Faculty of Economics and Business
Universitas Pamulang
INTERNASIONAL CONFERENCE & CALL FOR PAPER
ECONOMICS, BUSINESS, INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY (EBIC), 30th April 2025
Vol : 2 No.: 1 No. E- ISSN: 3025-4086

THE INFLUENCE OF COMPANY SIZE, AUDIT COMMITTEE AND AUDIT OPINION ON *AUDIT DELAY* WITH THE REPUTATION OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM (KAP) AS A MODERATION VARIABLE

Murnia Pertiwi[1], Syamsuri[2]
Faculty of Economic and Business, Pamulang University
Email : murnitiwi1604@gmail.com[1], dosen00759@unpam.ac.id[2]

ABSTRACT

The research aims to determine the effect of company size, audit committee and audit opinion on audit delay with the reputation of the public accounting firm (KAP) as a moderating variable in basic industrial and chemical sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) 2019-2023. This research uses descriptive analysis with a quantitative approach using secondary data obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) and the websites of each company. The analysis technique in this research uses multiple linear regression analysis and moderated regression analysis (MRA) with the help of eviews series 12 software. The population in this research is basic industry and chemical sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) 2019-2023. The sampling technique used purposive sampling so that the selected sample was 51 companies with observations for 5 years, namely 2019-2023. The result of this research show that simultaneously company size, audit committee and audit opinion influence audit delay. Company size and audit opinion have no partial effect on audit delay, but the audit committee has a partial effect on audit delay. KAP's reputation is not able to moderate the influence of company size on audit delay, KAP's reputation is also unable to moderate the influence of audit opinion on audit delay, but KAP's reputation is able to moderate te influence of the audit committee on audit delay.

Keywords: Company Size, Audit Committee, Audit Opinion, KAP's Reputation, Audit Delay

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh ukuran perusahaan, komite audit dan opini audit terhadap audit delay dengan reputasi kantor akuntan publik (KAP) sebagai variabel moderasi pada perusahaan sektor industri dasar dan kimia yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) tahun 2019-2023. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan menggunakan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) dan website masing-masing perusahaan. Teknik analisis dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis regresi linier berganda dan analisis regresi termoderasi (MRA) dengan bantuan software eviews seri 12. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah perusahaan sektor industri dasar dan kimia yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) tahun 2019-2023. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan purposive sampling sehingga sampel yang terpilih sebanyak 51 perusahaan dengan pengamatan selama 5 tahun yaitu

tahun 2019-2023. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa secara simultan ukuran perusahaan, komite audit dan opini audit berpengaruh terhadap audit delay. Ukuran perusahaan dan opini audit tidak berpengaruh secara parsial terhadap audit delay, namun komite audit berpengaruh secara parsial terhadap audit delay. Reputasi KAP tidak mampu memoderasi pengaruh ukuran perusahaan terhadap audit delay, reputasi KAP juga tidak mampu memoderasi pengaruh opini audit terhadap audit delay, namun reputasi KAP mampu memoderasi pengaruh komite audit terhadap audit delay.

Kata Kunci: Ukuran Perusahaan, Komite Audit, Opini Audit, Reputasi KAP, Keterlambatan Audit

1. INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization and digitalization, many businesses want to *go public* to increase the value of their equity and their capital structure. External parties need company financial information when they want to invest capital. Therefore, the publication of financial information is very important for business. If financial information is provided in a timely and accurate manner, this can be considered a benefit for all parties. The Financial Services Authority (OJK) gives 60-90 days from the closing date of the company's accounting period to report audited finances to the public. There is information that several companies still have not submitted their financial reports on time.

There are 3 listed companies in the basic and chemical industries that have not published audited financial reports as of June 30 2021. PT Eterindo Wahanatama Tbk only published audited financial reports in September 2021, PT Pelangi Indah Canindo Tbk in July 2021, and PT Kertas Basuki Rachmat Indonesia Tbk had its shares suspended by the Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI) for 42 months on October 23 2022. On 2 May 2023, the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) issued a written warning II and a fine of IDR 50 million to 61 issuers who had not completed audited financial reports by 31 December 2022. Among the 61 issuers, 6 (six) came from the basic and chemical industries: PT Eterindo Wahanatama, Tbk (ETWA); PT Kertas Basuki Rachmat Indonesia, Tbk (KBRI); PT Kedawung Setia Industrial, Tbk (KDSI); PT Krakatau Steel, Tbk (KRAS); PT Trinitan Metals and Minerals, Tbk (PURE); and PT Tridomain Performance Materials, Tbk (TDPM), (Sources: IDX).

According to Sang Ayu Made, et al., (2021:95), company size shows how big or small the company is, this can be seen from the number of assets, sales, or employees. *IAI (Indonesian Association of Accountants)* audit standards ensure that auditors must have professional competence in auditing and that implementation must be carried out in accordance with established procedures. This procedure applies to all companies, whether small or large, there will be no difference in audit completion time.

The audit committee is a committee established by the board of commissioners and supervisory board and its task is to assist the board of commissioners and board of supervisors in assessing the implementation of activities as well as the results of audits carried out by the company's supervisory board. According to Bapepam regulations, an audit committee must be formed by a public company with a minimum of three members. One member must come from the board of commissioners and act as chairman of the audit

committee, and the rest must come from independent parties outside the company. It is hoped that this independent nature will reduce misrepresentation of financial statements.

Audit opinion is another factor that can influence *audit delay.* According to the Professional Standards for Public Accountants (SPAP), an audit opinion is "an opinion or opinions expressed or expressed by an auditor after completing audit activities on financial reports prepared according to accounting standards." The audit opinion regarding the fairness of the financial statements is included in the results of the audit report process. If the company does not receive a standard opinion *(unqualified opinion)*, it is considered bad news and can slow down the audit process (Rahardi et al., 2021: Yuliusman et al., 2020).

KAP reputation is the fourth factor that can influence *audit delay*. KAP reputation is an assessment of the reputation or good name that the KAP receives from the public, which can be stated from the KAP's achievements. One indicator that can be used to assess the reputation of KAPs is the timeliness in publishing audit results reports for KAPs that are affiliated with the big four. KAPs (Public Accounting Firms) affiliated with the *big four* usually have many branches, and their clients are large companies, with more than 25 employees, so they are called large KAPs. KAPs that are not affiliated with the *big four* are called small KAPs.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESIS

Agency Theory

Agency theory is a relationship between two parties, the first party occupies the position of owner *(principal)* and the second party as management *(agent).* Agency theory explains that if there is a separation between the owner as *principal*. Second, managers as *agents* who run the company will have agency problems. Because, each party will always try to maximize its utility function. Meanwhile, in relation to *audit delay,* the timeliness of submitting financial reports to the public is expected to reduce the potential for information asymmetry that arises between companies and users of financial reports. Differences in interests that occur between principals and agents can cause information asymmetry. Company agents or managers have more freedom to access company information, because company managers are more active in administering and managing in the field. Therefore, managers are obliged to convey information regarding the company's financial condition in a timely and accurate manner to investors, debtors, creditors and other interested parties (Sihombing, 2021).

Signaling Theory

Signaling Theory, proposed by Ross (1977), states that company executives who have better information about their company will be encouraged to convey this information to potential investors so that their company's share price increases. Signal theory emphasizes the importance of information released by the company on the investment decisions of parties outside the company. Complete, relevant, accurate and timely information is needed by investors in the capital market as an analytical tool for making investment decisions. This information is very important for investors and business people (Nugroho, et al., 2021).

Audit Delay

Audit delay is the length of time for audit completion which is measured or calculated from the closing date of the financial year to the date the independent audit report

Vol : 2 No.: 1 No. E- ISSN: 3025-4086

is completed. *Audit delay* is the length of time for audit completion which is calculated from the date the company's financial statements are closed until the date the independent auditor's report is issued (Sari, et al., 2020).

Company Size

According to Alfred and Helen (2020:605) "company size describes the size of a company which is shown in the total assets owned by the company. Company size is divided into 3 (three) categories, namely large, medium and small companies. Large-scale companies have a good image in the eyes of the public and are usually closely monitored by interested parties. Large companies tend to be under pressure to report financial reports immediately so that they are delivered on time.

Audit Committee

According to the Indonesian Audit Committee Association (IKAI), an audit committee is a committee that works professionally and independently which is formed by the board of directors and as such its task is to assist and strengthen the function of the board of commissioners (supervisory board) in carrying out oversight functions over the financial reporting process, risk management, audit implementation and implementation of corporate governance in companies. BAPEPAM-LK with circular letter no. SE-03/PM/2000 states that every public company must create an audit committee with a membership of at least 3 (three) people with a chairman of 1 (one) person as an independent commissioner and members of at least 2 (two) people from outside the company who are independent of the company. The reason is because the company is expected to be able to reduce the potential for delays in publishing financial reports to the public, because the audit committee members recruited by the company are expected to be able to estimate the length of *audit delays* that may occur in the company.

Audit Opinion

According to Iskak, J. et., al., (2021) an audit opinion is the main information from an audit report, an audit opinion will be issued after the auditor successfully completes a series of audit processes. The audit standard reference used to regulate audit opinions is ISA 700. There are 2 (two) types of audit opinions that the auditor can express on the auditee's financial report in accordance with Audit Standards (SA) 700, namely unmodified opinion or *unqualified* opinion and modified opinion. Modified opinion in Auditing Standard 705 (Modification of opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report), this SA establishes 3 (three) types of modified opinion, namely *qualified opinion, unqualified opinion* and *disclaimer of opinion.*

Reputation of a Public Accounting Firm (KAP)

The reputation of a Public Accounting Firm (KAP) is a view or opinion regarding the public's trust, achievements and good name of the KAP. Public Accounting Firms (KAP) that have credibility, adequate resource competence and have a good reputation will end to be chosen by companies to use their services. The timeliness of completing an audit of financial reports is a basic indicator for a Public Accounting Firm to maintain its reputation, because if the KAP is unable to complete its work according to the predetermined deadline, the KAP will be threatened with losing its clients and good name (Sihombing, 2021).

Vol : 2 No.: 1 No. E- ISSN: 3025-4086

Conceptual Framework

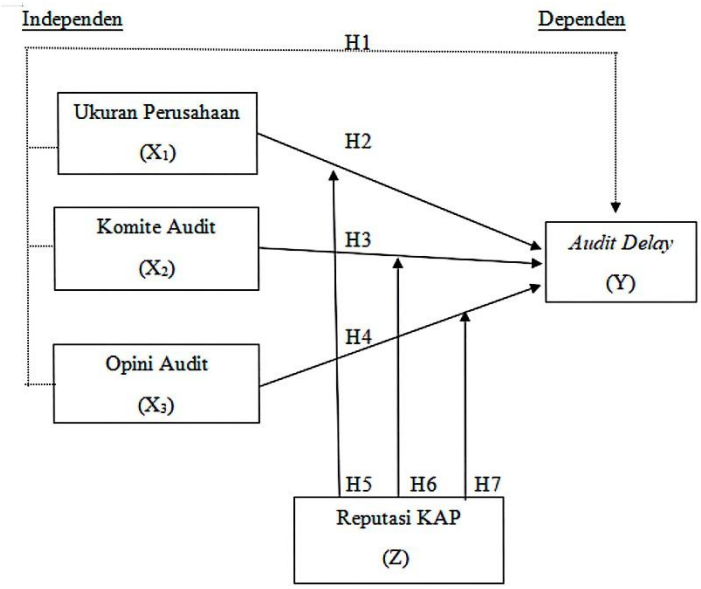

Figure 1 : Conceptual Framework

Hypothesis Development

Simultaneous Influence of Company Size, Audit Committee and Audit Opinion on Audit Delay

The company's timeliness in publishing financial reports depends on the auditor's timeliness in completing his audit work. The difference between the date of the audit report and the closing date of the financial report indicates that the audit process carried out by the auditor tends to take a long time, or is called an *audit delay.* An *auditor's delay* in submitting an audit opinion report exceeding 4 (four) months will be detrimental to investors and the company concerned (Sulmi, et al., 2020). Research by Astuti and Puspita (2020) states that company size has a significant effect on *audit delay.* Research by Sari, et al., (2020) also states that company size significantly influences *audit delay.* Research by Dianova, et al., (2021) also states that the audit committee influences *audit delay.* Sihombing's research (2021) states that audit opinion has a significant effect on *audit delay.* Based on this description, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H1: It is suspected that company size, audit committee and audit opinion simultaneously influence *audit delay.*

The Influence of Company Size on Audit Delay

The higher the company size, the more likely it is to experience *audit delays.* This is because the larger the size of the company, the more audit procedures will be carried out, because the number of activities is wider, the volume of activities increases, the quantity of transactions within the company is higher so that the complexity of transactions increases (Sari, et al., 2020). In research conducted by Astuti and Puspita (2020) it is explained that companies that have larger assets are faster in completing audits than companies with small assets. This is due to several factors, namely the existence of incentives for company management if they are able to reduce audit delays, because large companies are monitored by investors, the government and other interested parties. This is different from small companies which usually have limited employees and resource

Vol : 2 No.: 1 No. E- ISSN: 3025-4086

expertise, so this can weaken the level of trust in the financial reports produced. So when conducting an audit, the auditor must be more careful and the impact can extend the *audit delay.* Based on this description, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H2: It is suspected that company size has an influence on *audit delay.*

The Influence of the Audit Committee on Audit Delay

The reason the IDX requires companies to form an audit committee is that the company is expected to be able to reduce the potential for delays in publishing financial reports to the public, because the audit committee members recruited by the company are expected to be able to estimate the length of *audit delays* that may occur in the company. The results of research conducted by Dianova, et al., (2021) state that the greater the number of audit committees, the shorter the *audit delay.* Increasing the number of audit committee members will tend to increase the monitoring process in the preparation of financial reports so that the resulting financial reports can be in accordance with generally accepted standards and the time needed for auditors to do so will be shorter. Based on this description, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H3: It is suspected that the audit committee has an influence on *audit delay.*

The Influence of Audit Opinion on Audit Delay

If the company gets an unqualified opinion, it means that the publication of the financial report will be more timely because there are no problems in the financial report that need to be resolved (Sihombing, 2021). Companies that receive an unqualified opinion will certainly receive an audit report on time. An unqualified audit opinion states that the audited financial statements comply with the provisions of financial accounting standards and there are no material deviations that could influence decision making (Rahardi, et al., 2021). Companies that receive opinions other than unqualified opinions experience longer *audit delays*. An unqualified opinion shows that the financial reports issued are of higher quality and can be trusted, making it easier for auditors to carry out the audit process. On the other hand, providing an opinion other than an *unqualified opinion* certainly requires more careful consideration involving negotiations with the client, consultation with more senior audit partners or technical staff and expanding the scope of the audit (Rahardi, et al., 2021; Yuliusman, et al., 2020). Based on this description, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H4: It is suspected that audit opinion has an influence on *audit delay.*

KAP Reputation Moderates the Effect of Company Size on Audit Delay

KAP's reputation strengthens the influence of company size on *audit delay.* Large companies will be quicker in publishing financial reports or you could say the *audit delay* will be shorter, this is because large companies are required to submit their financial reports more quickly than small companies, usually in large companies company management gets incentives to reduce *audit delays*. Because large companies are monitored by investors, the government and other interested parties supported by auditors who are members of the big four or large KAPs who have specialist staff, *audit delays* can most likely be reduced (Astuti and Puspita, 2020). Big four KAPs generally have greater resources so they can carry out audits more quickly and efficiently. This proves the opinion that companies audited by big four KAPs tend to complete their audits more quickly when compared to companies audited by non-big four KAPs (Rahardi, et al., 2021). A public accounting firm with a good reputation tends to reduce the length of audit delays, because a public accounting firm with a good reputation can be judged by having a larger number of employees, a better control system, and resources that can work more effectively and efficiently. This is because the big four KAPs have the availability of more specialist technology and human resources, making the audit work carried out more efficient. Having specialist staff in the big four KAPs will help companies complete the audit process more

Vol : 2 No.: 1 No. E- ISSN: 3025-4086

quickly (Sari, et al., 2020). Based on this description, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H5: It is suspected that KAP reputation moderates the effect of company size on *audit delay*

KAP Reputation Moderates the Influence of the Audit Committee on Audit Delay

An audit committee with a history of education in accounting and finance and mastering the knowledge is expected to be able to carry out the roles and functions of the audit committee effectively so that the annual financial report can be completed on time and not be late in submitting it to BAPEPAM and there will be no audit delays (Dianova, et al., 2021). KAP the big four is believed to have skilled and reliable auditors, so that financial reports audited by KAP the big four have good audit quality and the *audit delay* time range is getting smaller. Namely, the audit committee is responsible and supported by the big four KAPs which have a good reputation and high flexibility will be able to complete audits more quickly and have good audit quality and avoid audit delays (Dianova, et al., 2021). Based on this description, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H6: It is suspected that KAP reputation moderates the influence of the audit committee on *audit delay.*

KAP Reputation Moderates the Influence of Audit Opinion on Audit Delay

The worse the audit opinion received by a company, this indicates that there are many problems that still need to be communicated and resolved. This will affect the timeliness of publishing financial reports considering that resolving problems in financial reports tends not to be an easy matter. However, despite this, Public Accounting Firms that have a good reputation tend to be more trusted to be able to resolve these problems quickly so that they will not cause delays in the publication of financial reports (Sihombing, 2021). Based on this description, a hypothesis can be formulated:

H7: It is suspected that KAP reputation moderates the influence of audit opinion on *audit delay.*

3. RESEARCH METHOD

Types of Research

This research is quantitative research with associative methods.

Operational Variables

This research consists of three independent variables, namely company size, audit committee and audit opinion. One moderating variable is KAP reputation and one dependent variable is *audit delay.*

Population and Sample

The population used in this research is Basic Industry and Chemical Sector Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2019-2023 period. The sampling method that will be used is a *non-random sampling system (Non probability sampling),* namely using *purposive sampling*. The research samples that will be selected are based on the following criteria:

1. Basic industry & chemical sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2019-2023 and not experiencing delisting.
2. Data on basic industrial and chemical sector companies for the 2019-2023 period in the form of financial reports that have been audited by independent auditors.
3. Basic industrial and chemical sector companies that publish financial reports using the rupiah currency during the 2019-2023 period.

Vol : 2 No.: 1 No. E- ISSN: 3025-4086

4. Basic industry and chemical sector companies that provide complete financial report information for 2019-2023.

Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique in this research is a documentation technique by collecting and viewing the annual financial reports of basic industrial and chemical sector companies in 2019-2023 which are published on the IDX website www.idx.co.id. This research uses secondary data.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique uses statistical calculations with the help of the *E-Views series 12* application. Using descriptive statistical tests, panel data regression model estimation tests, classical assumption tests (normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation), multiple linear regression analysis, and hypothesis testing (coefficient of determination test, simultaneous test or f test, partial test or t test, moderated regression analysis using the MRA approach or *moderated regression analysis*).

Classic Assumption Test

The classical assumption test is the initial stage used before multiple linear regression analysis. This test is conducted to ensure that the regression coefficients are unbiased, consistent, and accurate in estimation. The classical assumption tests are conducted before the Multiple Linear Regression test, using normality tests, multicollinearity tests, heteroscedasticity tests, and autocorrelation tests (Arisandi, 2022).

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Test

Table 1 : Descriptive Statistical Test

	Y	X1	X2	X3	Z
Mean	89.69412	28.45533	69.89592	0.776471	0.294118
Median	87.00000	28.31000	66.67000	1.000000	0.000000
Maximum	272.0000	32.44000	100.0000	1.000000	1.000000
Minimum	33.00000	25.55000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Std. Dev.	28.58033	1.537549	28.43669	0.417429	0.456541
Skewness	2.109589	0.455452	-0.524832	-1.327239	0.903696
Kurtosis	14.05611	2.736053	2.363252	2.761563	1.816667
Jarque-Bera	1487.915	9.556259	16.01445	75.47048	49.58628
Probability	0.000000	0.008412	0.000333	0.000000	0.000000
Sum	22872.00	7256.110	17823.46	198.0000	75.00000
Sum Sq. Dev.	207476.1	600.4707	205396.0	44.25882	52.94118
Observations	255	255	255	255	255

Output Eviews Series 12, (2024)

The test results show that *audit delay* has a minimum value of 33.00000, a *maximum* of 272.0000, an average of 89.69412 and a standard deviation of 28.58033.

Vol : 2 No.: 1 No. E- ISSN: 3025-4086

Company size shows a *minimum* value of 25.55000, a *maximum* of 32.44000, an average of 28.45533, and a standard deviation of 1.537549. The audit committee shows a *minimum* value of 0.00000, a *maximum* of 100.00000, an average of 69.89592, and a standard deviation of 100.00000. Audit opinion has a lowest value of 0.00000, a *maximum* of 1.00000, an average of 0.776471, and a standard deviation of 0.417429. KAP reputation has a lowest value of 0.00000, a *maximum* of 1.00000, an average of 0.294118 and a standard deviation of 0.456541.

Estimation of Panel Data Regression Models

***Chow* Test**

Table 2 : Chow Test

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	5.460817	(50,200)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	219.520424	50	0.0000

Output Eviews Series 12, (2024)

The cross-section probability value F is 0.0000 < 0.05. Thus, *the fixed effect model (FEM)* was selected and then compared with the *random effect model (REM)* in the *Hausman* test.

***Hausman* Test**

Table 3 : Hausman Test

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	11.640049	4	0.0202

Output Eviews Series 12, (2024)

The cross-section random probability value is 0.0202 < 0.05. As a result, it was decided that H0 was rejected and H1 was accepted, and the *fixed effect model (FEM)* was the most suitable for this research.

Vol : 2 No.: 1 No. E- ISSN: 3025-4086

Normality Test

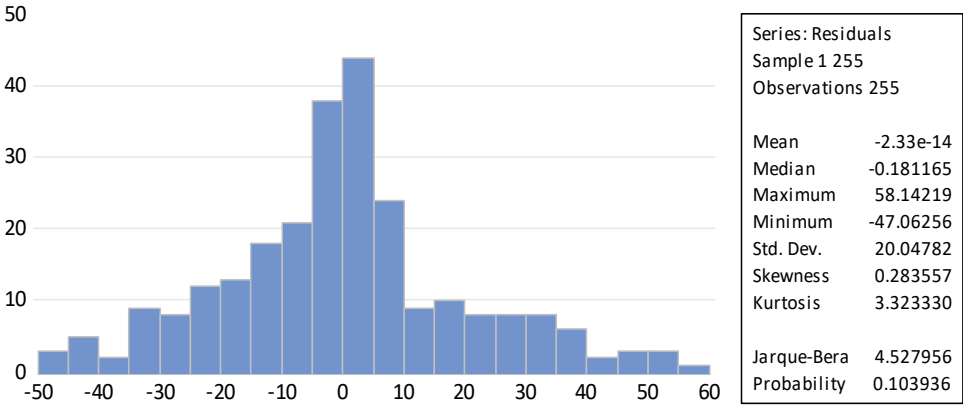

Figure 2 : Histogram Normality Test

The Jarque-Bera (JB) probability value shows 0.103936 > 0.05, so the residuals in this study are normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 4 : Multicollinearity Test

	Y	X1	X2	X3	Z
Y	1.000000	-0.164199	-0.171107	-0.108714	-0.057648
X1	-0.164199	1.000000	-0.204070	-0.123640	0.449925
X2	-0.171107	-0.204070	1.000000	0.067679	-0.052710
X3	-0.108714	-0.123640	0.067679	1.000000	0.036457
Z	-0.057648	0.449925	-0.052710	0.036457	1.000000

Output Eviews Series 12, (2024)

The correlation value of company size, audit committee and audit opinion is <0.85. So it is concluded that the multicollinearity problem does not exist.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 5 : Heteroscedasticity Test

F-statistic	1.739321	Prob. F(13,241)	0.0538
Obs*R-squared	21.87256	Prob. Chi-Square(13)	0.0574
Scaled explained SS	25.78890	Prob. Chi-Square(13)	0.0181

Output Eviews Series 12, (2024)

*The Chi-Square Obs*R-Square probability* value is 0.0574 > 0.05. So it shows that H0 cannot be rejected or there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 6 : Autocorrelation Test

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)			
R-squared	0.736920	Mean dependent var	1.929853
Adjusted R-squared	0.639154	S.D. dependent var	0.121069
S.E. of regression	0.072727	Akaike info criterion	-2.176109
Sum squared resid	0.782794	Schwarz criterion	-1.265253
Log likelihood	277.9632	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.807651
F-statistic	7.537569	Durbin-Watson stat	2.046028
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Output Eviews Series 12, (2024)

The Durbin-Watson Stat (DW) value is 2.046028. Furthermore, the dU value with 3 (three) independent variables and a sample of 255 is 1.81856 (dU). In addition, the result of 4-dU is 2.18144 (4-1.81856), so DW is between dU and 4-dU, namely 1.81856 < 2.046028 < 2.18144. The results show that this study did not find autocorrelation.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 7 : Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	411.0541	228.4338	1.799446	0.0735
X1	-10.59159	8.038997	-1.317526	0.1892
X2	-0.381855	0.103522	-3.688650	0.0003
X3	-3.954113	3.356421	-1.178074	0.2402
Z	33.27766	10.74365	3.097427	0.0022

Output Eviews Series 12, (2024)

The constant value of 411.0541 in the regression equation shows that *audit delay's* influence level is 411.0541 if the variables company size, audit committee and audit opinion are completely absent or have a value of 0 (zero). Coefficient 1 has a negative value of -10.59159, which means that every time the company size increases by 1 (one) time, audit delay will decrease by -10.59159 assuming other variables remain constant. The β2 coefficient is -0.381855, which means that with every increase in one audit committee, *audit delay* will decrease by -0.381855 assuming other variables remain constant. Coefficient 3 is -3.954113 with a negative value, which means that assuming other variables are constant, every increase in audit opinion by 1 (one) time will cause *audit delay* to decrease by -3.954113. The β4 coefficient has a positive value of 33.27766, which indicates that assuming other variables remain constant, *audit delay* will increase by 33.27766 if there is an increase in the KAP's reputation every 1 (one) time.

Vol : 2 No.: 1 No. E- ISSN: 3025-4086

Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

Table 8 : Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)			
R-squared	0.613944	Mean dependent var	89.69412
Adjusted R-squared	0.509708	S.D. dependent var	28.58033
S.E. of regression	20.01219	Akaike info criterion	9.018986
Sum squared resid	80097.51	Schwarz criterion	9.782788
Log likelihood	-1094.921	Hannan-Quinn criter.	9.326219
F-statistic	5.889980	Durbin-Watson stat	1.423474
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Output Eviews Series 12, (2024)

According to the results of the coefficient of determination test (R^2), most of the models used in this research were able to explain the dependent variable *audit delay*, with an *Adjusted R-Squared* value of 0.509708 or 51%, the remaining 49% was influenced by other variables not used in this research.

Simultaneous Test (F Test)

Table 9 : Simultaneous Test (F Test)

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)			
R-squared	0.613944	Mean dependent var	89.69412
Adjusted R-squared	0.509708	S.D. dependent var	28.58033
S.E. of regression	20.01219	Akaike info criterion	9.018986
Sum squared resid	80097.51	Schwarz criterion	9.782788
Log likelihood	-1094.921	Hannan-Quinn criter.	9.326219
F-statistic	5.889980	Durbin-Watson stat	1.423474
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Output Eviews Series 12, (2024)

The statistical F test found an F_{count} value of 5.889980 with a T_{table} value obtained from (df = n-k = 255-5 = 250) at $\alpha = 0.05$, which is 1.651. Therefore, the F_{count} value is smaller than the significance value of 0.05, or the value 0.000000 is smaller than the significance value of 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that H1 is accepted and the conclusion is drawn that company size, audit committee, and audit opinion influence *audit delay* together.

Partial Test (t Test)

Table 10 : Partial Test (t Test)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	411.0541	228.4338	1.799446	0.0735
X1	-10.59159	8.038997	-1.317526	0.1892
X2	-0.381855	0.103522	-3.688650	0.0003
X3	-3.954113	3.356421	-1.178074	0.2402
Z	33.27766	10.74365	3.097427	0.0022

Output Eviews Series 12, (2024)

The T_{count} value and significant value of each variable, as well as the T_{table} value, are obtained from (df = n-k = 255-5 = 250) at α = 0.05, or 1.651, so that the results of the partial test (t test) for each variable can be described as follows:

1) Company size variable, the T_{count} value is -1.317526, while the T_{table} value is 1.651, and the *prob (t-statistic)* value is 0.1892. Therefore, it can be concluded that the T_{count} value is smaller than T_{table}, namely -1.317526 less than 1.651, and the *prob (t-statistic)* value is greater than the significant value of 0.05, or the value of 0.1892 is greater than 0.05. The test results show that H1 is rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that company size does not affect *audit delay.*

2) The T_{table} value is 1.651 and the *prob (t-statistic)* value is 0.0003, the T_{count} of the audit committee variable is -3.688650 lower than T_{table}, or lower than the significant value of 0.05 (0.0003 is lower than 0.05). Testing shows that H2 is accepted and states that the audit committee influences *audit delay.*

3) The T_{count} of the audit opinion variable is -1.178074, while the T_{table} value is 1.651 and the *prob (t-satistic)* value is 0.2402. Therefore, it can be said that the T_{count} value is smaller than T_{table} (-1.178074 < 1.651) and the *prob (t-statistic)* value is greater than the significant value of 0.05 (0.2402 > 0.05), so it can be concluded that H3 is rejected and states that audit opinion has no effect on *audit delay.*

Statistical t test with Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA)

Table 11 : Moderated Regression Analysis 1

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	390.6489	235.0544	1.661951	0.0981
X1	-10.68135	8.269549	-1.291648	0.1980
Z	596.7500	335.3183	1.779652	0.0766
M1	-19.86781	11.66095	-1.703789	0.0900

Output Eviews Series 12, (2024)

Vol : 2 No.: 1 No. E- ISSN: 3025-4086

Table 12 : Moderated Regression Analysis 2

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	94.85483	8.524169	11.12775	0.0000
X2	-0.208701	0.119834	-1.741577	0.0831
Z	67.39978	15.10182	4.463023	0.0000
M2	-0.523085	0.170088	-3.075385	0.0024

Output Eviews Series 12, (2024)

Table 13 : Moderated Regression Analysis 3

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	84.26598	4.708021	17.89839	0.0000
X3	-3.767642	4.093430	-0.920412	0.3585
Z	30.21776	13.05331	2.314950	0.0216
M3	-2.269395	7.537856	-0.301066	0.7637

Output Eviews Series 12, (2024)

The results of the *Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA)* t statistical test are as follows: the probability value *(t-statistic)* is 0.0900, so the probability value *(t-statistic)* is greater than 0.05. This test shows that KAP reputation cannot moderate the influence of company size on *audit delay.* The probability value (t-statistic) is lower than the significant value (0.0024 < 0.05). This test shows that KAP reputation can moderate the influence of the audit committee on *audit delay.* the probability value *(t-statistic)* is greater than the significant value of 0.05 (0.7637 is greater than 0.05). This test shows that KAP reputation cannot moderate the influence of audit opinion on *audit delay.*

Hypothesis 1: Simultaneous Influence of Company Size, Audit Committee and Audit Opinion on *Audit Delay*

Simultaneous test results show that from 2019 to 2023, *audit delay* is influenced by company size, audit committee, and audit opinion simultaneously. The *prob (F-statistic)* value obtained is 0.0000, and this value is lower than the significance value α (0.05), or 0.00000 is less than 0.05. Thus hypothesis H1 is accepted.

This shows that regardless of how big or small a company is or how large its size can be seen from its total assets, the audit procedure will take longer to prepare the audit report. Apart from that, audit committee members who have an accounting or financial background also influence the preparation of the audit report. Audit committee members who have a background in accounting or finance will carry out supervision well so that problems in financial information can be quickly understood or detected, can help correct minor errors that may occur in the preparation of financial reports by management, help provide solutions if there are problems related to financial problems and the preparation of the company's financial reports, which can have an impact on the preparation time or delay of the audit report. For audit opinions, auditors will be more careful in providing their opinions about the company's financial reports because these reports are widely used by external parties to the company, which will ultimately form the trust or confidence given to the company from these external parties.

Vol : 2 No.: 1 No. E- ISSN: 3025-4086

Hypothesis 2: The Influence of Company Size on *Audit Delay*

The results of the partial regression test (t test) show a *prob (t-statistic)* value of 0.1892, which indicates that this *prob (t-statistic)* value is greater than the significance value of 0.05 (0.1892 is greater than 0.05). Therefore, the conclusion of hypothesis H2 is rejected, which means that company size cannot influence *audit delay.*

This research states that there is no influence of company size on *audit delay.* IAI rules (2016 Code of Ethics) make auditors behave professionally by not differentiating audit procedures between large and small companies; in other words, audit procedures are carried out identically or the same in all companies. In addition, external entities equally pressure both large and small companies to submit financial reports on time or no later than ninety days or the third month from the company's book closing date. Research conducted by Sulmi, et al., (2020) supports this conclusion, stating that company size does not significantly influence *audit delay.*

Hypothesis 3: Influence of the Audit Committee on *Audit Delay*

According to the results of the partial regression test (t test), the audit committee has a *prob (t-statistic)* value of 0.0003, which indicates that the *prob (t-statistic)* value is smaller than the significant value (0.0003 less than 0.05). Thus, the conclusion is drawn that H3 is accepted, which shows that the audit committee influences *audit delay.*

An audit committee with accounting or financial expertise can increase supervision over the preparation of financial reports so that the reports can be prepared according to standards and can reduce or even avoid audit problems, namely delays in the publication of audited financial reports. Helping with company financial problems, even indirectly, which can affect the preparation of the company's financial reports. Therefore, BAPEPAM-LK requires public companies to form an audit committee with at least one member having a financial accounting background. The purpose of this audit committee is to reduce the possibility of delays in the publication of financial reports. A study that supports this research, namely by Rahardi, et al., (2021) and Dianova, et al., (2021) says that the more financial or accounting knowledge the audit committee has, the shorter the *audit delay.*

Hypothesis 4: Influence of Audit Opinion on *Audit Delay*

According to the results of the partial regression test or t test, the audit opinion has a *prob (t-statistic)* value of 0.2402, which indicates that the *prob (t-statistic)* value is greater than the significance value (0.242 is greater than 0.05). So, H4 is rejected, and audit opinion does not affect *audit delay.*

The audit time will not be influenced by the auditor's opinion issued, whether it is WTP *(unqualified)* or other than WTP. During the audit process, the auditor will follow the same procedures. The auditor's professional attitude will not be affected by *qualified* or *unqualified* opinions during the audit process, so the audit time will not be affected either. Researchers (Sulmi, et al., 2020) support this research by stating that providing audit opinions is carried out using the same procedures or methods or without differences, whether qualified or unqualified opinions have no effect on the length of audit completion.

Hypothesis 5: KAP Reputation Moderates the Effect of Company Size on *Audit Delay*

The results show that the *prob (t-statistic)* value is 0.0900 and is greater than the significant value (0.0900 is greater than 0.05), according to the results of the t statistical test with *Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA)*. So, H5 is rejected, and this shows that the KAP's reputation cannot moderate the company's impact on *audit delay*. Whether large or small scale companies, public accounting firms (KAP) affiliated with the big four or non-big four will audit the company in a professional manner. Auditors and KAPs large or small must both act professionally when auditing large or small companies, in accordance with the auditor's code of ethics. Thus, the length of the audit process for large or small

companies will not be affected by *big four* or *non-big four* KAPs. This research is in line with research by Ma'sumah and Rusyida (2022) which shows that KAP reputation is unable to moderate the influence of company size on *audit delay.*

Hypothesis 6: KAP Reputation Moderates the Influence of the Audit Committee on *Audit Delay*

The results of the t statistical test carried out using *Moderate Regression Analysis (MRA)* show that the *prob (t-statistic)* value is 0.0024, and this value is smaller than the significant value (0.0024 < 0.05). Therefore, H6 is accepted, and this shows that KAP reputation can influence the audit committee's relationship to audit delay. More audit committee members who are experts in accounting or finance will help independent auditors complete audit reports. With a large KAP, which has specialist workforce and technology, and an audit committee that is skilled and knowledgeable in financial accounting, it is likely that the audit will be completed more quickly or will not be delayed. Because problems that arise during the audit reporting process will be resolved together by the audit committee and a good quality KAP or large KAP. According to research conducted by Sari, et al., (2020), the research found that KAP reputation moderates the influence of the audit committee on *audit delay.*

Hypothesis 7: KAP Reputation Moderates the Effect of Audit Opinion on *Audit Delay*

According to the results of the t statistical test with *Moderate Regression Analysis (MRA)*, the *prob (t-statistic)* value is 0.7637, which indicates that *the prob (t-statistic)* value is greater than the significant value (0.7637 is greater than 0.05). So H7 is rejected, and KAP reputation cannot influence or moderate the relationship between audit opinion and audit delay. Regardless of the opinion received by the company, *big four* or *non-big four* affiliated KAPs will still submit audited financial reports on time. The relationship between audit opinion and audit delay will not be influenced by larger KAPs or KAPs affiliated with *the big four*. Because IAI has determined that entities must publish audited financial reports in a timely manner. And auditors are required to be professional and carry out audits according to standards, whatever type of opinion the company receives. Research by Rahardi, et al., 2021 states that KAP reputation cannot influence the relationship between audit opinion and *audit delay.*

5. CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

Conclusion

This research aims to find out how company size, audit committee, and audit opinion influence *audit delay* with KAP reputation as a moderating variable in companies in the basic and chemical industries during 2019–2023. There are several conclusions that can be made based on this research:

1. Company size, audit committee, and audit opinion simultaneously or simultaneously influence *audit delay.*
2. Company size in partial terms has no effect on *audit delay.*
3. The audit committee partially influences *audit delay.*
4. Partial audit opinion has no effect on *audit delay.*
5. KAP reputation cannot moderate the influence of company size on *audit delay.*
6. KAP reputation can moderate the influence of the audit committee on *audit delay.*
7. KAP reputation cannot moderate the influence of audit opinion on *audit delay.*

Vol : 2 No.: 1 No. E- ISSN: 3025-4086

Suggestion

It is hoped that the next or subsequent researchers can search for and add more research scope, more years of research, more industries other than basic and chemical industries, and add moderation and other independent variables that have not been used in this research which could influence *audit delay.*

REFERENCES

Astuti, P., & Puspita, E. (2020). Reputasi audit sebagai pemoderasi pengaruh laba operasi, audit tenure, dan ukuran perusahaan terhadap audit delay. *Jurnal Penelitian Teori Dan Terapan Akuntansi (PETA)*, *5*(2), 66-78.

Clara, C., & Iskak, J. Analisis Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Opini Going Concern Dalam Perusahaan Manufaktur Di BEI. Jurnal Paradigma Akuntansi, 1(2), 163-170.

Dianova, A., Mildawati, T., & Kurnia, K. (2021). Effect of Leverage, Profitability and Audit Committee on Audit Delay with KAP Reputation as Moderating Variable. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, *4*(3), 3906-3916.

Kamsari, Alfred dan Setijaningsih, Herlin T. (2020). Pengaruh Likuiditas, Efisiensi Modal Kerja, Leverage, dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Profitabilitas. Jurnal Multiparadigma Akuntansi Tarumanagara / Vol.2.

Nugroho, B. A., Suripto, S., & Effriyanti, E. (2021). Audit committee, effectiveness, bankruptcy prediction, and solvency level affect audit delay. *International Journal of Science and Society*, *3*(2), 176-190.

Rahardi, F., Afrizal, A., & Arum, E. D. P. (2021). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Audit Delay Dengan Reputasi Kap Sebagai Variabel Pemoderasi (Studi Pada Perusahaan Lq 45 Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Pada Tahun 2015-2019). *JAKU (Jurnal Akuntansi & Keuangan Unja)(E-Journal)*, *6*(1), 18-33.

Ross, S., 1977. The Determinant of Financial Structure: The Incentive Signaling Approach. Bell Journal of Economics. Spring: 23-40.

Rusyida, W. Y. (2022). Reputasi KAP dalam Memoderasi Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas dan Likuiditas Terhadap Audit Report Lag. *AKTSAR: Jurnal Akuntansi Syariah*, *5*(2), 196-213.

Sang Ayu Made Riska Vidyasari, N. P. (2021). Pengaruh Struktur Modal, Pertumbuhan Penjualan, Ukuran Perusahaan, Likuiditas Dan Perputaran Modal Kerja Terhadap Profitabilitas. Jurnal Kharisma Vol. 3 No. 1, 94-105.

Sari, L. Y. (2020). Profitabilitas, Ukuran Perusahaan, dan Komite Audit pada Audit Delay yang Dimoderasi oleh Reputasi Kap. *Journal of Business and Economics (JBE) UPI YPTK*, *5*(2), 20-26.

Sihombing, T. (2021). Pengaruh Audit Opinion, Audit Tenure, Dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Audit Delay Dengan Reputasi Kantor Akuntan Publik (Kap) Sebagai Variabel Moderasi. *Jurakunman (Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Manajemen)*, *14*(1),

Sulmi, F., Hamrul, H., & Nopiyanti, A. (2020). Pengaruh Opini Audit, Komite Audit Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Audit Delay. *Jurnal Syntax Transformation*, *1*(8), 453-463.