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Factors that Affect Audit Delay

Yulan Sari[1], Andar Febyansyah[2]
Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, Esa Unggul University, Indonesia [1,2]
Coresponden: yulans14@student.esaunggul.ac.id

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Abstract

The submission of incomplete or untimely financial reports by companies in the coal mining sector has the potential to engender negative perceptions among investors. The objective of this study is to examine a range of factors, including those pertaining to profitability, solvency, company size, company age, and audit opinion, in order to identify potential correlations with audit delay in a sample of mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The present study makes use of financial statement data that have been adjusted to align with the specified sample criteria for the years 2019 to 2023. The data were collected using the purposive sampling method and a total of 70 data points were gathered from 14 mining companies over a five-year period. The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression, with the results processed with the help of the SPSS software. The findings of the study indicate that, in contrast to profitability, both solvency and company size are positively associated with audit delay. In contrast, the age of the company and the audit opinion have no impact on the audit delay. Consequently, these variables collectively exert a substantial influence on the phenomenon of audit delay.

Keywords: *Profitability, Solvency, Company Size, Audit Opinion, Audit Delay.*

INTRODUCTION

The coal mining sector is one of the fastest growing sectors because the mining industry has a major influence on Indonesia's economic conditions. (Pattinaja *et al.*, 2024). Coal is one of the main export commodities in Indonesia, increasing domestic coal production can certainly increase coal exports and increase foreign exchange. (Kementerian ESDM RI. 2024).

Delays in the submission of financial reports have the potential to influence investor perceptions of company transparency and accountability (Wijayanti et al., 2019). The timely presentation of audited financial reports to the public serves as an indication of the relevance of the information presented to all investors and users of the financial statements, thereby facilitating informed decision-making processes (Carslaw & Kaplan, 1991).

Based on data summarized from Investor.id (11/01/2022), every year there are companies that are still late in submitting audited financial reports. In 2019 there were 42 companies, in 2020 there were 63 companies, in 2021 there were 37 companies, in 2022 there were 61 companies, and in 2023 there were 53 companies that delayed submitting their financial reports. Companies that are late in submitting financial reports for the past few years are mostly mining sector companies.

Phenomena related to delays in submitting audit financial reports occurred at PT Garda Tujuh Buana Tbk (GTBO) which has been suspended since July 14, 2020. In GTBO's financial statements for 2020-2022. GTBO revealed that the company had experienced a decrease in revenue and gross profit. GTBO is experiencing several problems that have an impact on financial performance. One of them is the Covid-19 pandemic which has reduced manufacturing activities in India and China. thus impacting power needs and reducing power generation activities that use coal. In addition, GTBO also faced issues such as port congestion at unloading ports. slumping coal prices which hampered the Company's coal sales and financial performance. (cnbcindonesia.com. 2022).

In the context of auditing, the term "audit delay" refers to the duration required for the completion of the auditing process (Alsheikh, 2023). In the context of investments, the occurrence of audit delays can influence risk perception and, subsequently, investment decisions (Nurhasanah et al., 2022). The delay in the completion of an audit can provide valuable insights to investors regarding the financial quality of an entity (Handoko et al., 2019). In this regard, it is pertinent to note that regulations pertaining to the maximum timeframe for the

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publication of financial statements are set forth in POJK Republic of Indonesia No. 14 / POJK.04 / 2022 concerning the Submission of Periodic Financial Statements by Public Companies. This legislation requires that such statements be submitted to the Indonesia Stock Exchange by the end of the third month (90 days) after the end of the financial year.

Solvency proves how the company is able to pay all its short-term and long-term obligations. (Syaputri & Putra, 2022). Research conducted by (Handoko *et al.*, 2019), shows that high solvency reflects that the business capital structure utilizes more debt, thus affecting the audit process and extending the audit completion time. While research (Riana *et al.*, 2023), states that solvency has a negative effect on *audit delay*. However (Gustiana & Rini, 2022) The opinion of the auditor is that the auditor examines the company's finances professionally without being affected by the amount of debt owned by the company so that his working hours are not reduced as a result of high or low solvency.

The size of a large or small company can be seen from the total assets owned by the company (Saputri & Febyansyah, 2023). Large companies also tend to have a large number of assets so that the time required for *auditors* to carry out *auditing* will also be longer (Saputra & Irawan, 2020). In contrast to the research results (Pattinaja & Siahainenia, 2020), which states that company size has no effect because companies with large and small total assets have the same pressure to complete financial reports.

The age of the company illustrates the extent to which the company can survive running its business (Ganda Saputra & Yusuf, 2019). The longer a company is established, the more it usually expands by opening new branches, this will make the financial statements more complex and have an impact on the length of the audit completion period. (Mubarok *et al*., 2023). But (Tarigan *et al.*, 2022) concluded that the longer a company is established, the more reliable the company will process, collect and create the information needed by auditors to uphold the audit process to be effective and efficient.

Prior research by Kristanti and Mulya (2021) indicated that profitability has a deleterious impact on audit delay. In contrast, research by Riana et al. (2023) presents an alternative perspective. In contrast to the aforementioned research, Lika et al. (2022) posit that solvency has a positive effect on audit delay. Conversely, Sofiyanti and Handayani (2022) contend that solvency has no impact on audit delay. In Saputra's research (2023), company size was found to have a negative impact. The research by Oktariansyah et al. (2022) indicates that the age of the company has a positive impact. However, the research by Putra et al. (2022) presents an opposing conclusion. The present study differs from previous research in that it incorporates audit opinion variables into the analysis of the coal mining industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the most recent period, 2019-2023.

The research is intended to increase researchers' understanding of *audit delay*, as well as provide benefits to investors and company management in making decisions to investment strategies based on ratios that have an impact on *audit delay*, especially in the mining sector.

Literature Review

COMPLIANCE THEORY

Compliance theory was coined by Stanley Milgram (1963). This theory explains a condition in which a person obeys the orders or rules that have been set. This theory is able to help someone to better comply with applicable rules, such as companies that try to submit financial reports on time because financial reports are submitted on time. Financial reports on time because financial reports submitted on time contain information that is more useful for users of financial statements, besides that the timely submission of financial reports is an obligation for companies (Woodrow, 1997).

SIGNALLING THEORY

Signal theory was first coined by Michael Spence (1973). Spence said that by providing a signal or signal. management tries to provide relevant information that can be utilized by investors. According to Brigham and Houston (2001) a signal or signal is an action taken by company management that provides clues to investors about how management views the company's prospects. Signal theory states that the timeliness of submitting reports to the public is a positive signal in the form of good news received by investors. A positive signal in the form of good news received by investors. Investors will receive negative signals (bad news) if the company does not publish annual reports on time (Aziz & Indrabudiman. 2023)).

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AUDIT DELAY
According to (Ashton *et al.*, 1987) audit delay is the length of time from the closing date of the company's financial year to the date the auditor's report is issued. (Karnawati *et al.*, 2022) say audit delay as the time span required for auditors to complete their audit tasks. The speed with which the auditor completes his work will bring good results for financial reporting, but auditors also need time to gather the right evidence (Suwardi & Saragih, 2023).

PROFITABILITY
Profitability is the company's ability to make a profit (Glover *et al.*, 1999). Profitability is used to measure the level of operational success of a company within a certain period of time (Davidson & Rasyid, 2020).. High profitability reflects good prospects for a company, signaling the company's success in increasing profits which will generate positive trust from investors (Husna & Satria, 2019).

SOLVENCY
Solvency is a parameter used to measure the ability of a company to manage all its debts, both long-term and short-term debt (Handoko *et al.*, 2019). Solvency is a factor that needs to be considered when the company is faced with a situation to make a loan or not to creditors (Mulyadi *et al.*, 2022). In addition, according to solvency, it is important because it is one of the means of funding.

FIRM SIZE
According to (Zimmerman, 1983) company size is a scale where the size of the company can be classified. The indicator is seen from several points of view such as total asset value, total sales, number of workers, subsidiaries and so on (Putra *et al.*, 2022).. The larger the size of the company. then the transactions carried out will be more complex (Marcelino & Mulyani, 2021)

COMPANY AGE (AGE)
According to (Olusegun Wallace *et al.*, 1994) the age of the company is the life time of the company, the longer the age of the company will provide wider disclosure of financial information than other companies with shorter ages. The age of the company will show how the company sees economic opportunities and is able to survive and compete with other companies (Munthe *et al.*, 2022).

AUDIT OPINION
Auditor opinion is the opinion conveyed by the auditor regarding the fairness of the audited financial statements (Alazis et al., 2023).. Companies that receive an unqualified opinion tend to try to submit their audited financial statements on time or even shorter because an unqualified opinion is considered good information and will be responded positively by investors (Mubarok *et al.*, 2023).

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VARIABLES
This study examines the relationship between profitability and audit delay.

Profitability is typically defined as a company's capacity to generate profits (Pakpahan et al., 2022). It is observed that companies with high profitability levels tend to promptly disseminate their audited financial statements, with the objective of conveying positive signals to prospective investors (Su'un et al., 2022). The higher the company's profitability value, the shorter the audit delay. Therefore, the level of profitability in a company exerts an influence on audit delay (Fujianti & Satria, 2020). In accordance with research findings (Kristanti & Mulya, 2021; Rohadi & Sulistiyo, 2022), which indicate that profitability has a negative effect on audit delay,
H1: Profitability has a negative effect on audit delay.

The relationship between solvency and audit delay

In the event that a company is unable to meet its financial obligations in a timely manner, it is likely to

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delay the submission of its financial reports (Lika et al., 2022). A high level of solvency indicates a high risk (Handoko et al., 2019). When a company is oriented towards debt rather than capital, the auditor must exercise caution throughout the audit process, which often necessitates a significant amount of confirmation. This can prolong the financial statement audit process, resulting in a longer audit delay (S. Ginting, 2019). This aligns with the findings of Gustiana and Rini (2022), who discovered that solvency has a positive effect on audit delay.
H2: Solvency has a positive effect on audit delay.

The relationship between company size and audit delay is a crucial factor in the financial reporting process.

Company size is defined as the magnitude of a company, as determined by the value of its assets (Pattinaja et al., 2024). A company's size is reflected in the number of assets it owns, which in turn affects the time required for auditors to complete their work (Sapura & Irawan, 2019). This finding aligns with the results of Astuti & Kutandi (2022), who demonstrated that company size has a positive impact on audit delay, with larger companies requiring more time to audit due to their greater asset base.
H3: Company size is positively associated with audit delay.

The relationship between company age and audit delay

Long-standing companies are more familiar to the general public and typically possess greater experience (Rohadi & Sulistiyo, 2022). Long-established companies have a history of expansion, with a multitude of branches and new business ventures not only within their domestic market but also abroad (Yuliachtri et al., 2021). The older the age of the company, the greater its experience in reporting audit financial statements (Oktariansyah et al., 2022). Furthermore, as the age of the company increases, investors will assess the company as more efficient, ensuring the timely availability of all information required for the audit financial report (Laili et al., 2023). This finding aligns with the research of Fayyum et al. (2019), which indicates that company age affects audit delay.
H4: Company age has a positive effect on audit delay.

The relationship between audit opinion and audit delay

An audit opinion is a valuable source of information for investors when making decisions about whether or not to invest in a company (Ulfida et al., 2021). A favorable audit opinion allows for the more optimal presentation of a company's financial statements (Wicaksono et al., 2023). In other words, a superior audit opinion is associated with a reduction in audit delays. Companies that receive an audit opinion other than unqualified indicate that the auditor has identified findings that necessitate consultation with senior auditors and negotiation with management, as well as an expansion of the audit scope (Su'un et al., 2020). This aligns with the findings of research (Putra et al., 2022) that audit opinion affects audit delay.
H5: There is a positive relationship between audit opinion and audit delay.

The relationship between profitability, solvency, company size, company age, and audit opinion on audit delay is of interest.

Delays in the issuance of audit reports can impede the timeliness of information dissemination to key stakeholders, including investors, creditors, and other parties who rely on accurate and timely financial data (Hasanah & Estiningrum, 2022). A high value of profitability can reduce the probability of a company experiencing an audit delay. This is because auditors are likely to be requested by companies to immediately carry out financial reporting, given that high profitability is positive news that must be conveyed to investors as soon as possible (Fujianti & Satria, 2020). A company is deemed solvable if it possesses sufficient wealth to repay all outstanding debts. Conversely, if the proportion of debt exceeds that of total assets, it increases the likelihood of losses and prompts auditors to exercise greater caution regarding the audited financial statements (Hersan & Fettry, 2020). The larger the scale of a company, the greater the assets and transactions that exist, which consequently lengthens the audit process (Putu Widyantari & Wirakusuma, 2022). The age of the company is indicative of its ability to identify and capitalize on economic opportunities, as well as its capacity to withstand competition from other entities. In general, companies that have been in existence for a longer period of time tend to have a greater number of branches or new business ventures (Pakpahan et al., 2022). Older companies tend to have well-developed internal controls and a depth of experience that equips them with the knowledge and

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expertise necessary to prepare accurate and timely financial reports (Fayyum et al., 2019). A favorable audit opinion can significantly reduce the time required for the audit process, as it eliminates the need for auditors to engage in prolonged negotiations and consultations with clients and audit partners, allowing for the immediate submission of financial reports (Bahri & Amnia, 2020).
H6: Profitability, solvency, company size, company age, and audit opinion are factors that influence the duration of the audit process.

METHOD

This study has five independent variables, namely profitability, solvency, company size, company age and audit opinion. Profitability is measured by Return On Assets which is proxied by dividing the company's profit after tax by the company's total assets (Abdul Rahman & Haniffa, 2005). Then solvency is calculated by comparing total debt with total company assets (Yusuf & Putra, 2022). Company size is calculated using total assets (Owusu-Ansah. 1998). Meanwhile, the age of the company is measured by the length of time a company has been established until the research year (Tarigan *et al.*, 2022). Furthermore, audit opinion is measured using a dummy variable, where an unqualified opinion is coded 1 and for an opinion other than unqualified is coded 0 (Bahri & Amnia, 2020). This study uses secondary sources for data collection. The data used are based on the financial statements of coal mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and have published their financial statements consecutively from 2019 to 2023. Purposive sampling is applied in determining the sample of this study by taking into account certain considerations. The consideration in question is coal mining companies that present complete and audited financial reports during the study year. Getting a population of 22 companies and 14 company samples were selected based on the criteria and the research period for 5 years. Thus, there are 70 data in this study. Descriptive statistics and classical assumption testing including normality, autocorrelation, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity tests were applied to the data.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
ROA	70	-.10	.62	.1539	.17717
DTA	70	.09	.96	.4438	.21942
SIZE	70	360.800.000	6.497.181.227	1.245.603.545	2.85069
AGE	70	2.48	3.91	3.3403	.35848
OA	70	.00	1.00	.9857	.11952
AUDIT DELAY	70	3.91	6.03	4.4698	.34049
Valid N (listwise)	70				

The results of the descriptive analysis indicate that the number of samples is 70 from 14 companies over a five-year research period from 2019 to 2023. The independent variables include profitability, solvency, company size, company age, audit opinion, and the dependent variable, audit delay. The audit delay variable is represented by the number of days required to complete the audit of a sample of 70 coal mining companies. The minimum value indicates that the auditor requires the shortest period of 50 days to complete the financial statement audit procedure, as disclosed by Baramulti Suksessarana Tbk in 2019. Conversely, the maximum value demonstrates that the auditor necessitates the longest period of 417 days to complete the financial statement audit procedure, as disclosed by Garda Tujuh Buana Tbk in 2020. The mean value indicates that auditors engaged in the audit of financial statements of coal sub-sector mining companies require, on average, a period of 87 days. This suggests that coal mining companies adhere to the timeframe specified by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) of 90 days. The standard deviation value is less than the average value of 0.34, indicating a narrow data distribution. The profitability variable, proxied by return on asset (ROA), exhibits a minimum value of -0.10, observed in TBS Energi Utama Tbk in 2022, and a maximum value of 0.62, observed in Golden Energy Mines Tbk in 2022. The average ROA value of 0.15 indicates that these companies have the ability to achieve profits of 15%. However,

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given that the standard deviation is 17%, which is greater than the average, it can be stated that a profit of 15% is relatively modest. A lower standard deviation value indicates a closer proximity to the mean, whereas a higher standard deviation value signifies a greater divergence from the mean. It can thus be concluded that the capacity of coal companies to generate profits is inadequate and not optimised in its management. The solvency variable has a minimum value of 0.09, as observed in the case of Harum Energy Tbk in 2020, while the maximum value is 0.96, as evidenced by Bumi Resources Tbk in the same year. The standard deviation is 0.21, while the average value is 0.44. This indicates that coal mining companies demonstrate the capacity to repay their debts by 44%. This indicates that coal mining companies have significant debt obligations relative to their capital, suggesting that they possess substantial potential for investment opportunities originating from debt. The company size variable reaches a minimum value of 360,800,000, observed in Atlas Resources Tbk in 2021, and a maximum value of 6,497,181,227, observed in Dian Swastatika Sentosa Tbk in 2022. The mean value is 1,245,603,545. This indicates that the mean asset value for coal mining sector companies during the period spanning 2019 to 2023 was 1,245,603,545. The variable measuring the age of the company has a minimum value of 2.48 and a maximum value of 3.91. The mean value is 3.34, and the standard deviation is 0.35. This signifies that the relatively minor standard deviation evinces that the age of the company is relatively stable, and that no companies diverge significantly from the mean. The audit opinion variable exhibits a minimum value of 0.00 and a maximum value of 1.00. The average value is 0.98, indicating a high degree of proximity to 1.00. The standard deviation is 0.11, indicating a narrow range of variation among audit opinions received by companies.

Normality Test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is used in this test and results in a value of 0.062 ≥ 0.05, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test, all variables studied have a tolerance> 0.10 and VIF < 10. So this proves that this study does not occur symptoms of multicollinearity in the data used by researchers.

Heteroscedasticity test, heteroscedasticity research chooses the application of the Glejser test, and it is found that the sig value. from the profitability variable 0.887> 0.05, while solvency 0.256> 0.05 and company size 0. 474> 0.05 then company age 0.274> 0.05 then audit opinion 0.404> 0.05. Based on these results, it is known that the regression model is free from heteroscedaticity.

Autocorrelation test, testing using the Durbin-Watson (DW) table shows results that are interpreted as free from autocorrelation if the DW value is in the range (dU < DW < 4 - dU). The DW value is 1.865 with a dU value of 1.7683. And the calculation result (4 - dU) is 2.2317. Thus, it can be concluded that this study does not experience autocorrelation problems.

Simultaneous Test (Test f), research shows a significance result of 0.001 and can be said to be good because the significance level is less than 0.05, which means that the factors of profitability, solvency, company size, company age, and audit opinion have a joint effect on audit delay.

Table 2. T Test

PRELIMINARY HYPOTHESIS	Sig. T Value	NOTE
H1 : Profitability has a negative effect on Audit Delay	Nilai T count= -2.333 Nilai Sig. T = 0.001	H1 = Accept
H2 : Solvency has a positive effect on Audit Delay	Nilai T count = 3.152 Nilai Sig. T = 0.002	H2 = Accept
H3 : Company size has a positive effect on Audit Delay	Nilai T count = 2.113 Nilai Sig. T = 0.039	H3 = Accept
H4 : Company Age has a positive effect on Audit Delay	Nilai T count = 0.049 Nilai Sig. T = 0.961	H4 = Reject

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H5 : Audit Opinion has a positive effect on Audit Delay	Nilai T count = -0.159 Nilai Sig. T = 0.874	H5 = Reject

Adjusted R^2 test, testing aims to measure the extent to which the independent variable affects the dependent variable. If the value is close to 1, it indicates that the independent variable has a significant impact in explaining the dependent variable.
has a significant impact in explaining the dependent variable. Conversely, a value close to 0 indicates that the impact of the independent variable in describing the dependent variable is getting smaller. The test results show a value of 0.824 which indicates that the independent variables (profitability, solvency, company size, company age, audit opinion) affect audit delay by 82.4%, while the remaining 17.6% indicates that there are still other variables that can affect audit delay.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis, the results of multiple linear regression tests are obtained with the following equation:

-6,748,133 ARL = -6,752 - 0.263 ROA + 0.174 DTA + 0.130 SIZE - 0.003 AGE - 0.008 OA + 3.837e

The multiple linear regression analysis shows an audit delay value of -6,748,133 and a constant value of -6,752. The profitability regression coefficient is -0.263. This means that every 1% increase in profitability, audit delay will decrease by -0.263 and vice versa, assuming that other variables are constant. The solvency ratio regression coefficient is 0.174, which means that every 1% increase in solvency will result in an increase in audit delay of 0.174 and vice versa, assuming that other variables are constant.

that other variables are constant. The regression coefficient for company size is 0.130, meaning that if there is a 1% increase in company size, there will be an increase in audit delay of 0.130 and vice versa, assuming other variables remain constant. The regression coefficient for company age is -0.003. This means that if there is a 1% increase in the age of the company, it will reduce the audit delay by -0.003 and vice versa, assuming that the other variables are constant. The audit opinion ratio regression coefficient is -0.008. This means that every 1% increase in audit opinion will result in a decrease in audit delay of -0.008 and vice versa, assuming that the other variables are constant.

Discussion

This study examines the impact of profitability on audit delay.

The partial test results (t-test) indicate that the profitability variable exerts a negative influence on audit delay, thereby substantiating H1. Profitability serves as a metric for assessing a company's capacity to generate profits, and this capacity, in turn, has an important impact on the duration of the audit process. It can be reasonably inferred that companies which are able to generate high profitability are likely to experience a decrease in audit delay. This is corroborated by signaling theory, which posits that firms tend to expedite the issuance of financial reports when they achieve managerial success. Such a process allows the financial statements to be made immediately accessible to investors. The expeditious publication of financial reports by companies conveys a favorable signal to the public. Such a positive signal can exert a beneficial influence on decision-making processes within the capital market. Consequently, it motivates companies to expedite the auditing process. Moreover, companies that demonstrate high profitability frequently demonstrate a notable investment in accounting systems and information technology. An effective accounting system enables the accurate and organized presentation of financial information, facilitating the access and verification of essential data by auditors. Consequently, companies with high profitability levels necessitate a reduced audit delay period. The findings of this study align with those of prior research conducted by Kristanti & Mulya (2021) and Rohadi & Sulistiyo (2022).

The Effect of Solvency on Audit Delay

The results of the study demonstrate that solvency has a positive impact on audit delay. This is evidenced by the significance level of 0.002 <0.05, thus supporting the acceptance of H2. Companies with high solvency

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illustrate the extent to which the company's assets can cover its debt obligations. A level of debt that is greater than capital often indicates that the company has a very debt-oriented financial structure. The proportion of debt in a company's financial structure has a significant impact on the time required for the completion of financial statements. This is particularly relevant in the context of audit delays, as it increases the likelihood of unreliable financial statements, prompting auditors to devote additional attention to the verification process. This condition may also indicate that the company is experiencing financial difficulties. Companies with large debts require increased verification and confirmation of necessary information with third parties, such as banks, creditors, and suppliers, which consequently increases the time required to complete the audit. Therefore, it can be concluded that the higher the solvency, the longer the audit delay will be. The results of this study are in line with the findings of previous research (Gustiana & Rini, 2022).

The Effect of Company Size on Audit Delay

The results of this study demonstrate that company size has a significant impact on audit delay. The calculated t-value (0.039) is less than the critical value (0.05), confirming the acceptance of H3. This indicates that the larger the company, the longer it takes to complete the audit. The larger the company, the greater the number of assets it owns, which in turn leads to greater operational complexity, data volume, regulatory compliance requirements, and risk exposure. These factors contribute to extending audit time in large companies. The total assets of mining sector companies with larger asset bases will result in longer audit reports than those with smaller asset bases. This is due to the greater number of samples taken and the additional audit procedures conducted. The size of a company does not necessarily guarantee a shorter audit delay. Conversely, a smaller company size indicates a smaller amount of assets with fewer types of assets, which consequently takes less time. This hypothesis is in line with research (Astuti & Kutandi, 2022) which states that company size affects audit delay.

The Effect of Company Age on Audit Delay

The findings of this study indicate that company age has no impact on audit delay in coal mining companies from 2019 to 2023. This finding indicates that an organization's longevity is not a reliable indicator of its ability to report audit results in a timely manner. Consequently, hypothesis H4 is rejected. This indicates that a company with a long operational history cannot be assumed to complete its audits in a shorter timeframe, and that newly established companies do not necessarily experience audit delays. Company age is positively correlated with the experience of the company in completing financial reports and making investors assess the company's efficiency. This experience allows companies of a greater age to present relevant information in a more timely manner, thereby demonstrating more experienced internal controls. In other words, both newly established companies and companies that have been operating for a long time tend to have the same audit procedures. This research is in line with that of Sianturi et al. (2022), which obtained similar results, namely that company age has no effect on audit delay.

The Effect of Audit Opinion on Audit Delay

The results of the analysis indicate that there is no statistically significant relationship between audit opinion and audit delay in mining companies from 2019 to 2023. Therefore, H5 is rejected because the issuance of an unqualified or an other than unqualified opinion does not influence the duration of the financial reporting process. This is because not all companies that receive an opinion other than unqualified experience a longer audit process than companies that receive an unqualified opinion. Auditors will continue to conduct audits in a professional manner in a variety of circumstances, ensuring that the issuance of an opinion will not result in an extended audit delay. The auditor's opinion is not a determining factor in the accuracy of audit reporting. Auditors who have worked professionally are capable of completing the audit within the required time frame and can therefore be faster, without resulting in a delay in the publication of their financial statements. The process of providing an opinion on the fairness of a financial report represents an agreement between the auditor and the company regarding the time required to complete the audit. The auditor will continue to conduct the audit in the same manner. If the financial statements are in accordance with the applicable standards, the auditor will complete the audit as planned. This is in accordance with the theory of compliance, which is an important principle of the company because submitting financial reports in a timely manner is a company obligation. Timely financial

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reports will be more trusted by investors who will make decisions regarding investments based on information submitted in a timely manner.

This research is not aligned with the findings of previous studies, namely Putra et al. (2022) and Su'un et al. (2020), which indicate that audit opinions influence audit delays.
This study examines the impact of several factors, including profitability, solvency, company size, company age, and audit opinion, on audit delay.

The simultaneous test results yielded a f-value of 65.396 with a significance level of less than 0.001, indicating that the combined effect of profitability, solvency, company size, company age, and audit opinion on audit delay is statistically significant. This suggests that these variables exert a considerable influence on the duration of the audit process. A high level of profitability is indicative of a favourable financial performance, which has the potential to expedite the audit process. Solvency is indicative of a company's capacity to fulfill its long-term obligations, which can influence the complexity of the audit process. Company size is a significant factor influencing audit duration. Larger companies often require more time for audits due to their higher operational complexity. The age of the company is also a relevant consideration. Older companies may have more stable and organized financial systems, which can facilitate the audit process. Additionally, the audit opinion provided by the auditor can impact the time needed to complete the audit, particularly if there are significant findings or issues that require further resolution. Consequently, these factors collectively have a notable impact on audit delay.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of research on the mining sector listed on the IDX in 2019 - 2023 to understand whether the independent variables of profitability, solvency, company size, company age, and audit opinion have an impact on *audit delay*. So it can be concluded that high profitability has a negative effect on *audit delay*, where according to signal theory this gives a positive signal to *audit delay* because companies that have high profits will immediately publish their financial reports. Solvency describes the company's ability to meet its obligations, but high solvency reflects that the company is debt-oriented and does not utilize debt to maximize company profits. Companies with large sizes tend to expand because they have sufficient resources, and are related to the more samples that must be taken and the more extensive audit procedures that must be taken so that they have an impact on audit delay. Company age has no effect on *audit delay*, companies that have been running for a long time cannot guarantee that the audit can be completed more quickly. In other words, both newly established companies and companies that have been operating for a long time tend to have similar audit procedures. Audit opinion has no effect on audit delay because the audit completion time is an agreement between the auditor and the company. This study has limitations that require improvement and development for future research. Limitations on the time span from 2019 to 2023, and only examining the mining sector using 5 variables. Where the adjusted R2 test is 0.824, thus showing that the independent variable on *audit delay* is 82.4%, it is hoped that further researchers will add 17.6%. Variables that are believed to affect audit delay such as audit quality because in this study audit opinion has no effect on *audit delay*, a high-quality audit can provide greater confidence in the reliability of the company's financial statements and financial health so that audit quality is believed to provide an overview to investors before deciding to invest. *Audit fee*variables, it is important for companies to pay attention to audit *fees*, intended to get higher priority from auditors or to ensure a larger and more experienced audit team and can help reduce the risk of *audit delay*. The researchers recommend that future research be conducted to explore these findings and overcome their limitations by adding other independent variables that may affect audit delay. These variables could include audit quality, auditor reputation, or audit fees used by companies. The incorporation of these variables can facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing audit delay and expand the scope of the industrial sectors under investigation, given that the factors influencing audit delay may vary across different sectors. It is hypothesised that variables such as audit quality may affect audit delay. This study found no evidence that audit opinion affects audit delay. A high-quality audit may provide greater confidence in the reliability of the company's financial statements and financial health. Therefore, audit quality may provide an overview to investors before deciding to invest. It is crucial for companies to consider audit

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fees, as they can influence the auditor's level of priority and the composition of the audit team, which may contribute to reducing the risk of audit delay.

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