

THE EFFECT OF AUDIT OPINION, SOLVENCY, AND COMPANY SIZE ON AUDIT REPORT LAG IN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES LISTED ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE

Monika Budiman

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi YAI

Nisrina Maulani*

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi YAI

*Corresponding Author: nisrinamaulani20@gmail.com

Abstract – This study aims to analyze the effect of audit opinion, solvency, and company size on audit report lag. This study was conducted on companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2022. The data were processed using quantitative methods, excel and eviews 12.0. The technique used in sampling is purposive sampling. This study used descriptive statistical analysis, regression analysis of panel data, logistic regression model feasibility test, classical assumption test, and hypothesis test. In this study shows that the audit opinion, solvency and the size of the company simultaneously affect the audit report lag. While partially the audit opinion has a negative effect on the audit report lag, and the solvency and size of the company have no effect on the audit report lag. Based on the coefficient of determination test, audit opinion, solvency, and company size affect the audit report lag by 10,1% and by 89,9% the remaining audit report lag is influenced by other factors that are note variables in this study. The novelty of this study is that the researchers renewed the research period to 2019-2022; research variables consisting audit opinion, solvency, company size, research targets; and treatment of the research population in the selection of research samples. The implication of this study is that the company is expected to immediately improve the company's performance so that the opinion is better so that it is expected to help investors to make policies for the company so that the company can grow better in the future.

Keywords: Audit Report Lag, Audit Opinion, Company Size, Solvency

I. INTRODUCTION

Financial statements usually include details of how a company's business is run. When considering whether to acquire or sell an investment in a company, investors use information about reported losses as a key factor. it states that each issuer is obliged to submit audited financial reports within the 120-day deadline or at the end of the 4th month after the financial year ends, in accordance with 29/POJK.04/2016 Article 7 on the Annual Report of the Issuer. With these restrictions, the company is obliged to issue audited financial reports within a deadline of 120 days or 4 months after the end of the economic period. In addition, the audit report must be completed no later than the end of the 4th month after the end of the financial year.

The case of PT Krakatau Steel Tbk (KRAS) which experienced a delay in the presentation of the 2022 financial statements. The capital market Regulator is still waiting for the 2022 financial report to be audited before the implementation of the Annual General Meeting of shareholders (AGM) for the financial year 2022 on June 21, 2023. Even the stock exchange regulator will temporarily suspend KRAS trading if until June 30, 2023 it

has not yet submitted the 2022 financial statements that have been audited. Meanwhile, currently, warning letters 1 and 2 have been given and a fine of 50 million. According to the former chairman of the Indonesian Institute of Public Accountants (IAPI), Takosunaryo, it is possible that the delay was triggered by the reluctance of Public Accountants to examine the annual financial statements who did not want to sign an opinion sheet.

Audit report lag is very important to use in completing audit reports so that auditors can complete audits of financial statements on time. Auditing requires sufficient time in identifying any transactions or problems that exist in the company because it takes time for accuracy in finding audit evidence. The Novelty of this study is that the researchers renewed the research period to 2019 to 2022; research variables consisting of audit opinion, solvency, company size; research targets; and treatment of the research population in the selection of research samples. The implication of this study is that the company is expected to immediately improve the company's performance so that the audit opinion is better so that it is expected to help investors to make policies for the company so that the company can grow better in the future.

II. METHODS

This research is quantitative research. Quantitative research emphasis on testing theories through the measurement of variables research with numbers and perform data analysis with procedurs statistics. This study uses data secondary obtained from Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2022 and obtained a sample of 20 companies from 48 populations.

This study uses secondary data in the form of financial statements. The data were processed using quantitative methods, excel and eviews 12.0. The technique used in sampling is purposive sampling. This study used descriptive Statistical Analysis, Regression Analysis of panel data, logistic regression

model feasibility test, classical assumption test, and hypothesis test.

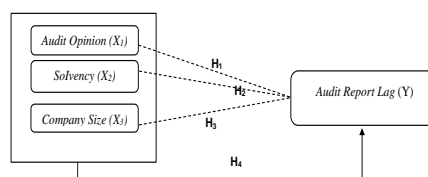


Figure 1 Research Design

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Table 1 Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Date: 05/15/23 Time: 11:49
Sample: 180

	X1	X2	X3	Y
Mean	0.987500	1.377250	25.52500	97.70000
Median	1.000000	0.920000	27.00000	89.00000
Maximum	1.000000	17.04000	31.00000	178.0000
Minimum	0.000000	-2.130000	14.00000	57.00000
Std. Dev.	0.111803	2.433554	4.706513	26.45244
Skewness	-8.775686	4.993103	-1.161429	0.738755
Kurtosis	78.01266	30.19057	3.051329	2.935023
Jarque-Bera	19783.17	2796.838	17.99436	7.290867
Probability	0.000000	0.000000	0.000124	0.026110
Sum	79.00000	110.1800	2042.000	7816.000
Sum Sq. Dev.	0.987500	467.8528	1749.950	55278.80
Observations	80	80	80	80

In the descriptive statistical testing that has been done, it is known that the audit opinion free variable (X1) has a minimum nilai of 0.000000 and a maximum nilai of 1.000000. The average nilai of audit opinion is 0.987500 and the middle nilai is 1.000000. obtained nilai standard deviation or standard deviation of 0.111803. Solvency variable (X2) in 2022 obtained a minimum nilai of -2.130000, namely PT FKS Food Sejahtera Tbk, while the maximum nilai was 17.040000 at PT Prasadha Aneka Niaga Tbk. The average solvency obtained is 1.377250 at PT Wahana Interfood Nusantara Tbk and the middle value of 0.920000. Statistical tests on solvency (X2) reached a standard deviation or standard deviation of 2.433554. The company size variable (X3) in 2022 obtained a minimum value of 14,00000, namely PT. FKS Food Sejahtera Tbk and reached a maximum value

of 31,00000 at PT. Majora Indah Tbk. The average NiIai of company size is as big as and the middle niIai is 25.52500. Standard deviation or standard deviation obtained by 4.706513. The independent variable (Y), namely audit report lag, obtained a minimum value of 57,00000, namely PT Tunas Baru Lampung Tbk in 2020 and the maximum audit report lag value reached 178,0000 at PT FKS Food Sejahtera Tbk in 2019. The average IAG audit report on the companies tested was 97.70000 with a median value of 89.0000. Standard deviation or standard deviation of audit report lag of 26.45244.

Regression Analysis of Panel Data

Table 2 Regression Analysis of Panel Data

No	Teknik Model Estimasi	Pengujian	Ketentuan	Hasil Uji	Kesimpulan
1	Uji chow	Common Effect Model Vs Fixed Effect Model	1. Cross section Chi square < 0,05, CEM ditolak, FEM diterima 2. Cross section Chi square > 0,05, CEM diterima, FEM ditolak	Cross section Chi square = 0,0008; lebih kecil dari 0,05	Metode Fixed Effect Model dapat diterima
2	Uji Haussman	Fixed Effect Model Vs Random Effect Model	1. Probabilitas < 0,05, REM ditolak, FEM diterima 2. Probabilitas > 0,05, REM diterima, FEM ditolak	Probabilitas = 0,6317 lebih besar dari 0,05	Metode Random Effect Model dapat diterima. Maka perlu dilakukan uji kembli dengan uji lagrange multiplier
3	Uji Lagrange Multiplier	Fixed Effect Model Vs Random Effect Model	1. Breusch-pagan (both) < 0,05, CEM ditolak, REM diterima 2. Breusch-pagan (both) > 0,05, CEM diterima, REM ditolak	Breusch-pagan (both) = 0,0188, lebih kecil dari 0,05	Metode Random Effect Model diterima

Random Effect Model adalah metode yang paling tepat digunakan dalam penelitian ini seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam table 2.

Classical Assumption Test

Table 3 Multicollinearity Test

	X1	X2	X3	Y
X1	1.000000	0.163171	0.277242	-0.343691
X2	0.163171	1.000000	0.000758	-0.023206
X3	0.277242	0.000758	1.000000	0.002196
Y	-0.343691	-0.023206	0.002196	1.000000

Based on the multicollinearity test, it can be explained that the X1 variable (audit opinion)

has a relationship with the X2 variable (solvency) of 0.163171, which means it is smaller than 0.9 so that both variables are free from Multicollinearity. Variable X1 (audit opinion) has a multicollinearity Test value of 0.277242 with variable X3 (company size), so there is no multicollinearity. The relationship between variable X2 (solvency) and variable X3 (company size) shows niIai of 0.000758, so it can be stated that there is no multicollinearity or between variable X2 (solvency) and X3 (company size) there is no high or perfect correlation.

Table 4 Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey
Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity

F-statistic	2.514548	Prob. F(3,76)	0.0647
Obs*R-squared	7.223667	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.0651
Scaled explained SS	4.576790	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.2055

Based on the results heteroscedasticity test shows that the probability is greater than 0.05 then it can be concluded that this study has a variable that is free from heteroscedasticity in the regression model used.

Hypothesis Test

Table 5 Hypothesis Test

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random effects)
Date: 05/17/23 Time: 12:54
Sample: 2019 2022
Periods included: 4
Cross-sections included: 20
Total panel (balanced) observations: 80
Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	167.4405	29.25979	5.722548	0.0000
X1	-82.96444	24.89370	-3.332748	0.0013
X2	-0.054331	1.355911	-0.040070	0.9681
X3	0.480380	0.837105	0.573859	0.5678

Effects Specification		S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random		13.43678	0.2716
Idiosyncratic random		22.00604	0.7284

Weighted Statistics			
Root MSE	21.26796	R-squared	0.134667
Mean dependent var	61.89865	Adjusted R-squared	0.100509
S.D. dependent var	23.00730	S.E. of regression	21.82047
Sum squared resid	36186.09	F-statistic	3.942480
Durbin-Watson stat	1.664234	Prob(F-statistic)	0.011386

Unweighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.127400	Mean dependent var	97.70000
Sum squared resid	48236.30	Durbin-Watson stat	1.248481

Based on the results of the test parsial (t), t statistics obtained 3.332748 while t table has a value of 1.991673 which means t statistics > t table, the value of audit opinion significance which shows the number 0.0013 and the coefficient of -82.96444. Because the count is greater than the table, and the count has a negative correlation direction, the audit opinion variable has a partial influence on the IAG audit report. **Hypothesis 1 is accepted.**

Based on the test results obtained a value of 0.04007 which means the value is smaller than the table because it is calculated based on a value of 1.991673. Probability value of 0.9681 is greater than 0.05 and the joint value of -0.054331. Because they have a negative correlation direction, therefore the sociability variable does not significantly affect changes to the audit report lag. **Hypothesis 2 was rejected.**

Based on hasil t test showed thitung obtained nilai of 0.57385, compared with t table which showed a figure of 1.991673 then t statistics smaller than t table. Probability value of 0.5678 and the coefficient of 0.480380, in accordance with applicable policy, probability value greater than 0.05 then it is not significant. From the results, it was proved that the company's size variables did not have any influence on the audit report lag. **Hypothesis 3 was rejected.**

IV. CONCLUSION

Audit opinion has influence on audit report lag. Companies that have received a reasonable audit opinion without exception, which means that there are no audit findings, so there are no audit problems that require a relatively long time for the investigation process. Companies that get a good audit opinion also want to immediately convey to the public, especially investors, this is done by the company to increase public confidence so that they have a desire to invest. Thus, the auditor's opinion can accelerate the audit report lag.

Solvability has no effect on audit report lag. Companies that experience high or low levels

of solvency will not affect the process of completing the audit of the company's financial reports.

The size of the company does not affect the audit report lag. Companies with large, medium, or small assets are equally likely to face pressure over the delivery of financial reports because they are overseen by investors, capital supervisors, and the government.

REFERENCES

- Adrea, S. N. (2022). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Audit Report Lag Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2018-2020. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Dan Auditing*, 9(2), 14–30. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.55963/jraa.v9i2.463>
- Agustina, S. D., & Jaeni, J. (2022). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Umur Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas dan Likuiditas terhadap Audit Report Lag. *Owner*, 6(1), 648–657. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33395/owner.v6i1.623>
- Amariyah, S., & Qomari, N. (2017). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas Dan Umur Perusahaan Terhadap Audit Report Lag Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Dibursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2013-2015. In *Jurnal Ekonomi Akuntansi* (Vol. 3). https://web.archive.org/web/20180412104515id_/http://fe.ubhara.ac.id/ojs/index.php/equity/article/viewFile/472/448
- Ayuningtyas, M. I., & Riduwan Akhmad. (2020). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Likuiditas, Solvabilitas, Ukuran Perusahaan, Dan Reputasi Akuntan Publik Terhadap Audit Report Lag. <http://jurnalmahasiswa.stiesia.ac.id/index.php/jira/article/view/2834>
- Devika, H. N. (2019). Pengaruh Opini Audit, Ukuran Perusahaan, Umur Perusahaan, Dan Financial Distress Terhadap Audit

- Report Lag Pada Perusahaan Properti Dan Real Estate Yang Etradaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2016-2018. https://lib.stie-yai.ac.id/index.php?p=show_detail&id=7275
- Dwi Dermawan, W., & Desiana, D. (2020). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan Dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Audit Report Lag. <https://jurnal.unsil.ac.id/index.php/jak/article/view/1436#:~:text=Didapatkan%20hasil%20ukuran%20perusahaan%20dan,signifikan%20terhadap%20audit%20report%20lag>.
- Haryanto, E. F. (2022). Pengaruh Audit Fee, Audit Tenure, Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Audit Report Lag Pada Perusahaan Sub Sektor Properti Dan Real Estat Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode Tahun 2018-2020. Editions du Seulil. https://lib.stie-yai.ac.id/index.php?p=show_detail&id=8473
- O Menajang, M. J., Elim, I., & Runtu, T. (2019). Analisis Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Dan Solvabilitas Terhadap Audit Report Lag (Studi Kasus Perusahaan Property Dan Real Estate Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia). 7(3), 3478–3487. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35794/emma.v7i3.24563>
- Raditya Permana, F., Nindito, M., & Zakaria, A. (2021). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Audit Report Lag. <http://repository.unj.ac.id/id/eprint/13443>
- Rahayu, P., Noor Khikmah, S., & Soraya Dewi, V. (2021). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, Ukuran KAP dan Financial Distress Terhadap Audit Report Lag. <https://journal.unimma.ac.id/index.php/conference/article/view/5912>
- Rosa Utari Uly, F., & Julianto, W. (2022). Pengaruh Opini Audit, Audit Tenure, Dan Komite Audit Terhadap Audit Report Lag. In Accounting Student Research Journal (Vol. 1, Issue 1). <https://ejournal.upnvj.ac.id/index.php/asrj/article/view/4750/0>
- Sunarsih, N. M., Munidewi, I. A. B., & Masdiari, N. K. M. (2021). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, Kualitas Audit, Opini Audit, Komite Audit Terhadap Audit Report Lag. Krisna: Kumpulan Riset Akuntansi, 13(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.22225/kr.13.1.2021.1-13>
- Susianto, S. N. (2017). Pengaruh Penerapan Wajib Ifrs, Jenis Industri, Rugi, Anak Perusahaan, Ukuran Kap, Ukuran Perusahaan, Opini Audit, Dan Ukuran Komite Audit Terhadap Audit Report Lag (Arl) (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar Di Bei Periode Tahun 2009-2013). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24167/jab.v15i1.1355>
- Tampubolon, R. R., & Siagian, V. (2020). Pengaruh profitabilitas, solvabilitas, likuiditas dan audit tenure terhadap audit report lag dengan komite sebagai pemoderasi. Jurnal Ekonomi Modernisasi, 16(2), 82–95. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.21067/jem.v16i2.4954>
- Tandy, D., Eva, P., & Sambo, M. (2015). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan Dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Audit Report Lag Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. <https://journal.uin-alauddin.ac.id/index.php/assets/search/authors/view?givenName=Donianto%20Tandy&familyName=Patiku&affiliation=Sekolah%20Tinggi%20Ilmu%20Ekonomi%20Makassar%20Bongaya&country=ID&authorName=Patiku%2C%20Donianto%20Tandy>
- Wada, S. el, Subaki, A., & Zulpahmi, Z. (2021). Pengaruh Opini Audit, Profitabilitas dan Kompleksitas Operasi Perusahaan Terhadap Audit Report Lag pada Perusahaan Pertambangan Periode 2014-2018. AKUNSIKA: Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan, 2(1).

- <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.31963/akunsika.v2i1.2206>
- Wiranti Setiyanti, S. (2012). Jenis-Jenis Pendapat Auditor (Opini Auditor). <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/132672-ID-jenis-jenis-pendapat-auditor-opini-audit.pdf>
- Wulandari, E. (2021). Opini Audit, Ukuran Perusahaan Dan Kualitas Audit Dampaknya Terhadap Audit Delay Audit Opinion, Company Size and Audit Quality Impact on Audit Delay. In *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi dan Auditing E* (Vol. 8, Issue 1). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.55963/jraa.v8i1.378>