JRSSEM 2023, Vol. 03, No. 02, 531 – 544
E-ISSN: 2807 - 6311, P-ISSN: 2807 - 6494

COMPANY SIZE MODERATED AUDIT DELAY DETERMINATION ON LQ45 COMPANIES ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE

Ayunita Ajengtiyas Saputri Mashuri[1*]
Husnah Nur Laela Ermaya[2]
[1,2]Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta
Email: ayunita.ajeng@upnvj.ac.id[1], husnah_ermaya@upnvj.ac.id [2]
*Correspondence: ayunita.ajeng@upnvj.ac.id

Abstract. This study aims to observe the effect of Auditor switching, profitability, solvency, auditor quality on audit delay and firm size in its ability to moderate the effect of auditor switching, profitability, solvency and auditor quality on audit delay in LQ 45 companies listed on the IDX in the 2016-2018 period as research samples. This research is quantitative research with multiple linear regression analysis technique and a special application of multiple linear, namely Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) to measure the moderating variable. The research results obtained are simultaneously the profitability and moderating variables of firm size have an impact on audit delay. Meanwhile, based on the partial test, it shows that (1) Auditor switching has no a significant effect on audit delay (2) Profitability has a significant effect on audit delay, (3) Solvency has no a significant effect on audit delay, (4) Auditor Quality has no a significant effect on audit delay (5) Company size is not able to moderate the effect of Auditor switching on audit delay (6)Company size is able to moderate the effect of profitability on audit delay, (7) Company size is not able to moderate the effect of solvency. against audit delays (8) Company size is not able to moderate the effect of auditor quality against audit delays.

Keywords: audit delay; auditor switching; profitability; solvency; auditor quality; company size; LQ 45 IDX

INTRODUCTION

Financial Reports are important for internal (company) and external (investors) parties, especially if the report is presented in a timely manner, it adds value to one of the requirements of financial statements, namely relevance. However, in its submission to the public, reports financial can have several obstacles that may occur such as technical errors, adjustments to IFRS with PSAK as well as activities from compliance with standard adjustments and audit procedures applicable in Indonesia, the auditor takes time to complete the audit. If the auditor does not have accuracy, accuracy and expertise when auditing, this could affect the length of the time span of completing the audit or the longer audit *delay* which will have an impact on the delay in the publication of financial statements with relevance and reliability down

The condition of the slow publication of the annual financial report is indicated as the possibility of separate problems in the report financial, so that more duration is needed in completing the examination of the report financial before publication. Currently, there are still delays in the publication of financial statements which are a medium of information for investors, while on the one hand the timeliness of financial reports is an important thing in investment activities. The slowness of published financial statements can be indicated as a possible obstacle faced by both the company and an auditor, the audit standards that must be met relate to the duration required for the completion of the audit process. The longer the audit *delay* is influenced by the length of time the auditor completes his audit work. The longer the audit delay, the more likely the company is to be late in submitting financial reports to interested parties. In previous research, there are several factors that can cause audit delay, such as Auditor Switching, profitability, solvency, audit quality and company size.

This observation adds to the size of the company as a moderating variable, based on the consideration that this variable is thought to have the ability to moderate the effect of profitability, solvency on *audit delay*. Firm size in its effect on audit *delay* according to (Miradhi dan Juliarsa 2016) explained that the *size* of the company can be seen through *total assets* . Companies with large total assets generally have good quality control which has an impact on the length of time the auditor needs to audit this according to research conducted by (Sartim 2018); (Karang et al 2016). According to (Firliana dan Sulasmiyati 2017) the greater the total assets of the company, it will affect the completion of the audit process. This is supported by research (Fatmawati 2016) which states that the size of the company affects the audit *delay* in accordance with the performance or activity of the auditor in carrying out his duties. Meanwhile (Agustin dan Majidah 2018) states that firm size has no effect on audit *delay*.

The size of a company in its effect on profitability is conveyed (Meidiyustiani 2016) in his research explains that the *size* of the company has a relevant impact on profitability. The big small company can be seen through various ways including the *total assets and the* average total sales, where *the* big *total assets* will have an

impact on company's ability to generate profits. In line with research which is carried out by (Miswanto, Abdullah, dan Suparti 2017) explains if the size company which is seen through the total assets reflects the resources owned by the company so that later it can be useful for the company's economy in the future in this case is profit / profitability

The explanation regarding the size of the company in its influence on solvency is presented (Dewi dan Sulasmiyati 2016) which states that the *size* of the company has a substantial impact on solvency. *Big* companies generally have more assets that will be used as collateral for financing funds from outside parties (debt) which will tend to use more debt. In line with research conducted by (Kadim dan Sunardi 2019) which explains that if the size of the company can affect the possibility of obtaining funding from outside parties, the larger the company, the more likely it is to have an easier opportunity to get funding from outside because of investor confidence in seeing the competition that the company will do when it is in its market.

The size of a company is thought to moderate the profitability and solvency variables on audit *delay*. Study (Lapinayanti dan Budiartha 2018) stated that large companies are generally able to complete the audit process faster due to better internal control so that the opportunity to have a greater profit is high . This is in accordance with the observation by (Miradhi dan Juliarsa, 2016) . However, this is not in accordance with the research conducted by (Margaretha dan Suhartono, 2016); (Anita dan Cahyati 2019) explained that the *size* of the company was unable to moderate the effect of profitability on audit *delay*. In previous research conducted (Dewi dan Wiratmaja 2017) where the size of the company as a moderating variable and solvency as an independent variable explain that the size of the business can affect the length of completion of the audit process in companies that have low or high debt levels. This is in accordance with research conducted by (Lapinayanti & Budiartha, 2018). However, the research results do not match the research results (Margaretha dan Suhartono 2016); (Anita dan Cahyati 2019) (Anita dan Cahyati 2019) which explains that the size of the company is unable to moderate the impact of solvency on audit *delay* .

Index LQ 45 represents a forum of 45 publicly listed companies whose *stock* has a liquidity high *market* capitalization level which *is* listed on IDX. The parameters that need to be fulfilled in order to be listed on the LQ 45 index include being on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for at least 3 *months*, then entering the 60 big of total *stock transaction* in the (during the last 12 *months*), as well as the *financial* atmosphere and achievements of the company which tend to be good and have big business in frequency and volume *values* The appointment of LQ-45 is based on the type of company with the level of liquidity and high *market* capitalization so that *report* is useful for the wide *public* and sensitive to changes that occur in other aspects such as the *social sector*, politics, security, which happens in inside and in outside country According to (Kartika, 2009).

The selection period was taken in 2016 – 2018 due to the latest data on the

capital market which is expected to be relevant to current conditions. Based on *research* problems and gaps by "*previous*" research, inconsistencies are still found at the end of each study. Then this study raised the topic of **"***Company Size Moderates in Determining Audit Delay in LQ45 Companies Listed on the IDX***".**

METHODS

This research is quantitative research with multiple linear regression analysis technique and a special application of multiple linear, namely Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) to measure moderating variables. The population of this study are companies listed on the LQ 45 Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2016-2018 period. The sample in this study was taken by purposive sampling where the sample was taken based on certain criteria. The data was obtained through the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), namely www.idx.co.id. The hypothesis testing method in this study is multiple linear analysis using SPSS Version 21 software.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Table 1. Statistical Test Results

Descriptive Results

	AD	ROA	DAR	US	KA	SF
Mean	63.82069	8.180171	49.88949	0.544828	0.848276	31.91795
Median	65.00000	5.621449	46.32623	1.000000	1.000000	31.62997
Maximum	147.0000	44.67578	88.97250	1.000000	1.000000	34.95208
Minimum	15.00000	-2.863926	12.63848	0.000000	0.000000	29.20392
Std. Dev.	24.00916	8.709056	22.28259	0.499713	0.359997	1.376169
Skewness	0.326127	1.933443	0.167831	-0.180035	-1.941590	0.625874
Kurtosis	3.862164	6.786622	1.892117	1.032413	4.769771	2.661724
Jarque-Bera	7.061273	176.9684	8.096273	24.17301	110.0258	10.15788
Probability	0.029286	0.000000	0.017455	0.000006	0.000000	0.006227
Sum	9254.000	1186.125	7233.976	79.00000	123.0000	4628.103
Sum Sq. Dev.	83007.34	10922.06	71497.98	35.95862	18.66207	272.7130
Observations	145	145	145	145	145	145

Information:

AD=Audit Delay
ROA=ROA
DAR=DAR
AS=Swirching Auditor
KA=Quality Audit
SF=Size Firm

Table 1 above shows the number of samples used in this study as many as 145, which were obtained from 29 LQ 45 companies on the (IDX) and have been consistently registered during the 2016-2020 period and have complete financial statements and audit opinions. and shows the variables used, namely Audit delay, Profitability, Solvency and Company Size.

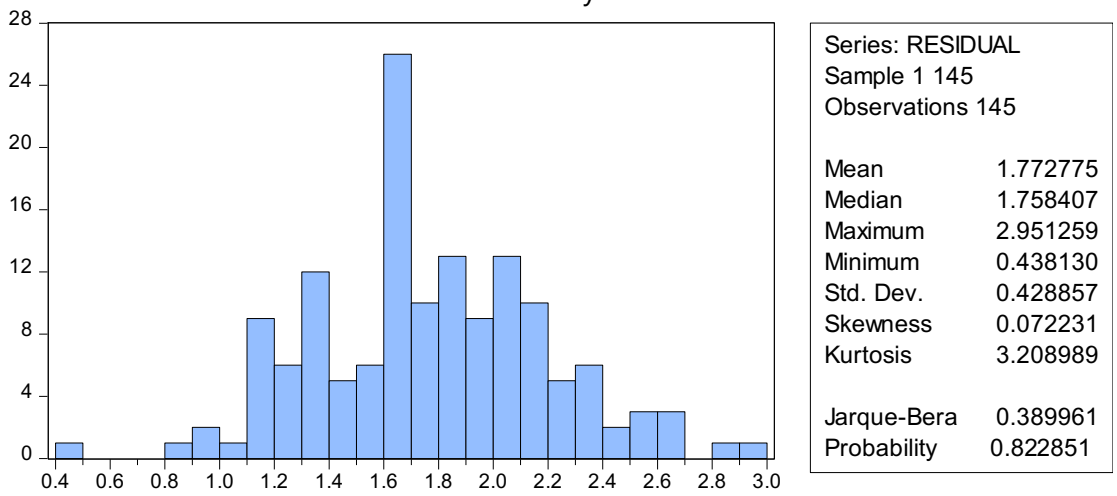
a. The audit delay variable shows a minimum value of 15.00 and a maximum value of 147.00. Where the period for completing the audit process is 15 days the fastest at PT BBNI in 2017 while the lowest or slowest occurs for 147 days at PT MNCN in 2020. Then on average, LQ 45 companies for the 2016-2020 period experienced an audit completion process or audit delay of 63 days (still within reasonable limits if referring to the decision of the directors of the Jakarta Stock Exchange Number: Kep-306/BEJ/07-2004). And the standard deviation of 24 which is greater than 0 which means there is a diversity of data.
b. Profitability variable shows a minimum value of -2.86 then a maximum value of 44.68. Where the lowest profitability found in this study was -2.86 owned by PT PGAS in 2020 while the highest profitability in this study was 44.66 owned by PT Unilever Indonesia in 2018. Then the average LQ 45 company for the 2016-2020 period experienced a fairly good increase in profitability of 8.18 which was able to exceed the min increase in profit of 1.5%. And the standard deviation of 8.70 which is greater than 0 which means there is a diversity of data.
c. The solvency variable shows a minimum value of 13.31 then a maximum value of 88.97 Where the lowest solvency in this study is 13.31 which is owned by PT INTP in 2016 while the highest solvency in this study is 88.97 is owned by PT BBTN in 2019. Then the average LQ 45 company for the 2016-2020 period experienced a solvency level which was still quite reasonable, amounting to 49.88 (49.88% < 100%) meaning that the average solvency amount was still relatively safe or sufficient because it did not reach 100% percentage. . And the standard deviation of 22.28 which is greater than 0 which means there is a diversity of data.
d. Auditor Switching variable shows a minimum value of 0 then a maximum value of 1 Where the lowest Auditor Switching in this study is 0 which is owned by 66 in the sample while the highest Auditor Switching in this study is 1 is owned by 79 in the sample. Then the average LQ 45 period 0.544 means that the average amount of auditor turnover is spelled out. Most of them experience auditor changes which cause delays in auditing and the standard deviation is 0.499, which is greater than 0 which means there is a diversity of data.
e. The audit quality variable shows a minimum value of 0 then a maximum value of 1 Where the lowest audit quality in this study is 0 which is owned by 22 in the sample while the highest audit quality in this study is 1 which is

owned by 124 in the sample. Then the average company LQ 45 period 1 means that the average amount of audit quality is included in the big 5 and the standard deviation is 0.359, which is greater than 0 which means there is a diversity of data.

f. The variable company size shows a minimum value of 29.20 then 34.95. Where the smallest company size seen through the total company assets in this study was 29.20 owned by PT SCMA in 2016 and the largest company size in this study was 34.95 owned by PT BBRI in 2020. Then the average company size of LQ 45 for the 2016-2020 period is relatively large when compared to the smallest company size in this study. And the standard deviation of 1.37 which is greater than 0 which means there is a diversity of data.

2. Normality test

Table. 2 Normality Test Results



The results of the normality test of the residual value show the Jarque-bera value of 0.389 and the significance of 0.822 so that the significance is above 0.05. Therefore, it can be said that the data in this study are normally distributed.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test With VIF Value

Variance Inflation Factors			
Samples: 1 145			
Included observations: 144			
	coefficient	Uncentered	Centered
Variable	Variance	VIF	VIF
C	58.12381	20.22021	NA
ROA	0.049413	2.458812	1.302764
DAR	0.007153	7.441605	1.234422
US	35.18441	6.715008	3.031080
KA	27.99174	8.250092	1.260431

SF	10.40681	1.690516	1.690505
ROASF	0.000109	1.461310	1.461267
DARSF	2.38E-05	1.539130	1.538682
ASSF	0.012859	2.982582	2.982582
KASF	0.049083	1.542361	1.541512

The multicollinearity test aims to test between one independent variable and another independent variable that has a direct relationship (correlation).

Multicollinearity can be seen from the value of VIF (*Variance Inflation Factor)*. The VIF value for each independent variable is below 10 so there is no multicollinearity.

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroskedasticity Test: White			
F-statistics	0.647892	Prob. F(9,135)	0.7543
Obs*R-squared	6.003641	Prob. Chi-Square(9)	0.7396
Scaled explained SS	12.30055	Prob. Chi-Square(9)	0.1969

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: RESID^2
Method: Least Squares
Samples: 1 145
Included observations: 145

Variable	coefficient	Std. Error	t-statistics	Prob.
C	4416.971	4864.477	0.908005	0.3655
ROA^2	4.298589	5.909305	0.727427	0.4682
DAR^2	0.563686	0.383340	1.470460	0.1438
US^2	10.08281	1475.212	0.006835	0.9946
KA^2	-7554.085	4719.110	-1.600744	0.1118
SF^2	-4.104968	5.005023	-0.820170	0.4136
ROASF^2	-0.004338	0.006254	-0.693724	0.4890
DARSF^2	-0.000575	0.000372	-1.544001	0.1249
ASSF^2	-0.018142	1.437641	-0.012619	0.9899
KASF^2	7.624838	4.857006	1.569864	0.1188

R-squared	0.041404	Mean dependent var	345.2055
Adjusted R-squared	-0.022502	SD dependent var	753.1554
SE of regression	761.5820	Akaike info criterion	16.17514
Sum squared resid	78300967	Schwarz criterion	16.38044
Likelihood logs	-1162.698	Hannan Quinn Criter.	16.25856
F-statistics	0.647892	Durbin-Watson stat	1.402521
Prob(F-statistic)	0.754327		

Heteroscedasticity test is a test that aims to test whether in a regression model there is an inequality of *variance* from one residual to another observation. The results above show that the significance value of Obs* Rsquared is 0.7396, so the value is

greater than 0.05, so there is no heteroscedasticity.

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:			
F-statistics	2.932332	Prob. F(2.133)	0.0860
Obs*R-squared	4.01420	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0672
Test Equation:			
Dependent Variable: RESID			
Method: Least Squares			
Samples: 3 145			
Included observations: 145			
Presample missing value lagged residuals set to zero.			
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-statistics	Prob.
C	-0.017028	1.557800	-0.010931	0.9913
ROA	-0.470905	7.851936	-0.059973	0.9523
DAR	0.049100	1.733960	0.028316	0.9775
US	-0.542909	4.571374	-0.118763	0.9056
KA	-51.79983	229.0420	-0.226159	0.8214
SF	-1.319512	7.193567	-0.183429	0.8547
ROASF	0.018495	0.256646	0.072065	0.9427
DARSF	-0.002890	0.054108	-0.053418	0.9575
ASSF	0.003699	0.078955	0.046852	0.9627
KASF	1.630579	7.351851	0.221792	0.8248
RESIS-1	-0.095146	0.085203	-1.116701	0.2662
RESIS-2	-0.261266	0.086667	-3.014605	0.0031
R-squared	0.070029	Mean dependent var		3.82E-16
Adjusted R-squared	-0.008060	SD dependent var		18.54683
SE of regression	18.62142	Akaike info criterion		8.766687
Sum squared resid	45425.21	Schwarz criterion		9.015317
Likelihood logs	-614.8181	Hannan Quinn Criter.		8.867719
F-statistics	0.896788	Durbin-Watson stat		2.170840
Prob (F-statistic	0.545467			

The autocorrelation test aims to test whether in a linear regression model there is a correlation between the confounding error in a certain period and the confounding error in the previous period. If there is a correlation between the confounding errors, it can be said that in the linear model there is an autocorrelation. The results above show that the significance value of Obs*Rsquared is 0.0672 so that the value is greater than 0.05 so there is no autocorrelation.

Table 6. Fixed Effect

Dependent Variable: AD?
Method: Pooled Least Squares
Samples: 2016 2020
Included observations: 5
Cross-sections included: 29

Total pool (balanced) observations: 145				
Cross sections without valid observations dropped				
Variable	coefficient	Std. Error	t-statistics	Prob.
C	-763.5209	699.2889	-1.091853	0.2773
ROA?	22.48883	11.08421	2.028907	0.0450
DAR?	-6.237442	8.740657	-0.713612	0.4770
US?	43.10579	59.48893	0.724602	0.4703
KA?	598.0781	365.2118	1.637620	0.1044
SF?	27.16238	22.49401	1.207538	0.2299
ROASF?	-0.780004	0.365242	-2.135579	0.0350
DARSF?	0.185311	0.279860	0.662158	0.5093
ASSF?	-1.344936	1.859555	-0.723257	0.4711
KASF?	-19.08060	11.72422	-1.627451	0.1066
Fixed Effects (Cross)				
_ADRO--C	-10.00938			
_AKRA--C	27.64939			
_ANTM--C	8.423610			
_ASII--C	-18.28596			
_BBCA--C	-68.64287			
_BBNI--C	-95.38613			
_BBRI--C	-94.90423			
_BBTN--C	-42.22673			
_--C	-95.52144			
BMRI--C	-10.21006			
_BSDE--C	30.42441			
_GGRM--C	56.05603			
_HMSP--C	27.03867			
_ICBP--C	-26.28636			
_INCO--C	10.54895			
_INDF--C	10.62459			
_INTP--C	-1.551160			
_JSMR--C	29.81428			
_KLBF--C	50.68066			
_MNCN--C	-5.179387			
_PGAS--C	23.64552			
_PTBA--C	-4.026615			
_PTPP--C	38.23264			
_SCMA--C	-0.649656			
_SMGR--C	57.04493			
_SRIL--C	53.57483			
_TLKM--C	-7.451538			
_UNTR--C	55.78944			
_UNVR--C	0.783582			
Effects Specification				
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.744116	Mean dependent var		63.82069
Adjusted R-squared	0.655633	SD dependent var		24.00916

SE of regression	14.08925	Akaike info criterion	8.348934
Sum squared resid	21240.23	Schwarz criterion	9.129043
Likelihood logs	-567.2977	Hannan Quinn Criter.	8.665919
F-statistics	8.409690	Durbin-Watson stat	1.584125
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

1. **Coefficient of Determination (Adjusted R Square)**

   The Adjusted R-Square value on the *fixed effect* result is 0.6556 so that it can be interpreted that the variables *ROA, DAR, Auditor Swirching, Audit Quality, Firm Size, Firm Size* moderation with *ROA, DAR, Auditor Swirching,* and *Audit Quality* are jointly able to influence audit delay is 65.56%.

2. **Partial Test (T Test)**

   ROA has a significant effect on audit delay as evidenced by a significance value of 0.045 so that the significance value is less than 0.05. The coefficient value is 22.488 which means there is a positive influence, which means that the higher the ROA, the higher the audit delay, and vice versa, the lower the ROA, the lower the audit delay. This also shows an increase in audit delay by 22,488 units for every one-unit increase in ROA.

   Firm Size moderates ROA on audit delay as evidenced by a significance value of 0.035 so that the significance value is less than 0.05. The coefficient value is -0.780 which means there is a negative moderation.

   DAR, Auditor Swirching, Audit Quality, Firm Size, DAR, Auditor Swirching, and *Audit Quality* have a significance value greater than 0.05. It can be concluded that there is no significant effect on audit delay.

   The results of the partial test obtained a *value* of 0.045 <0.05. With then H1 is accepted, it means that profitability has an influence on audit delay. The size of the company's profitability level at the LQ 45 company on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) has an impact on the length of time in submitting the results of the opinion in the audit *delay*.

   From descriptive statistical data, namely that the highest profitability per *value* of 46.66 is owned by PT Unilever Indonesia in 2018 with audit *delay* or the length of the audit completion period by auditor takes 31 days while the profitability with the lowest *value* of 0.286 is owned by PT State Gas Company in 2020 has an audit *delay* of 98 days where there is a very significant difference in vulnerability with companies that have high profitability. So the size of the profitability owned by the company has an influence on the length of time required by the auditor in auditing, namely audit *delay*.

   Compliance theory, according to the KBBI dictionary, compliance comes from the word obey or obey orders regarding regulations and

discipline. Refers to the attitude of a public company to comply with established regulations, for example by trying to publish its financial statements on time in accordance with applicable regulations. According to (Sartim 2018) the time span of audit processing in companies with low and high profits will not be much different where generally companies try to schedule audits according to their time due to their obligations as open entities on the IDX, especially LQ 45 companies in order to maintain their companies listed in LQ 45.(Anita dan Cahyati 2019) states that companies with low and high profits have commensurate responsibilities to publish their financial reports on time and the reality on the capital market implicitly is that profitability is able to be for companies that submit *financial reports* to be done on time.

Previous studies that support the results of this research include (Margaretha dan Suhartono 2016) who conducted research on manufacturing companies on the IDX or IDX, with research results explaining that the expertise of a company in obtaining profits from assets has an impact on the length of time for completing the process audit.

3. **Firm Size Moderates the Effect of Profitability on Audit *Delay***

The results of the MRA test obtained a significance value of 0.035 < 0.05. So H5 is accepted, which means that the size of the company is able to moderate the impact of profitability on audit delay. The big small size of the company cannot moderate the impact of profitability on audit *delay* on company LQ 45" on the IDX or IDX. So, the size of the company does not moderate the relationship between profitability and audit delay, where both in terms of low and high profits have the same possibility of the length and shortness of audit delay in each company size, whether large or small.

Company size is a description of the size of the company, one of which can be seen through the total assets owned by the company. Meanwhile, profitability describes the amount of profit earned by the company. The size of the company is not always related to the high and low profits generated by the company. The size of the company, both large and small, as well as low and high profits, are not able to affect the time span of audit completion, namely audit delay, this is because the auditor is working on the auditing process in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. (Muliantari & Latrini, 2017) . Or the size of the company is not always a benchmark for the fast or slow preparation of financial reports for companies with high or low profits(Dewi & Wiratmaja, 2017) .

Compliance theory, according to the KBBI dictionary, compliance comes from the word obey or obey orders regarding regulations and discipline. Refers to the attitude of a public company to comply with established regulations, for example by trying to be on time in publishing its financial statements in accordance with applicable regulations. According to (Muliantari & Latrini 2017) The theoretical analysis explains that the size of the company does not determine the level of profit generated, where the size of large or small companies does not affect the time span of audit completion. Companies generally will try to schedule their audits on time and the auditors in carrying out their duties will carry out the audit process according to the provisions of applicable regulations. In addition, (Anita & Cahyati, 2019) explained that the company's ability to profit is not always seen from the size of the company, but rather from the management's expertise in running the company.

Previous research that supports the results of this research include (Margaretha dan Suhartono 2016) stated that firm size did not moderate the impact of profitability on audit delay . Supported by research by (Anita & Cahyati, 2019), it is explained that the size of the company contains different levels of profit, the company's competence in obtaining profits is not always seen from the size of the company but the management expertise in running the company. Besides that (Dewi dan Wiratmaja 2017) In his research conducted on mining companies, it was explained that the size of the company did not determine the speed at which the completion of the audit on the profit was high or low. Because the auditors carry out the auditing process based on the applicable rules and regulations (Muliantari & Latrini, 2017).

CONCLUSION

This study was conducted to empirically test that profitability, solvency, have an influence on audit delay and the ability of firm size to moderate the relationship between profit and solvency on audit delay. The sample used is a company listed on LQ 45 on (IDX) for the period 2016, 2017, and 2018. The hypothesis testing method used in this research is multiple linear analysis. The results of this study indicate that Profitabilats influences audit delay and firm size is able to moderate the relationship between profitability and audit delay, which differs from Auditor switching, Solvency, Auditor quality, which has no effect on audit delay and firm size does not moderate the relationship between Auditor switching, Solvency, Auditor quality and delay audits.

Future researchers are expected to expand the research population, as well as add other variables that may have the potential to affect audit delay. can then

use a variety of other measurement proxies in order to increase the opportunities in the influence of a variable.

REFERENCES

Agustin, Mega Ayunda, & Majidah. (2018). Audit Delay: Ukuran Perusahaan, Solvabilitas, Reputasi Kap Dan Umur Perusahaan Terhadap Audit Delay (Studi Kasus Pada Perusahaan Yang Termasuk Dalam Indeks Lq45 Tahun 2013-2016). *E-Proceedings of Management*, *5*(1), 520–524.

Anita, & Cahyati, Ari Dewi. (2019). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, dan Opini Auditor terhadap Audit Delay dengan Ukuran Perusahaan sebagai Variabel Pemoderasi. *Jurnal PETA*, *4*(2), 106–127.

Dewi, Mila Mega, & Sulasmiyati, Sri. (2016). Pengaruh Struktur Kepemilikan, Ukuran Perusahaan, dan profitabilitas Terhadap Leverage. *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis (JAB)*, *55*(1), 27–37.

Dewi, Ni Made Wulan Paramita, & Wiratmaja, I. Dewa Nyoman. (2017). Pengaruh Profitabilitas Dan Solvabilitas Pada Audit Delay Dengan Ukuran Perusahaan Sebagai Variabel Pemoderasi. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi Universitas Udayana*, *20*(1), 409–437.

Fatmawati, Mila. (2016). *Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, Opini Audit dan Ukuran KAP Pada Perusahaan LQ 45 Di Bursa Efek Indonesia*. *1*, 35–42. http://dx.doi.org/10.33387/sjk.v1i1.887

Firliana, Isna, & Sulasmiyati, Sri. (2017). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Dan Solvablitas Terhadap Audit Delay (Studi Pada Perusahaan LQ 45 Sub-Sektor Bank Serta Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) Tahun 2011 Â 2015). *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis S1 Universitas Brawijaya*, *46*(1), 61–68.

Kadim, & Sunardi, Nardi. (2019). Pengaruh Profitabilitas ,Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Leverage Implikasi Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Cosmetics and Household yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal SEKURITAS (Saham, Ekonomi, Keuangan Dan Investasi)*, *3*(1), 22. https://doi.org/10.32493/skt.v3i1.3270

Karang, Ni Made Dwi Umidyathi, Yadnyana, I. Ketut, & Ramantha, I. Wayan. (2016). Pengaruh Faktor Internal Dan Eksternal Pada Audit Delay. *E-Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana*, *07*, 473–488. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-17121-0_61

Kartika, Andi. (2009). Di Bursa Efek Jakarta). *Jurnal Bisnis Dan Ekonomi*, *16*(1), 1–17.

Lapinayanti, Ni Made Mega, & Budiartha, I. Ketut. (2018). Pengaruh Profitabilitas dan Leverage Pada Audit Delay dengan Ukuran Perusahan Sebagai Pemoderasi. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi*, *23*, https://doi.org/10.24843/EJA.2018.v23.i02.p10

Margaretha, Catherine, & Suhartono, Sugi. (2016). Kemampuan Ukuran Perusahaan Memoderasi Determinan Audit Delay. *Jurnal Akuntansi*, *5*(2), 190–215.

Meidiyustiani, Rinny. (2016). Pengaruh Modal Kerja, Ukuran Perusahaan, Pertumbuhan Penjualan, Dan Likuiditas Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, *5*(2), 131–143. http://dx.doi.org/10.36080/jak.v5i2.405

Miradhi, Made Devi, & Juliarsa, Gede. (2016). Ukuran Perusahaan Sebagai Pemoderasi Pengaruh Profitabilitas Dan Opini Auditor Pada Audit Delay. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi*, *16*(1), 388–415.

Miswanto, Abdullah, Yanuar Rifqi, & Suparti, Shofia. (2017). Pengaruh Efisiensi Modal Kerja, Pertumbuhan Penjualan Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, *53*(9), 1689–1699. https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004

Muliantari, Ni Putu Indah Ayu, & Latrini, Made Yenni. (2017). Ukuran Perusahaan Sebagai Pemoderasi Pengaruh Profitabilitas Dan Financial Distress Terhadap Audit Delay Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi*, *20*, 1875–1903.

Sartim. (2018). *Determinan Audit Delay*. *7*(2), 8–24.