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THE INFLUENCE OF CAP SIZE, LIQUIDITY, AND PROFITABILITY ON AUDIT DELAY

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ABSTRACT
This research aims to find out the influence that 1) KAP size has on Audit Delay, 2) Liquidity on Audit Delay, and 3) Profitability on audit delay in companies operating in the property and real estate sector that have been listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021 period. In this research, the type of research is associative where the samples used come from 17 companies in the property and real estate sector. The type of data that will be used is time series so that in the 2019-2021 period 17 companies will produce 51 data. The analysis technique is logistic regression analysis, and the results of the research show that: 1.) KAP size has no effect on audit delay; 2.) Liquidity has no effect on audit delay; and 3.) Profitability has no effect on audit delay, but these three variables have a significant influence together/simultaneously on the level of audit delay in property and real estate sector companies.
Keywords: Audit Delay, KAP Size, Liquidity, Profitability.

INTRODUCTION

The annual financial report is an information report that summarizes all overall activities related to the company's finances for a year, where this report certainly serves as a guide and guidance for several parties in making decisions. Basically, the faster information is obtained, the better the value of that information will be, so that if an annual financial report arrives quickly in the hands of interested parties, this will make its value very valuable, but its accuracy and authenticity need to be guaranteed, so an audit needs to be carried out so that the report is not compromised. only valuable but also reliable. The audit process carried out will also take a lot of time where the auditor needs to examine all transactions and accounts in detail, which of course will take even longer if the business entity is too complex, has poor internal control, or transactions that are too complicated, resulting in potential audit delays. This could be quite large due to the need for more time to carry out the audit. Seeing how fatal audit delays are for shares, we can understand that this is very important to suppress and deal with. Audit delay itself can be calculated by looking at the book closing date (December 31) until the date the audit report is issued, where if the distance between the two dates is greater, it means that the greater the audit delay that occurs. The causes of audit delay itself consist of many factors, including the size of the KAP, profitability (Masyta et al., 2021) , and Liquidity (Erita, 2020) . The following is data from KAP Size, Profitability and Liquidity for Property and Real Estate sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in 2019-2021:

Table 1. KAP Size, Profitability and Liquidity in property and Real Estate companies listed on the IDX

Kode saham	Variabel	2021	2020	2019
AMAN	Ukuran KAP	0	0	0
	Profitabilitas	0,0389	0,02479	0,01895
	Likuiditas	2,92374	3,03276	2,45808
BSDE	Ukuran KAP	0	0	0
	Profitabilitas	0,02194	0,00463	0,05127
	Likuiditas	2,58918	2,39711	3,93814
CITY	Ukuran KAP	0	0	0
	Profitabilitas	0,00133	0,06884	0,0345
	Likuiditas	9,75795	8,90547	8,1568
CTRA	Ukuran KAP	1	1	1
	Profitabilitas	0,04267	0,03365	0,03199
	Likuiditas	1,99708	1,77835	2,17433
DILD	Ukuran KAP	0	0	0
	Profitabilitas	0,00074	0,00489	0,01701
	Likuiditas	1,02767	1,03436	0,00118
DMAS	Ukuran KAP	0	0	0
	Profitabilitas	0,1169	0,19959	0,17526
	Likuiditas	4,51932	3,20651	3,71124
DUTI	Ukuran KAP	0	0	0
	Profitabilitas	0,04311	0,03881	0,07999
	Likuiditas	3,2667	3,19626	3,8318
GPRA	Ukuran KAP	0	0	0
	Profitabilitas	0,02944	0,01724	0,02869
	Likuiditas	2,97153	3,55227	4,59913

Source: www.idx.com (Data processed in 2023)

Table 2. Audit delay in property and real estate companies listed on the IDX

KODE SAHAM	Audit Delay (Hari)		
	2021	2020	2019
AMAN	110	92	136
BSDE	61	74	72
CITY	90	119	80
CTRA	104	103	99
DILD	116	119	84
DMAS	55	41	43
DUTI	55	74	43
GPRA	112	147	118

Source: www.idx.com (Data processed in 2023)

However, if we look at companies coded DUTI, even though they experienced a decline in vulnerability in 2019-2021 and did not use the services of big-four KAPs , they

actually experienced low audit delays and were even far from 90 days. On the liquidity side, DUTI also experienced a decline so this is quite different from if we look at normal conditions where if liquidity decreases then audit delays will be high because the company's ability to pay off all its obligations is quite low, in contrast to CTRA where the change in liquidity is not as much as DUTI, however CTRA actually experienced audit delays of up to 100 days. However, if we look at companies coded DUTI, even though they experienced a decline in vulnerability in 2019-2021 and did not use the services of big-four KAPs , they actually experienced low audit delays and were even far from 90 days. On the liquidity side, DUTI also experienced a decline so this is quite different from if we look at normal conditions where if liquidity decreases then audit delays will be high because the company's ability to pay off all its obligations is quite low, in contrast to CTRA where the change in liquidity is not as much as DUTI, however CTRA actually experienced audit delays of up to 100 days. Profitability is the company's ability to generate profits within a certain period of time carried out by the company during its operations. In general, the higher the profitability, this is a sign of good news for investors, however, if profitability is low, the company will slow down its reporting, which will also have an impact on the audit process and increase audits. Delay (Rahayu et al., 2021). In the data table presented above, we can understand that companies coded as AMAN have experienced an increase in profitability, but the audit delay is still above 90 days, even though if we look at the curve it will decrease from 2019-2021. However, in companies with the GPRA code there has been an increase but the audit delay is above 100 days so this condition is not in accordance with normal conditions where if profitability is high then audit delay is low and vice versa. We can say that liquidity is the company's ability to pay off all its short-term debts as well as those that are due soon, this aspect will influence the attitude of creditors, generally creditors will also need the company's financial reports to provide an assessment so that it can enable the company to slow down the process of auditing financial statements. . (Fadillah et al., 2021). Generally, if liquidity is low then audit delay will be high due to the company's low ability to pay off all its debts and obligations and if liquidity is high then audit delay will be low. An example of an irregularity that we can take from the table is a company coded CTRA whose liquidity has not changed much in the 2019-2021 period and is above 100% but the audit delay is still above 90 days. However, companies with the DUTI code experienced a decrease in liquidity in 2019-2021, however, the audit delay that occurred was classified as good, where it experienced less than 90 days.

LITERATURE REVIEW

KAP size influences audit delay

Companies that use audit services from Big Four KAPs generally have a low level of audit delay because the capabilities, experience and relationships that Big Four KAPs have are guaranteed and of good quality so of course they will be more expert in handling work. (B. Wulandari & Irwanto, 2020). In general, large companies prefer KAP services from KAP Big Four, this is based on several reasons, including qualified capabilities as well as a race against time and the hope of not wasting financial resources, on the internal side of the company itself there is the complexity of the business it has so that if Indeed, if a KAP is guaranteed to carry out the work, the process of understanding the company should take

place quickly and this is expected to reduce the length of the audit process which can directly affect Audit Delay which results in the quality of the information contained. (Indriani & Hariadi, 2021).

Liquidity Affects Audit Delay

According to (Van Horne and Wachowicz, 2012), liquidity can be understood as the level of a company's ability to pay off or fulfill its short-term obligations. Existing comparisons are used to see how short-term or soon-to-mature debts compare with the current stock of current assets which will of course be used to pay them off (Annisa & Unggul, 2018). Basically, submitting reports on time also affects the fate of the company in the future and low liquidity can mean that the company is in a bad condition because it will fail to fulfill its obligations. Several previous studies have had results that are in line with this opinion, namely that the number of companies that have good liquidity will encourage the audit process to take place quickly because it will show various parties that management within the company is very good with evidence of high liquidity. (Saputra & Hari Stiawan, 2022) . However, there is an opinion which states that a company, whether it has low or high liquidity, will still report in a timely manner with the aim that creditors can obtain information clearly, on time and also immediately considering that the company may need an immediate injection of funds from creditors. (Erita, 2020).

Profitability Affects Audit Delay

According to Sutrisno in 2009, Profitability can be interpreted as a company's skill/ability to manage all the resources it has within the company to generate profits. Profitability is a company's ability to generate profits in relation to sales, total assets, and equity. Companies with a high level of profitability tend to speed up the publication of their financial reports because it can increase company value. Previous research results show that profitability influences audit delays (Saragih, 2018) . Companies experiencing losses tend to require auditors to start the audit process later than usual. This shows that the higher the company's profitability, the shorter the audit delay, and vice versa. Companies with low profitability tend to experience longer audit report issuance (Bahri & Amnia, 2020) ; (Fahmi & Nabila, 2020). Profitability tests an organization's ability to generate income, such as cash, resources, or company revenue, using its sources. (Amin, 2015). The type of ratio in this analysis is Return On Assets (ROA), which shows the company's ability to use all its assets to generate profit taxes afterwards. Studies (Apriani & Suharti, 2019; Tryana, 2020) show that audit delays affect profitability. This implies that in auditing financial statements, companies that have a high level of profitability require faster time. This is due to the business's duty to communicate good news to the public as soon as possible, so it can be understood that profitability can reduce the level of audit delay (Su'un et al., 2020) ; (Januri & Hanum, 2022).

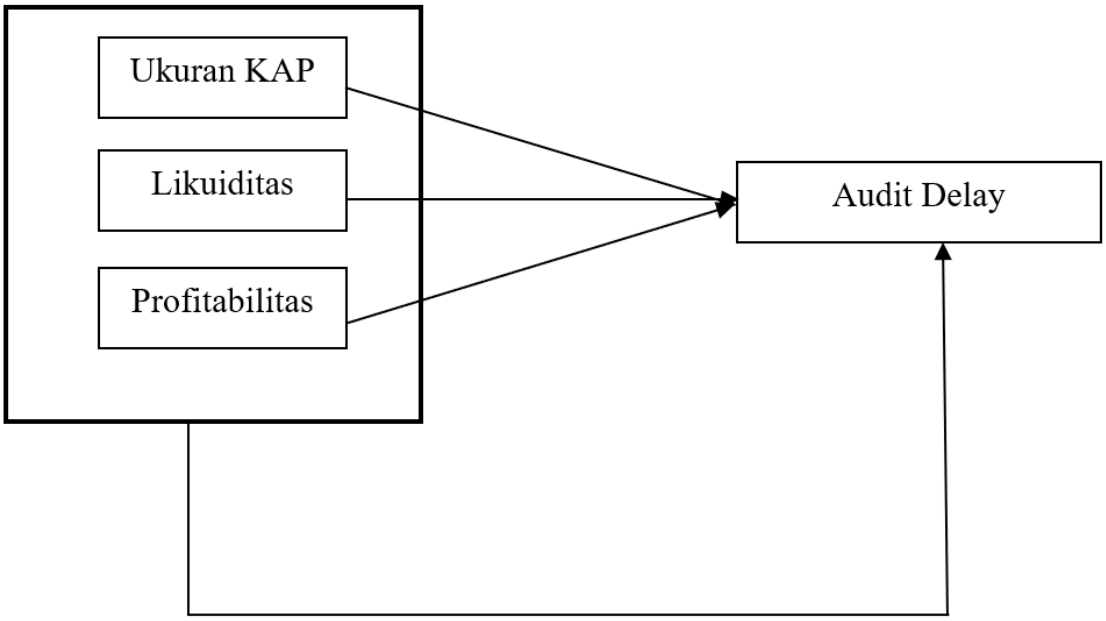

Figure 1. Conceptual Thinking Framework

METHOD

In this research, researchers will use a causal design. We can understand causal design as a type that has the aim of seeing and testing how a variable or phenomenon relates to each other (variables) which is done through hypothesis testing. On this occasion, researchers want to research and identify the relationship between the influence of KAP size, liquidity and profitability as independent variables on audit delay as the dependent variable. In this research, researchers used research sites at property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI). The data itself was obtained from the Indonesian Stock Exchange which was reviewed from the financial reports that had been audited on them as well as the annual reports covering the periods 2019, 2020 and 2021. The collection technique that researchers used in this research was documentation techniques. The documents used are annual reports and financial reports that have been audited and released by the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) via their official website, namely www.idx.co.id. The data analysis that will be used in this research is logistic regression, it is not without reason that this type was chosen because there are dummy variables, namely the KAP size variable whose classification can be either affiliated with the Big Four or not affiliated with the Big Four. According to (Ghozali, 2013) logistic regression can be interpreted as the potential probability that exists which allows the dependent variable to be predicted to occur using the impact of the independent variable. In the logistic regression technique, a normality test is not needed on independent variable data, it also ignores the heteroscedasticity of the testing stages using the logistic regression test. The data analysis method used in this research is a statistical analysis method that uses the logistic regression equation. Starting by analyzing the data in Excel, the next step is testing using logistic regression. Logistic regression testing itself was carried out with the support of SPSS software. The procedure

begins by entering processed data from the research variable tables into the SPSS program and producing output according to the predetermined data analysis method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistics

Based on descriptive statistical analysis, the following sample data has been obtained:

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics of Audit Delay

Audit Delay

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Tidak Mengalami Audit Delay	29	56.9	56.9	56.9
	Mengalami Audit Delay	22	43.1	43.1	100.0
	Total	51	100.0	100.0	

Source: Data processed in SPSS, 2023

Based on the data above covering 2019-2021, there were 29 (56.9%) companies that did not experience audit delays and 22 (43.1%) of the 51 companies that experienced audit delays.

Table 4. Descriptive Statistics X1 KAP Size

Ukuran KAP

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Non-Big Four	48	94.1	94.1	94.1
	Big Four	3	5.9	5.9	100.0
	Total	51	100.0	100.0	

Source: Data processed in SPSS, 2023

Based on the data above which covers 2019-2021, there are 48 (94.1%) companies that do not use big-four KAP services and 3 (5.9%) of the 51 companies that use big-four KAP services.

Table 5. Descriptive Statistics X2,X3

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Likuiditas	51	.001	492.407	23.05184	83.337108
Profitabilitas	51	.001	.443	.04614	.070042
Valid N (listwise)	51				

Source: Data processed in SPSS, 2023

Based on Table 4.7, it can be seen that the descriptive statistics of the independent variables X1 (Liquidity) and -average can pay short-term debt. The minimum value of 0.001 was found in Intiland Development Tbk (DILD) in 2019, which means that the company

experienced the lowest liquidity and the maximum value was 492,407, meaning that the company that experienced the highest liquidity was PT Royalindo Investa Wijaya Tbk (INDO) in 2021. Meanwhile the standard deviation value is 83.337108. The Profitability variable has a mean value of 0.04614, meaning that the companies in the sample are not able to generate good profits on average. A minimum value of 0.001 is found in several companies such as CTRA (2021), DILD (2021), PPRO (2021), and NZIA (2020) which means that the company experiences the lowest profitability and the maximum value is 0.04614, meaning that the company that experiences the highest profitability is PT Royalindo Investa Wijaya Tbk (INDO) in 2019. Meanwhile the standard deviation value is 0.070042.

Regression Model Feasibility Test Results

The next analysis that will be carried out is to see the feasibility of the binary logistic regression model. To see the level of suitability of the regression model, it can be done by paying attention to the goodness of fit of the model which is measured using Chi-Square from Hosmer and Lemeshow's column. The aim of using Hosmer-Lemeshow is to test the suitability of predicted probabilities (probability values from predictions) and observed probabilities (observed probability values). If the value of Hosmer and Lemeshow's goodness of fit test produces a result value equal to or less than 0.05 then this can be understood as the null hypothesis being rejected, which means there is a significant difference between the model and the observed value, then it can be said that the goodness of fit model is not good because the existing model is unable to predict the observed value. If the value of Hosmer and Lemeshow's goodness of fit test produces a result value greater than 0.05 then it can be interpreted that the null hypothesis cannot be rejected because the model is able to predict the value of the observations, in other words the model can be accepted because it matches the existing observation data.

Table 6. Testing the feasibility of the regression model

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	6.873	8	.550

Source: Data processed in SPSS, 2023

Based on the data in table 4.10, it can be seen that the existing Chi-square shows a value of 6.873 and a significance value of 0.550, which is a value greater than 0.05, so it can be said that the existing model is acceptable because it matches the observation data.

Coefficient of Determination

The next test is logistic regression where the method will apply Nagelkerke's R^2N statistics to measure the ability of the logistic regression model to adjust and match existing data. The resulting value from Nagelkerke's statistics can be considered as an interpretation of a value to see the ability of the independent variables to explain and explain the dependent

variable. The value of the coefficient of determination in the logistic regression model is shown by the Nagelkerke's R^2N value. The test results are in the table below:

Table 7. Coefficient of Determination (Nagelkerke's R Square)

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	59.342[a]	.184	.247

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 20 because maximum iterations has been reached. Final solution cannot be found.

Source: Data processed in SPSS, 2023

Based on the data in table 4.12 above, it can be seen that the Nagelkerke's value is 24.7%, this means that the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable is 24.7% and the remaining 75.3% can be explained by other variables. which are outside this research model.

Logistic regression model

In this research, the analysis used is logistic regression. By looking at the influence of KAP size, liquidity and profitability on audit delay in Real Estate and property companies listed on the IDX.

Table 8. Logistic Regression Model Test Results

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1[a]	X1	21.637	23194.227	.000	1	.999	2494001242
	X2	.001	.003	.046	1	.831	1.001
	X3	-17.634	10.388	2.882	1	.090	.000
	Constant	.190	.450	.178	1	.673	1.209

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: X1, X2, X3.

Source: Data processed in SPSS, 2023

Based on the test results of the regression coefficients in the table above, the following model results can be created:

AD = 0.190 + 21.637 KAP size + 0.001 Liquidity – 17.634 Profitability + ε

From the information above, these things can be interpreted as follows: The existing constant is 0.190, which means that if there is no independent variable, the audit delay will be 0.190. The regression coefficient for KAP size is 21.637, indicating that if each KAP size decreases by 1%, this means that audit delay will also decrease by 21.637, and vice versa. A liquidity regression coefficient of 0.001 indicates that if each liquidity decreases by 1%, this means that audit delay will also decrease by 0.001, and vice versa. The profitability regression coefficient of -17.634 indicates that if each profitability decreases by 1% then this means that audit delay will increase by 17.634, and vice versa.

Hypothesis Test Results

Partial Model Significant Test (Wald Test)

From logistic regression testing, to test the significance of partial effects, the Wald test method can be used. In this test, the statistic that will be tested is the Wald statistic. Later the statistical values will be distributed in Chi square and then decision making can be done using the existing approach to the probability values contained in the Wald test. Based on the data contained in table 7, several hypothesis results were found as follows: H1: KAP size has no effect on audit delay. KAP size shows a coefficient of 21.637 with a significance level of 0.999 > 0.05, which means that KAP size has no effect on audit delay. H2: Liquidity has no effect on audit delay. Liquidity shows a coefficient of 0.001 with a significance level of 0.831 > 0.05, which means that liquidity has no effect on audit delay. H3: Profitability has no effect on audit delay. Profitability shows a coefficient of -17.634 with a significance level of 0.090 > 0.05, which means that profitability has no effect on audit delay.

Simultaneous Testing

To see whether the logistic regression model which involves significant independent variables (simultaneously) has better results than a simple model, in terms of data matching we can compare the values on Sig. , the first stage (Step 1) in the Omnibus Test of Model Coefficients table against the sig level. 0.05.

Table 9. Simultaneous (Omnibus) Model Significant Test

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	10.395	3	.015
	Block	10.395	3	.015
	Model	10.395	3	.015

Source: Data processed in SPSS, 2023

Based on table 4.14 we can see that the existing sig value has a value of 0.015 < 0.05, this means that this regression model is able to predict audit delay, in other words all variables X (KAP Size, Liquidity and Profitability) if together / simultaneously will have a significant effect on audit delay.

DISCUSSION

The Influence of KAP Size on Audit Delay

The KAP size variable has a coefficient of 21.637 with a significance level of 0.999 > 0.05, thus it can be said that KAP size has no effect on audit delay. Of the 17 companies, only 1 uses Big-Four KAP services while the other 16 do not use Big-Four KAP services in the 2019-2021 period. The impact for companies is that if they use Big-Four KAP services, their reports tend to be more reliable because they have been audited by large KAPs that have covered a global scale and are more professional and independent, while non-Big-Four KAPs tend to have less quality than Big-Four and still has the potential to be manipulated.

However, the results of the research that has been carried out prove that the size of the KAP does not affect audit delay, this is in line with the opinion of previous researchers where the size of the KAP, whether small, medium or large, that conducts audits on companies does not affect audit delay, because each KAP will carry out audits on each company complies with the professional standards of public accountants in order to meet audit and reporting standards (B. Wulandari & Irwanto, 2020). Auditors will also try to complete audits quickly to maintain the quality of the KAP itself (Indriani & Hariadi, 2021) . The reason why the size of the KAP does not affect audit delay could be because the number of clients is too large, even though the KAP conducting the audit is a global or Big-Four level KAP, it is not certain that they will be able to complete the audit process quickly considering that there are many customers that must be met and of course they have priorities, on the other hand non-big-four KAPs will not necessarily be late in carrying out the audit process because they certainly want to provide the best service and also the number of clients is not as many as big-four KAPs so they have the potential to provide a short audit time. This is in line with several studies such as (B. Wulandari & Irwanto, 2020) and (Indriani & Hariadi, 2021) which state that KAP size does not affect audit delay, but this research is not in line with research (Dinda, Gagaring, and Grace, 2021). and (Kadek, Luh, and Ida, 2020) which states that the size of the KAP influences audit delay.

The Effect of Liquidity on Audit Delay

liquidity variable has a coefficient of 0.001 with a significance level of 0.831 > 0.05, thus it can be said that liquidity has no effect on audit delay. Of the 17 companies, 1 company experienced poor liquidity, 1 company experienced poor liquidity in just one year and the other 15 were quite good. The impact for companies that experience good liquidity is that creditors are more trusted in providing loans because they have the ability to repay them, while those that have poor liquidity tend to be less trusted because they are worried they will not be able to pay off the loan. The effect of audit delay is that the company will delay the audit process and use this time to manipulate reports so that creditors can be considered capable enough, this is what makes the quality of a financial report no longer fresh. However, the results of this research prove that liquidity does not affect audit delay. The reason why liquidity does not affect audit delay could be because there are some companies that do not take advantage of this opportunity to manipulate and then decide to just present the existing data as is. This research is in line with the opinion of previous researchers that liquidity does not affect audit delay (Karyadi, 2017) but is not in line with research conducted (Artaningrum, Budiarta, & Wirakususma, 2017) which states that liquidity affects audit delay.

The Effect of Profitability on Audit Delay

profitability variable has a negative coefficient of -17.634 with a significance level of 0.090 > 0.05, thus it can be said that profitability has no effect on audit delay. Of the 17 companies, 15 companies had poor profitability in the 2019-2021 period and only 2 companies had good profitability. The impact itself is that if a company has good profitability, investors tend to be more interested in it because it has the ability to generate profits rather than companies that have weak/poor ability to generate profits. However, in

fact, in the research conducted, it was found that profitability does not affect the level of audit delay. This could happen because these companies publish their reports as they are without manipulation and especially during the 2019-2021 period, the property and real estate sector received less attention considering the Covid-19 pandemic period, so if someone decides to manipulate it will result in their company being seen too conspicuous because world conditions are currently unsuitable so there is a potential for fraud to be revealed. On the other hand, this can happen because it has a basis , namely that the audit process that occurs in a company that is in a low profitability condition will not be any different from a company with a high profitability because in general, whether it is low or high status, the company will tend to speed up its audit process. This research is in line with previous research (Kartika, 2009) which states that profitability does not affect audit delay but is not in line with research (Dinda, Gagaring, and Grace, 2021) which states that profitability has an effect on audit delay.

The Influence of KAP Size, Liquidity, and Profitability on Audit Delay

If we look at the variables of KAP size, liquidity and profitability, all three together influence audit delay to have a sig value. amounting to 0.015 < 0.05 , this means that all variables X (KAP size, liquidity and profitability) together/simultaneously will have a significant effect on variable Y (audit delay). Several companies that did use non-big four KAP services experienced poor liquidity and poor profitability, resulting in audit delays of more than 90 days occurring at AMAN companies in 2019, 2020 and 2021; CITY in 2020 ; CTRA in 2019, 2020, and 2021; DILD in 2020 and 2021; GPRA in 2019, 2020, and 2021; MTLA in 2019 and 2020; POLI in 2019, 2020, and 2021; REAL in 2019, 2020, and 2021; URBN in 2021; and INDO in 2020. The information above is a factor that, together, will have an impact on audit delays. Based on this research, it was found that the three independent variables, which include KAP size, liquidity and profitability, can influence the dependent variable, namely audit delay, if carried out together. In other words, companies that are experiencing poor liquidity and profitability then use non-big-four KAP services, which are likely to extend the audit period, some even up to 238 days due to very bad conditions. With data from 17 companies in the 2019-2020 period, it was found that there were 29 (56.9%) companies that did not experience audit delays and 22 (43.1%) of those that experienced audit delays from the 51 total number of company data regarding KAP size, liquidity, and profitability together influence audit delay. This research is in line with research conducted (Erita, 2020) which states that liquidity and profitability simultaneously influence audit delay. Also (Halimah and Mia, 2021) state that profitability and KAP size simultaneously influence audit delay.

CONCLUSION

Based on the hypothesis as well as the formulation and objectives of the problem, several conclusions can be drawn as follows: KAP size has no effect on audit delay. Both big-four KAPs themselves are not necessarily able to provide good service by reducing the length of the audit process to all clients because they have priorities and likewise non-big-four KAPs are not necessarily unable to provide fast audit process services. Liquidity has no effect on audit delay. Poor liquidity performance does not necessarily make companies

reluctant to accelerate audit delays, generally companies will postpone if conditions are very bad or for similar reasons and if liquidity is used as the only cause, it seems impossible for companies to make the decision to delay the audit process longer. Profitability has no effect on audit delay. This has a basis because the audit process that occurs in a company that is in a low profitability condition will not be any different from a company with a high profitability because in general, whether it is low or high status, the company will tend to speed up its audit process. KAP size, liquidity and profitability simultaneously influence audit delay. Companies that have low liquidity and then experience low profitability also tend to delay the audit process, especially if the person conducting the audit is a non-big-four KAP, the company will tend to delay the audit process so that the level of audit delay becomes high.

SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusions outlined above, several suggestions can be made as follows: For companies, it is a good idea for companies to review existing reports and carry out introspection in order to improve performance so that the impression in the eyes of external parties can be good with a lower level of audit delay. low. For investors, it is a good idea to review the freshness of information from the company's financial reports before making an investment. Even though a report looks very satisfactory, if the level of audit delay is high then there is an indication that the report has been manipulated and the data contained in it is fake so it is necessary to pay attention to the audit delay section. For future researchers, it would be a good idea to add variables and the number of company data and year periods in order to obtain wider and more data so that the accuracy of the picture in the field can be seen more clearly than in previous studies. For future researchers, in terms of research methods, they should apply more modern methods if they are available because the development of data from year to year cannot be enough to use old methods so it is necessary to pay attention to method developments if there are newer methods.

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