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DETERMINANTS OF THE TIMELINESS OF FINANCIAL REPORTING OF BANKING COMPANIES LISTED ON THE BEI

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to analyse the effect of profitability, liquidity, , , *leverage*audit and opinioncompany size on the timeliness of financial financial reporting in banking companies listed on the IDX in 2020 - 2022. The tested factors in this study are profitability measured using *return on assets* (ROA), liquidity measured using *current ratio* (CR),), *leverage* measured using *debt to equity ratio* (DERaudit opinion measured using dummy , and variablescompany size measured using *size* (LN). This type of research is quantitative. The sample in this study were 45 banking companies listed on the IDX in 2020 - 2022. technique The sampling in this study was *purposive sampling*. tool the analytical used is multiple linear regression analysis. The results of the analysis can be concluded that: profitability affects the timeliness of financial reporting. Liquidity affects the timeliness of financial reporting, *leverage* has no effect on the timeliness of financial reporting. Audit opinion affects the timeliness of financial reporting. Company size affects the timeliness of financial reporting.

Keywords: Profitability, liquidity, leverage, , audit opinioncompany size and timeliness of financial reporting.

I. INTRODUCTION

Accuracy is an important factor in presenting appropriate data that can be optimally . utilisedImportant related or relevant information has characteristics such as predictive value. Financial reports containing information or data must be presented long before the information or data no longer has the power to influence decisions taken. If the report is made late and not on time, the information loses its meaning meaning and (Angraini, 2018).

One of the data that has an important role in business as an organisation's means of conveying information is called financial statements. Financial forecasts are related to its assets and their implementation. Information-based perspective. Information or financial overview reports can be useful if they are presented to customers correctly and on time, but financial reports are less useful if their delivery is not taken into account on time. Timely is a sign that the delivery time and frequency of announcements or reports are correct (Irawan & Syaichu, 2013).

The . IDX also Financial Services Authority (OJK) and Exchange the Indonesia (IDX) Stock issued regulations Number seriesOJK : 29 / PJOK.04 / 2016 Chapter 3 and chapter 7 concerning Presentation of Annual Reports mentioning related public companies that provide their annual reports to the finance department at the end of the end month after the of financial supervisionTheissued Board Decision No. 00068/BEI/09-2019, which regulates the issue No. III-D on member-related issues, where the report is presented no later than in the form of audited financial statements.

Banks play an important role in economic activities because they have the main function as a vehicle for raising funds provided to the community. Banking according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 10/1998 which is an institution that collects funds from the public and helps the community peopleto improve ' livess. Banks include intermediary institutions between companies that receive financing and companies that need financing.

In Indonesia, the issue of late submission of financial reports is common, despite regulations that require issuers to prepare audited financial reports on time. On 30 July 2020, the Exchange Indonesia (IDX) Stock imposed a fine of IDR 50 million on 46 public companies that did not submit their financial reports for the first quarter of 2020 (Q1). After 46 public companies were fined by the IDX, .one public company has completed its limited financial report and two public companies submitted their financial reports for review by the auditor (Aziz, 2020)

In 2020, of the onecompanies that did not submit financial-related information included PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Banten Tbk (BEKS) and the IDX also issued sanctions in the form of a written warning to PT Bank

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Sinarmas Tbk (BSIM) so that there was a change in the presentation of the financial statements for the first semester of 2020 non-audit and audit limited (Sugianto D, 2020).

Some factors that affect the timeliness of delivery include profitability, liquidity, leverage, company size and audit . opinionProfitability is used as a measure of financial performance to reduce the company's capacity over a certain period of time by generating income from all available sources, such as contracts, capital, or business activities. Based on research conducted by Wulandari, (2021) and Sumariani & Wahyuni, (2022) profitability affects the timeliness of financial reporting. However, in research conducted by Pangestuti et al., (2020), and Agustina & Rahmawati, (2023) profitability has no significant effect on the timeliness of financial reporting.

Liquidity is the company's ability to fulfil its short-term obligations (IAI, 2009). Liquidity refers to the availability of resources (ability) of the company to meet its short-term obligations that are due in a timely manner. level of A high liquidity indicates that the company has a high ability to pay off its short-term obligations, and this will be good news for potential investors. With this good news, the company will have a better chance of getting various supports from many parties, ranging from financial institutions, creditors, and suppliers. The higher the company's liquidity level, the higher the companycompany 's performance, so the will tend to be on time in submitting its financial statements.

Company size of is measured based on the size or size the company by looking at the total assets or total sales owned by the company. (Waluyo & Herawaty, 2020) say that large companies have better performance, management, and technology so that they are more timely in submitting their financial reports. The results of research by Videsia et al., (2022) show that company size has a significant effect and has a negative type of relationship on the timeliness of audited financial reporting, in other words, it has a negative relationship with the delay in completion of the presentation of financial financial statements or has a positive relationship with the timeliness of reporting in companies listed on the Exchange.Indonesia Stock

Leverage as a financial ratio that describes the relationship between a company's debt and its capital. As a result, this ratio has a large number of units used to boost employee morale and restructure businesses. Based on research by Pangestuti et al., (2020) leverage affects the timeliness of financial reporting, this is also in line with research by Handayani et al., (2021) and Agustina & Rahmawati, (2023). However, in the research of Putri, (2020) and Kalsum, (2022) leverage has no effect on the timeliness of financial reporting.

According to Supartini et al., (2021) company size is a also function of the speed of financial reporting. Management in large companies has an incentive to reduce delays in financial reports, because large companies are closely monitored by investors, trade associations and regulatory . additionagenciesIn, large companies also have a larger allocation of funds to pay audit fees. This causes larger companies to have shorter timeliness compared to smaller companies. In addition, large companies have more knowledge about existing regulations, therefore, large companies comply with regulations regarding timeliness more than small companies.

Audit opinion opinion is the auditor'sabout the financial statements he auditedhas . Companies that get an unqualified opinion tend to be more timely in submitting their financial reports because an unqualified opinion is good news from the auditor. Based on research conducted by Waluyo & Herawaty, (2020) and Azhari & Nuryatno, (2020) state that auditor opinion has effect a positive on the timeliness of submitting financial reports, inversely proportional to research conducted by Muflih et al., (2020) and Muslimah & Triyanto, (2019) state that auditor opinion has effect a negative on the timeliness of submitting financial reports.

This is research a is that it replication of research by Pangestuti et al., (2020) with the title "Determinants of of TimelinessFinancial Reporting of Transportation Subsector Companies Listed on the IDX".The difference in previous research and current research uses it uses transportation subsector companies listed on the IDX, while in this study banking companies listed on the IDX in 2020 - 2022.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative descriptive approach to determine the effect of certain variables on the timeliness of financial reporting without making comparisons or relationships between variables. design This research aims to describe in detail the variables that affect the timeliness of financial reporting in banking companies listed on the Exchange Indonesia (IDX) Stock between 2020 and 2022.

The population in this study are all banking companies listed on the IDX in the 2020-2022 . periodBased on the available data, there are 47 banking companies that meet the criteria to be used as the population in this study (Ferdinand, 2006). All of these companies are considered as the research population because they have similar characteristics and are relevant to the focus of the research.

Sampling was carried out using non-probability sampling through purposive sampling . technique techniqueThis was chosen based on certain considerations in accordance with the research criteria. The selected sample criteria are as follows:

1) Banking companies listed on the IDX between 2020 and 2022.
2) Companies that publish annual financial reports for the period 2020-2022.
3) Companies that display data on the date of submission of annual financial reports to BAPEPAM in the 2020-2022 .period
4) Companies that submit financial reports using the rupiah currency.

Through this purposive sampling technique, researchers can select companies that are in accordance with predetermined criteria, resulting in relevant and representative samples.

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The type of data used in this study is quantitative data. data Quantitative can be measured by numerical values and calculated mathematically, thus allowing researchers to test the relationship between variables in statistical form (Agustina & Rahmawati, 2023).

The data source used is secondary data, which is obtained from the official website of the Indonesia (www.idx.com). data Stock Exchange Secondary is data that has been previously available, either published by official agencies or accessible to the public (Agustina & Rahmawati, 2023). data This includes annual financial reports published by banking companies listed on the IDX.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study uses a population of all banking companies listed on the Exchange for the Indonesia (IDX) Stock 2020-2022 . The sample periodwas selected using purposive sampling , methodnamely sample selection based on certain criteria. Based on the criteria set, 135 samples of banking companies listed on the IDX were obtained during the study period. Details of sample selection can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Sample Selection

Population: number of banking companies listed on the IDX	**47**
Sample criteria	
1. Companies that are not listed on the IDX for the period 2020-2022	(0)
2. Companies that do not report financial statements 2020-2022	(2)
3. Companies that do not use rupiah currency	(0)
Number of Companies that Meet Sample Criteria	45
Number of years of research	3
Total Samples during the Observation Period	135

Source: dataProcessed secondary , 2023

Based on the specified criteria, 135 banking companies listed on the IDX became the object of research in the 2020-2022 .period

Descriptive statistical analysis is used to describe the data of the variables used in this study. The variables analysed consist of the dependent on variable the of timelinessfinancial report submission and independent variables which include profitability (Return on Asset / ROA), liquidity (Ratio / CR), leverage (Debt to Equity Ratio / DER), Current audit , and opinioncompany size. The following is a detailed description of each variable.

Table 2. Frequency Percentage Based on Punctuality

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	17	12.6	12.6	12.6
	1	118	87.4	87.4	100.0
	Total	135	100.0	100.0	

Source: dataProcessed secondary , 2023

The of timelinessfinancial report submission in this study is measured using a dummy , variablewith the category "1" for companies that submit financial reports on time and "0" for those that are late. Based on the analysis results, 87.4% of companies submitted their financial reports on time, while 12.6% of companies were not on time.

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics Results

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
ROA	135	.00	.09	.0160	.01844
CR	135	.13	19.84	1.9362	2.64276
DER	135	.08	34.49	5.0330	3.97807
SIZE	135	28.00	35.23	31.4052	1.72835
Valid N (listwise)	135				

Source: dataProcessed secondary , 2023

Based on the results of the descriptive analysis above, it can be explained that:

Profitability (ROA) shows a minimum 0.0000113 and value of a with an maximum of 0.09 average of 0.0160 and a standard deviation of 0.01844. A standard deviation greater than the mean indicates that the data has considerable variation and the mean is not fully representative.

Liquidity (CR) has a minimum 0.13 and value of a with a maximum of 19.84 mean of 1.9362 and a standard deviation of 2.64276, which also indicates a large variation in the data.

Leverage (DER) shows a minimum 0.08 and value of a with an maximum of 34.49, average of 5.0330 and a standard deviation of 3.97807. The which is standard deviation smaller than the average average indicates that the is more representative of the overall data.

Company (SIZE) Size has a minimum 28 and value of a with an maximum of 35.23, average of 31.4052 and a standard deviation of 1.72835, showing a smaller variation than other variables, so the average can be used as a better representation.

Table 4. Description of Audit Opinion Variables Audit Opinion **OU**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	9	6.7	6.7	6.7
	1	126	93.3	93.3	100.0
	Total	135	100.0	100.0	

Source: dataProcessed secondary , 2023

Audit opinion is measured using a dummy , variablewith "1" for companies that obtain an unqualified opinion and "0" for opinions other than unqualified. Based on the analysis results, 93.3% of companies obtained an unqualified audit opinion, while the remaining 6.7% obtained an audit opinion other than unqualified.

Testing Data and Model FitQuality

The . logistic regression model is used to test the effect of independent variables on the timeliness of financial report submissionThis is test carried out at a significance level of 5%

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using the Hosmer and Lemeshow test, -2 Log Likelihood test, and Cox & Snell's Nagelkerke's R Square tests.and

Table1 . Hosmer and ResultsLemeshow's Goodness of Fit Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	3.880	8	.868

Source: dataProcessed secondary , 2023

The Hosmer and test results Lemeshow show a chi-square value of 3880 .0.868. Since the with a significance probability of p > 0.05, the model value regression is acceptable and considered to fit the data.

Table 6. -2 Log Likelihood Test Results

Iteration		-2 Log likelihood	Coefficients Constant
Step 0	1	112.171	1.437
	2	109.731	1.767
	3	109.703	1.809
	4	109.703	1.809

a. Constant is included in the model.
b. Initial -2 Log Likelihood: 109.703
c. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Source: dataProcessed secondary , 2023

The decrease in -2 Log Likelihood value from 109.703 to 82.614 indicates that the hypothesised model is better at explaining the data, so this regression model can be used for further analysis.

Table 7. Nagelkerke R Square Test Results

Model Summary			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	82.614[a]	.182	.327

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 7 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Source: dataProcessed secondary , 2023

The Nagelkerke R Square value of 0327 .32.7%, indicates that the variability in the of timelinessfinancial report submission can be explained by a combination of independent variables by while the rest is explained by other factors outside the model.

Prediction Accuracy Level Test

The following table shows the level of predictive predicting accuracy of the regression model in the timeliness of financial report submission.

Table 4.8 Classification Table Test Results

Classification Table[a]					
Observed			Predicted		
			Timeliness		Percentage Correct
			.00	1.00	
Step 1	Timeliness	.00	5	14	26.3
		1.00	3	113	97.4
	Overall Percentage				87.4

a. The cut value is .500

Source: dataProcessed secondary , 2023

This logistic regression model shows a prediction accuracy rate of 87.4% for companies that report financial statements on time.

Hypothesis Testing

This study uses logistic regression to test the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable partially. Testing the significance of the regression coefficient can be seen in the "variable in the equation" output. The criteria for acceptance or rejection of the hypothesis is based on the significance value (p-value). If the sig. value> 0.05 then H_0 is accepted (meaning that the independent variable has no significant effect on the dependent variable), while if the sig. <0.05 value then H_a is accepted (meaning that the independent variable has effect a significant on the dependent variable) (Ghozali, 2018).

Table 9. Regression Coefficient Test Results

Variables	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
ROA	51.277	24.543	4.365	1	.037	1.858E+22
CR	-0.206	.101	4.167	1	.041	.814
DER	-0.105	.060	3.120	1	.077	.900
OU	4.210	1.060	15.767	1	.000	67.375
SIZE	0.403	.202	3.973	1	.046	1.496
Constant	-14.385	6.680	4.637	1	.031	.000

Source: dataProcessed secondary , 2023

Based on the regression coefficient test results, model the logistic regression obtained is as follows:

$$Ln\frac{TL}{1-TL} = -14{,}385 + 51{,}277PROF - 0{,}206\,CR - 0{,}105DER + 4{,}210\,OU + 0{,}403\,SIZE + \varepsilon$$

The regression equation model formed above is explained as follows:

a. The constant value (α) is -14.

The constant value is -14.385. Indicates that the company experiences timeliness in a negative direction with respect to profitability, liquidity, , *leverage*audit and opinion company size. It means that if the variable independent is zero (0) or constant, then the potential timeliness will decrease by 14.385.

b. The coefficient value of profitability is 51.277

The profitability ratio (ROA) has a coefficient value (β) of 51.277. This means that the direction of the effect of profitability (ROA) on timeliness is positive. This means that if profitability (ROA) increases by one (1), then the company is likely to be faster The company submits financial reports by 51.277 units assuming other variables are equal to zero (0).

c. The liquidity coefficient value is -0.206

The liquidity ratio (ratio*current*) has a coefficient value (β) of - 0.206. This means that the direction of the effect of liquidity (*current ratio*) on timeliness is negative. This means that if liquidity (*current ratio*) by one (1), then the company is likely to decreasestake longer to submit financial reports by 0.206 units assuming other variables are equal to zero (0).

d. The coefficient value *leverage* is -0.105

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The ratio *leverage* (*debt asset ratio*) has a coefficient value (β) of -0.105. This means that the direction of the influence of *leverage* (*debt asset ratio*) on timeliness is negative. This means that if the *leverage* (*debt asset ratio*) increases by one (1), then the company likely to istake longer to submit financial reports by 0.105 units assuming other variables are equal to zero (0).

e. The coefficient value of audit opinion is 4.210

Audit opinion has a coefficient value (β) of 4.210. This means that the direction of the effect of audit opinion on timeliness is positive. This means that if the audit opinion increases by one (1), then the company is likely to be faster The company submits financial reports by 4.210 units assuming other variables are equal to zero (0).

f. The coefficient value of company size is 0.403

Company size has a coefficient value (β) of 0.403. This means that the direction of the influence of company size on timeliness is positive. This means that if the company size increases by one (1), then the company is likely to be faster The company submits financial reports by 0.403 units assuming other variables are equal to zero (0).

The Effect of Profitability on the Timeliness of Submitting Financial Statements

Based on the results of testing the first (H1), it shows that profitability affects the timeliness of financial report submission. In line with hypothesis *signalling theory*, companies with high profitability have *good news* that can be reported to users. When a company has high profitability, the company has good news in its financial statements, so the company will tend to submit its financial statements in a timely manner. Conversely, companies that experience operating losses, ask their auditors to schedule audits later than usual, thus slowing down the timeliness of financial reporting. So the higher the profitability, the more timely the financial statements are submitted by the company (Yustina & Prasetyo, 2018) .

The COVID-19 pandemic is affecting different sectors of the economy in different ways. Many companies are under financial pressure due to falling revenues and high economic uncertainty. Companies with low profitability or experiencing operating losses may have difficulty keeping their finances in a stable condition. Companies with high levels of profitability may be better able to cope with the economic pressures brought about by the pandemic. They may have sufficient reserves to cope with uncertainties, including additional costs associated with changes in the financial reporting process.

In unstable economic situations, companies may place greater priority on the timeliness of financial reporting. This may be done to give a positive signal to stakeholders that the company is still financially sound, despite the difficult conditions.

This study shows a significant difference compared to the research of Pangestuti et al., (2020) which is used as a reference in this study which states that the timeliness of financial reporting is not affected by profitability. In this study, the findings show that profitability has an influence on the timeliness of financial report submission. This suggests that there are changes in understanding or business conditions that affect the relationship between profitability and timeliness of financial reporting. Changes in company management or executive leadership can also affect company priorities regarding financial reporting.

This is research in line with what has been done by Sukma et al., (2021) and Sumariani & Wahyuni, (2022) stating that profitability affects the timelinessfinancial reporting.

The Effect of Liquidity on the Timeliness of Financial Statements

Based on the results of testing the second hypothesis (H2) show that liquidity affects the timeliness of financial report submission. Based on *signaling theory,* the financial statements submitted to be felt by its users must be able to convey company information, whether the company is liquid or not. If the company is able to pay off its short-term obligations without liquidating its long-term assets or even stopping company operations, then this can be a positive signal for the company in the eyes of investors and creditors. Conversely, if the company experiences a condition of decreasing liquidity levels or in other words is illiquid, then this is a bad signal for the company (Murti, 2021) .

high economic , and changes in spending patterns. Some companies may have to face greater liquidity issues in order to fulfil their short-term obligations. This could affect their ability to report financial statements on time. During the pandemic, many companies are experiencing liquidity pressures due to declining revenues, uncertaintyIn the context of the study, the relationship between liquidity and timeliness of financial reporting becomes more relevant during the pandemic. Companies with strong liquidity levels may be better able to maintain their financial stability and have a greater likelihood of reporting on time.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also triggered changes in external factors, such as changes in interest rates and fiscal policies aimed at supporting the economy. These changes can affect liquidity levels and the ability of companies to report financial statements quickly.

This study shows a significant difference compared to the research of Pangestuti et al., (2020) which is used as a reference in this study which states that the timeliness of financial reporting is not affected by liquidity. In this study, the findings show that liquidity has an influence on the timeliness of financial report submission. This suggests that the factors that influence the timeliness of financial reporting have undergone a change or shift in focus, especially in the context of company liquidity. External factors such as changes in economic conditions, changes in interest rates, or changes in tax policy may have influenced the perception and importance of liquidity for companies.

Companies whose liquidity level decreases or are illiquid tend to delay the submission of their financial statements because it indicates problems related to short-term obligations. In contrast, for companies that are liquid because they have

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positive signals, they tend to submit their financial reports in a timely manner.

This is research in line with Surachyati et al., (2019) and Nisa, (2020) state that liquidity affects the timeliness of financial reporting.

The Effect of *Leverage* on the Timeliness of Financial Statements

Based on the results of testing the third hypothesis (H3) that *leverage* has no effect on the timeliness of financial report submission. This shows that companies that submit financial reports on time or not on time ignore information*leverage* . With the rejection of the second hypothesis (H3), it can be said that this study cannot prove the effect of *leverage on* the timeliness of financial report submission.

Leverage refers to a company's debt ratio, which reflects the extent to which companies rely on borrowings to fund their operations or investments. This debt ratio can include short and long term debt as well as share capital. The finding of H3 is that based on the statistical analysis conducted in the study, no significant relationship was found between *leverage* and the timeliness of financial report submission. This means that the level of debt of a company, whether higher or lower, does not affect the company's ability to meet financial reporting deadlines.

Based on *signaling theory* debt debts*ratio* is used to determine the extent to which the company can pay off its , both short-term and long-term, the use of higher debt indicates that the company has difficulty returning or paying debts. As is known that the 2020 - 2022 research period is the COVID - 19 period.

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected many companies, both in terms of revenue and financial liabilities. Many companies have experienced a decrease in revenue and high financial pressure, which may affect their capital structure, including debt ratios. These changes may affect the relationship between *leverage* and timeliness of reporting. During the pandemic, companies may prioritise liquidity and minimise financial risk. In such a situation, firms may focus more on debt management and liquidity than on the timeliness of financial reporting. This may explain why research shows that *leverage* has no effect on the timeliness of reporting.

During the pandemic, companies may also face external business pressures that may affect their policies regarding debt and financial statements. They may have to respond to changes in consumer demand, disrupted supply chains and economic uncertainty.

This study shows a significant difference compared to the research of Pangestuti et al., (2020) which is used as a reference in this study which states that the timeliness of financial reporting is influenced by *leverage*. However, the findings of this study are that *leverage* has no effect on the timeliness of financial report submission. This difference illustrates changes in understanding or factors that affect the timeliness of financial reporting.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Budiasih & Saputri, (2014) which states that *leverage* has no effect on the timelinessfinancial report submission. But seeing the current economic conditions related to problems of *financial distress* caused by debt is considered normal and not an extraordinary problem for a company as long as there is still a possibility of settlement, so information about debt is ignored by the company. For shareholders or management, high *leverage* can also be a good thing, because the existence of a lot of debt ownership is considered that the company has the trust of the public, especially the financing party because it is able to obtain a lot of debt. In addition, it can boost the company's performance to expand its business. Business expansion can make the company get more revenue and can affect the profit that will be obtained.

The Effect of Audit Opinion on the Timeliness of Financial Statements

Based on the results of testing the fourth hypothesis (H4), it shows that audit opinion affects the timeliness of financial report submission with a positive regression coefficient direction. Companies that receive an unqualified opinion with explanatory language report their financial results later than companies that receive an unqualified opinion. This is in line with *signalling theory* with an unqualified audit opinion is good news so that the company will provide a signal in the form of faster publication of financial statements. The relationship between the effectiveness of the audit committee and the financial reporting period is based on the premise that if the audit committee effectively carries out its oversight duties in the financial reporting process, this will affect the quality of financial reporting which can lead to timely presentation of financial statements (Selviana, 2020) .

During the pandemic, companies may have shifted their priorities in terms of financial reporting. The decision to report later may be based on a desire to provide more complete information on the impact of the pandemic on company performance, which may require more in-depth analyses. The relationship between audit committee effectiveness and timeliness of financial reporting is also relevant. If audit committees perform their oversight duties effectively, this may influence the quality of financial reporting and the timely presentation of reports. The pandemic may trigger increased attention to the role of audit committees in the face of business uncertainty.

This study shows a significant difference compared to the research of Pangestuti et al., (2020) which is used as a reference in this study which states that audit opinion is associated with timeliness of reporting, with companies that receive an unqualified opinion tending to report financials on time, while those that receive an opinion other than unqualified are late while in this study emphasises the direction of the positive regression coefficient which indicates that companies with the same audit opinion report financial results more slowly, with positive signalling from an unqualified audit opinion that encourages companies to report faster.

This is research in line with that conducted by Dufrisella & Utami, (2020) and Selviana, (2020) that audit opinion has a significant effect on the timeliness of submitting financial reports Kustanti, (2016, p. 9) . Research Rivandi & Gea, (2018) proves that audit opinion affects the timeliness of submitting financial reports.

The Effect of Company Size on the Timeliness of Financial Statements

Based on the results of testing the fifth hypothesis (H5), it shows that company size affects the timeliness of submitting financial reports with a regression coefficient directionpositive . The , the bigger a company ismore timely it will submit financial reports. Based on *signaling theory*, companies that have larger total assets will complete audits faster than companies that have smaller total assets, , this is because large companies have more resourcesaccounting staff, and sophisticated information systems (Valentina & Gayatri, 2018) . This indicates that company size can provide a positive signal to outsiders.

The size of a company shows the credibility of the company in the eyes of the public and users of its financial statements. According to Handayani et al., (2021) , large companies have greater resources to realise the timely submission of financial reports.

Human resources employed are required to have qualified competencies. The company's human resources, if utilised effectively and efficiently, will create an effective and efficient internal control environment. Despite the fact that the larger the company, the more numerous and complex the problems that are and will be faced by the company, the company has high expectations to submit financial reports in a timely manner because it is considered capable of overcoming these problems because it has large, competent, and experienced resources (Susandya et al., 2018). Large companies also tend to be able to meet the expectations of the public and users of financial statements to be able to submit financial reports on time because large companies are considered capable and accustomed to working under pressure.

Large companies may have larger and more competent human resources. During the pandemic, where financial and reporting complexities may increase, high-quality human resources can be a valuable asset in dealing with issues arising from the difficult economic situation. This may also support the ability of large companies to meet stakeholder expectations in terms of timeliness of reporting.

During the pandemic, companies, regardless of their size, may face similar challenges in dealing with uncertain economic impacts. However, large companies may have more resources, including accounting staff and sophisticated information systems, which can help them be more efficient in completing audits and preparing financial statements. Therefore, large companies may tend to be more timely in submitting their financial reports during the pandemic.

study This shows a significant difference compared to the research of Pangestuti et al., (2020) which is used as a reference in this study which states that the timeliness of financial reporting is not influenced by company size. In this study, the results of the first hypothesis test show that company size has an influence on the timeliness of financial report submission. This difference illustrates changes in understanding or factors that affect the timeliness of financial reporting in the context of company size. Advances in technology and financial software may have made it easier for large companies to produce and submit financial reports in less time.

According to Agustina & Rahmawati, (2023) apart from being accustomed to working under pressure, large companies are considered capable of submitting their financial reports on time because generally large companies have good performance so that the audit process carried out does not experience an extension of time which causes the company to be late in submitting its financial statements. This is research in line with that conducted by Wijayanti (2021) size Company has a effect positive on the timeliness of financial reporting.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This study examines the effect of profitability, liquidity, , *leverage*audit and opinion company size on the timeliness of financial reports in banking companies listed on the IDX in 2020-2022. The conclusions from the tests and analyses that have been carried out are as follows: Profitability affects the timeliness of submitting corporate financial reports. Liquidity affects the timeliness of submitting company financial reports. *Leverage* has no effect on the timeliness of submitting corporate financial reports. Audit opinion affects the timeliness of submitting corporate financial reports. Company size affects the timeliness of submitting company financial reports. It is recommended that future research models can add variables that affect the timeliness of financial reporting such as KAP reputation and *Good coprorate vovernance* (GCG), as well as adding research objects to other companies.

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