**THE EFFECT OF COMPANY AGE, PROFITABILITY, COMPANY SIZE, SOLVABILITY AND AUDIT COMMITTEE ON AUDIT REPORT LAG IN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN THE BASIC INDUSTRY AND CHEMICAL SECTOR LISTED ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE 2019-2021**

**ABSTRACT :** Financial reports in a company should be submitted in a timely manner so as to avoid inaccurate information and timely delivery can also be a benchmark in predicting the quality of the company and the provisions made by investors. Therefore the researcher examines the title regarding the effect of company age, profitability, company size, solvency and audit committee on audit report lag in manufacturing companies in the basic industrial and chemical sectors listed on the IDX for the 2019-2021 period. This study uses quantitative data types in the form of financial statements and audited reports of manufacturing companies in the basic and chemical industrial sectors. The sample used was 33 companies with a total of 99 observations. using purposive sampling method and the analysis technique used is multiple linear analysis. The results of the study are that firm age has a positive and significant effect on audit report lag. Profitability, company size and audit committee have a negative and insignificant effect on audit report lag. Solvability has a negative and significant effect on audit report lag. Firm age, profitability, firm size, solvency, and audit committee have a joint effect on audit report lag. For future researchers, it is recommended to add the number of samples and other variables in order to get more accurate results. Firm size and audit committee have a negative and insignificant effect on audit report lag. Solvability has a negative and significant effect on audit report lag. Firm age, profitability, firm size, solvency, and audit committee have a joint effect on audit report lag. For future researchers, it is recommended to add the number of samples and other variables in order to get more accurate results. Firm size and audit committee have a negative and insignificant effect on audit report lag. Solvability has a negative and significant effect on audit report lag. Firm age, profitability, firm size, solvency, and audit committee have a joint effect on audit report lag. For future researchers, it is recommended to add the number of samples and other variables in order to get more accurate results.

*Keywords: audit report lag, company age, profitability, company size, solvency, audit committee*

## I. INTRODUCTION

In a company's performance report it can reflect the final results in the accounting stage which are expected to provide relevant and accurate explanations/information to all investors as part of the discussion in the decision-making process on investment by investors. The information contained in the details of company performance results must be accurate and relevant. This shows that the report on the results of a company's performance is a financial statement that needs to be further examined so that it can be accounted for by the parties concerned. Company performance reports through financial reports should be submitted in accordance with the specified time to prevent the occurrence of inaccurate information. Submission of company performance reports in accordance with the specified time can be used as a benchmark to pay attention to company quality and the making of provisions carried out by investors. Meanwhile, the submission of company performance reports that are not in accordance with the time will have a negative impact on investors.

Delay in a financial report is also inseparable from various audit report lag phenomena. Where the lag phenomenon can be interpreted as the length or speed of the desired day for the submission of financial statements by the auditor through the audit process, namely after the closing date of the company's books until the date of issuance of the audited financial statements. Where in GAAS (Generally accepted Auditing Standards), especially in the general standards section number 3 which explains if the audit phase must be carried out carefully and with full scrutiny and added that the auditor must implement various procedures and mechanisms for completing field audit workers according to the Standards Professional Public Accountant (SPAP). Here the role of the auditor is quite crucial. where the auditor must be responsible for guaranteeing the feasibility and validation of financial statements that have been audited prior to publication and used as material for making decisions for users of financial statements. So the auditor must guarantee an opinion related to whether or not the financial statements of the company being audited are fair. Various dimensions are the cause of the length of the audit report lag which consists of internal and external dimensions of the company. Through this research, the researcher aims to examine as well as re-examine the research title related to audit report lag based on internal and external dimensions of the company. Where internal factors consist of the age or age of the company, profitability, and the audit committee. So the

auditor must guarantee an opinion related to whether or not the financial statements of the company being audited are fair. Various dimensions are the cause of the length of the audit report lag which consists of internal and external dimensions of the company. Through this research, the researcher aims to examine as well as re-examine the research title related to audit report lag based on internal and external dimensions of the company. Where internal factors consist of the age or age of the company, profitability, and the audit committee. So the auditor must guarantee an opinion related to whether or not the financial statements of the company being audited are fair. Various dimensions are the cause of the length of the audit report lag which consists of internal and external dimensions of the company. Through this research, the researcher aims to examine as well as re-examine the research title related to audit report lag based on internal and external dimensions of the company. Where internal factors consist of the age or age of the company, profitability, and the audit committee. the researcher aims to examine as well as re-examine the research title related to audit report lag based on the company's internal and external dimensions. Where internal factors consist of the age or age of the company, profitability, and the audit committee. the researcher aims to examine as well as re-examine the research title related to audit report lag based on the company's internal and external dimensions. Where internal factors consist of the age or age of the company, profitability, and the audit committee.

Companies that have a high level of solvency (debt) are delayed in auditing financial statements because high debt indicates unfavorable financial performance so that the audit report lag tends to be high. The higher the age of the company indicates the company has long enough experience so that it has been aged longer tends to have a low audit report lag. Return on equity is another factor that must be taken into account by potential investors. The growth in ROE value makes the company able to increase the potential for future profits so that it attracts the attention of investors to invest in the company. Increasing investor interest will increase the demand for the company's stock price so that the stock price will be more expensive.

Based on some of the limitations that have existed before, the researcher will examine further about**"The Influence of Company Age, Profitability, Company Size, Solvability and Audit Committee on Audit Report Lag in Manufacturing Companies in the Basic Industry and Chemical Sector Listed on the Indonesia**

**Stock Exchange for the 2019-2021".**

## 1.1 Theoretical basis

### 1.1.1 Effect of Company Age on Audit Report Lag

According to Widiastuti & Kartika (2018), audit reporting in a fast period of time is because the company has a long listing age, if the audit reporting is long it is because the company has a new listing age. In several areas, companies that have long-standing listings open businesses or branches to expand.

*Widhiasari & Budhiarta (2017),*Since the establishment of the company until now and having the ability to run its business is the age of the company. Old companies are able to control internally well and in audit work an auditor is able to gather information.

*Ryzkillah (2018),*Reveals that companies that have good experience are indicated that the age of the company is getting older and the longer the age of the company affects the report lag.

### 1.1.2 Effect of Profitability on Audit Report Lag

According to Artaningrum, et.al,. (2017), with information containing good news, the company will not delay its delivery. Companies with a high level of profitability conduct audits with a faster time of their financial reports because they are required to convey good news to the public as soon as possible.

Research by Natali et al. (2021), stated that the high profitability of a company will affect and accelerate the delivery of good information and get a good image from investors and the public. On the other hand, the publication of financial reports will be postponed if a company's profitability is low. So profitability has a significant effect on audit report lag.

*Yunita et al., (2020),*The good performance of management is shown from the high profitability of the company because performance reporting can affect sooner or later. Companies that experience losses will spend a lot of time auditing their financial statements.

### 1.1.3 Effect of Company Size on Audit Report Lag

*According to Aristika, et.al., (2016),* Total assets, number of employees, total sales, subsidiaries and so on are points of view that can be seen from the size of a company that shows the size of the company.

According to Sunarsih, et,al,. (2021), The process of preparing a company's financial statements is influenced by the size of the total assets owned by the company.

According to (Erita, 2020), several indicators can be seen how large the scale of the company is referred to by company size, one of these indicators is seen from the

number of assets owned by the company.

### 1.1.4 Effect of Company Solvency on Audit Report Lag

According to Hanafi and Halim (2018), in fulfilling long-term obligations a company must have ability, which is the notion of solvency. Solvency affects problems related to the continuity of a company with forests that have a high percentage of total assets, so that in conducting audits there must be more accuracy. The report lag process will be relatively longer due to the higher amount of debt owned by the company.

*(Alip, 2021),*The company will still receive the same or appropriate audit standards and procedures regardless of the high or low solvency obtained. Therefore, companies that have debt to total assets can be explained by management as the cause of the high. So that the audit report lag that affects it is not one of the high and low debt factors owned by the company.

### 1.1.5 The Influence of the Audit Committee on Audit Report Lag

According to Dwi Prasetyo (2022), agency theory interprets the number of members as helping to reduce agency problems, where the role of the audit committee, especially in oversight, will be much better so that it is expected to increase the reliability of financial reporting by management. It is the reliability of reporting on the good performance of the audit committee that makes the audit process much faster and makes information available to principals immediately.

According to (Utami et.el,. 2019), the audit committee with its duties as an intermediary between management and investors does have an important role. Supervision of management performance so that it works in accordance with the goals and vision of the company is expected to be able to monitor so as not to make mistakes and misstatements when reporting financially.

## 1.2 Conceptual Framework

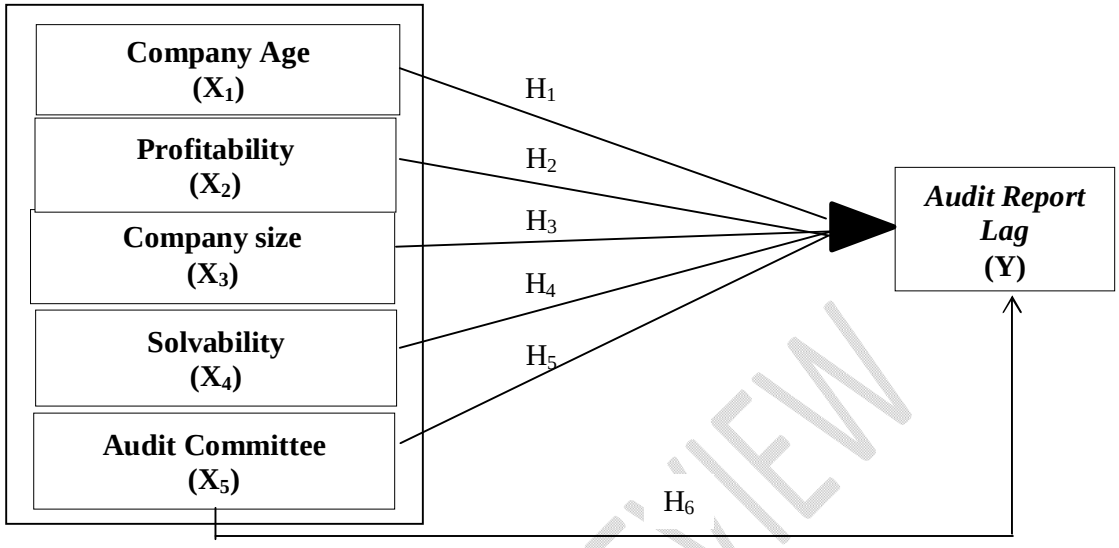


**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework**

## 1.4 Hypothesis

The hypothesis in this study are:

H1 : Partially, company age has an effect on audit report lag in Manufacturing Companies in the Basic Industry and Chemical Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021

H2 : Partially Profitability has an effect on audit report lag in Manufacturing Companies in the Basic Industry and Chemical Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021

H3 : Partially, company size has an effect on audit report lag in Manufacturing Companies in the Basic Industry and Chemical Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021

H4 : Partially, solvency has an effect on audit report lag in Manufacturing Companies in the Basic Industry and Chemical Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021

H5 : Partially the audit committee has an effect on audit report lag in Manufacturing Companies in the Basic Industry and Chemical Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021

H6 : Simultaneously the age of the company,profitability, company size, solvency and audit committee affect the audit report again in Manufacturing Companies in the Basic Industry and Chemical Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

### II.1 Method Study

#### II.1.1 Approach Study

The research approach used in this study is a quantitative approach. The quantitative method in Sugiyono (2020: 16) "is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine the population of a particular sample, data collection uses research instruments, data analysis is quantitative or statistical with the aim of testing established hypotheses".

#### II.1.2 Types of research

Type study is a research method descriptive. A descriptive research approach according to Sugiyono (2020: 64) "is research conducted to find out the existence of an independent variable, either only one variable or more (stand-alone variable) without making comparisons of the variables themselves and looking for relationships with other variables."

### II.2 Population And Sample

#### II.2.1 Population

Population this research namely

73Company On Company Manufacture Basic Industry and Chemical Sector Which Registered In Exchange Effect Indonesia Year 2019-2021.

#### II.2.2 Sample

Determination of the sample by this study was carried out by means of purposive sampling, namely, the sampling technique through a criterion. In the current study, the specified criteria are:

1. Company Manufacturing of Basic Industry and Chemical SectorWhich Already registered at BEI Year 2019- 2021.
2. Manufacturing Company in Basic Industry and Chemical Sector Which has published its financial statements Year 2019-2021.
3. Company Manufacturing of Basic Industry and Chemical Sector who obtains profit for 2019-2021.

**Table 1. Sample Study**

| No | Criteria | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Company Manufacture Basic Industry and Chemical SectorYear 2019-2021. | 73 |
| 2. | Company Manufacture Basic Industry and Chemical Sectorwhich it is not publish report financial year 2019- | (13) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2021. | |
| 3. | Company Manufacture Manufacture Basic Industry and Chemical Sectorexperience year loss 2019-2021. | (27) |
| Number of Company Samples | | 33 |
| Total Samples (3 x33) | | 99 |

**Source :***www.idx.co.id*(dataprocessed)

Sample used in this research is a number of 33 samples within five year and a total sample of observations is 99 samples of companies inCompanyManufacturing of Basic Industry and Chemical SectorListed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021.

### II.3 Technique Collection Data

Technique collection data in study This is documentation. According to Sugiyono ( *2020:225)* "document is notes incident which are already passed. Document Can shaped ideograph , or monumental works from somebody. Document study is complementary from use method observation and interview in study quantitative".

### II.4 Type And Source Data

Documentation technique done with method collection data secondary from report finance annual On Company Manufacture Industrial Sector Fundamentals And Chemistry Which Registered In Exchange Indonesian Securities Year 2019-2021.

### II.5 Variable Operational Definition

The operational identification and definition of this research variable can be seen in table 2 as follows:

**Table 2. Variable Operations**

| Variable | Definition | Indicator | Ratio Scale |
|---|---|---|---|
| Company Age (X1) | "Age company is ever company the has operate. Age company counted from date company that stand until with moment company do closed book".<br><br>Source : Ariani and Bawono (2018:121) | Company age (AGE) = difference in years of research - the first year the entity carries out an Initial Public Offering (IPO) Source: Nur Mazkiyani and Sigit Handoyo (2017) | Ratio |
| Profitability (X2) | "Profitability is a ratio used to measure a company's ability to generate profits from its nominal | ROA = | Ratio |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | business activities. The company is an organization that operates with the aim of making a profit by selling products (good/services) to its costumer<br><br>Source : Hery (2014:192) | $\frac{\text{Laba Bersih}}{\text{Total Aset}}$ | |
| Company Size (X3) | Company size is used for the purpose of whather data from the object under study has certain different characteristics (or has spesific characteristics). The control variabel often used is size. In this case size usually appears as an explanatory variable. The proxy size is usually the company's total assets. As assets are usually very large in value and to avoid scale bias it is necessary to compress the size of the assets | Size) = Ln (Total Assets)<br><br>Source: Rodoni (2014:193) | Ratio |
| Solvability (X4) | Solvability according to Harry (2021:68) is ratio which used for measure so far asset company financed with debt. | DAR=<br><br>$\frac{\text{Total Hutang}}{\text{Total Aset}} \text{X } 100\%$ | Ratio |
| Audit Committee (X5) | Audit Committee is a supporting organ under the Board of Commissioners, which is formed and is responsible to the Board of Commissioners with the aim of assiting the Board of Commissioners in order to support the effectiveness of the implemetion of supervisory duties and function on matters related to financial reports, control system. | Number of Audit Committee (ACO) = ∑ Members of the Audit Committee.<br>**Source :**Wardoyo and Theodora Martina Veronica (2013) | Ratio |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Audit Report lag (Y) | According to Niamianti (2021;231), audit reportlag is range time settlement implemetion audits report finance annual based on ever day Which needed For obtain report audits independent on audits report finance annual company. | Audit report lag (ARL): LAI Publication Date – Book Closing Date Source: Bambang Leo Handoko, Kevin Deniswara, and Christy Nathania (2019) | Ratio |

**II.6 Technique Analysis Data**

**II.6.1 Model Study**

Study This through use analysis regression linear double . *Ghozali ( 2016:8)* stated "regression linear double to measure influence One or more vari able bound. Study This have a purpose so that see influence variable bound (firm age, profitability, firm size, solvency and audit committee) for dependent variable (Audit report lag)". Model regression linear doubl e Which used is :

$$Y = a + b1X1 + b2X2 + b3X3 + b4X4 + b5X5 + e$$

Information :

Y : Audit Report lag
a : Constant
b1,2,3,4 : magnitude of the regression coefficient X
X1 : Company Age
X2 :*Profitability*
X3 :*Company Size*
X4 :*Solvability*
X5 : Audit Committee
e :*standard error*(α=5%)

**II.7 Test Assumption Classic**

The classic assumption test that was carried out included the normality test, multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test and heteroscedasticity test. The classical assumption testing is done through software SPSS 20.

**II.7.1 Normality Test**

*Ghozali (2016:154),*revealed "if this test has a purpose in measuring whether in the regression model, a residual variable has a normal distribution. There are two ways to determine whether the residuals have a normal distribution or not, namely through graphic analysis or statistical testing.

**II.7.2 Multicollinearity Test**

*Ghozali (2016:103),*"reveals that this test has a purpose in measuring whether the regression model found a correlation between the independent (independent) variables. The method used to see multicollinearity through value *tolerance*>0.10 and the Variance inflation factor (VIF) <10 means that multicollinearity is not found.

**II.7.3 Autocorrelation Test**

*Ghozali(2016:107),* "stated that this test has a purpose in

measuring whether in the linear regression model there is a correlation between the residual errors in the period t with a residual error in the period t - 1 . In order to determine whether or not autocorrelation is present, the Durbin-Waston test can be carried out (DW Test) where there is no positive or negative autocorrelation ifdu <d<4 – dl".

**II.7.4 Heteroscedasticity Test**

*Ghozali (2016 :134 )*"states that this test has the intention of measuring whether the regression model experiences dissimilarity or differences in the variance of the residuals from one observation to another. The method used is by looking at graphs and statistical tests.

**II.8 Hypothesis testing**

**II.8.1 Coefficient Determination**

*Ghozali (2016:95)*"Said the coefficient of determination Adjusted R Square aims to calculate the extent to which the ability of the modesl to explain the independent variables."

**II.8.2 Testing hypothesis kindly Simultaneous( Test F)**

*Ghozali (2016:96)*"revealing the F statistical test generally shows whether all the independent variables included in the model have a simultaneous effect on the dependent variable".

The way to test it with this hypothesis is as follows:

IfFcount<Ftable, then H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected, at α = 0.05

Fcount>Ftable, then H0 rejected and Ha accepted, at α = 0.05

Testing the research hypothesis (Test F):

**II.8.3**

**Testing hypothesis kindly P artial( t test)**

*Ghozali ( 2016:97)*"revealing the t statistical test generally proves to what extent the influence of an explanatory variable or is tied to an individual to explain the variation of the independent variable".

The way to test it with this hypothesis is as follows:

If -ttable ≤tcount ≤ttable; then

H0 accepted And Ha rejected, at α = 0.05

$t_{count}$<- ttable ortcount > ttable ; then H0 rejected And Ha accepte d, at α = 0.05

Testing hypothesis study ( t test):

## III. RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

### III.1 Descriptive Statistics

A sample of 99 data has been obtained, so that the description of the research data is in the form of minimum and maximum values, mean, and standard deviation of each variable studied can be known through descriptive statistical analysis. Below are the results of the descriptive statistical analysis

**Table 3. Descriptive Statistics**

**Descriptive Statistics**

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Means | std. Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGE | 99 | 12 | 105 | 39,48 | 16,097 |
| ROA | 99 | ,00 | 1.03 | .0633 | ,11249 |
| SIZE | 99 | 13.74 | 30.07 | 23.4485 | 5.00038 |
| DAR | 99 | ,07 | 2,11 | ,4225 | ,29382 |
| ACO | 99 | 1 | 4 | 2.95 | ,331 |
| arl | 99 | 33 | 149 | 83.96 | 22,506 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 99 | | | | |

Source: SPSS analysis data

The minimum value for the AGE above is 12 for PT Indonesia Fibreboard Industry Tbk for the 2019 period and the maximum value is 105 for PT Samator Indo Gas Tbk for the 2021 period. The mean value is 39.48 with a standard deviation of 16.097. The minimum value for the ROA above is 0.00 for PT Indal Aluminum Industry Tbk for the 2020 & 2021 periods and the maximum value is 1.03 for PT Semen Baturaja Tbk for the 2019 period. The mean value is 0.0633 with a standard deviation of 0.11249.

The minimum value for SIZE is 13.74 for PT Emdeki Utama Tbk and the maximum value is 30.07 for PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk for the 2020 period, the mean value is 23.4485 with a standard deviation of 5.00038.

The minimum DAR value above is 0.07 for PT Indonesia Fibreboard Industry Tbk for the 2020 and 2021 periods and the maximum value is 2.11 for PT Semen Baturaja Tbk for the 2020 period, the mean value is 0.4225 with a standard deviation of 0.29382.

The minimum value for the ACO above is 1 for PT Sinergi Inti Plastindo Tbk for the 2019 and 2020 periods and the maximum value is 4 for PT Charoen Pokhand Indonesia Tbk for the 2019 period, the mean value is 2.95 with a standard deviation of 0.331. The minimum value for the ARL above is 33 for PT Arwana Citramulia Tbk for the 2021 period and the maximum value is 149 for PT Chaoren Pokhand Tbk for the 2020 period, the mean value is 83.96 with a standard deviation of 22.506.

### III.2 Classical Assumption Test

### III.2.1 Normality Test

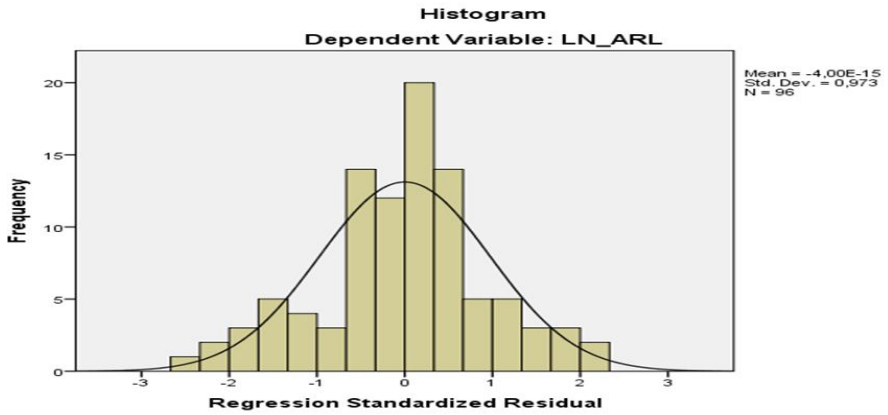


**Figure 2. Histogram**

Based on the Histogram above the curve lines tend to be symmetrical (U), it can be concluded that this data is normally distributed. The results of the normal probability plot in this study can be seen from the image below:


**Figure 3. Probability Plots**

In the normal probability plots image above, the dots spread around the normal line following the direction of the diagonal line, indicating that the data is normally distributed.

**Table 4. Kolmogorov Smirnov test**

**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

| | | Unstandardized Residuals |
|---|---|---|
| N | | 96 |
| Normal Parameters, b | Means | 0E-7 |
| | std. Deviation | ,27642734 |
| Most Extreme Differences | absolute | .084 |
| | Positive | .084 |
| | Negative | -.075 |
| Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z | | ,824 |
| asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | ,505 |

Asymp value sig. (2-tailed) obtained 0.505, which is > 0.05, so there are no symptoms of normality, so we conclude that the data is normally distributed.

**III.2.2 MULTICOLINEARITY TEST**

**Table 5. Multicollinearity Test**

**Coefficientsa**

| Model | | Collinearity Statistics | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | tolerance | VIF |
| 1 | LN_AGE | ,672 | 1,487 |
| | LN_ROA | ,925 | 1,081 |
| | LN_SIZE | ,724 | 1,382 |
| | LN_DAR | ,914 | 1,094 |
| | LN_ACO | ,939 | 1.065 |

a. Dependent Variable: LN_ARL

Based on the Multicollinearity Test table above, it can be concluded

that the tolerance value above has a value not exceeding 10.00, which means the data is normally distributed.

### III.2.3 Autocorrelation Test

**Table 6. Autocorrelation Test**

**Summary model b**

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | , 333a | , 111 | ,063 | 21,789 | 2,097 |

From the table above shows that the results of data processing obtained a DW value of 2.097. It is known that N = 33, K (independent variable) = 5, DL = 1.1270, DU = 1.8128, 4-DL value = 2.873, 4-DU value = 2.1872. Obtained 1.8128 <2.097 <2.1872 It can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation symptom and is normally distributed.

### III.2.4 Heteroscedasticity Test

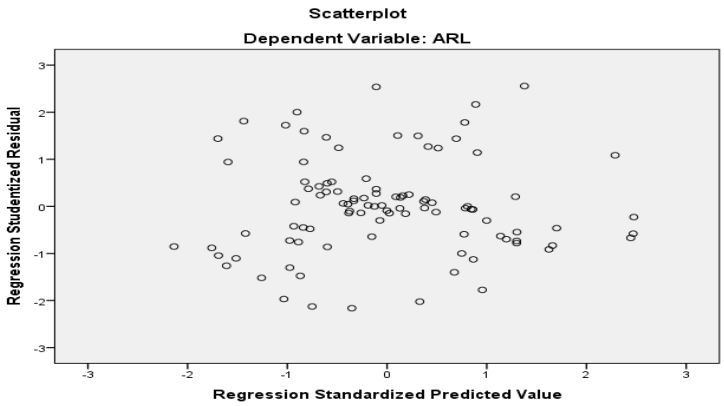


**Figure 4. Scatterplots**

Based on the scatterplot above, it can be seen that the points are spread out and far from the zero point on the Y axis, therefore it can be concluded that the data above does not have heteroscedasticity symptoms, which means they are normally distributed.

### III.3 Hypothesis Testing

### III.3.1 Multiple Linear Regression

**Table 7. Multiple Linear Regression Test**

**Coefficients**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 3,746 | ,697 | | 5,377 | ,000 |
| | LN_AGE | , 176 | .086 | ,244 | 2,042 | .044 |
| | LN_ROA | -.059 | .033 | -,182 | -1,790 | ,077 |
| | LN_SIZE | -.007 | , 147 | -.006 | -.050 | ,960 |
| | LN_DAR | -,116 | .046 | -,259 | -2,529 | ,013 |
| | LN_ACO | -.265 | , 177 | -,151 | -1,498 | ,138 |

In data analysis using the SPSS 20 application, the results of the regression equation are as follows:

Y= 3.746+0.176 AGE+(-0.059)ROA+(-0.007)SIZE+(-0.116)DAR+(-0.265)ACO

From the data above it can be described:

1. Constant of 3.746, that is, if every AGE, ROA, SIZE, DAR, ACO = 0, THEN Y = 3.746
2. The AGE coefficient is 0.176, that is, if every increase of one AGE unit increases by 0.0176
3. The ROA coefficient is -0.959, that is, if each increase in ROA is one unit, it will decrease by 0.059
4. The SIZE coefficient is -0.007, that is, if each unit increases with SIZE, it will decrease by -0.007
5. The DAR coefficient is -0.116, that is, if every one-to-one increase in DAR, it will decrease by -0.0116
6. The ACO coefficient is -0.265, that is, if every one-unit increase in ACO, it will decrease by -0.0265

**III.3.2 Test of Determination**

**Table 8. Determination Test**

**Summary model b**

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | , 333a | , 111 | ,063 | 21,789 | 2,097 |

In the table above, the test results can be seen that the Adjusted R Square value is 0.063. It can be explained that the effect of company age, profitability, company size, solvency and audit committee is 6.3% and the remaining 93.7% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

### III.3.3 Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing (Test F)

**Table 9. F test**

**ANOVAa**

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | MeanSquare | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Regression | 1.155 | 5 | ,231 | 2,865 | ,019b |
| | residual | 7,259 | 90 | .081 | | |
| | Total | 8,414 | 95 | | | |

The table above shows the F Statistical Test yielding an F count of 2.865 and obtaining F table = (k;nk) = (5;90) then the F table is 2.316 and the sig value is 0.19. Then F count 2.865> F table 2.316 and sig 0.019 <0.05. So it is concluded that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means Company Age, Profitability, Company Size, Solvability and Audit Committee together have a significant effect on Audit Report Lag in Manufacturing Companies in the Basic Industry and Chemical Sector Listed on the IDX for the 2019-2021 period.

### III.3.4 Partial Hypothesis Test (T Test)

**Table 10. T test**

**Coefficientsa**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 3,746 | ,697 | | 5,377 | ,000 |
| | LN_AGE | , 176 | .086 | ,244 | 2,042 | .044 |
| | LN_ROA | -.059 | .033 | -,182 | -1,790 | ,077 |
| | LN_SIZE | -.007 | , 147 | -.006 | -.050 | ,960 |
| | LN_DAR | -,116 | .046 | -,259 | -2,529 | ,013 |
| | LN_ACO | -.265 | , 177 | -,151 | -1,498 | ,138 |

Given T table =(α/2;nk-1) =t(0.05;93) then the F table is 1.985802 and the significance confidence rate is 0.05

1. The value for the effect of AGE on ARL is sig 0.044 <0.05 and T count 5.377> T table 1.985802 then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted which means that the AGE variable has a positive and significant influence on the ARL variable in manufacturing companies in the basic industrial sector and chemicals listed on the IDX for the 2019-2021 period
2. The value for the effect of ROA on ARL is sig 0.077> 0.05 and T count -1.790 <T table 1.985802 then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means that the ROA variable has a negative and insignificant effect on the ARL variable in manufacturing companies in the basic industrial sector and chemicals listed on the IDX for the 2019-2021 period
3. The value for the effect of SIZE on ARL is sig 0.960> 0.05 and T count -0.050 <T table 1.985802, which means that the SIZE variable has a negative and insignificant effect on the ARL variable in manufacturing companies in the basic industrial and chemical sectors listed on the IDX for the period 2019-2021
4. The value for the influence of DAR on ARL is sig 0.013 <0.05 and T count -2.529 <T table 1.985802 which means H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted which means the DAR variable has a negative and significant influence on the ARL variable in manufacturing companies in the basic industrial sector and chemicals listed on the IDX for the 2019-2021 period
5. The value for the effect of ACO on ARL is sig 0.138> 0.05 and T count -1.498 <T table 1.985802 then H0rejected and Haaccepted, which means that the ACO variable has a negative and insignificant effect on the ARL variable in manufacturing companies in the basic and chemical industrial sectors listed on the IDX for the 2019-2021 period

**Results and Discussion**

Company age has a positive and significant effect on audit report lag, which means that the older the company is, the shorter the auditing reporting period will be and vice versa (Widiastuti & Kartika, 2018). The results of this study are in line with the results of Ryzkillah's research (2018) which revealed that company age has a significant effect on audit report lag.

Profitability has a negative and insignificant effect on audit report lag, which means that companies with both high and low profitability still have to submit financial reports on time (Sarah Nurjanah, 2022). The results of this study are inversely

proportional to research by Natalia, et.al., (2021) which reveals that the profitability variable has a significant influence on the audit report lag variable.

Company size has a negative and insignificant effect on the audit report. Total assets large and small Auditors will continue to audit and disclose the company's financial statements (Sarah Nurjanah, 2022). This research is inversely proportional to the research of Sunarsih, et.al., (2021) which reveals that the size of a company's total assets can affect the short length of the process of preparing financial reports so that it affects audit report lag.

Solvability has a significant effect on audit report lag. The higher the amount of debt owned by the company will cause a relatively longer audit report lag process (Hanafi and Halim, 2018).

The audit committee has a negative and insignificant effect on audit report lag. The number of company audit committee members is not the cause of the length of time required for auditors to audit and disclose financial statements (Sunarsih, et.al., (2021). The results of this study are supported by Dwi Prasetyo's research (2022) which reveals that audit committees have an influence negative and not significant to the audit report lag.

Firm age, profitability, firm size, solvency, audit committee have a joint effect on audit report lag. This is based on the results of SPSS processing obtained F count 2.865> F table 2.316 and sig 0.019 <0.05 so that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

## IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

### IV.1 Conclusion

**Based on the data analysis test, the following conclusions are obtained:**

1. Company age has a positive and significant effect on audit report lag in manufacturing companies in the basic and chemical industrial sectors listed on the IDX for the 2019-2021 period
2. Profitability has a negative and insignificant effect on audit report lag in manufacturing companies in the basic and chemical industrial sectors listed on the IDX for the 2019-2021 period
3. Company size has a negative and insignificant effect on audit report lag in manufacturing companies in the basic and chemical industry sectors listed on the IDX for the 2019-2021 period
4. Solvency has a significant effect on audit report lag in manufacturing companies in the basic and chemical industry sectors listed on the IDX for the

2019-2021 period

5. The audit committee has a negative and insignificant effect on audit report lag in manufacturing companies in the basic and chemical industry sectors listed on the IDX for the 2019-2021 period
6. Audit delay is affected by company age, profitability, company size, solvency, audit committees in manufacturing companies in the basic industrial and chemical sectors listed on the IDX for the 2019-2021 period

**Suggestion**

This study has very limited variables, namely only the variables of company age, profitability, company size, solvency, and audit committee and the period is only three years. For future researchers to add the number of samples and other variables and the period in order to get more accurate results, it is also hoped that they can examine outside the manufacturing companies in the basic and chemical industrial sectors.

For Indonesian prima universities, the results of this study can be used by students/1 to determine the effect of firm age, profitability, firm size, solvency and audit committee on audit report lag.

For companies to provide the data needed in the inspection time process so that the company's financial reports can be published on time, therefore companies are required to be more professional and carry out periodic assessments of each employee's work so that they can control the most frequent factors that affect audit report lag.

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