

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. To obtain more accurate results, it is hoped that the next researcher will add the number of variables and samples in his research.

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

I. INTRODUCTION

Each report on the ability of a company to represent the final

results at the required level of financial reporting is able to share significant and appropriate data with all investors an element of the review in the procedure for gathering conclusions based on funding by investors. The report listed in the review of the results of the company's capabilities must be appropriate and significant. The situation proves that the data on the results of the company's capabilities are financial reports that must be studied in more depth so that the parts concerned can be accounted for. Information on the performance of a company with financial reports must be submitted based on a predetermined time in order to prevent inappropriate news from taking place. Presenting information on the company's capabilities at the same time for the specified time can be used as a benchmark for monitoring the quality of the company and making decisions made by clients. Conversely, the presentation of a company's ability report that is not significant according to the time period can have a negative effects on investors. The delay in financial reports is also inseparable from the various factors of audit report lag facts. Based on the fact that lag can be explained that the speed of day needed in presenting financial information by the auditor based on audit prosedures is after the closing date of the company's books until the publication date of the

audited financial statements. In GAAS (Generally Accepted Auditing Standards), especially the usual standards in component number 3 2hich explains that audit prosedures need to be carried out carefully and with full maintenance and reproduces, in fact the auditor is required to use a variety of processes and methods for handling field audit workers aquivalent to the Public Acoountant Professional Standards (SPAP).Here the function of the auditor is quite critical. Where the auditor needs to be obliged to bear the feasibility and legalization of financial information that has been audited before issuance and is applied as material for gathering conclusions for users of financial information. The auditor needs to protect an opinion depending on the report information or not the financial statement of the company being audited. Various aspects describe the triggers for the duration of audit repor lag that occur from internal and external aspects 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 needs to bear a view regarding whwthwr or not te company's financial statement are audited. Researchers conducted

to study and review research titles related to audit report lag based on internal and external factors of the company.

Companies that have high solvency (debt) will slow down the auditing of financial statements because a lot of debt shows poor financial performance so that audit report lag tends to be high. The high age of the company indicates that the listed company has long enough knowledge, as a result it has a longer life so that the audit report lag is low. Return on equity is another aspect potential investors need to pay attention to. The development of the ROE value can make a company able to increase its ability to gain profits in the future so as to attract the interest of potential investors to invest in the company. With increasing interest investors are able to advance the company at the request of the company's share price which has increased or is increasingly 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.al., 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

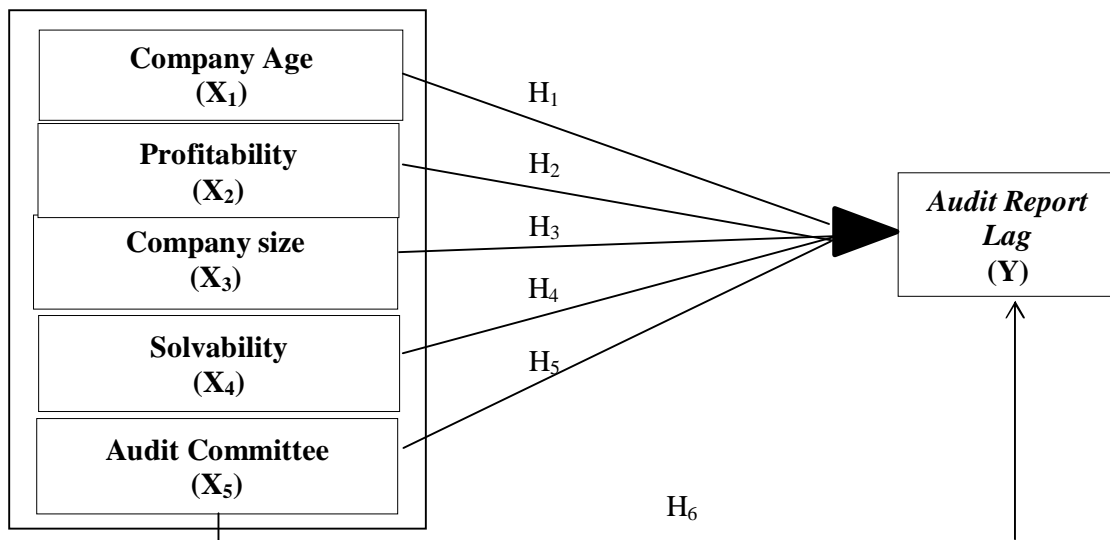


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

1.4 Research 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

This research has a population of 73 Manufacturing Companies in the Basic Industry and Chemical Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 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 Sector Which 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. Sector who obtains profit for 2019-2021.
3. Company Manufacturing of Basic Industry and Chemical

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 2019-2021.	(13)
3.	Company Manufacture Manufacture Basic Industry and Chemical Sectorexperience year loss 2019-2021.	(27)
Number of Sample Compenies		33
Sample totals (3 x33)		99

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

Sampleused in this researchis a number of 33 samples over a period ofthreeyear 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. Accordingto 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 observationand interview in study quantitative".

II.4 Type And Source Data

Documentation technique done with method collect ion data secondary from report fina nce annual On Company Manufactu re Industrial Sector Fundamentals And Chemistry Which Registered In Exc hange 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
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			Scale
Company Age (X1)	<p>“Age company is ever company the has operate. Age company counted from date company that stand until with moment company do closed book”.</p> <p>Source : Ariani and Bawono (2018:121)</p>	<p>Company age (AGE) = difference in years of research - the first year the entity carries out an Initial Public Offering (IPO)</p> <p>Source: Nur Mazkiyani and Sigit Handoyo (2017)</p>	Ratio
Profitability (X2)	<p>“Profitability is a ratio used to measure a company’s ability to generate profits from its nominal business activities. The company is an organization that operates with the aim of making a profit by selling products (good/services) to its costumer</p> <p>Source : Hery (2014:192)</p>	<p>ROA =</p> $\frac{\text{Laba Bersih}}{\text{Total Aset}}$	Ratio
Company Size (X3)	<p>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</p>	<p>Size) = Ln (Total Assets)</p> <p>Source: Rodoni (2014:193)</p>	Ratio
Solvability (X4)	<p>Solvability according to Harry (2021:68) is ratio which used for measure so far asset company financed with debt.</p>	<p>DAR=</p> $\frac{\text{Total Hutang}}{\text{Total Aset}} \times 100\%$	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 assisting the Board of Commissioners in order to support the effectiveness of the implementation of supervisory duties and function on matters related to financial reports, control system.	Number of Audit Committee (ACO) = \sum Members of the Audit Committee. Source :Wardoyo and Theodora Martina Veronica (2013)	Ratio
Audit Report lag (Y)	According to Niamianti (2021;231), audit reportlag is range time settlement implementation 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

$$b_4X_4 + b_5X_5 + e$$

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 variable 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 double Which used is :

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 +$$

Information :

Y : Audit Report lag

a : Constant

b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4 : magnitude of the regression coefficient X

X1 : Company Age

X2 : *Profitability*

X3 : *Company Size*

X4 : *Solvability*

X5 : Audit Committee

e : *standard error* ($\alpha=5\%$)

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 $tolerance > 0.10$ 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-Watson test can be carried out (DW Test) where there is no positive or negative autocorrelation if $du < d < 4 - du$ ".

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 model 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:

If $F_{count} < F_{table}$, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected, at $\alpha = 0.05$
If $F_{count} > F_{table}$, then H_0 rejected and H_a accepted, at $\alpha = 0.05$

Testing the research hypothesis (Test F):

II.8.3

Testing hypothesis kindly Partial(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 $-t_{table} \leq t_{count} \leq t_{table}$; then
 H_0 accepted And H_a rejected, at $\alpha = 0.05$

$t_{count} < -t_{table}$ or $t_{count} > t_{table}$
 ; then
 H_0 rejected And H_a accepted,
 at $\alpha = 0.05$

Testing hypothesis study (t test):

III. RESULTS 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

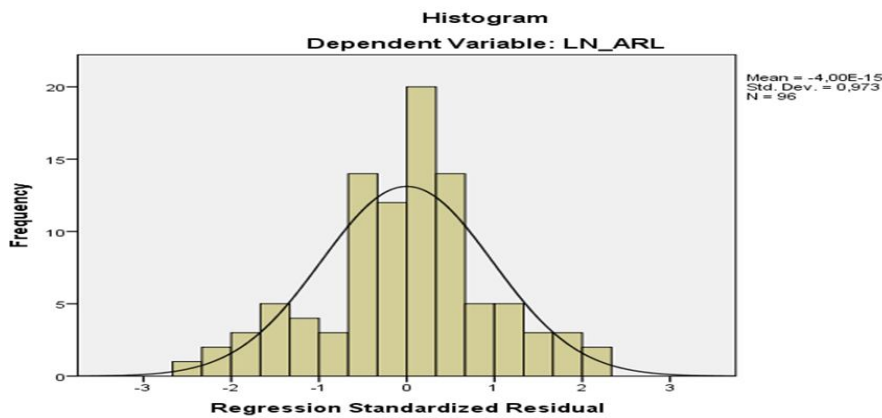


Figure 2. Histogram

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:

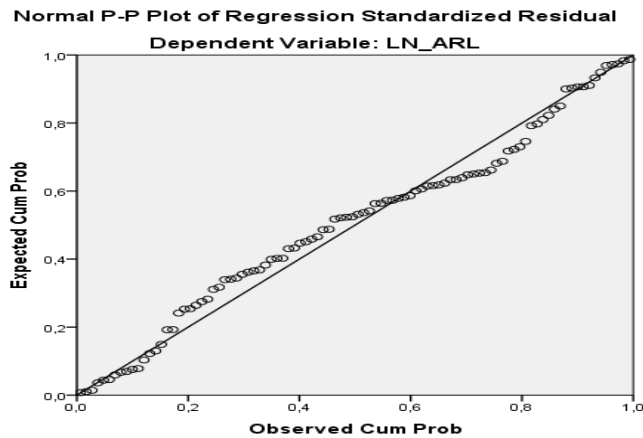


Figure 3. Probability Plots

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 MULTICOLLINEARITY TEST

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test

Coefficientsa

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	tolerance	VIF
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 means the data is normally distributed.

Based on the Multicollinearity Test table above, it can be concluded that the tolerance value above has a value not exceeding 10.00, which

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

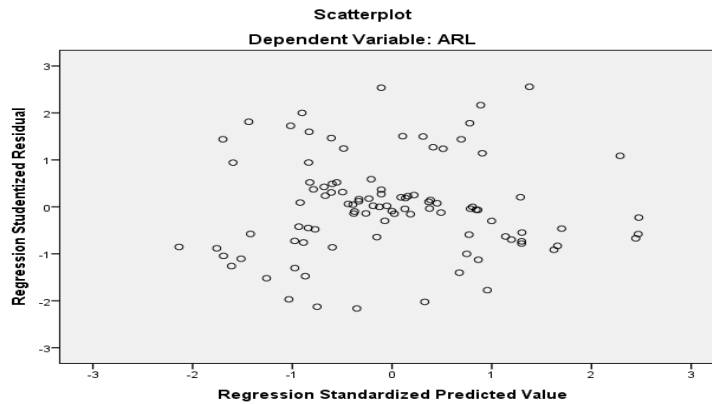


Figure 4. Scatterplots

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

Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	std. Error	Beta		
(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:

$$Y = 3.746 + 0.176 \text{ AGE} + (-0.059) \text{ ROA} + (-0.007) \text{ SIZE} + (-0.116) \text{ DAR} + (-0.265) \text{ ACO}$$

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.

	Regression	1.155	5	,231	2,865	,019b
1	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 $=(\alpha/2; nk-1)$
 $=t(0.05; 93)$ 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 H_0 is rejected and H_a 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 H_0 is rejected and H_a 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 H_0 is

rejected and H_a 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 H_0 rejected and H_a accepted, 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 H_0 is rejected and H_a 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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