THE EFFECT OF TAX AGGRESSIVENESS, SOLVENCY, PROFITABILITY, AUDIT OPINION, AND FINANCIAL DISTRESS ON AUDIT DELAYS IN MANUFACTURING SECTOR COMPANIES LISTED ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGEd IN 2018-2021

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to understand the effect of Tax Aggressiveness, Solvency, Profitability, Audit Opinion, and Financial Distress on Audit Delay in manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2018-2021. All the information required for this research was obtained officially from IDX sources which include the company's annual financial report. In this study we used a quantitative method and the sample in this research was obtained using purposive sampling so that of the 38 companies in the population the remaining 18 companies had a total use of their financial statements for 4 years, so the total sample in this research was 72 companies. Several tests in this research were carried out, such as multicholinearity test, heterochedasticity test, normality test, autocorrelation test, panel data regression test, coefficient (R2), hypothesis (F test), as well as hypothesis (T test). The Adjusted R Square value has an effect of 01.3% on Audit Delay and with the remainder at 98.7% due to the influence of other variables. This study concluded that the variables of tax aggressiveness, solvency, profitability, audit opinion and financial distress have an influence on audit delay.

Keywords: Tax Aggressiveness; Solvency; Profitability; Audit Opinion; Financial Distress; Audit Delay.

1. INTRODUCTION

The increase in trading business in Indonesian industrial business is marked by the existence of companies with public go status which are then listened to on the IDX or the Indonesia Stock Exchange. This condition is seen from the increasing demand for audits of annual financial statements carried out with PSAK that have an audit process, of course, it requires a span of time to complete the audit report called audit delay.

According to, Chen, Jia, H., Xu, & Ziebart (2022) audit delay is a delay in completing the report of an independent auditor by the auditor who examines the client's financial statements within a certain period of time. All public companies that have registered on the IDX are required to report their audited financial statements and no later

than the end of the 3rd month according to the date specified in the existing financial statements and inaccuracy of settlement time may be subject to sanctions. These provisions are stated in the regulation number KEP-0015/BEI/01-201 issued by the Financial Services Authority.

According to Gallemore (2022) financial statements are records of financial information from accounting work, which can display conditions or performance, in this case the company is required to meet the interests of the parties who use it.

The following is the phenomenon of financial statements that occur in manufacturing companies that have registered on the IDX in 2018-2021, which subsequently became the object for this research, namely:

Table 1.Table Of Research

Code	Year	Total Assets	Net Profit	Sales	Total Debt	Stock Price
GOOD	2018	4.212.408.305.683	425.481.597.110	8.049.000.000.000	1.722.999.829.003	1.875
	2019	5.063.067.672.414	435.766.359.400	8.439.000.000.000	2.297.546.907.499	1.510
	2020	6.670.943.518.686	245.103.761.907	7.719.000.000.000	3.713.983.005.151	1.270
	2021	6.766.602.280.143	492.637.672.168	8.800.000.000.000	3.735.944.249.731	525
STTP	2018	2.631.189.810.030	255.088.886.019	2.826.957.000.000.000	984.810.863.078	3.750
	2019	2.881.563.083.954	482.590.522.840	3.512.509.000.000.000	733.556.075.974	4.500
	2020	3.448.995.059.882	628.628.879.549	3.846.300.000.000.000	775.696.860.738	9.500
	2021	391.924.368.3748	617.573.766.863	4.241.856.000.000.000	618.395.061.219	7.550
ULTJ	2018	5.555.871.000.000	701.607.000.000	5.472.882.000.000	780.915.000.000	1.350
	2019	6.608.422.000.000	10.355.865.000.000	6.241.419.000.000	953.283.000.000	1.680
	2020	8.754.116.000.000	1.109.666.000.000	5.967.362.000.000	3.972.379.000.000	1.600
	2021	7.406.856.000.000	1.276.793.000.000	6.616.642.000.000	2.268.730.000.000	1.570

Source: IDX annual financial report

Based on Table 1, the number of assets in 2018 at PT Garudafood Putra Putri Jaya Tbk (GOOD) at Rp 4,212,408,305,683 decreased in 2019 by IDR 5,063,067,672,414 or 19.47% with a share price in 2019 of 1,510.

The Net Profit of PT Siantar Top Tbk (STTP) in 2019 amounted to IDR 482,590,522,840 increased in 2020 to IDR 628,628,879,549 or worth 111.11% with total debt in 2020 of IDR 775,696,860,738 decreasing in 2021 of IDR 618,395,061,219 or 20.53%.

In 2020, the total sales of PT Ultrajaya Milk Industry and Trading Company Tbk or ULTJ of IDR 5,967,362,000,000 increased in 2021 by IDR 6,616,642,000,000 or worth 4.76% with a share price of 1,600 increasing in 2021 by 1,570 or 1.88%.

1.1. Bibliography

1.1.2 Effect of Tax Aggressiveness on Audit Delay

According to Jamani and Ghdratollah, tax aggressiveness is an audit delay that reveals tax avoidance has a positive effect on the timing of publication. The large amount of tax avoidance carried out by companies results in the long publication of financial statements. The company will suffer losses if it takes tax avoidance actions and vice versa, because in this case the management will try to reduce the tax burden so that the company's profits increase, this will have a bad impact on the investor.

1.1.3 Effect of Solvency on Audit Delay

Saragih (2018) said his thinking about solvency is that in order to pay off short or long-term obligations, the company refers to compensation, and Saragih (2018) also stated that if solvency is the length of audit delay carried out by the company, it will result in a higher solvency value.

1.1.4 Effect of Profitability on Audit Delay

Sutjipto et al (2020) stated their thinking that there is a risk to the company in profitability. Audit delay will be lower if profitability is high and vice versa. This will make losses on the company and Valentina & Gayatri (2018) increasing the company's profitability will generate profits for the company.

1.1.5 Effect of Audit Opinion on Audit Delay

According to, Latrini & Lestari (2018) the audit opinion positively affects the audit delay caused by the statement of the auditor's conclusions obtained through the audit stage drawn from the evidence examined while performing its duties. Companies that obtain audit report results with ordinary statements on differences will reduce audit delay time because it cannot cause disagreements between auditors and companies.

1.1.6 Effect of Financial Distress on Audit Delay

Sari et al (2019) stated their thoughts that financial distress is the cause of the decline in the financial situation in a company, so that there is an increase in audit risks for auditors such as controlling and detecting companies. Due to the increased risk, auditors are required to conduct audits, especially in terms of audit planning. This condition results in a long time (audit delay) in the audit work and makes there is an increase in the number of audits.

1.2 Conceptual Framework and Hypothesis

1.2.1 Conceptual Framework

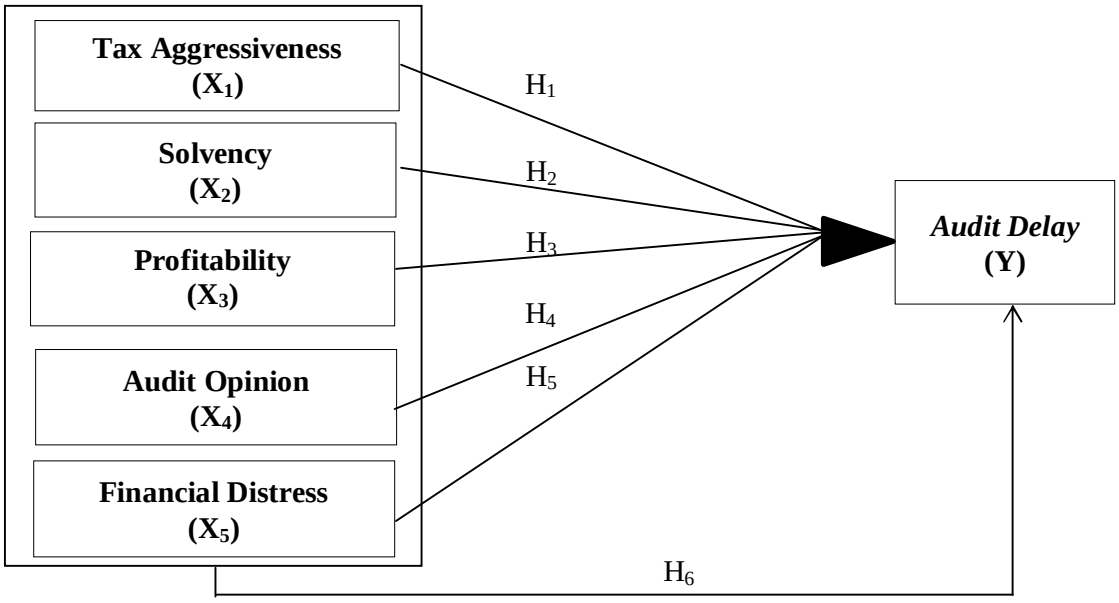

Fig.1. Conceptual Framework

1.2.2 Hypothesis

Several hypotheses used were tested, namely:

H1: Tax Aggressiveness has a positive and significant effect on audit delay in manufacturing companies listed on IDX from 2018-2021.

H2: Solvency has a positive and significant effect on audit delay in manufacturing companies listed on IDX from 2018-2021.

H3: Profitability has a positive and significant effect on audit delay in manufacturing companies listed on IDX from 2018-2021.

H4: Audit Opinion has a positive and significant effect on audit delay in manufacturing companies listed on IDX from 2018-2021.

H5: Financial Distress has a positive and significant effect on audit delay in manufacturing companies listed on IDX from 2018-2021.

H6: Tax Aggressiveness, Solvency, Profitability, Audit Opinion, and Financial Distress have positive and significant effect on audit delay in manufacturing companies listed on IDX from 2018-2021.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Types of Research

This research was carried out by applying quantitative methods. Arikanto (2019: p. 27) stated that quantitative research methods are used in the form of numbers from the data management system, data interpretation, to the exposure of the data produced.

2.2 Research Grounds

This research utilizes data in the form of secondary data in the form of financial statements for 2018-2021 taken from **www.idx.co.id and data management systems using the IBM SPSS Statistics 20 application and is carried out on companies in the manufacturing sector that have registered on the IDX.**

2.3 Population and Sample

Sugiyono (2018: 117) stated his thoughts if to draw the conclusions needed by the researcher, a generalization is carried out consisting of special characteristics and qualities derived from a subject or object. Meanwhile, Silaen (2018: 87) states that if the sample is part of a form of population, it can be measured or seen from its characteristics by certain methods. Sugiyono (2018:85) stated that purposive sampling is a way of determining samples by considering certain things.

The criteria for carrying out sample selection are:

1. Manufacturing companies that in 2018-2021 have registered on the IDX.
2. Manufacturing companies that in 2018-2021 did not submit to the public the full financial statements.
3. Manufacturing companies that in 2018-2021 suffered losses

Table 2. Sample Selection

Number	Sample Criteria	Amount
1	Manufacturing companies that in 2018-2021 has listed itself on the IDX	38
2	Manufacturing companies that in 2018-2021 did not submit to the public the full financial statements	(15)
3	Manufacturing companies that in 2018-2021 suffered losses	(5)

Number of samples	**18**
Number of observation periods	**4**
Number of observations (18 x 4)	**72**

2.4 Data Collection Techniques

Sugiyono (2020: 296) expressed his thoughts for the most efficient way for research with the aim of obtaining data for further research is with data collection techniques.

2.5 Descriptive Statistics

Ghozali (2020:19) said that descriptive statistics can be applied when describing data and showing the shape of variables in this study, it can be seen from the standard of deviation, variance, swekness, minimum, maximum, sum, and mean.

2.6 Test Classical Assumptions

2.6.1 Normality Test

Ghozali (2018) expressed his thought that if to test whether an independent or dependent variable has been distributed normally or not, then to confirm it, a normality test is carried out. From the test results, distribution regression that is already normal or close to normal is a good model. With Kolmogorov-Smirnov, the criteria in this test are, if the significant value at > 0.05 means that the data is distributed normally, and vice versa if the significant value is at < 0.05, it means that the data is abnormally distributed.

2.6.2 Multicholinearity Test

Ghozali (2018:107) said that in order to prove that a regression model has a relationship between free or independent variables, it is the purpose of implementing a multicholinearity test. From the results of this test, if there is no relationship between independent variables then the regression model is good. With the Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values, the criteria applied in this test are the existence of multicholinearity in the data if the VIF value is at > 10, on the contrary, there is no multicholinearity if the VIF value is at < 10.

2.6.3 Heteroskedasticity Test

Ghozali (2018:137) stated his thought that if in order to verify regression model there are different variants of the residual between each observation, a heteroskedasticity test is carried out. Ghozali (2018:120) also said that the glejser test can be applied to the

test by the Scatterplot Chart method. The existing criterion is that if the p value > 0.05 or insignificant then there is no heteroskedasticity, which means that the regression model passed the test. Conversely, regression models do not pass the test if the p value < 0.05 or significant then there is heteroskedasticity.

2.6.4 Autocorrelation Test

Ghozali (2018:111) said that if in order to prove in a model linear regression has a barrier error relationship to the period + with t- 1 or the previous one, an autocorrelation test will be carried out. To see whether the residual data exists systematically or not, a Runs Test is carried out. The existing criterion is that the null hypothesis is rejected if the significance value < 0.05. The condition is interpreted if there is an autocorrelation between each residual value or not unsystematically. In order to produce a basic hypothesis, the Runs Test was carried out, namely, H_0 = Residual (res_1) random and H_a = Residual (res_1) not random.

From the hypothesis that has been described, the basis for deciding a statistical test decision carried out with the Runs Test is, (Ghozali, 2018;120) there is a sign of autocorrelation if the Asymp number. Sig. (2-tailed) < 0.05, otherwise there is no sign of autocorrelation if the Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05.

2.7 Influence of Multiple Linear Hypotheses

2.7.1 Multiple Linear Test

Ghozali, (2018) expressed his thoughts if to test whether dependent variables affect independent variables in a study carried out with multiple linear regression analysis. The formula used is, including:

$$\mathbf{Y = a + \beta 1 x 1 + \beta 2 x 2 + \beta 3 x 3 + \beta 4 x 4 + \beta 5 x 5 + e} \ldots$$

Defenition:

Y = Profit management

A = Constant

$\beta 1, \beta 2, \beta 3$ = Regression coefficient

X1 = Tax Aggressiveness

X2 = Solvency

X3 = Profitability

X4 = Audiit Opinions

X5 = Financial Distress

e = Residual

2.7.2 Partial Test (T Test)

Sugyono (2018: 206) said that the test carried out to obtain results whether partial independent variables and correlation coefficients have a significant influence in order to get answers related to the benefits of the correlation coefficient used the degree of relationship with variables (X) and (Y). The formula that can be applied, which is:

$$\boldsymbol{t\ table = (t(\alpha/2; n - K - 1)}$$

Defeniton:

K = Number of variables

n = Amount of data

Sign < value 0.05

Calculated t value > Table t value

1. Determining Significant Levels

   This study utilizes 95% of income levels or with 5% significant levels (alpha)..

2. Determination of Test Criteria

With t table, test criteria will be obtained based on the comparison of calculated t values. H0 will be rejected and H1 will be accepted if t number count > t table.

2.7.3. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

Sugyono (2018: 208) said that if in order to test an independent variable that is simultaneous or all affect the dependent variable significantly, a simultaneous test is carried out. In order to test the dependent variable significantly influenced by the independent variable, the F Test is carried out, while in order to test the variable (Y) which is influenced by all free variables (X), the statistical F Test is carried out. The formula that can be applied is:

$$\boldsymbol{F\ Count\ =\ \frac{R2^2\ /\ K}{(1-\ R^2)(n-k-1)}}$$

Defenition:

R^2 = Coefficient of Determination

N = Number of Data or Cases

K = Number of independent variables

Decision-making criteria, namely:

H1 received Fcount < Ftable at α = 5%

H1 is rejected if Fcount > Ftable at α = 5%

4. Determination Analysis (R^2)

Sugiyono (2018: 201) said that in order to analyze dependent variables that are partially influenced by independent variables, a determination analysis is carried out (R^2). In order to get an answer to how much the bound variable is affected by the free variable, this analysis can be carried out. The formula that can be applied, which is:

Defenition:

$$D = r^2 \text{ x } 100\%$$

D = Determination

R = Correlation Coefficient Value

3. RESULTS

3.1 Descriptive Statistics

This study had a total sample of 72 data, of which there were 18 companies multiplied by 4 periods of company financial reporting. The following table is the result of the minimum, maximum, mean, and Std. Deviation values:

Table 3. Descriptive Statistic

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
ETR	72	.01	.81	.2283	.13097
DTR	72	4.05	289.90	41.9233	39.33655
ROA	72	.05	60.72	9.3239	10.75528
VD	72	0	1	.96	.201
Z	72	7.21	499.41	45.2153	63.03325
AD	72	60	180	107.42	28.587
Valid N (listwise)	72				

1. In FOOD companies in 2020, the ETR variable has a minimum value of 0.01 and a maximum of 0.81. Then in the SKBM company in 2019, the mean value is at 0.2283 and the overall standard deviation is at 0.13097.
2. In DMND companies in 2019, the DTR variable has a minimum value of 4.05 and a maximum of 289.90. Then in the AISA company in 2018, the mean value was at 41.9233 and the overall standard deviation was at 39.33655.
3. In SKBM companies in 2019, the ROA variable has a minimum value of 0.05 and a maximum of 60.72. Then in the AISA company in 2019, the mean value was at 9.3239 and the overall standard deviation was at 10.75528.
4. In AISA companies in 2018-2019, the VD variable has a minimum value of 0. Then in IIKP companies in 2018, the maximum value was at number 1 in all companies, the mean was at 0.96, and the overall standard deviation was at 0.201.
5. In AISA in 2018, variable Z had a minimum value of 7.21 and a maximum of 499.41. Then in the SKBM company in 2018, the mean value was 45.2153 and the overall standard deviation was 63.03325.

6. In KEJU companies in 2021, the AD variable has a minimum value of 60 and a maximum of 180. Then in the ALTO company in 2020, the mean value was at 107.42 and the overall standard deviation result was at 28,587.

3.2 Test Classical Assumption

3.2.1 Normality Test

In order to find out the data we have whether we have contributed normally or not, a normality test is carried out. There are 3 (three) types of tests in the normality test, namely, the normality test of the histogram graph, probability plot, and Kolmogorov-Smirnov.

- Histogram Graph Normality Test

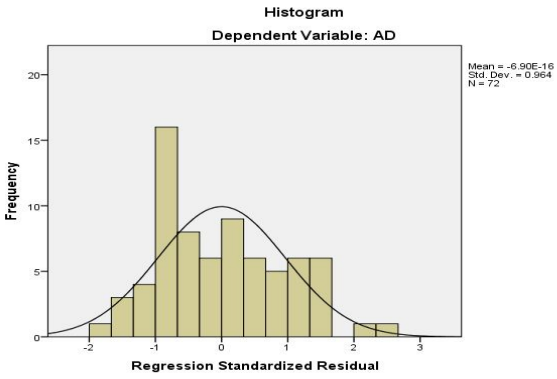

Fig.2.Test of the Normality of the Histogram Graph

Fig.2 provides a conclusion that the data is normally distributed where the observation data tends to be symmetrical, but to find out more, whether the data is normal, the researcher will explain the second image, namely the results of the P-P Plot graph test:

- Plot Probability Normality Test

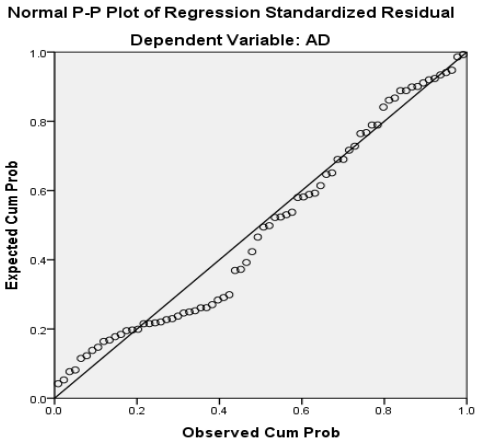

Fig.3. Probability Plot Normality Test

In Fig.3 P-PPot above is aligned following the direction of the line and in a spreading position around the diagonal line so that the conclusion is drawn that the data is distributed normally.

- Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test

Table 4. Kolmogorov-Smirnov

		Unstandardized Residual
N		72
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	0E-7
	Std. Devitation	27.74642285
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.138
	Positive	.138
	Negative	-.064
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.174
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.127

a. *Test distribution is normal.*

b. *calculated from data.*

The results of the table show normal properties due to the Asymp numbers. The resulting sig. (2-tailed) is worth 0.127, which is to say that the data has a normal contribution of the Asymp value. Sig. > 0.05. With a ratio of 0.127 > from 0.05, in this test there is no sign of normality and it is said to be normal.

3.2.2 Multicholinearity Test

Unlike the normality test, the test is said to pass if the VIF number < 10 and the tolerance number > 0.1.

Table 5. Multicholinearity Test

		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
	(Constant)		
	ETR	.880	1.137

1	DTR	.459	2.177
	ROA	.873	1.146
	VD	.542	1.846
	Z	.746	1.340

The test results showed that for all variables it resulted in a tolerance number of > 0.1 and a VIF of < 10. Therefore, the variables ETR, DTR, ROA, VD and Z are said to pass because they have met the requirements.

3.2.3 Uji Heteroskedastisitas

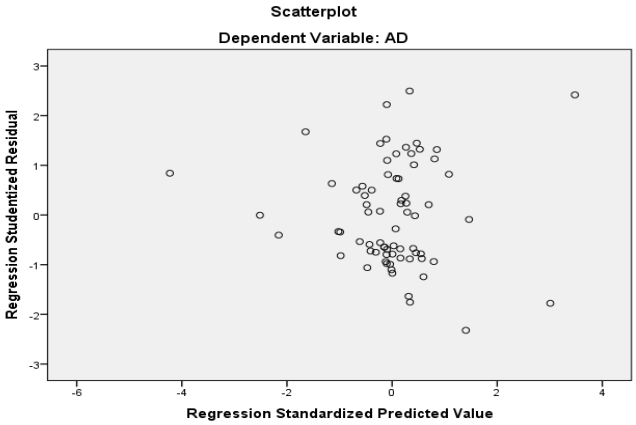

Fig.4. Heteroskedasticity Test

In the heteroskedasticity test above, it can be seen that the data owned is spread as a whole from top to bottom and forms a special pattern, so that conclusions can be drawn if heteroskedasticity does not occur in the data.

Table 6. Heterochedasticity Test
Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.340	13.020		.180	.858
	ETR	-5.660	13.549	-.050	-.418	.677
	DTR	.172	.062	.457	2.759	.008
	ROA	.354	.166	.257	2.138	.036

VD	14.163	11.238	.192	1.260	.212
Z	-.041	.031	-.175	-1.344	.183

a. Dependent Variable: RES2

The table above displays the results of the gletjser test in which the significant values of the independent variables ETR 0.677, DTR 0.008, ROA 0.036, VD 0.212, Z 0.183 > 0.05 will say that there is no heteroskedasticity in the data.

3.2.4 Autocorrelation Test

Table 7. Autocorrelation Test

Runs Test

	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value[a]	-1.45264
Cases < Test Value	36
Cases >= Test Value	36
Total Cases	72
Number of Runs	30
Z	-1.662
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.097

a. Median

The table shows the test value at -1.45264 with probility or significant results at 0.097 and significant at 0.05 (0.097 > 0.05), as well as with the receipt of obeservation results that provide conclusions there is no sign of autocorrelation and is normal.

3.3 Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

3.3.1 Multiple Linear Regression

Table 8. Multiple Linear Regression

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	93.056	26.720		3.483	.001
	ETR	-26.336	27.805	-.121	-.947	.347
	DTR	.171	.128	.235	1.332	.188

	ROA	.330	.340	.124	.970	.336
	VD	13.337	23.062	.094	.578	.565
	Z	-.058	.063	-.128	-.929	.356

Audit delay = 93.056 - 26.336 ETR + 0.171 DTR + 0.330 ROA + 13.337 VD – 0.058 Z + e.

Information:

The audit delay (Y) constant value is 93,056 which states that the ETR, DTR, ROA, VD and Z variables are equal to 0. So the value of the dependent variable (audit delay) is 93,056. The ETR variable coefficient is -26,336 with a negative value on the ETR coefficient. So this shows a reduced value at 26,336 in audit delay caused by a reduction of 1 unit of the ETR variable. The DTR value is 0.171, indicating a relationship caused by a positive value in the DTR coefficient. Audit delay increased to 0.171 due to the addition of 1 unit of DTR value. The ROA value is 0.330, indicating a relationship caused by a positive value in the DTR coefficient. Audit delay increased to 0.330 due to the addition of 1 unit of DTR value. The VD value is 13,337, indicating a relationship caused by a positive value in the DTR coefficient. Audit delay increased to 13,337 due to the addition of 1 unit of DTR value. The Z value of -0.058 means that for every increase of 1 variable unit, the stock price will decrease by -0.058. This shows that the value of Z has a negative relationship with audit delay.

3.3.2 Partial Hypothesis Testing (T-Test)

Table 9. T tests

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	93.056	26.720		3.483	.001
	ETR	-26.336	27.805	-.121	-.947	.347
	DTR	.171	.128	.235	1.332	.188
	ROA	.330	.340	.124	.970	.336
	VD	13.337	23.062	.094	.578	.565
	Z	-.058	.063	-.128	-.929	.356

The relationship in effect occurs if t count > t table. The data in the table shows the value of the table t in the number 0.05 with free degrees = 72 – 5 – 1 = 66, which results in the table t at 1.998. The partial values are as follows:

1. ETR (X1) t count -0.947 < t table 1.998 with a significant Fig of 0.347 > . 0.05. Therefore, in manufacturing companies that in 2018-2021 listed themselves on the IDX, audit delay (Y) is partially not significantly affected by ETR (X1).
2. DTR (X2) t count 1.332 < t table 1.998 with a significant value of 0.188 > . 0.05. Therefore, in manufacturing companies that in 2018-2021 registered on the IDX, audit delay (Y) is partially not significantly affected by DTR (X2).
3. ROA (X3) t count 0.970 < t table 1.998 with a significant value of 0.336 > . 0.05. Therefore, in manufacturing companies that in 2018-2021 listed themselves on the IDX, audit delay (Y) was partially not significantly affected by ROA (X3).
4. VD (X4) t count 0.578 < t table 1.998 with a significant value of 0.565 > . 0.05. Therefore, in manufacturing companies that in 2018-2021 registered on the IDX, audit delay (Y) is partially not significantly affected by VD (X4).
5. Z(Y)t count -0.929 < t table 1.998 with a significant value of 0.356 > . 0.05. Therefore, in manufacturing companies that in 2018-2021 listed themselves on the IDX, audit delay (Y) is partially not significantly affected by ETR (X1).

3.3.3 Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing (F Test)

Using SPSS for simultaneous tests generates the following data:

Table 10. Test F
ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3361.157	5	672.231	.812	.546[b]
	Residual	54660.343	66	828.187		
	Total	58021.500	71			

a. Dependent Variable: AD

b. Predictors: (Constan), Z, ROA, ETR, VD, DTR

In the table the significant test (Test F) presented f count at 0.812 < f table 2.35 with significant f count 0.546 > f table 0.05 which means that the variables ETR, DTR, ROA, VD and Z have a simultaneous effect on audit delay.

3.3.4 Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

Table 11. Coefficient of Determination

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.241[a]	.058	-.013	28.778

The Adjusted R Square value in the table is -0.013 with an effect of 01.3% on audit delay and the remaining 98.7%.

4. Discussion

4.1 The Effect of Tax Aggressiveness on Audit Delay

In the observation of the study, it was obtained that audit delay was not influenced by the variable tax aggressiveness. This condition is in line with Pradipta's research (2018) which results in if it has the aim that the public can as soon as possible in obtaining information that has a positive outlook and response from the market and to reduce the tax burden and greater profits, the company will carry out tax aggressiveness so that financial statements can be received as soon as possible to avoid suspicion by the tax authorities of the financial statements.

4.2 The Effect of Solvency on Audit Delay

In observation, it was found that the audit delay was not affected by the solvency variable. This condition is in line with the research of Ramadhani, Suzan, Dillak (2018) which results in if because the auditor will always conduct audits according to existing procedures, even though the company has a large or small total debt. In addition, Clarisa (2019) states that the stage of completing the audit of a financial statement is not influenced by the public accountant who carries out the audit of the company, with a large or small total debt, which is based on the professional standards of the auditor.

4.3 The Effect of Profitability on Audit Delay

In the observation obtained if the audit delay is not affected by the profitability variable. This condition is in line with the research of Ginting and Sembiring (2018) which insinuates that financial and independent statements must be given openly and not too late by companies going public with large or small profits. In addition, Calrisa and Pangerapan (2019) stated that demands from related parties to pressure companies to confirm the audit process of financial statements quickly and high profitability will result in faster delivery to the public.

4.4 The Effect of Audit Opinion on Audit Delay

In the observation, it was obtained that the audit delay was not influenced by the audit opinion variable. This condition is in line with the research of Absarini and Praptoyo (2021) which resulted in if the auditor carried out an audit to find evidence that resulted in the emergence of an unqualified opinion due to material misstatements, it would take longer. In addition, Sari and Mulyani (2019) stated that a short audit delay would occur if the company received all reasonable opinions. Meanwhile, the delay is relatively longer if the company receives all opinions other than reasonable, because these opinions affect the length of time to compile financial statements.

4.5 The Effect of Financial Distress on Audit Delay

In observation, it is obtained if the audit delay is not affected by financial distress. This condition is in line with the research of Listyaningsih and Chahyono (2018) which resulted in management delaying the issuance of financial statements when the company suffered from the company's financial difficulties and did not want to convey it to the public. In addition, Sari et al (2019) stated that the length of the financial statement audit process is not due to the influence of the company's poor condition, because there is no time to improve its financial statements.

4.6 The Effect of Tax Aggressiveness, Solvency, Profitability, Audit Opinion, and Financial Distress on Audit Delay

Audit delay is influenced by tax aggressiveness, solvency, profitability, audit opinion, and financial distress simultaneously. From the results obtained, f count 0.812 < f table 2.35 and the significance is 0.546 > 0.05. Therefore, a conclusion is drawn if the acceptance of H0 and the rejection of Ha.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

1. Based on hypothesis testing, it can be concluded that the variable tax aggressiveness with a significant value of 0.347 > 0.05 means that it does not have a significant effect on audit delay in manufacturing companies that in 2018-2021 registered on the IDX.
2. Based on hypothesis testing, it can be concluded that the solvency variable with a significant value of 0.188 > 0.05 means that it does not have a significant influence on audit delay in manufacturing companies that in 2018-2021 registered on the IDX.
3. Based on hypothesis testing, it can be concluded that the profitability variable with a significant value of 0.336 > 0.05 means that it does not have a significant influence on audit delay in manufacturing companies that in 2018-2021 registered on the IDX.
4. Based on hypothesis testing, it can be concluded that the audit opinion variable with a significant value of 0.565 > 0.05 means that it does not have a significant influence on audit delay in manufacturing companies that in 2018-2021 registered on the IDX.
5. Based on hypothesis testing, it can be concluded that the financial distress variable with a significant value of 0.356 > 0.05 means that it does not have a significant influence on audit delay in manufacturing companies that in 2018-2021 registered on the IDX.
6. The variables ETR, DTR, ROA, VD and Z do not simultaneously affect audit delay in manufacturing companies that registered on the IDX in 2018-2021.

5.2 Suggestion

1. For investors, investors should not only focus on profits, but also on other factors such as tax aggressiveness, solvency, profitability, audit opinions, and financial distress when carrying out investments in a company.
2. Manufacturing sector companies should maintain their profit ability, measure and assess market performance so that financial performance improves and the company is more advanced and in order to increase the number of enthusiasts or investors to invest in their companies..
3. For other researchers, it is better to make a longer observation year and use other variables that influence audit delay, such as ROE, company value, company size, and others.

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