. (Weston & Copeland, 2010). Leverage ratios have an indicator to measure the fund of a company to run the company well. The implication of Leverage such as first, creditors view owner-supplied equity or funds as a safeguard or basis for using debt. If the owner provides only a small part of the total financing, the risk of the company is largely borne by the creditors. Second, by raising funds through debt, owners benefit from having control over the company with limited commitment. Third, the use of debt with a fixed interest rate increases both profits and losses for the owner. Fourth, the use of debt with fixed interest costs and with a certain maturity increases the risk that the company may not be able to meet its obligations. The ratio of total assets to shareholder equity is often referred to as the leverage factor because this ratio measures the extent to which shareholder equity investment is enlarged by the use of debt in financing total assets. In the field of financial policy, if a company is piled up with debt to a point where the interest on its debt obligations becomes very high (Harahap et al., 2020). The company may report a high operating profit but have a net income, after settlement of which is low and negative debt. In this study, leverage is measured by debt to equity ratio (DER).
Leverage Ratio = Total Assets/Equity Liquidity

The current ratio is the most commonly used measure to determine the ability to meet short-term debt (Rinaldo & Endri, 2020). Therefore, this ratio shows how far the demands from short-term creditors are met by assets that are expected to become cash in the same period as the maturity of the debt. One of the formulas for calculating liquidity is the current ratio, namely:

Current ratio = Current Assets/Current Liabilities

Before detailing the elective speculation. This investigation plans an accompanying examination model:

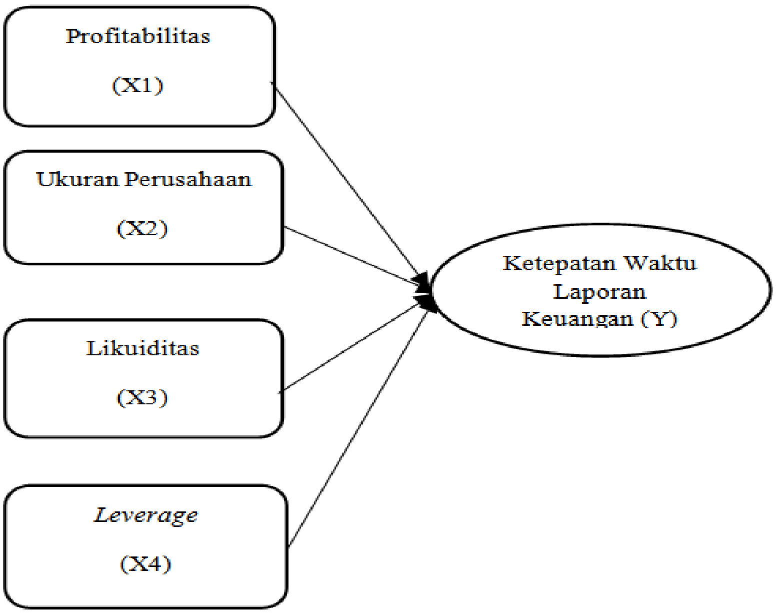

Figure 1. Framework of thought

The profitability effect on the timeliness of financial statements

The results show that profitability is proven to be positive and significant on the timeliness of report of financial (Firdaus & Endri, 2020);(Mareta, 2015; Sanjaya & Wirawati, 2016; Pradipta & Suryono, 2017; Dewayani, Dewi dan Al Amin, 2017), using a ROA proxy. Meanwhile, the results of other studies show that in the context of the timeliness of financial reporting (Nurmiati, 2016) and the measurement of return on assets (Imaniar, F. Q., 2016), the ROE profitability measurement has a positive and insignificant effect. Based on the results of the research above, the importance of formulating the alternative hypothesis below:

H1: the profitability has a significant effect on the timeliness of financial reporting.

The effect of company size on the timeliness of financial statements

The results show that company size is proven to give positive results in the context of influencing the accuracy of financial reporting (Nurmiati, 2016; Sanjaya & Wirawati, 2016; Pradipta & Suryono, 2017) and audit delay (Darmawan, 2018). Meanwhile, the results of other studies indicate that in the context of timeliness of financial reporting, company size will have a positive and insignificant impact (Mareta, 2015; Imaniar and Kurnia, 2016; Dewayani, Dewi and Al Amin, 2017). Based on the previous research above, it can be concluded to formulate an alternative hypothesis.

H2: the company size has a significant on the timeliness of financial statements.

The liquidity effect on the timeliness of financial reporting

The results of this study indicate that liquidity has a positive impact on the accuracy of financial reporting using the agency liquidity ratio (Nurmiati, 2016). Meanwhile, the results of other studies show that in the context of timeliness of financial reporting, liquidity is measured by the current ratio and shown it has no significant effect on industry (Dewayani, Dewi, and Al Amin, 2017). Based on the results of the research above, the importance of formulating the alternative hypothesis.

H3: liquidity has a significant on the timeliness of financial reporting.

The leverage effect on the timeliness of financial reporting

The results show that in the context of influencing the accuracy of financial reporting (Nurmiati, 2016; Dewayani, Dewi, & Al Amin, 2017), leverage is proven to be a positive result, while the results of using agency debt-to-equity ratios are negative (Sanjaya & Wirawati, 2016; Pradipta & Suryono, 2017). Although the results of other previous studies show that in the context of timeliness of financial reporting, the effect of leverage as measured by DER has no significant or insignificant (Mareta, 2015) on timeliness report of financial.

3. Research methodology

This research is a causality study which is explained in the form of causality (Supranto, J., & Limakrisna, 2019). This research method uses quantification because it refers to the calculation of data in digital form. The research data use a secondary source obtained from www.idx.co.id, namely the financial data of manufacturing companies in the consumer goods sector which contains data on company profitability, company size, liquidity, leverage, and company timeliness of financial report with the period in 2016 to 2019. Sampling is a way of collecting data. If all elements of the population are examined one by one, then the results after being processed are the actual data (parameters or population characteristics (Supranto, J., & Limakrisna, 2019). The total sample of this study is 30 companies from a time frame of 4 years and observing a total of 84 data items. The analytical method used is multivariate analysis, namely analysis related to data processing methods using industrial data, and aims to achieve research objectives through the inference method (Santosa, 2019). This data processing uses logistic regression through the following formula:

$$\text{Ln}\left(\frac{TFR}{1-TFR}\right) = \text{a + b1X1+ b2X2+ b3X3+ b4X4+ e}$$

$\text{Ln}\left(\frac{TFR}{1-TFR}\right)$ = Timeline of financial report
X1= Profitability proxy with Return on asset
X2= Size proxy with Ln Total Assets
X3= Liquidity, proxy with Current Ratio
X4= Leverage, proxy with Debt-to Equity Ratio
e = Error.

4. Research findings and discussion

Regression model assessment test

The feasibility of the regression model was carried out using the Hosmer and Lemeshow Test whose output is presented as follows:

Table 1. Hosmer and Lemeshow Test Results

Step	***Chi-square***	**df**	**Probability sig.**
1	6,164	8	0,627

Source: Data result, 2020

Table 1 on the output of data processing shows the Chi-square value of 6.164 with a significant probability of 0.627. These results have a significant value greater than 0.05, so this model is concluded to be able to predict the value observation is acceptable because it matches with the data

Overall fit assessment test

The overall fit assessment of the industrial regression model is carried out by looking at the -2LL value which only consists of constants. The output of this test is presented as follows:

Table 2. Compare value -2LL beginning and ending

Iteration	***-2Log likelihood***
0(beginning)	87,289
7(ending)	81,744

Table 2 of the data processing output shows the -2LL value model which only consists of constants. The iteration at the initial stage (step 0) shows that the block number = 0 is 87.646 and in step 1 the 7th iteration has a value of 81.744 so that the difference is known to be 5.535. This decrease indicates a good regression model or the hypothesized model fits the data.

Coefficient of determination test (r-square)

This coefficient of determination is a modification of the Cox & Snell R Square technique which also produces values with a range of 0 to 1. Negelkerke's R^2 is the most widely used as the basis for interpretation in industrial regression models. The output of this test is presented as follows:

Table 3. Results of the Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	***-2 Log likelihood***	***Cox & Snell R Square***	***Nagelkerke R Square***
1	81,744[a]	0,064	0,099

Source: Data result, 2020

Table 3 above the data processing output shows Cox & Snell R Square produces a value of 0.064 and the value of Nagelkerke R Square is 0.099. This means that the timeliness of financial reporting can be explained by the effect of profitability, firm size, liquidity, and leverage of only 9.9 percent. Although the contribution value to explain the dependent variable is low, this model is still feasible to be used for further analysis because this model is able to provide fairly good information about this research. Simultaneous Coefficient Tests (Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients) This simultaneous coefficient is used Chi-square test technique to check between the dependent and independent variables. The output of this statistical result is presented:

Table 4. Omnibus model test results

Step	***Block***	**df**	**Probability Significant**
1	*Chi-square* Model	4	0,237

Source: Data result, 2020

Table 4 for data processing shows a chi-square of 0.237. This means that the timeliness of financial reporting is not affected by profitability (X1), firm size (X2), liquidity (X3), and leverage (X4) because the Chi-square value of 5.535 has a significant probability of 0.237 (greater than 0.05).

Classification matrix test

This matrix test is carried out using a 2 x 2 classification table to estimate the level of accuracy and error. In column 2 the predictive value of the dependent variable, namely on time is given a value of 1, and not on time is given a value of 0. The output of this test is presented as follows:

Table 5. Classification matrix test results

Observed classification	**untimeliness**	**timelines**	***Percentage Correct***
Untimeliness of financial reporting	2	16	11,1

Timeliness of financial reporting	0	66	100, 81,0

Source: Data result, 2020

Table 5 shows the output of data processing from 84 (eighty-four) observed samples, 66 of which have criteria for timely financial reporting and 18 samples that are not on time with a predictive power of 11.1 percent, namely 16 observational data. This means that the timely company data is correctly predicted using 66 observational data resulting in the predictive power of 81 percent.

Partial Coefficient Test (Wald Tests)

This partial coefficient is used by the Wald test technique in industrial regression. The output of this statistical result is presented:

Table 6. Wald test results

Variable	**Coefficient reg.**	***Wald Score***	**df**	**Probability sig.**
Profitability	0,026	2,050		0,152
Size	0,176	2,587	1	0,108
Liquidity	0,019	0,337		0,562
Leverage	0,004	1,003		0,317
Constant	-3,918	1,660		0,198

Source: Data result, 2020

Table 6 above the data processing output produces the following regression equation:

$$\text{Ln}\left(\frac{TFR}{1-TFR}\right) = \text{-3.918+ 0,026X2+ 0,176X3+ 0,019X4+0,004X4+ e}$$

The results of the regression coefficient test using industrial analysis techniques are described as follows: (1) Profitability variable has a Wald value of 2.050 with a significance probability greater than 0.05, namely 0.152 (H1 is rejected), meaning that profitability with a return on assets proxy it is a positive sign but not significant on the dependent variable. (2) The firm size has a Wald with the value of 2.587 with a significance probability greater than 0.05, namely 0.108 (H2 is rejected), meaning that company size with a log natural total assets proxy has a positive and insignificant on the timeliness of report of financial. (3) The liquidity has a Wald with value 0.337 with a significant probability greater than 0.05, namely 0.562 (H3 is rejected), meaning that liquidity with the current ratio proxy has a positive and insignificant on the timeliness of financial reporting. (4) The leverage has a Wald value of 1.003, which means a significance probability greater than 0.05, namely 0.317 (H4 is rejected), meaning that leverage with a debt-to-equity ratio proxy has insignificant on the timeliness of report of financial.

5. Conclusion

The effect of profitability on the timeliness of financial reports means that the results of the regression test (Table 6) conclude that this measurement using return on assets (ROA) does not have a significant effect on the timeliness of financial reporting. Profitability, which is one of the successes of the company to be able to generate profits in this study, means that the size of the company's profits does not necessarily impact the timeliness reporting on studies on industrial manufacturing and consumer goods industries for the 2016-2019 period which company manufacturing listed on using 84 observational sample data.

Financial ratios only show whether the company has good performance or poor performance and has no effect on the accuracy of financial statements. Financial ratios are only used to explain the sources and performances that are very good or not good. The population of this research is the food industry companies, namely the food sub-sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the 2016-2019 period. From the research results, especially in the food industry, the level of marginal profitability is measured and this is related to the denominator of assets. Marginal profitability ratios also show that when profitability is low, new investments get lower returns or the average ratio reflects a denominator that is too low. This profitability ratio will strengthen the company to improve policies in the operational sector and also the company's investment. The accuracy of the financial statements cannot reflect the profitability of the company. The accuracy of financial statements will be easier to measure if the company has the human resources and how professional it is to issue financial reports on time.

Companies that have large resources have more sources of capital in achieving the target return or returns, it will allow companies to submit their financial reports on time and also not on time, this is not in accordance with agency theory if there is a delay in submitting financial statements provide high profitability results in order to reduce agency problems. The timeliness that may arise is caused by other industries that are not researched. The findings of this study prove that the results using the ROE measurement have a positive but not significant effect in the context of timeliness of financial reporting (Nurmiati, 2016), while contradicting research (Mareta, 2015; Sanjaya & Wirawati, 2016; Pradipta & Suryono, 2017; Dewayani, 2015). Dewi, & Al Amin, 2017), where the results prove positively and significantly using the ROA proxy to see its effect on the timeliness of financial reporting.

The Firm Size has no significant effect on the timeliness of financial reports based on the statistical result by regression (Table 6). This measurement using the natural logarithm in units of the total asset has no significant effect on the timeliness of financial reporting. The size of the company is also one of the industrial scales. The interpretation of operating activities to generate profits in this study means that the large or small scale of the company doesn't necessarily impact the timeliness of the report of financial in industrial manufacturing companies in the Consumer Goods Industry for 2016-2019. Large companies with large asset indicators should have the ability to carry out the tasks entrusted to them. The resources available in large companies are quite adequate. The company's internal control system and a clear organizational structure will make it easier for the company to delegate obligations to each person to complete work more efficiently and on time. The reality on the ground is that large companies have a very high level of complexity. A large organizational structure and detailed internal control as well as the form of accountability for reports and policies carried out will affect every work carried out. Large companies sometimes experience complexity with the application of accounting which is quite complex with detailed accounting standards that must be applied. This is an obstacle for companies to issue reports on time. Financial reports made by large companies are related to consolidated and non-consolidated financial statements. Companies that have branches or subsidiaries must of course consolidate in order to describe the actual financial performance. Large, professional companies will follow applicable government rules and policies. The company applies taxation and applicable financial accounting standards and this requires caution in the application of financial statements. Every policy is taken and existing regulations will be analyzed for the impact on the company. Large companies that are already listed on the stock exchange will be more careful and aware of any risks that will be faced. Risk mitigation for large companies is preferred. If the indicators in the financial statements have not mitigated the risk, the delay in the financial statements will be ignored and the company dares to pay sanctions rather than the risk of financial reports that are made not in accordance with financial reporting standards.

First, the bank's board of directors provides a resourceful controlling power on the financial reporting whereby recruiting more directors, especially if they are females. In fact, this is one of the most important implications of our research. Following the resource dependence theory, female directors play a crucial role in developing a bank's external environment using their unique characteristics such as fluid networking, socializing abilities, and reinforcing financial information disclosure's process, which guarantees the information flow's efficiency. Therefore, we highly recommend that listed banks enhance their diversity strategies, especially since the empirical studies related to the agency theory suggest that board gender diversity increases its monitoring performance.

Second, the need to enhance the auditing system's functioning seems inevitable to make its impact on EM extent significant. Since our findings suggest that AC's size and meetings negatively impact EM, recruiting more directors, especially those with diversified financial expertise, makes the AC's effect more significant. Companies that have large resources do have more funding capabilities in their capital structure, have many sources of information, have more accounting staff and more sophisticated information systems, have a strong internal control system, have oversight mechanisms from investors, regulators and the public, This will enable the company to submit its financial reports on time and not on time. The findings of this study prove that the results using ROA measurement have a positive but not significant effect in the context of the timeliness of financial reporting .This research in contrast to research (Nurmiati, 2016; Sanjaya & Wirawati, 2016; Pradipta & Suryono, 2017), where the results prove positively and significantly to see the effect of company size on the timeliness of report of financial.

The Liquidity effect on Timeliness report of financial, based on the statistical results of the regression (table 6) concludes, this measurement using the current ratio (CR) does not have a significant effect on the timeliness of financial reporting. The company's liquidity which is one measure of the company's financial performance is very concerned and becomes a measuring point for companies to be able to pay obligations that are due in the short term. The company's ability to create an average and appropriate level of liquidity for the company will not affect the accuracy of the financial statements. Liquidity is influenced by the level of assets and debt of the company. The greater the assets, both current assets and non-current assets, it will increase the company's liquidity ratio. The ratio of the right liquidity ratio is at least in accordance with the industry average of similar companies. Companies must maintain a healthy level of liquidity where current assets are assets that are easy to find such as cash, banks, receivables and inventories must be higher than the company's short-term debt. The accuracy of the presentation of financial statements does not affect the company's liquidity level. Companies with a high level indicator liquidity shown that a high ability to pay off their short obligations but results are not significant in this study, it does not mean that the company's low liquidity will have a tendency to delay financial reporting on studies on manufacturing companies in the Consumer Goods Industry period 2016-2019 which is listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange using 84 observational sample data. Companies may have other considerations in the context of accuracy in reporting financial information, this gives a signal or news on the company's performance, whether it is good news or bad news. The findings of this study do not prove the results using ratio measurements have result statistical positive significant effect of timeliness reporting (Nurmiati, 2016). While also contradicting research (Dewayani, Dewi, & Al Amin, 2017), although not significant to see the effect on the timeliness financial of report.

The Leverage effect on Timeliness of Financial Reporting based on the statistical results on this research by regression test (table 6) concludes that this measurement using the debt to equity ratio (DER) does not have a significant effect on the timeliness of report of financial. The company with a high leverage level, it indicate have a high ability to pay off their long term loan or obligations. But the results are not significant in this study, it does not mean that the low leverage of the company will have a tendency to delay financial reporting on studies on manufacturing companies in the Consumer Goods Industry period 2016-2019 which is listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange using 84 observational sample data. This condition can be understood that high financial risk may be caused by financial difficulties which consequently lead to high liabilities, this is bad news that will affect the condition of the company. The Indicator of the company's financial policy, one of which is seen from the leverage ratio, is a measure that looks at the company's ability to pay debts with the ability of equity or assets owned. This study uses the debt to equity ratio measurement to measure the company's leverage level. The indicators in this leverage ratio can be seen from the amount of debt owned by the company and assets and equity. The greater the debt owned, both short-term debt and long-term debt will be difficult for the company. Debt that is not managed properly will bring the company to the point of bankruptcy or financial distress. Debt used to finance investment and debt used as productive debt will increase the value of the company. Stock prices will increase if investors see that debt invested in profitable sectors will have an impact on purchase intention and the value of food companies will increase. Conversely, debt that is used to finance company operations and pay short-term company debts will bring the company to the brink of bankruptcy. According to the capital structure theory and the tradeoff theory, companies that are still in the development stage and are heading towards a maturity level will be on an upward curve. If the area of the curve is uphill, companies that have debt will have a positive impact on the company. Conversely, debt that is at its culmination or peak point and is on a downward curve means that companies no longer have the ability to invest and existing debt will make the value of the company slowly decline. From this discussion, the accuracy of the financial statements has no relation and has no effect on the financial statements. Securities received if the debt is not properly recorded in the financial statements. Food companies in this Covid pandemic situation, have a fairly high electability. Food companies are more in demand during this covid pandemic because they are related to the main human needs. The accuracy of the presentation of financial statements as long as it is still within a tolerable timeframe will certainly not have an impact on the company and investors in general. However, if this delay cannot be tolerated, that is, it has passed a very risky grace period, it will certainly have an impact on the company and investors. This is related to negative sentiment because it gives a negative signal for investors on the stock exchange. Investors will negatively assess the delay in the presentation of these financial statements and analyze the factors that cause significant delays in financial statements. Is the delay due to performance issues and financial policies or other indicators.

The findings of this study do not prove the results using the debt-to-equity ratio measurement have a positive and significant effect in the context of the timeliness of financial reporting (Nurmiati, 2016; Dewayani, Dewi, & Al Amin, 2017) and the influence of industry on research (Sanjaya & Wirawati, 201 ; Pradipta & Suryono, 2017). However, these results are in line with research (Mareta, 2015), where the results prove positively although not significant to see the effect on the timeliness of financial reporting.

References

BAPEPAM. (2011). Salinan Keputusan Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan Nomor: KEP-346/BL/2011 tentang Penyampaian Laporan Keuangan Berkala Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik.

Darmawan, E. (2018). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Audit Delay pada Perusahaan-Perusahaan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2014-2016. *Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*.

Dewayani, M. A., Amin, M. Al, & Dewi, V. S. (2017). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Memengaruhi Ketepatan Waktu Pelaporan Keuangan (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2011-2016). *University Research Colloquium*, 441–458.

Endri, E., Susanti, D., Hutabarat, L., Simanjuntak, T. P., & Handayani, S. (2020). Financial performance evaluation: Empirical evidence of pharmaceutical companies in Indonesia. *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, *11*(6). https://doi.org/10.31838/srp.2020.6.117.

Firdaus, F., & Endri, E. (2020). Financial Statement Analysis : Evidence from Indonesian Bank BUKU IV. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, *5*(4).

Harahap, I. M., Septiani, I., & Endri, E. (2020). Effect of financial performance on firms' value of cable companies in Indonesia. *Accounting*, *6*(6). https://doi.org/10.5267/j.ac.2020.7.008.

Hery. (2017). *Kajian Riset Akuntansi.*

Husain, T., & Syniuta, A. (2020). Audit Fee and "The Big-Four": A Comparative Study at Initial Public Offerings (IPO) Companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). *Multidisciplinary European Academic Journal*.

Husain, T., & Wahyudi, R. (2020). *Audit Quality Intercession: Financial Ratios and Firm's Value.*

IAI. (2013). *Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan.* Exposure Draft.

Imaniar, F. Q., & K. (2016). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Ketepatan Waktu Pelaporan Keuangan Perusahaan. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi*, *5*(6), 43–56.

Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (1976). Theory of the firm: Managerial behavior, agency costs and ownership structure. *Journal of Financial Economics, 3(4), 305-360.*

Keown, A. J., Martin, J. D., & Petty, J. W. (2014). *Foundations of Finance: The Logic and Practice of Financial Management*.

Machmudin, B. (2018). *Presiden Jadikan Making Indonesia 4.0 Sebagai Agenda Nasional*. Kominfo.

Mardiyati, U., Nusrati, D., & Hamidah. (2014). Pengaruh Free Cash Flow , Return on Assets , Total Assets Turnover Dan Sales Growth Terhadap Dividend Payout Ratio (Studi Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2008-2012). *Jurnal Riset*

Manajemen Sains Indonesia (JRMSI), *5*(2), 204–221.
Mareta, S. (2015). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Timeliness Publikasi Laporan… (Studi Empiris Pada Bursa Efek Indonesia). *Jurnal Akuntansi*, *XIX*(01), 93–108.
Mutmainah. (2017). *Saham Sektor Barang dan Konsumsi Jadi Primadona Pekan Lalu*. CNN Indonesia.
Nurmiati. (2016). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penyerapan Anggaran. *Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Mulawarman, Indonesia, Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Manajemen*, *13*(2), 166–182.
Pradipta, D. N., & Suryono, B. (2017). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Ketepatan Waktu Pelaporan Keuangan. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi*, *6*(1).
Ratnasari, R. B., Titisari, K. H., & S. (2016). PENGARUH VALUE ADDED INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL, GCG, DAN STRUKTUR KEPEMILIKAN TERHADAP KINERJA KEUANGAN. *Journal of Economic and Economic Education*, *4*(2), 240–257.
Ridwan, R., & Husain, T. (2017). Pengaruh Pengalaman Kerja Dan Pertimbangan Profesional Auditor Terhadap Kualitas Bahan Bukti Audit (Studi Empiris Pada Kantor Akuntan Publik di DKI Jakarta). MABISKA. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, *2*(1), 1–15.
Rinaldo, N. E., & Endri, E. (2020). Analysis of Financial Performance of Plantation Sub-Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2014-2019 Period. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, *5*(4).
Rosiana, A., & Mahardhika, A. S. (2020). *Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance dan Intellectual Capital terhadap Kinerja Keuangan*. Jurnal Universitas Sangga Buana.
Sanjaya, I. M., & Wirawati, N. G. (2016). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Ketepatan Waktu Pelaporan Keuangan Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Akuntansi Bisnis*, *15*(1), 17–26. https://doi.org/10.47663/abep.v6i1.47.
Santosa, A. D. (2019). *Analisis Multivariat (Cetakan Ketiga) (3 ed.). Yogyakarta: Penerbit Kepel Press.*
Shahnia, C., & Endri, E. (2020). Dupont Analysis for the financial performance of trading, service & investment companies in Indonesia. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, *5*(4).
Shahnia, C., Purnamasari, E. D., Hakim, L., & Endri, E. (2020). Determinant of profitability: Evidence from trading, service and investment companies in Indonesia. *Accounting*, *6*(5). https://doi.org/10.5267/j.ac.2020.6.004.
Subramanyam, K. (2014). *Financial Statement Analysis (11 / International ed.)*. McGraw-Hill.
Supranto, J., & Limakrisna, N. (2019). *Petunjuk Praktis Penelitian Ilmiah untuk Menyusun Skripsi, Tesis dan Disertasi*. Penerbit Mitra Wacana Media.
Ulan Dewi, N. L., & Sudiartha, I. G. (2019). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Likuiditas, Leverage, Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Return Saham Pada Perusahaan Food and Beverage. *E-Jurnal Manajemen Universitas Udayana*, *8*(2), 7892–7921. https://doi.org/10.24843/ejmunud.2019.v08.i02.p13.
Weston, J, F. and Thomas, E, C. (1992). Managerial Finance. Jakarta: Binarupa Aksara.