JURNAL RISET AKUNTANSI DAN AUDITING
Vol 12 Edisi 1 (Maret 2025, 15-30)

The Influence of Financial Performance on Audit Report Lag: Is it Strengthened by Company Size?

Efek Kinerja Keuangan Terhadap Audit Report Lag*: Apakah diperkuat Oleh Ukuran Perusahaan?*

Andriani Dwi Oktaviani
(*Asian Banking Finance and Informatics Institute, Perbanas, Jakarta, Indonesia)*
andriani.oktaviani.09@gmail.com
DOI: 10.55963/jraa.v12i1.751

Abstract - This study aims to examine the effect of profitability, liquidity, and solvency on audit report lag and the role of company size in strengthening this effect. The population of this study is non-primary consumer sector trading companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), totaling 142 companies. Based on the purposive sampling method, the companies used as samples were 81 companies with an observation period of 5 years, so that the number of observations was 405. The analysis technique used was the panel data regression analysis method processed using eviews 12 software. The results show that profitability does not have a negative effect on audit report lag, liquidity has a negative effect, and solvency has a positive effect on audit report lag. In addition, company size is not proven as a variable that strengthens the effect of liquidity and solvency on audit report lag. The novelty of this study is the company size variable as a moderating variable, the measurement uses a dummy, and the addition of the independent variable, namely liquidity. The implications of this study indicate that to reduce the occurrence of audit report lag, trading companies should pay attention to several factors that have an influence, especially liquidity and solvency. This debt level plays an important role in managing the audit duration and quality of financial reports, which will ultimately have a direct impact on the company's attractiveness to investors.

Keywords: Audit Report Lag, Company Size, Liquidity, Profitability, Solvability.

Abstrak *- Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh profitabilitas, likuiditas, solvabilitas terhadap audit report lag dan peran ukuran perusahaan dalam memperkuat pengaruh tersebut populasi dari penelitian ini yaitu perusahaan perdagangan sektor konsumen non-primer yang terdaftar pada Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) berjumlah 142 perusahaan. Berdasarkan metode purposive sampling, perusahaan yang dijadikan sampel berjumlah 81 perusahaan dengan periode pengamatan selama 5 tahun sehingga jumlah observasi ada 405. Teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah metode analisis regresi data panel yang diolah menggunakan software eviews 12. Hasil menunjukan bahwa profitabilitas tidak mempunyai pengaruh negatif terhadap audit report lag, likuiditas berpengaruh negatif, dan solvabilitas berpengaruh positip terhadap audit report lag. Selain itu, ukuran perusahaan tidak terbukti sebagai variabel memperkuat pengaruh likuiditas dan solvabilitas terhadap audit report lag. Keterbaruan dari penelitian ini adalah variabel ukuran perusahaan sebagai variabel moderating pengukurannya menggunakan dummy dan bertambahnya variabel independen yaitu likuiditas. Implikasi dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa untuk mengurangi terjadinya audit report lag, perusahaan perdagangan sebaiknya memperhatikan beberapa faktor yang memiliki pengaruh, terutama likuiditas dan solvabilitas. Tingkat utang ini memiliki peranan penting dalam mengelola durasi audit dan kualitas laporan keuangan, yang pada akhirnya akan berdampak langsung pada daya tarik perusahaan bagi para investor.*

Kata Kunci*: Audit Report Lag, Likuiditas, Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, Ukuran Perusahaan.*

INTRODUCTION

Financial reports are a structured presentation of the financial position and financial performance of a company/entity, used as a medium to be used as a basis for consideration in the decision-making process. Annual financial reports describe the performance and economic conditions of a company. Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in presenting financial reports must meet the criteria for financial accounting standards set by the capital market supervisory agency, and have been audited by an independent auditor.

Financial reports must be submitted on time. If the report is not available on time, the benefits of the report will be reduced. The availability of reports on time is an important characteristic of the financial report. According to research by Artaningrum & Wasita, (2020), information that is not timely does not guarantee that the information is relevant. However, information is categorized as relevant if the information has three elements of value, namely (a) information has predictive value, (b) information has feedback value, and (c) is timely (timelines), then the information can be classified as relevant information. When financial reports are published, the reports must be submitted at the right time to ensure that the information is relevant and appropriate.

Audit report lag is the length of time required to complete an audit of a company's financial statements from the closing date of the fiscal year to the date the audit report is issued. During the audit work, the auditor establishes and compiles a schedule to record the results of the substantive controls and reviews carried out and the coordination entries made. All audit work is reviewed before the audit report is issued to determine whether the performance of the work affects the financial statements of the audited entity.

According to financial services authority regulation number 14/POJK.04/2022 concerning submission of periodic financial reports of issuers or public companies, annual financial reports must be submitted to the financial services authority and announced to the public no later than the end of the third month after the date of the annual financial report. Although there are regulations in place to anticipate delays in annual financial reporting, there are still companies that violate these regulations. In May 2021, the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) stated that there were 88 companies listed that had not submitted audited financial reports ending December 31, 2020, out of a total of 780 issuers listed on the IDX (www.idx.co.id, June 11, 2021). This shows that there are still many companies that experience audit report lag. Many things cause the delay in financial reporting.

The completion time of the audit report (audit report lag) is influenced by the company's financial performance. Financial performance is the result achieved by a company within a certain period that reflects the company's financial condition, usually measured by indicators of capital adequacy, liquidity, and profitability.

Profitability measures the level of return on assets/return on asset (ROA), which will determine the amount of return on investment from the company's assets. According to Desiana & Dermawan, (2020), a high profitability value symbolizes a high level of profit and company performance. According to research conducted by Putra & Wiratmaja, (2019), profitability has a negative effect on the company's reporting lag, meaning that the higher the level of company profitability indicated by the greater the NPM (net profit margin) value, the company tends to submit its financial reports faster. In contrast to research conducted by Cahyati & Anita, (2019), which states that profitability does not affect audit report lag.

Liquidity indicates the company's ability to pay short-term financial obligations on time (Carolina et al., 2017). Liquidity is a ratio that measures the company's ability to meet short-term obligations that are due. Liquidity indicates the ability of a company to meet financial obligations that must be met immediately, or the company's ability to pay financial obligations when requested. According to research conducted by Nidrah, (2019), liquidity has a significant negative effect on audit report lag. In contrast to the results of research conducted by Hasanah, (2018), liquidity does not affect audit report lag.

Definition of Solvency according to Jayati et al., (2020), namely "solvency is the company's ability to meet its financial obligations, and if the company is liquidated, both short-term and long-term obligations". A large proportion of debt to total assets will increase the tendency of losses and can increase the auditor's caution towards the financial statements to be audited. In carrying out the audit process, auditors are required to be careful, resulting in a longer delay in the audit report. An entity called solvable is a company that has sufficient assets or assets to pay all its debts, and conversely, a company called insolvable is said to not have sufficient assets so that debt payments cannot be completed. According to Nidrah, (2019), solvency has a positive effect on audit report lag Priantoko & Herawaty, (2019), Solvency does not affect audit report lag, marked because before carrying out the audit process, the auditor has considered and measured the time required in the audit process.

According to Putra et al., (2020), company size is assessed from several aspects. The size of the company can be based on total assets, total sales, market capitalization, number of employees, and so on. Company size is categorized into three, namely: 1) large companies, 2) medium companies, and 3) small companies. According to research conducted by Ariani & Bawono, (2018), it shows that company size has a negative effect on audit report lag. This proves that the larger the company size, the shorter the audit report lag. In contrast to research conducted by Tannuka, (2018), the company size does not have a significant effect on audit report lag.

Furthermore, company size is a moderating variable because theoretically, the larger the company, the stronger the relationship between profitability and audit report lag. According to Pratiwi, (2018), company size strengthens profitability on audit report lag. The larger the company size, the greater the resources it has. Companies with high profits will be good news. However, this is different from the results of research conducted by Cahyati & Anita, (2019), that company size cannot moderate the effect of profitability on audit report lag.

The larger the company, the stronger the relationship between liquidity and audit report lag. According to research by Indrastuti, (2022), company size strengthens the effect of liquidity on audit report lag. Because large companies require more time for auditors in the audit process, especially to ensure the reliability of the company's liquidity reporting

According to Pratiwi, (2018), company size strengthens the influence of solvency on audit report lag. The larger the company, the stronger the relationship between solvency and audit report lag. In contrast to the results of Marcelino & Mulyani's research (2021), company size weakens the influence of solvency on audit report lag.

Based on the description, this study is a development of research conducted by (Junaidy, 2022). This study has similarities in the variables used, namely profitability and solvency as independent variables, company size as a moderating variable, and audit report lag as a dependent variable. The difference between this study and previous studies is the addition of the independent variable, namely liquidity, and making company size a moderating variable, which is grouped into small, medium, and large companies. This study uses a sample of non-primary consumer goods companies listed on the IDX using a 5 (five) year observation period, namely 2018-2022.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the factors that influence audit report lag, with the formulation of the problem of whether profitability, liquidity, and solvency on audit report lag is strengthened whether the influence of company size. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of compliance theory by providing new insights into the factors that influence company compliance with reporting standards and the audit process. By linking financial performance represented by profitability, liquidity, and solvency with audit report lag, this study can enrich the understanding of the dynamics involved in maintaining compliance. For subsequent researchers, this study is expected to add empirical evidence from previous studies on the influence of financial performance with company size as a moderating variable, and can be used as a reference in conducting further research on the same problem, and can be applied in the future. While for the company, the results of this study can be used as a basis for thinking to help and provide input so that companies can improve the presentation of audited financial reports, so that they can be published on time.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Compliance Theory

Compliance theory was proposed by (Milgram, 1963). This theory explains a condition where a person obeys the rules or orders that have been set. In sociological literature, there are two perspectives on compliance with the law, namely instrumental and normative. The instrumental perspective states that a person as a whole is driven by personal interests and perceptions of changes associated with behavior. The normative perspective is associated with the assumption that people are moral and opposed to personal interests.

According to Muftiarani & Mulya, (2020), compliance theory is an approach to organizational structure that combines the idea of management participation and concepts from the classical model. Public companies can use compliance theory as a driver to make their audited financial reports more accurate and precise (Lapinayanti & Budiartha, 2018).

The relevance of compliance theory to audit reports is the regulation of the financial services authority of the Republic of Indonesia number 29/POJK.04/2016 concerning annual reports of issuers or public companies regulates demands regarding compliance with the time of submission of periodic financial reports by public companies to the OJK in Indonesia. This regulation requires every person and organization involved in the Indonesian capital market to ensure that the company's annual financial report is submitted on time to the OJK no later than 4 (four) months after the end of the financial year. This is by the theory of compliance. The benchmark for the professionalism of auditor performance can be seen from their compliance in completing audit assignments on time, regardless of whether it also benefits the users of the financial statements themselves.

Audit Report Lag

Audit report lag is defined as the amount of time required to complete an audit between the end date of the company's financial year and the date of the audit report (Aprilly & Nursasi, 2021). The time difference between the financial statement date and the date of the independent auditor's report indicates the length of time it takes to complete the audit carried out by the auditor. Audit report lag can result in financial statements being late for publication, which can reflect a problem with the company's financial condition. The relationship between the length of time the auditor completes the audit, the longer the audit report lag. If the audit is delayed longer, the possibility of delay in submitting financial reports is greater. Based on the attachment to the BAPEPAM decree number: KEP-346 / BL / 2011 concerning the submission of periodic financial reports of issuers or public companies, it states that annual financial reports are submitted to Bapepam and financial institutions and announced to the public no later than the end of the third month after the date of the annual financial report.

The three criteria or types of delays in reporting financial reports are 1) preleminary lag, namely the interval of the number of days between the date of the financial report and the receipt of the final preliminary report by the stock exchange; 2) auditor's report lag, namely the interval of the number of days between the date of the financial report and the date the auditor's report is signed; 3) total lag, namely the interval of the number of days between the date of the financial report and the date the report is published on the stock exchange. Audit delay is also known as audit report lag.

Profitability

According to Tannuka, (2018), profitability indicates a company's success in generating profits, it can be said that profit is good news for the company. Companies that generate high levels of profitability require faster audit process times because the company wants to immediately convey good information to the public. The higher the profitability ratio, the greater the profit generated. Profitability influences the publication of financial statements. Companies that have low profitability, or in other words, experience losses, tend to delay the publication of financial statements because losses are bad news that will have a negative impact on the company, such as a decrease in demand for shares. Companies that have high levels of profitability require faster audit time for financial statements so that they can immediately inform the public of the good news and get a positive response from the public.

Liquidity

According to Nidrah, (2019), a high level of liquidity is good news for the company, so that the company will publish its financial statements on time. Liquidity is the ratio used to measure the company's short-term liquidity capacity by looking at the amount of current assets relative to its current liabilities.

Liquidity is the company's ability to meet its financial obligations that must be met immediately (in the short term). Liquidity is related to audit report lag, high liquidity allows companies to publish their financial reports on time.

A high level of liquidity illustrates that the company has good performance, thus providing good news for users of financial reports. This makes the company's management ask the auditor to immediately complete the audit process of the company's financial reports so that the good news can be conveyed to the public on time (Tannuka, 2018).

Solvency

Solvency will also show how capable a company is in managing all its debts, both long-term and short-term debts. If a company can pay its debts, it can be said that the company will be able to present its financial reports on time. The high or low level of debt of a company will cause the examination and reporting of the company's debt to take a long time, which can have an impact on the time the audit report is issued by the auditor. Companies that have a high level of solvency tend to experience a longer audit report lag.

Company Size

According to Nurlaila & Kurnia, (2018), the larger the company, the company has larger its assets, therefore the internal control of large companies tends to be better. Large companies tend to have better human resources than small companies because they have more responsibilities to external parties, and auditors are more likely to push for quick audit reports. The higher number of human resources, large companies with good internal controls can reduce errors in the company's financial statements, therefore, auditors are faster in auditing and can reduce the extent of substantive audit testing. Large companies tend to have good internal controls, a competent workforce, sophisticated equipment, and technology that can support better management performance so that they can reduce audit delays (Marcelino & Mulyani, 2021). The larger the company, the shorter the audit report lag.

Profitability Against Audit Report Lag

Compliance theory explains that companies can minimize audit report lag when the company makes a profit as targeted and reports financial statements in a timely and efficient manner. The higher the level of profitability of the company, the faster the time needed by the external audit party to complete its work. This is supported by Wirayudha & Budiartha, (2022), which states that the higher the profitability obtained by a company, the shorter the audit report lag, and vice versa. The same results were obtained by Syachrudin & Nurlis's (2018) research, profitability has a significant effect on audit report lag in companies.

According to research conducted by Lubis et al., (2019), profitability has a negative effect on audit report lag. Companies with high profitability tend to have shorter audit delays, because companies will not delay delivering good news to the public about the company's success in obtaining large profits. This research is supported by research by Yendrawati & Mahendra, (2018), Lisa & Hendra, (2020), Marcelino & Mulyani (2021), and Wirayudha & Budiartha, (2022).

Based on the above, the following research hypothesis can be formulated:

H_1: Profitability has a negative effect on audit report lag.

Liquidity Against Audit Report Lag

Research conducted by Lubis, (2020) regarding the relationship between a company's liquidity level and the timeliness of financial report submission found empirical evidence that liquidity affects the timeliness of the company's financial report submission. High liquidity indicates that the company has good performance, so management demands that auditors complete the audit process faster. After that, users can use the financial reports.

In a study conducted by Nidrah, (2019), liquidity has a significant negative effect on audit report lag. The same thing was also stated in the study by Priantoko & Herawaty, (2019), that the level of company liquidity is linear with the speed of management in submitting the company's financial reports. Thus, the level of company liquidity shows the company's wealth and ability to meet short-term obligations. The same results were also proven in (Herlambang & Hastuti, 2021). On the other hand, research conducted by Tannuka, (2018) and Yendrawati & Mahendra, (2018) found that liquidity did not affect audit report lag.

Based on the above, the research hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

H_2: Liquidity has a negative effect on audit report lag.

Solvency on Audit Report Lag

The results of Pratiwi, (2018) research state that solvency has a negative effect on audit report lag. This is different from the results of Lubis et al., (2019) research, which states that solvency has a positive effect on audit report lag. This research is supported by research by Tanjung & Aida, (2022), solvency has a positive effect on audit report lag. According to them, solvency reduces audit report delays because companies with high solvency will take longer to complete the audit. In addition, Indonesia's debt agreement rules are less strict, requiring the company's audited financial statements to be submitted on time.

Based on the above, the research hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

H_3: Solvency has a positive effect on audit report lag.

Company Size Moderates the Effect of Profitability on Audit Report Lag

Companies that generate profits will usually inform the public quickly, increasing the likelihood that the audit process take place quickly. As a result, resources within the company will help auditors prepare audit evidence more quickly, so that audits take place faster and positive news about profitability can be published immediately. The results of Junaidy, (2022) study stated that company size strengthens the effect of profitability on audit report lag. This research is supported by Pratiwi, (2018), Putra & Wiratmaja, (2019), and Maharsa et al., (2021).

Companies with high levels of profitability will experience growth in the total amount of assets they own. This is because when financial statements are presented, companies that record significant profits and have a large company size will tend to face situations where auditors can shorten the required audit testing. This aims to ensure that the figures disclosed in the financial statements remain accurate and representative.

Based on this, the following research hypothesis can be formulated:

H_4: Company size can strengthen the effect of profitability on audit report lag.

Company Size Moderates the Effect of Liquidity on Audit Report Lag

According to research by Indrastuti, (2022), company size strengthens the effect of liquidity on audit report lag. According to him, although large companies are generally considered to have a good and reliable reporting system, this still makes auditors need more time to complete the audit process to be sure that the values are reliable and free from material misstatements. Because large companies require more auditor time in the audit process, especially to ensure the reliability of the company's liquidity reporting.

Based on the results of previous studies, the following research hypothesis can be formulated:

H_5: Company size can strengthen the effect of liquidity on audit report lag.

Company Size Moderates the Effect of Solvency on Audit Report Lag

According to research by Putra & Wirakusuma, (2022), company size strengthens the effect of solvency on audit report lag. This research is supported by research by Pratiwi, (2018), stating that company size strengthens the effect of solvency on audit delay. This is because the size of the company affects the length of time it takes to complete the audit process in companies with high or low debt levels. This is in line with research by (Lapinayanti & Budiartha, 2018).

High debt levels can increase the potential risk of bankruptcy for the company and serve as a warning sign for auditors to pay more attention. This situation indicates that the reliability of the company's financial statements may be less reliable. Therefore, the examination of existing debt may take longer. In addition, in the case of large companies, it takes longer for auditors to conduct the examination due to the greater complexity and scope.

Based on the above, the following research hypothesis can be formulated:

H_6: Company size can strengthen the influence of solvency on audit report lag.

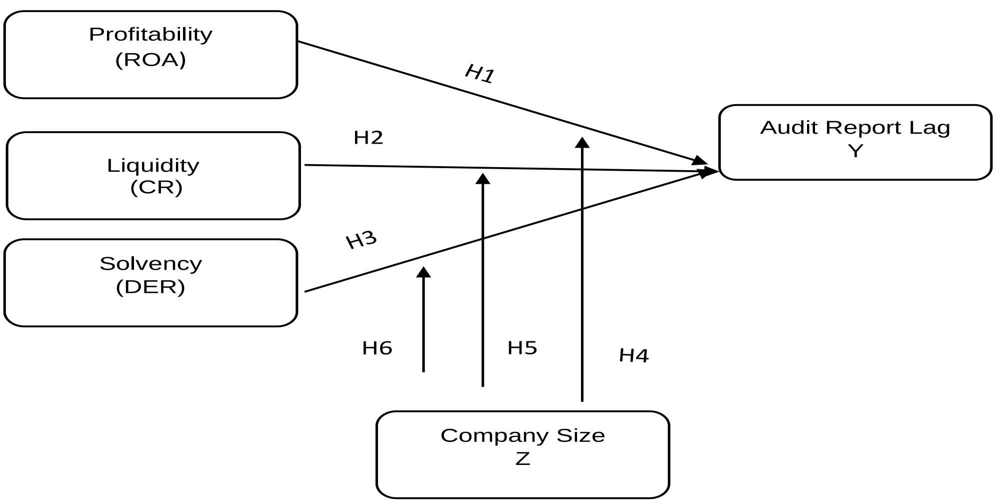


Figure 1. Thought Framework

RESEARCH METHOD

Population and Sample

The population in this study is non-primary consumer goods companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2018 to 2022, there are 142. The sample selection method is carried out using purposive sampling. The criteria and determination of samples in this study are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Sample Determination Criteria

No	Criteria	Total
1	Non-primary consumer goods companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.	142
2	Companies that did not publish financial reports from 2018 to 2022, and the reports have been audited annually.	(49)
3	Financial reports are not presented in Rupiah currency.	(12)
	Several companies that are in the research sample.	81
	Year of observation.	5
	Number of observations	405

Operational Variables

The variables are defined and measured based on the following table 2:

Table 2. Operational Variables

No	Variable	Definition	Measurement	Reference
1	Audit report lag (ARL)	Audit report lag is defined as the amount of time required to complete an audit between the company's fiscal year-end date and the audit report date.	Audit Report Lag = tanggal berakhirnya tutup buku – tanggal diterbitkannya laporan keuangan	Aprilly & Nursasi, (2021) & Nidrah, (2019)
2	Profitability (ROA)	Profitability shows a company's success in generating profits.	Return on Asset = $\frac{Laba\ setelah\ pajak}{Total\ Asset}$	(Marcelino & Mulyani, 2021)
3	Liquidity (CR)	The company's ability to meet its financial obligations that must be met immediately (in the short term).	Current Ratio = $\frac{Aktiva\ lancar}{Utang\ Lancar}$	(Nidrah, 2019) & (Dura, 2018)
4	Solvency (DER)	A company's ability to manage all its debts, both long-term and short-term debts.	Debt-to-equity ratio = $\frac{Total\ Debt}{Total\ Equity}$	(Syachrudin & Nurlis, 2018)
5	Company size (UP)	Company size is the size of a company as indicated or assessed by total assets, total sales, amount of profit, tax burden, and so on.	UP = 0 = Perusahaan kecil. UP = 1 = Perusahaan Menengah. UP = 2 = perusahaan besar.	(Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, 2017) *No. 53/POJK 04/2017*

Data Collection Method

The data collection method is carried out using documentation techniques, namely by searching for and collecting data, recording, and reviewing secondary data in the form of audited financial reports presented by non-primary consumer goods companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2018 to 2022.

Data Analysis Method

The data analysis technique in this study uses statistical calculations, the data analysis technique used uses the eviews Series 12 application. The stages of data analysis that will be carried out to conduct testing are as follows: (1) descriptive statistics; (2) model selection/suitability test (common effect, fixed effect or random effect); (3) classical assumption test (adjusted to the results of the model selection); (4) hypothesis test (partial test, simultaneous test, moderated regression alanalysis (MRAI) test).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistics

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics Results

	Audit Report Lag	ROA	CR	DER	Size
Mean	101.6593	-0.072686	4.067166	-0.423056	1.854.321
Std. Dev.	39.37900	0.861038	12.47357	31.59433	0.434881
Observations	405	405	405	405	405

Source: *Output eviews* 12, (2022).

In table 3, the mean value of 101.6593 means that the average audit report lag of the company has a value above 90 days, which is the deadline for submitting financial reports set by BAPEPAM. The standard deviation has a value of 39.37900, indicating that the audit report lag variable indicates that the data does not vary because its value is smaller than the mean.

The ROA variable has a mean value of -0.072686, reflecting that if the company has a value of 100 rupiah, it will cause a loss of around 7.27 rupiah from the amount invested, meaning that, on average, the company experiences a loss or is unable to generate positive profits. The standard deviation has a value of 0.861038, indicating that the ROA variable indicates that the data varies because its value is greater than the mean.

The CR variable has a mean value of 4.067166, indicating that if the company has a value of 100 rupiah, the company has around 406.72 rupiah of current assets for every 100 rupiah of current liabilities, meaning that, on average, the company can pay its short-term liabilities. The standard deviation value has a value of 12.47357, which indicates that the CR variable indicates that the data varies because its value is greater than the mean.

The DER variable mean is -0.423056, reflecting that if the company has a value of 100 rupiah, the company has an obligation of around 42.31 rupiah for every 100 rupiah of its equity. The standard deviation has a value of 31.59433, which indicates that the DER variable indicates that the data varies because its value is greater than the mean.

The size variable is a dummy variable where a value of 0 is used for small companies, 1 is used for medium companies, and 2 is used for large companies. This variable has a minimum value of 0, meaning that the smallest company size has total assets of less than IDR 50,000,000,000. While the maximum value is 2, meaning that the largest company size has total assets of more than IDR 250,000,000,000. The mean value of 1.854321 means that the average company is in the medium-large category because it is at number 1-2.

Panel Data Regression Selection Method

The results of the panel data regression model selection test that have been carried out are presented in table 4 below:

Table 4. Results of Model Selection

No	Test	Description	Resut
1	Chow test	Common effect >< fixed effect	Fixed effect
2	Hausman test	Fixed effect >< random effect.	Random effect
3	Lagrange test	Common effect >< Random effect	Random effect
	Conclution	Random effect model	

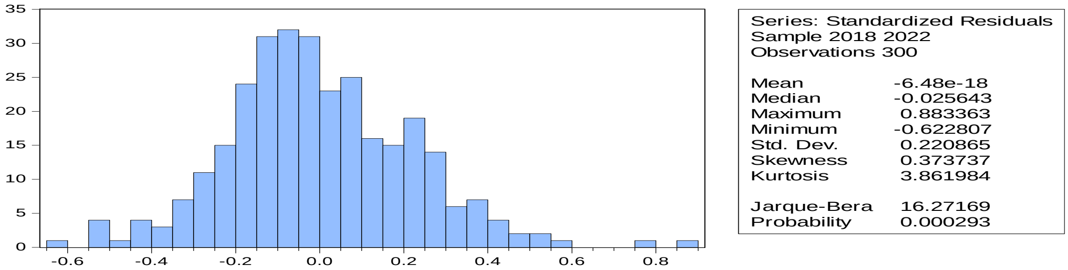
Source: *Output eviews* 12, (2022).

Classical Assumption Test Results

In classical assumption tests in linear regression analysis with the ordinary least squares (OLS) approach, not all classical assumption tests, including linearity, autocorrelation, heteroscedasticity, multicollinearity, and normality tests, must be carried out (Basuki and Prawoto, 2016). Kuncoro and Hardani (2013) stated that the normality test is not mandatory for the fixed effect approach, but is mandatory for the random effect approach.

Normality Test

The following is a histogram graph of the normality test results in the image below:



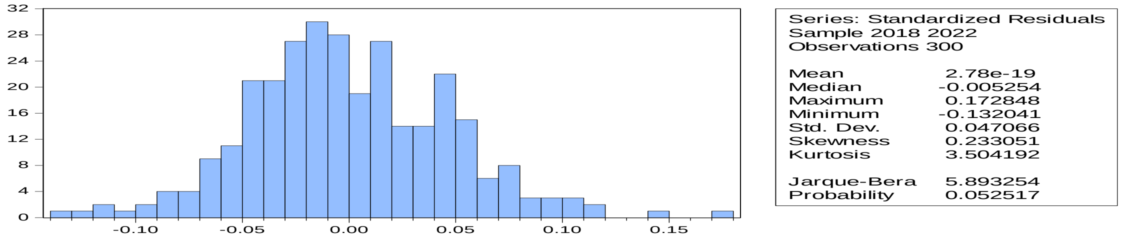
Picture 2. Normality Test Results Before Natural Logarithm

Source: *Output eviews* 12, (2022)

Based on figure 2 above, the significance result of 0.00029 is smaller than 0.05, which indicates that all of these variables are not normally distributed, so data transformation is carried out in table 4.

Residual Normalization with Data Transformation to Natural Logarithm Form

After testing the classical assumptions on all variables, the results show that all variables have a non-normal distribution. Therefore, the researcher decided to transform the dependent variable, independent variable, and moderating variable into natural logarithm form (Ghozali, 2011).



Picture 3. Normality Test Results After Natural Logarithm

Source: *Output eviews* 12, (2022).

The results of the normality test in figure 3 show that the significance result of 0.052 is greater than 0.05, which indicates that the values of all variables have been normally distributed, so that the regression model is feasible to use.

Multicollinearity Test

This test is to determine whether the independent variables in the study have the same elements or not, where the independent variables should not have similarities. The following are the results of the multicollinearity test:

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results

	ROA	CR	DER	SIZE
ROA	1.000000	0.048007	0.547122	0.307177
CR	0.048007	1.000000	0.157600	0.042385
DER	0.547122	0.157600	1.000000	0.808243
SIZE	0.307177	0.042385	0.808243	1.000000

Source: *Output eviews* 12, (2022).

If the correlation value of each independent variable > α, 0.85 means that there is a multicollinearity problem. However, if the correlation value of each independent variable <α 0.85 means that there is no multicollinearity problem. It can be seen from table 5 that the correlation coefficient between independent variables is <0.85, so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is carried out to test whether in the regression model there is inequality of variance of the residuals between one observation to another. The following are the results of the heteroscedasticity test:

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Heteroskedasticity test: glejser			
F-statistic	1.942785	Prob. f (4,295)	0.1034
Obs*r-squared	7.700015	Prob. chi-square (4)	0.1032
Scaled explained SS	8.552456	Prob. chi-square (4)	0.0733

Source: *Output eviews* 12, (2022).

Based on table 7, the results of the heteroscedasticity test, it is known that the prob. Chi-square value has a value of 0.0733 > α 0.05. So, in the research data, there is no symptom of heteroscedasticity.

Hypothesis Test Results

T Test, F Test, Determination Coefficient

Table 8. Results of Panel Data Regression Random Effect Model Without Moderation Variables

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.311.004	0.066459	19.72646	0.0000
ROA	-0.012785	0.014078	-0.908163	0.3645
CR	-0.032539	0.013277	-2.450778	0.0148
DER	0.284622	0.081727	-3.067543	0.0006
		Effects Specification		
			S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random			0.025666	0.1901
Idiosyncratic random			0.052976	0.8099
		Weighted Statistics		
R-squared	0.051347	Mean dependent var	1.031676	
Adjusted R-squared	0.038484	S.D. dependent var	0.054140	
S.E. of regression	0.053088	Sum squared resid	0.831414	
F-statistic	3.991843	Durbin-Watson stat	2.092830	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.003601			

Source: *Output eviews* 12, (2022).

Based on table 8, the prob. Value of ROA variable > α 0.05 is 0.3645. This shows that ROA does not have a negative effect on ARL. Based on the statistical results, the first hypothesis proposed is declared unacceptable. The prob. Value of CR variable <α 0.05 is 0.0148. This shows that CR has a negative effect on ARL. Based on the statistical results, the second hypothesis proposed is declared accepted. The prob. Value of DER variable <α 0.05 is 0.006. This shows that DER has a positive effect on ARL. Based on the statistical results, DER has a positive effect on ARL, so the third hypothesis proposed is accepted. The prob (f-statistics) value is 0.003 <0.05, so the independent variable of model suitability has an influence. The determination coefficient shows the adjusted R-squared figure of 0.054140. This means that the variables DER, ROA, CR, UP, interaction of DER with UP, interaction of ROA with UP, and CR with UP can explain the ARL variable by 5.41%, while the remaining 94.59% is explained by other variables not examined in this study.

Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA)

Liquidity Moderation Test with Audit Report Lag

Table 9. Results of CR, ARL, and Size Moderation Interaction Test Phase I

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.781323	0.110020	4.345885	0.0000
CR	-0.128199	0.052801	-2427957	0.0158
Size	-0.006132	0.029386	-0.208668	0.8349

Source: *Output eviews* 12, (2022).

Table 10. Results of the CR, ARL, and SIZE Moderation Interaction Test Phase II

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.531333	0.256516	17.66491	0.0000
CR	0.043974	0.162769	0.270163	0.7872
SIZE	0.165584	0.155567	1.064388	0.2880
CR_size	-0.117933	0.104993	-1123246	0.2622

Source: *Output eviews* 12, (2022).

Based on table 10, the results of the interaction test have a probability value of 0.2622 and a coefficient value of -0.117933. This means that the moderation variable obtained a value greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that company size does not strengthen or weaken the relationship between liquidity and audit report lag. Company size has a role as a potential moderator (homolgizer moderation). This explains that the existence of the size variable does not function as a moderation variable and also does not act as an explanatory/predictor variable, because it does not have a significant relationship with the liquidity variable or audit report lag.

Solvency Moderation Test with Audit Report Lag

Table 11. Results of the Interaction Test of DER, ARL, and SIZE Moderation Phase I

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.889815	0.245931	15.81672	0.0000
DER	0.748733	0.253215	2.956909	0.034
Size	-0.129196	0.049652	-2.602048	0.097

Source: *Output eviews* 12, (2022).

Table 12. Results of the Interaction Test of DER, ARL, and SIZE Moderation Phase II

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.265646	0.88593	4.814848	0.0000
DER	0.0425587	0.764323	0.556815	0.5781
Size	-0.390583	0.632652	-0.617375	0.5375
DER_size	0.219656	0.522478	0.420412	0.6745

Source: *Output eviews* 12, (2022).

Based on table 12, the results of the interaction test have a probability value of 0.6745 and a coefficient value of 0.219656. This means that the moderation variable obtained a value greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that company size does not strengthen or weaken the relationship between solvency and audit report lag. Company size has a role as a potential moderator (homolgizer moderation). This explains that the existence of the size variable does not function as a moderation variable and also does not act as an explanatory/predictor variable, because it does not have a significant relationship with the solvency variable or audit report lag.

Discussion

The Effect of Profitability on Audit Report Lag

The first hypothesis aims to determine whether profitability has a positive effect on audit report lag. Based on the test results, it can be seen that profitability has a significance value of 0.3645 > 0.05. This means that the first hypothesis proposed is rejected, thus, it can be concluded that profitability does not have a positive effect on audit report lag.

The company does not only focus on profit, but also on accountability and integrity in financial reporting, including audit reports. This is by the principles of compliance that emphasize the importance of maintaining the integrity and quality of reporting. The company's ability to generate profits based on the assets owned does not affect the length of a company's audit report lag, because companies that obtain high or low levels of profitability still have the same responsibility to submit financial reports on time.

These results indicate that even though a company's profitability is not good, this condition cannot be used as a reason for a company to be late in submitting audited financial reports. There is no difference between the business performance audit procedures carried out by small and large profitability companies. This is because the OJK policy requires all companies listed on the IDX to submit their annual financial reports no later than 120 days after the balance sheet date. As a result, all companies present their financial reports on time.

In line with the results of research conducted by Cahyati & Anita, (2019), which stated that profitability does not have a significant effect on audit report lag. This study is not in line with research conducted by Junaidy, (2022), stating that profitability affects audit report lag. The effect of profitability on audit report lag can be seen if the company has higher profitability, then the audit report lag will be shorter, or the delivery of financial reports can be accelerated to convey good news to the public as soon as possible. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Desiana & Dermawan, 2020).

The Effect of Liquidity on Audit Report Lag

The second hypothesis aims to determine whether liquidity has a negative effect on audit report lag. Based on the test results, it can be seen that liquidity has a significance value of 0.0148 < 0.05. This means that the second hypothesis proposed is accepted, thus, it can be concluded that liquidity has a negative effect on audit report lag.

Liquidity shows the company's ability to pay short-term financial obligations on time. Liquidity plays a role in the audit and reporting process, which takes longer. Companies facing liquidity problems have difficulty compiling accurate and detailed financial information. Delays or difficulties in compiling accurate and detailed financial information can threaten the integrity of the report, which will hinder compliance that emphasizing the importance of maintaining the integrity and quality of reporting.

Liquidity is a ratio that measures a company's ability to meet short-term obligations that are due. Companies that have a high level of liquidity indicate good news for the company, which will later affect the company to submit its financial reports on time because it will make the market reaction positive towards the company. In the end, the external audit process can run more smoothly and reduce the length of time for issuing audit reports (audit report lag). This is consistent with the results of Nidrah, (2019), stating that liquidity affects audit report lag. A high level of liquidity is good news for the company, so that the company will publish its financial reports on time. This study is not in line with the research of Tannuka, (2018) and Yendrawati & Mahendra, (2018), which states that liquidity does not have a significant effect on audit report lag. Researcher results. This is in line with research conducted by Indrastuti, (2022) and Priantoko & Herawaty, (2019).

The Effect of Solvency on Audit Report Lag

The third hypothesis aims to determine whether solvency has a positive effect on audit report lag. Based on the test results, it can be seen that liquidity has a significance value of 0.006 <0.05. This means that the third hypothesis proposed is accepted, thus, it can be concluded that solvency has a positive effect on audit report lag.

Solvency is the company's ability to meet its long-term financial obligations using long-term assets. Companies that are said to be solvent are considered a contributing factor in reducing audit report lag. Because solvent companies have sufficient resources to meet their financial obligations. This allows the company to quickly complete its financial reports, so that the external audit process runs smoothly and is completed quickly. Companies with higher solvency will be more oriented towards compliance and integrity aspects in the audit and reporting process. This is by the principles of compliance that emphasize the importance of accurate and consistent reporting.

This is consistent with the results of research conducted by Nidrah, (2019), solvency has a positive effect on audit report lag. According to him, the lower the level of solvency, the lower the financial risk. In contrast to research conducted by Priantoko & Herawaty, (2019), which states that solvency does not affect audit report lag. Before carrying out the audit process, the auditor must have considered and measured the time required for the audit process. This study is in line with research by Lubis et al., (2019) and Tanjung & Aida, (2022).

The Effect of Profitability, Liquidity, and Solvency Simultaneously on Audit Report Lag

The results of the f test in this study, profitability, liquidity, and solvency, have a simultaneous effect on audit report lag. This means that the better the profitability, liquidity, and solvency, the shorter the audit report lag period in non-primary consumer goods companies. This can be proven by the probability value (f-statistic) of 0.006371, because the probability is smaller than α (0.05), it can be concluded that the fourth hypothesis proposed is accepted so that it can be said that there is an influence between the variables of profitability, liquidity and solvency simultaneously on the audit report lag in non-primary consumer goods companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2018-2022.

If a company experiences low profitability problems, this can also have an impact on its liquidity and solvency. Likewise, liquidity or solvency problems can affect the company's profitability.

The uncertainty associated with low profitability, poor liquidity, or low solvency can cause auditors to need to conduct a more in-depth and careful analysis. This more complex and thorough audit process, which is needed to address these issues, can extend the audit report lag.

Company Size Moderates the Effect of Liquidity on Audit Report Lag

Based on the test results, it can be seen that the interaction of company size with liquidity has a probability value greater than 0.05, which is 0.0948. So the sixth hypothesis proposed is rejected, so that it can be said that company size has no interaction with liquidity variables that affect audit report lag. This shows that the effect of liquidity on audit report lag is constant or uniform regardless of company size. The size of the company does not affect how liquidity affects the length of the audit process. Liquidity is a short-term obligation that does not depend on company size, and there are no regulations that differ in the length of the audit report lag based on company size and liquidity level.

This study is different from Indrastuti, (2022) study, as company size can strengthen the effect of liquidity on audit report lag. Although large companies are generally considered to have a good and reliable reporting system, this still makes auditors need more time to complete the audit process to be sure that the values are reliable and free from material misstatements.

Company Size Moderates the Effect of Solvency on Audit Report Lag

Based on the test results, it can be seen that the interaction of company size with liquidity has a probability value greater than 0.05, which is 0.4414. So it can be concluded that the seventh hypothesis is rejected, so that it can be said that there is no interaction between company size and liquidity. Solvency affects audit report lag. This means that the size of a company and the solvency of a company do not able to affect the audit completion period.

This study is supported by Cahyati & Anita, (2019). In carrying out the company's financial statement audit process, current technological developments provide support to auditors in carrying out the company's financial statement audit process, with the hope that it will not have an impact on the audit report lag. This is because both large and small companies with varying debt ratios will still be audited by auditors with the help of supporting technology.

This study is different from Indrastuti, (2022) study, as company size can strengthen the effect of liquidity on audit report lag. Although large companies are generally considered to have a good and reliable reporting system, this still makes it take auditors longer to complete the audit process to be sure that the values are reliable and free from material misstatements.

CONCLUSION

Profitability does not have a positive effect on audit report lag. If a company's profitability is not good, this condition cannot be used as a reason for a company to be late in submitting audited financial statements. There is no difference between business performance audit procedures conducted by small and large profitability companies. Liquidity has a negative effect on audit report lag. Companies that have a high level of liquidity indicate good news for the company, which will later affect the company to submit its financial reports on time, because it will make the market reaction positive towards the company. Solvency has a positive effect on audit report lag. Companies that are said to be solvable are considered contributing factors in reducing audit report lag. Because solvable companies have sufficient resources to meet their financial obligations. Profitability, liquidity, and solvency simultaneously have a significant effect on audit report lag. Uncertainty associated with low profitability, poor liquidity, or low solvency can cause auditors to need to conduct a more in-depth and careful analysis. Company size does not moderate the relationship between profitability and audit report lag. So it is not continued in the MRA test. Companies do not only focus on profit, but also on accountability and integrity in financial reporting, including audit reports. Company size does not moderate the relationship between liquidity and audit report lag. Company size has a role as a potential moderator (homologizer moderation). The existence of the size variable does not function as a moderator variable and also does not act as an explanatory/predictor variable, because it does not have a significant relationship with the liquidity variable or audit report lag. The size of a company and the high or low liquidity of a company are unable to influence the audit completion period. Company size does not moderate the relationship between solvency and audit report lag. Company size has a role as a potential moderator (homologizer moderation). The existence of the size variable does not function as a moderator variable and also does not act as an explanatory/predictor variable, because it does not have a significant relationship with the solvency variable or audit report lag. The size of a company and the high or low solvency of a company are unable to influence the audit completion period. Auditors must comply with audit regulations to avoid sanctions, in line with Tyler, (1990) compliance theory, which states that organizations comply with regulations because they recognize the authority of regulations in regulating behavior, including auditor behavior in following audit standards. This compliance reflects the auditor's professionalism, but a long audit report lag can harm the auditor's reputation because users of financial statements doubt the quality of the information. Based on research that shows that liquidity has a negative effect on the audit report lag produced. Companies that have low levels of liquidity tend to have longer audit report lags than companies with high levels of liquidity. In this study, it is expected that companies can pay attention to their level of liquidity, so that auditors can complete their audits on time, that the quality of information and the integrity of the auditor can be guaranteed. This action is expected to reduce the length of time to prepare audit reports (audit report lag) and, in turn, can increase the company's attractiveness to investors. Based on research showing that solvency has a positive effect on the audit report lag produced. Companies with a high level of solvency have an advantage in accessing the financial resources needed to manage various operational aspects, including the preparation of audit reports. The importance of attention to solvency in corporate management. The influence of solvency on the audit process and the availability of timely financial reports is significant. Efforts to optimize solvency can help companies reduce the duration of the audit report preparation time, which can ultimately increase the credibility and trust of stakeholders, including investors and creditors. Based on research showing that company size is proxied using size, there is no interaction strengthening/weakening financial performance as measured by CR. Auditors have a uniform professional approach in ensuring compliance with audit standards without being affected by the specific characteristics of company size that affect its level of liquidity. Based on research showing that company size is proxied using size, there is no interaction strengthening/weakening financial performance as measured by DER. This shows the professionalism and integrity of auditors in ensuring compliance and audit quality, regardless of the company based on its size or debt level. Every company, regardless of its characteristics, remains subject to careful and detailed examination by auditors. Investors and potential investors can use the results of this study as a tool to assess the level of a company's compliance with financial reporting. If poor financial performance is associated with a longer audit report lag, the company may face obstacles in complying with reporting standards or compliance issues. Investors who focus on companies with a good history of compliance may be more careful in investing their funds in companies with questionable financial performance. For company management, the results of this study are expected to increase company management's awareness of the importance of maintaining compliance with financial reporting standards and the audit process. Management can better understand that good financial performance can speed up the audit process and increase transparency, which is in line with compliance principles. This study has several limitations, including (1) the fact that this study only covers five years means that it cannot capture conditions that require a longer observation period so that these results cannot be generalized; (2) this study only focuses on companies in the non-primary consumer goods sector, which cannot be equated to all other sectors. Based on the limitations found in this study, the researcher provides suggestions that can be used for subsequent research as follows (1) further research is expected to use financial performance in a longer period so that accurate and in-depth conclusions can be obtained; (2) further research can use the scope of companies engaged in other fields. It is suggested that subsequent research can see whether the effect of financial performance on audit report lag exists with company size as a moderating variable in companies engaged in other fields, so that comparisons can be made in each industry.

REFERENCE

Aprilly, A. A., & Nursasi, E. (2021). Analisis Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Leverage, Anak Perusahaan dan Ukuran KAP Pengaruhnya terhadap Audit Delay Alifia. *Jurnal Penelitian Manajemen Terapan (PENATARAN)*, *6*(2), 134–149.

Ariani, K. R., & Bawono, A. D. B. (2018). Dengan Profitabilitas dan Solvabilitas Sebagai Variabel Moderating. *Riset Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Indonesia (Reaksi)*, *3*(2). https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.23917/reaksi.v3i2.6878

Artaningrum, R. G., & Wasita, P. A. A. (2020). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, Likuiditas, Ukuran Perusahaan, Pergantian Manajemen, dan Reputasi KAP Pada Audit Report Lag Perusahaan Perbankan. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Pariwisata*, *15*(1), 21–26. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36002/jep.v15i1.1074

Cahyati, A. D., & Anita. (2019). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, dan Opini Auditor Terhadap Audit Delay Dengan Ukuran Perusahaan Sebagai Variabel Pemoderasi. *Jurnal Penelitian Teori & Terapan Akuntansi (PETA)*, *4*(2), 106–127. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.51289/peta.v4i2.408

Carolina, V., Marpaung, E. I., & Pratama, D. (2017). *Analisis Rasio Keuangan untuk Memprediksi Kondisi Financial Distress (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2014-2015)*. *9*(2), 137–145. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.28932/jam.v9i2.481

Desiana, & Dermawan, W. D. (2020). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Audit Report Lag. *Jurnal Akuntansi*, *15*(1), 36–43. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.37058/jak.v15i1.1436

Dura, J. (2018). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Likuiditas, Solvabilitas, Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Audit Report Lag Pada Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Bisnis Dan Ekonomi Asia*, *11*(1), 64–70. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.32812/jibeka.v11i1.34

Ghozali, I. (2011). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate Program IBM Spss 19*. Universitas Diponegoro.

Hasanah, A. P. (2018). *Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, Likuiditas, Ukuran Perusahaan dan Reputasi Auditor Terhadap Audit Report Lag (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2013-2016)*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.

Herlambang, M., & Hastuti, R. T. (2021). Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Audit Report Lag Pada Perusahaan Indeks Lq 45 di BEI. *Jurnal Paradigma Akuntansi*, *3*(2), 748–756. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24912/jpa.v3i2.11796

Indrastuti, D. K. (2022). *An Examination of Audit Report Lag: Company Size as Moderating Variable*. *12*(2). https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36733/juara.v12i2.5012

Jayati, R. D., Machmuddah, Z., & Utomo, St. D. (2020). Audit Report Lag: Faktor yang Mempengaruhi. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Auditing*, *17*(1), 115–130. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.14710/jaa.17.1.115-130

Junaidy, F. F. (2022). *Pengaruh Leverage dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Audit Report Lag Dengan Ukuran Perusahaan Sebagai Variabel Moderating Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur*. Joseph. http://eprints.perbanas.ac.id/8828/

Lapinayanti, N. M. M., & Budiartha, I. K. (2018). Pengaruh Profitabilitas dan LeveragePada Audit Delaydengan Ukuran Perusahan Sebagai Pemoderasi. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi*, *23*(2), 1066–1092. https://doi.org/10.24843/EJA.2018.v23.i02.p10

Lisa, N. N., & Hendra, L. (2020). *Pengaruh Auditor Switching, Audit Tenure, Profitabilitas dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Audit Report Lag (Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2017-2019)*. http://repository.stei.ac.id/1905/

Lubis, H. (2020). *Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Ketepatan*. http://repository.uinsu.ac.id/11432/1/Hani%20Lubis%20Final.pdf

Lubis, R. H., Ovami, D. C., & Chairani, S. (2019). Pengaruh Rasio Likuiditas, Solvabilitas, Profitabilitas, dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Audit Delay Pada Perusahaan Lq 45. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Pembelajaran*, *8*(2), 44–50. https://jurnal.unimed.ac.id/2012/index.php/karmapsi/article/view/14704

Maharsa, A. G., Darminto, D. P., & Merawati, E. E. (2021). Ukuran Perusahaan Memoderasi Determinan Audit Delay. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi*, *13*(2), 156–173. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.34010/jra.v13i2.4622

Marcelino, J., & Mulyani, M. (2021). *Ukuran Perusahaan Memoderasi Pengaruh Profitabilitas Dan Solvabilitas Terhadap Audit Delay*. *10*(2), 98–113. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.46806/ja.v10i2.802

Milgram, S. (1963). Behavioral Study of obedience. *The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, *67*(4), 371–378. https://doi.org/10.1037/h0040525

Muftiarani, A. D., & Mulya, A. A. (2020). Pengaruh Struktur Kepemilikan, Tax Avoidance, Auditor Switching dan Reputasi Kantor Akuntan Publik Terhadap Ketepatan Waktu Penyampaian Laporan Keuangan. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, *9*(1), 61–76. https://journal.budiluhur.ac.id/akeu/article/view/1413/960

Nidrah. (2019). Pengaruh Likuiditas dan Solvabilitas Terhadap Audit Report Lag pada Perusahaan Pertambangan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2013-2017. *Pengaruh Likuiditas Dan Solvabilitas Terhadap Audit Report Lag Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2013-2017*, 9.

Nurlaila, D., & Kurnia. (2018). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Mahasiswa Akuntansi Dalam Pemilihan Profesi Sebagai Akuntan. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi*, *7*(9), 1–19. https://jurnalmahasiswa.stiesia.ac.id/index.php/jira/article/view/1110

Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan. (2017). *No Title*.

Pratiwi, D. S. (2018). Ukuran Perusahaan Memoderasi Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Leverage, Komite Audit, dan Komisaris Independen Terhadap Audit Delay. *Methosika: Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Methodist*, *2*(1), 1–13. https://ejurnal.methodist.ac.id/index.php/jsika/article/view/816

Priantoko, N., & Herawaty, V. (2019). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, Likuiditas, Opini Audit Terhadap Audit Report Lag Dengan Kualitas Audit Sebagai Variabel Moderasi (Studi Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur di Bei Periode 2015-2018). *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Cendekiawan Buku II*, *5*. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.25105/semnas.v0i0.5803

Putra, A. C., & Wiratmaja, I. D. N. (2019). Pengaruh Profitabilitas dan Kompleksitas Operasi Pada Audit Delay dengan Ukuran Perusahaan Sebagai Variabel Moderasi. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi*, *27*(3), 2351. https://doi.org/10.24843/eja.2019.v27.i03.p26

Putra, H. K., Kamaliah, & Indrawati, N. (2020). *Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Leverage, Profitabilitas, Likuiditas, dan Media Exposure Terhadap Pengungkapan Corporate Social Responsibility Pada Perusahaan Food and Beverages yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2014 s.d 2018*. *9*(1), 61–72. https://ja.ejournal.unri.ac.id/index.php/JA/article/view/7880

Putra, I. M. R. A., & Wirakusuma, M. G. (2022). Firm Size as A Moderating Variable on Audit Delay Factors Analysis. *Integrated Journal of Business and Economics*, *6*(2), 87–101. https://doi.org/10.33019/ijbe.v6i2.407

Syachrudin, D., & Nurlis. (2018). Influence of company size, audit opinion, profitability, solvency, and size of public accountant offices to delay audit onproperty sector manufacturing companies listed in Indonesia stock exchange. *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research*, *7*(10), 106–111.

Tanjung, A. H., & Aida, S. N. (2022). Effect of Company Size and Solvency on Audit Delay. *Jasa (Jurnal Akuntansi, Audit Dan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi)*, *6*(1), 1–14. https://doi.org/10.36555/jasa.v6i1.1716

Tannuka, S. (2018). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, Likuiditas, dan Ukuran Kap Terhadap Audit Report Lag (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Properti, Real Estate, dan Konstruksi Bangunan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2011- 2015). *Jurnal Muara Ilmu Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, *2*(2), 354–368. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24912/jmieb.v2i2.1312

Tyler, T. R. (1990). Why people obey the law. In *Why people obey the law.* Yale University Press.

Wirayudha, I., & Budiartha, I. (2022). Profitabilitas, Ukuran Perusahaan, Reputasi Kantor Akuntan Publik dan Audit Report Lag. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi*, *32*, 2837. https://doi.org/10.24843/EJA.2022.v32.i09.p16

Yendrawati, R., & Mahendra, V. (2018). The Influence of Profitability, Solvability, Liquidity, Company Size and Size of Public Accountant Firm on Audit Report Lag. *The International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention*, *5*, 5170–5178. https://doi.org/10.18535/ijsshi/v5i12.13