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Research Article

"The Effect of Company Size, Profitability, And Solvency on Audit Report Lag on Lq-45 Companies Listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange Period 2018-2020"

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of firm size, profitability, and solvency on audit report lag on LQ-45 companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange - IDX period 2018-2020. The independent variables are firm size, profitability, and solvency. The dependent variable is the audit report lag. The companies studied were 45 companies consisting of 8 sub-sectors, namely chemical industry, consumer goods, finance, infrastructure, mining, miscellaneous industry, property, and service. The research sample consisted of 12 companies consisting of 4 infrastructure companies, 6 property companies, and 2 service companies. The sample was selected using a purposive sampling technique in service, infrastructure, and property companies that meet the criteria for financial statements using IDR units and performance for the 2018-2020 period. Data analysis consisted of descriptive and inferential analysis. The inferential analysis uses regression techniques with the help of SPSS 28. The results of the study with a significance level of 5% indicate that company size affects audit report lag, while profitability and solvency do not affect audit report lag.

Keywords

Company size, profitability, solvency, audit report lag

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Preliminary

Background

Indonesian Stock Exchange – IDX recorded an increase in the growth of The Go Public Company. One indicator of this increase is that more and more companies are registering with IDX. According to investasi.kontan.co.id (August 2020), suggest that "issuers or public companies registered with IDX have reached 700 companies". The impact of the rapid development of investment is the increasing demand for financial statements that become a source of information for users of financial statements. Financial statements will be an important source of information for investors, creditors, governments, and interested parties who will invest in the capital market.

Companies need public accountants to make sure the reality of the employer's economic statements, according to the business enterprise's performance. Public accountants act as external auditors who audit the monetary statements of public groups. The position of this public accountant may be very critical due to the fact the audit record is an attestation of the truth of the enterprise's overall performance as reflected in the enterprise's economic statements. The audit report has consequences and great responsibility. This great responsibility triggers auditors to work more professionally. The standards for professional's auditor are the timeliness in filing theaudit record. The timeliness of publishing the business enterprise's financial reports based on the timeliness of the auditor in completing the audit. The timeliness of economic reporting has been regulated inside the capital marketplace. The responsibility to place up economic evaluations on time is said inside the economic giving authority regulation wide range 29/POJK.04/2016-chapter III, article 7 Paragraph 1. This regulation states that issuers or public corporations should put up an annual file to OJK no later than the end of the fourth month after the 365-day e-book ends. One part of the oncea 12-month file is the yearly economic report which has been audited with the aid of a registered unbiased auditor.

In 2018, 10 issuers were late in submitting financial reports for the 2017 period, persevered in 2019 10 issuers had no longer submitted financial reports for the 2018 period, in 2020 there was as a lot as eighty agencies that have been overdue in submitting financial statements for the 2019 period. Months aside from harming buyers, it additionally harms the agency inquire and might even purpose delays in shopping for and promoting stocks (IDX, 2018-2020).Timeliness of financial reporting shows that the quality of the corporation's performance and the quality of accounting information is high. Well, timed presentation of financial statements is a strategic thing to advantage aggressive advantage in supporting the success of the company, specifically so that the corporation's photograph turns into higher. Audit report lag is calculated with the aid of subtracting the date of the audit record from the date of the financial statements. The longer it takes the auditor to complete the audit paintings, the longer the employer can put up monetary statements. Thinking about audit document lag as an aspect that impacts the timeliness of monetary document submission, the researcher assumes that audit report lag is an object that also desires to be investigated further. Many elements affect audit report lag which includes: (1) company size, (2) profitability, and (3)solvency. According to Dewi Rejeki and Apriyanti (2021), "Company size is a scale wherein the dimensions of the company may be classified as measured through the total property, general income, share cost, and so on. There is a large effect among company length on audit report lag. The auditor assumes that each corporation, both large and small, is audited within an equal manner in keeping with professional standard procedures for public accountants and must publish the company's financial statements in a timely way. Therefore, there's no difference between large and small companies in the auditing process". This is in line with Deboi, Kurmakhadov, and Li (2021), which argues that organization size partly has a tremendous impact on audit report lag.

According to Su'un, Hajering, and Sartika (2020), "Profitability is the employer's capacity to generate profits and can support the organization's improvement both inside the short term and inside a long time". "Profitability ratio is evaluating the company's potential to be seeking profit. This profitability gives an instance of how efficaciously the company operates so one can offer benefits for the enterprise is looking for profit" -declared by. Amani and Waluyo (2016); Martinez, Peattie, and Vazquez-Brust (2021) said, "Partnerships with high productivity have a more limited review report slack than organizations with lower benefit because of the real companies with benefit distributed quicker" anyway uncommon from the consequences of studies by Oktarina (2015).According to Breuer and de Vargas (2021), "The solvency ratio is a ratio that describes the organization's capacity to manage its liabilities". Meanwhile, Deng, Bowrey, and Jones (2021) argue, "Solvency is a ratio that measures the amount to which spending, through debt comparison to capital, and the ability to pay interest and first-rate steady charges. This proves that there is an influence between solvencies on audit document lag. The excessive quantity of debt owned through the corporation reasons the audit technique to be particularly long. This is because of the fact within the auditing manner, the auditor needs to be greater careful because it consists of the survival of the agency". That is in line with research through Murdijaningsih and Muntahanah (2021), but no longer regular with research by way of Mawardi (2017), that solvency has no impact on audit record lag. Following the first-rate of the auditor's paintings standards as regulated within the expert requirements of Public Accountants, both those who have small money owed and big debts do no longer have an effect on the method of finishing the audit of financial statements.

From the cause above, it seems that the results of studies on the variables that have an impact on audit document lag are inconsistent. This has introduced researchers to further observe the impact of company size, profitability, and solvency on audit report lag in LQ-45 corporations listed in Indonesian inventory change length 2018-2020. The LQ-45 employer was selected because the object of research is due to the fact the types of agencies integrated within the LQ-45enterprise have long passed thru a selection method with high liquidity.

Problem Identification

Primarily based on the above background, the problems studied on this have a look at are:

1. The impact of company size on audit report lag on LQ-45 corporations indexed at theIndonesian Stock Exchange period 2018-2020.
2. The impact of profitability on audit report lag on LQ-45 corporations indexed at the Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2018-2020.
3. The impact of solvency on audit report lag on LQ-45 corporations indexed at the Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2018-2020.
4. The impact of company size, profitability, and solvency on audit report lag on LQ-45 corporations indexed at the Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2018-2020.

Troubleshooting

Based on problem identification, so restrictions the problem in analysis is variables that impact audit report lag. This is company size, profitability, and solvability on the company LQ-45 registered in Indonesian stock alternate period 2018-2020.

Problem Formulation

Based on the restrictions problem, the formulation of the problem in this study is as follows:

1. What is the impact size of the company on audit report lag on LQ-45 corporations indexed at the Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2018-2020?
2. What is the impact of profitability on audit report lag of LQ-45 corporations indexed at the Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2018-2020?
3. What is the impact of solvency on audit report lag on LQ-45 corporations indexed at the Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2018-2020?
4. What is the impact of solvency on audit report lag on LQ-45 corporations indexed at the Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2018-2020?
5. What is the impact of the company's size, profitability, and solvency on the audit report lag on LQ-45 corporations indexed at the Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2018-2020?

Literature Review

Audit Report Lag

Audit report lag is days it takes the auditor to finish his audit work, that's measured from the closing date of the book to the date of issuance of the audited financial statements declared by Oradi (2021) in Jura and Tewu (2021).

The controller punctuality makes full the audit has an impact on the delay in financial reports. The disruption in the business enterprise of financial reports will give negative reaction from investors. The measurement of audit report lag according to Jura and Tewu (2021), can be calculated by the formula is Audit Report Lag = Audit Report Date - Financial Report Date.

Company Size

In line with Dewi Rejeki and Apriyanti (2021), "Company size is a scale where the scale of the company may be categorized as measured by using total property, total income, and percentage value and so on. The big the scale of the organization, it commonly has its very personal energy in dealing with company troubles and the organization's functionality to earn immoderate profits because of the fact its miles supported through the use of massive belongings so that the employer's barriers may be triumph over. Organizations which have big total belongings or overall assets display that the enterprise has reached a maturity degree wherein at this stage, the company's cash flow is advantageous and is taken into consideration to have precise possibilities in an enormously long period". The impact of organization size on audit report lag is that typically, big corporations are extra regular on-time than small groups in informing their economic statement. This effect is visible thru the more the asset rate, the lower the audit cast off and vice versa. The signs for calculating employer length consistent with Dewi Rejeki and Apriyanti (2021) are company size (size) = Ln (total asset value).

Profitability

The productivity proportion is a proportion to assess the business undertaking's ability to our looking for income. This proportion additionally gives a proportion of the degree of control viability of an organization. This is showed throughway of the income made from offers and assignment income. The fact of the matter is that utilizing this proportion shows the productivity of the association - declared by Martinez et al. (2021).The impact of benefit on review report slack is that organizations that have an undeniable degree of productivity experience review report slack, which will in general, be quick so low productivity antagonistically influences the idealness of submitting monetary reports to the Stock Trade. The marker used to decide the degree of productivity of an organization in this examination is a profit from resources (ROA), which is a benefit appraisal that actions the organization's capacity to create overall gain dependent by contrasting total compensation and complete resources-declared by Martinez et al. (2021). ROA is obtained by calculating (Net Profit / Total Assets) x 100%.

Solvency

The Dissolvability share is a proportion that movements the degree to which spending by using responsibility, contrasted with capital, and the potential to pay interest and other constant fees. In light of past research proposes that the impact of dissolvability on review report slack is that dissolvability can't be one of the deciding components for an organization to have the option to submit monetary reports on schedule or not -declared by Deng et al. (2021).This study uses Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR) as a proxy for solvency. The use of this ratio is following the research of Murdijaningsih and Muntahanah (2021) and Bahri and Amnia (2020). Debt to assets ratio is acquired by calculating (total debt / overall assets) x 100%. The debt ratio identifies the fitness of an organization so that the high debt ratio generally impacts the excessive danger. This increases the auditor's focus which allows the auditor to take longer to complete the audit report -declared by Oktarina (2015).

Framework of Thought

The effect of company size on audit report lag

Company size is a measure that describes the size of a company based on total assets. The relationship between company size and audit report lag is that the greater the assets, the more capital invested, the more sales, the more money circulation, and the greater the market capacity, the greater the recognition in the community -declared by Muna and Lisiantara (2021). Therefore, a company that has a good internal control system can reduce the error rate in the preparation of financial statements which makes it easier for auditors to audit financial statements. This idea is supported through research by using Lessard et al. (2021) and Deboi et al. (2021), Which country that employer length has an effect on audit document lag within the period of every observe.

The effect of profitability on audit report lags

Kirakosyan and Dănăiață (2014) said, "Return on Assets (ROA) is a ratio used to measure the company's management ability to earn profits (profit). The greater the ROA of a company, the greater the level of profit achieved in terms of the use of assets so that it has an impact on increasing stock prices". This theory is supported by research by Amani and Waluyo (2016); Dewi Rejeki and Apriyanti (2021), and Deboi et al. (2021) which state that ROA has an effect on audit report lag in the period of each study.

The effect of solvency on audit report lags

Yusnia and Kanti (2021) said, "Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR) is a ratio used to peer how loads employer assets with the beneficial aid of debt or how loads corporation debt impacts asset manage". This concept with the aid of studies using Murdijaningsih and Muntahanah (2021); OMER, ALJAAIDI, and AL-MOATAZ (2020); Shofiyah and Suryani (2020), who said that solvency affected audit report lag in the period of each observe.
Based on the description above, the framework of idea validated inside the following determine:

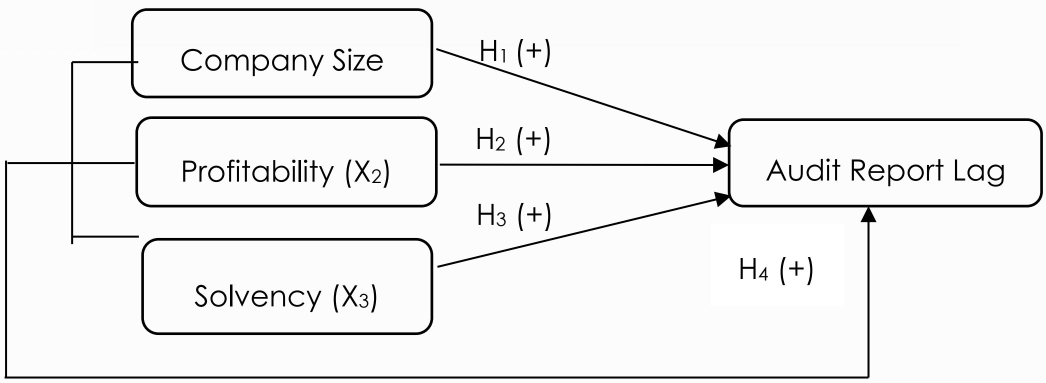

Figure 1 Thinking Framework

Research Hypothesis

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the hypotheses to be tested are:

1. Company size has an effect on audit report lag on LQ-45 corporations indexed at the Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2018-2020.
2. Profitability has an impact on audit report lag on LQ-45 corporations indexed at the Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2018-2020.
3. Solvency has an impact on audit report lag on LQ-45 corporations indexed at the IndonesianStock Exchange period 2018-2020.
4. Company size, profitability, and solvency affect audit report lag on LQ-45 corporations indexed at the Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2018-2020.

Objectives And Benefits Of Research

The reason this take a look at changed to decide the effect of organization length, solvency, and profitability on audit report lag on LQ-45 companies listed on the Indonesian stock exchange for 2018-2020 periods. The effects of this study can be used for traders and ability investors in making investments to be wiser in determining concerns in investing. For corporation owners, it may be used to improve the accuracy of filing the enterprise's financial statements to the auditor. For auditors, it's far used as material for auditors' attention in carrying out their audits with a purpose to audit financial statements according to typically general standards and regulations. For further researchers, it is hoped that they can contribute to knowledge about audit report lag.

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of Research

Judging from the relationship between dependent and independent variables, this type of research is included in causality research because it seeks to find out cause-and-effect relationships. Meanwhile, judging from the way this type of research uses quantitative methods. "Quantitative research is interpreted as a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to research on a particular population or sample, data collection using research instruments and data analysis is quantitative/statistical" -declared by Calafut, Mazzuchi, and Sarkani (2021).

Population and Sample

The population in this study are all companies registered in LQ-45 companies for the 2018-2020 period, 45 companies are registered consisting of 8 sub-sectors, namely the chemical industry sector, 8 companies, consumer goods 6 companies, finance 6 companies, infrastructure 6 companies, mining 6 companies, miscellaneous industry 1 company, property 6 companies, and service 6 companies. The sample used in this study consists of 12 companies consisting of 3 sub-sectors, namely the infrastructure sector there are 4 companies, the property sector has 6 companies and the service sector has 2 companies, so the number of samples used during the 2018-2020 period is 36 samples. In determining the sample, 3 criteria were taken based on 3 sub-sectors engaged in services, using IDR units in their financial statements, and based on their performance during the 2018-2020 periods. Sampling in this study used non-probability sampling, namely the purposive sampling technique.
Purposive sampling technique is a sampling technique with certain considerations -declared by Calafut et al. (2021).

Data Collection Method

The data collection method in this study uses the annual financial statements of companies listed on LQ-45 companies for the 2018-2020 periods which are accessed through the official website of the Indonesian Stock Exchange (www.idx.ac.id, 2021). The data collected is in the form of total assets, net income, total debt, the date of the audit report which is then tabulated and calculated to find the value of company size, profitability, solvency, and audit report lag of each company in the LQ-45 company for the 2018-2018 period. 2020 will be further analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) version 28 system.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used on this observes consisted of 2 elements, namely descriptive analysis, and inferential analysis. "Descriptive evaluation is used to find the value of N (number of samples), maximum value, and minimum value" -declared by Calafut et al. (2021). Deviation Inferential analysis used linear regression evaluation, t check, and f test observed by classical assumption checking out along with normality check, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test. Regression analysis goals to decide the impact of each variable on the independent variable. While the classical assumption test to determine the accuracy of the results obtained.

Results and Discussion

Research Results

Descriptive Analysis Results

Table 5.1.1.
Descriptive Analysis

	N	Minimum	Maximum	mean	Std. Deviation
X1_Size	36	16.61	18.57	17.5685	.57641
X2_ROA	36	-.40	.80	.1131	.18247
X3_DAR	36	.24	.87	.5677	.17323
Y_ARL	36	38	147	80.47	28.083
Valid N (listwise)	36				

Source: SPSS 28, data processed in 2021

The results of the descriptive analysis processed by SPSS 28 are shown in table 5.1.1; the audit report lag (ARL) variable is the dependent variable which has a minimum value of 38 days, a maximum value of 147 days. This means that the fastest audit report lag distance is 38 days owned by XL Axiata Tbk (EXCL) in 2019. The longest time is 147 days owned by Media Nusantara Citra Tbk (MNCN) in 2020. This shows that the average audit report lag range is 80 days. The firm size variable (SIZE) has a minimum value of 16.61, a maximum value of 18.57, and an average value of 17.56. The company with the largest size is United Tractors Tbk in 2018 and the smallest is Media Nusantara Citra Tbk (MNCN) in 2018.The variable profitability (ROA) has a minimum value of -0.40, a maximum value of 0.80, and an average value of 0.11. This shows that the average profitability of the companies in this study is very low, which means that on average 11% of the company's financial sources come from profits. The company with the largest profitability is Bumi Serpong Damai Tbk (BSDE) in 2020 and the smallest is Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk in 2020.
The solvency variable (DAR) has a minimum value of 0.24, a maximum value of 0.87, and an average value of 0.56. This shows that the average solvency of the companies in this study is high, which means that on average, 56% of the company's financial sources come from debt. The company with the largest solvency was Tower Bersama Infrastructure Tbk (TBIG) in 2018 and the smallest was Media Nusantara Citra Tbk (MNCN) in 2020.

Results of Inferential Analysis

Linear Regression Analysis

Linear regression analysis is used to assess the extent of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The results of the linear regression equation obtained in the test can be seen in table 5.1.2.

Table 5.1.2.
Linear Regression Coefficient

Coefficientsa						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	579,321	134.094		4.320	<.001
	X1_Size	-27,726	7,860	-.569	-3,528	.001
	X2_ROA	-26.042	23.013	-169	-1.132	.266
	X3_DAR	-15,493	25,339	-.096	-.611	.545

a. Dependent Variable: Y_ARL

Source: SPSS 28, data processed in 2021

From table 5.1.2 it appears that the coefficients firm size, profitability, and solvency are - 27.726 -26.042 and -15.493 respectively. So the linear regression equation for the effect of firm size, profitability, solvency, and on audit report lag is Audit Report Lag = 579.321-27.726 company size – 26.042 Profitability, -15.493 Solvencies.

The above effects interpreted:

1. If ROA and DAR are considered regular and period increases through Rp 1 audit report lag decreases through 27.726.
2. If length and DAR are considered constant ROA, will grow by way of 1%, then audit record lag decreases using 26.042.
3. If period and ROA are considered constant, and DAR increases through 1%, then audit report lag decreases using 15.493.

Overall Significance Test

The overall significance test uses the F statistical test using SPSS 28 which is shown in table 5.1.2.1.
Table 5.1.2.1. Statistical Test Results F
From table 5.1.2.1 it appears that the value of Sig. Regression of 0.003 ≤ 0.05, then the test is significant, which means company size, profitability, and solvency together have a significant effect on audit report lag.

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9520.107	3	3173,369	5.616	.003b
	Residual	18082.865	32	565,090		
	Total	27602,972	35			

a. Dependent Variable: Y_ARL
b. Predictors: (Constant), X3_DAR, X2_ROA, X1_Size

Source: SPSS 28, data processed in 2021

Independent Variable Partial Significance Test

Partial significance test using t-test. The calculation of the t-test with SPSS 28 is shown in Table 5.1.2.2.

Table 5.1.2.2.
Statistical Test Results t

Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	579,321	134.094		4.320	<.001
	X1_Size	-27,726	7,860	-.569	-3,528	.001
	X2_ROA	-26.042	23.013	-169	-1.132	.266
	X3_DAR	-15,493	25,339	-.096	-.611	.545

a. Dependent Variable: Y_ARL

Source: SPSS 28, data processed in 2021

Based on table 5.1.2.2 it appears that Sig. X1_Size is 0.001 < 0.05, then X1_Size is significant. This means that the size of the company affects the audit report lag.
Based on table 5.1.2.2 it appears that Sig. X2_ROA is 0.266 > 0.05, then X2_ROA is not significant. This means that profitability does not affect audit report lag.
Based on table 5.1.2.2 it appears that Sig. X3_DAR is 0.545 > 0.05, then X3_DAR is not significant. This means that solvency does not affect audit report lag.

Classical Assumption Test

The classical assumption test is supposed to decide the accuracy of the regression equation that has been obtained so that it can be used to predict audit report lag by company size, profitability, and solvency. The classical assumption assessments done are normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation.

Normality test

The residual normality test uses the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, the calculation of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with SPSS 28 can be seen in Table 5.1.3.1.

Table 5.1.3.1.
Normality Test Results-One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		36
Normal Parameters, b	mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	22.7300861
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.105
	Positive	.090
	negative	-.105
Test Statistics		.105
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) c		.200d

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Source: SPSS 28, data processed in 2021

Based on the calculation of SPSS 28 for the residual normality test using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test, it appears that the value of asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) Unstandardized Residual 0.200 is greater than 0.05 which according to Ghozali (2013), the residuals are normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test with SPSS 28 can be seen from the value of Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) calculation results are shown in Table 5.1.3.2.

Table 5.1.3.2.
Normality-Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficientsa			
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	X1_Size	.787	1,271
	X2_ROA	.916	1.092
	X3_DAR	.838	1.193

a. Dependent Variable: Y_ARL

Source: SPSS 28, data processed in 2021

In Table 5.1.3.2 it appears that the VIF values of the size, ROA, and DAR variables are all below 10. According to Ghozali (2013), this means that there is no multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The results of the heteroscedasticity test processed by SPSS 28 can be seen in table 5.1.3.3.

Table 5.1.3.3.
Heteroscedasticity Results

Coefficientsa						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	85,317	81.429		1.048	.303
	X1_Size	-3,155	4.773	-.125	-.661	.513
	X2_ROA	-7.535	13.975	-.095	-.539	.593
	X3_DAR	-20,776	15,388	-.248	-1350	.186

a. Dependent Variable: ABRESID

Source: SPSS 28, data processed in 2021

From Table 5.1.3.3 it appears that the entire value of Sig. all independent variables is more than 0.05. According to Ghozali (2013), this means that there is no heteroscedasticity.

Autocorrelation Test

The calculation of the autocorrelation test processed with SPSS 28 can be seen in Table 5.1.3.4.

Table 5.1.3.4.
Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summaryb					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.587a	.345	.283	23,772	2.138

a. Predictors: (Constant), X3_DAR, X2_ROA, X1_Size
b. Dependent Variable: Y_ARL

Source: SPSS 28, data processed in 2021

The autocorrelation test uses the Durbin-Watson (DW) value. The calculation results of Durbin-Watson using SPSS 28 are shown in table 5.1.3.4. With a sample of 36 and independent variables (k0 of 3, the values obtained are dL = 1.2953 and dU = 1.6539 (Ghozali, 2013). According to Ghozali (2013). The condition for not autocorrelation is du ≤ dw ≤ 4 – du. With a Dw value of 2.138 which means 1.6539 ≤ 2.138 ≤ 2.3461, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation.

Discussion

Effect of Company Size, Profitability, and Solvency on Audit Report Lag

Considering consequences, the F test, it is realized that organization size, productivity, and dissolvability all the while influence the review report slack of LQ-45 organizations recorded on Indonesian Stock Trade for 2018-2020 periods. The aftereffects of this examination are in accordance with research directed by Kristanti and Mulya (2021) and (Oktarina, 2015) which additionally at the same time tried three exploration factors, with the outcomes saying that organization size, benefit, and dissolvability jointly affected review report slack in organization LQ-45 period 2012-2014.

Effect of Company Size on Audit Report Lag

Considering aftereffects, the t-test, found out that the company length variable affects the evaluate record slack or all in all, the number of sources possessed with the aid of an organization affect the period or brevity of the evaluation report slack. This examination is in accordance with the aftereffects of Elani, Agustin, Hidaya, and Sinaga (2021) research. In opposition to explore by SİSWANTORO which recommends that organization size doesn't influence review report slack because of the enormous number of all out resources claimed by the organization, it isn't in every case convenient in revealing its funds.

Effect of Profitability on Audit Report Lag

In view of consequences the t-test, it is realized that productivity variable doesn't influence review report slack. Organizations that experience huge or little benefits will in general accelerate the review cycle. The review interaction of organizations that have an undeniable degree of benefit is additionally the same as the review cycle of organizations with a low degree of productivity. This assertion is in accordance with the consequences of exploration from Kristanti and Mulya (2021) yet repudiates the aftereffects of examination from Dewi Rejeki and Apriyanti (2021) said specifically that the more noteworthy the blessings received with the aid of the organization, the greater restrained, the overview file slack.

Effect of Solvency on Audit Report Lag

Considering consequences, the t-test, it is realized that dissolvability variable has no critical impact on review report slack. The consequences of this examination show that the size of the obligation owed by an organization can't possibly decide the sometime finish of the budget summary review. Even though the organization has commitments for obligations to banks, this can't demonstrate that organizations with enormous extents of obligation have the duty to rapidly finish the review of their budget reports. This assertion is in accordance with the consequencesof Deboi et al. (2021) and repudiates the aftereffects of Agustina's exploration (2019) which express that the high measure of obligation owed by the organization causes the review interaction to be moderately more.

Conclusions And Suggestions

Conclusion

Based on the analysis and discuss it can conclude as follows:

1. Company size, profitability, and solvency have a simultaneous impact on audit report lag
2. Company length affects audit report lag.
3. Profitability does no longer affect audit report lag.
4. Solvency does no longer affect audit report lag.

Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, the following suggestions can be made:

1. For Company Owners
Company owners should support the implementation of external audits by providing the required data promptly so that audit report lag does not occur.
2. For Prospective Investors
Prospective investors are advised to decide to buy or sell not only based on quantitative information (financial statements) but also pay attention to audit report lag and the factorsthat influence it, such as company size, profitability, and solvency.
3. For Auditors
The auditor suggested performing the audit technique carefully and in addition to possible so that

the work correctly and efficiently. The auditor can be trouble with an audit report by not exceeding the predetermined time limit of 90 days

4. For Further Researchers

For additional scientists, it is prescribed to expand the examination time frame so they can see the pattern of review report slack that happens consistently, so the consequences of the review report slack pattern can be utilized as a source of perspective to decide if from one year to another review report slack that happens is expanding in the quantity of days or more ideal. As well as expanding the period, it is prescribed to add the example under examination so it isn't restricted to the property, foundation, and administration areas however, can measure up to different areas to acquire an outline of the longest and quickest review report slack and exploration results can be summed up.

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