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The Influence Of Profitability, Audit Quality, And Audit Opinion On Audit Report Lag In Covid-19 Manufacturing Companies Listed On The BEI In 2020-2022

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ABSTRACT

Audit report lag is the time period required to complete the annual financial report audit. This research aims to determine the effect of profitability, audit quality and audit opinion on audit report lag in manufacturing companies. The population used is manufacturing companies operating in the food and beverage sub-sector listed on the IDX. Samples were taken using the purposive sampling method. The research method uses multiple linear regression with quantitative data types. Data analysis techniques use descriptive statistical analysis, classical assumption test, normality test, multicollinearity test, hestorkesdasticity test and autocorrelation test. Multiple linear regression analysis uses the coefficient of determination test, simultaneous significance test and parameter significance test. The research results show that profitability has no significant effect on audit report lag, audit quality has a negative effect on audit report lag, and audit opinion also has a positive effect on audit report lag because. The implications of this research are useful for other companies in carrying out audit processes and assisting the Financial Services Authority in overcoming audit delays.

INTRODUCTION

Manufacturing companies have an important role in the economy, both on a regional and global scale. As the backbone of industry, manufacturing companies not only create jobs, but also support economic growth through the production of consumer and industrial goods. In this context, the financial aspect becomes very important for manufacturing companies, because it describes their financial health and operational performance. One important element in a company's financial evaluation is the audit process, which aims to ensure that the financial reports presented are accurate and trustworthy.

However, amidst the dynamics of growth and development, unavoidable challenges also arise. One of the challenges faced by manufacturing companies is related to delays in issuing audit reports, known as Audit Report Lag. As of September 2022, the Indonesian Stock Exchange reported 32 listed companies or issuers that had not submitted financial reports. As a result, the 32 issuers were subject to written warnings and fines of 150 million each in accordance with Provision II.6.3 of Exchange Regulation No.1-H concerning Sanctions (Ramli, 2023). This phenomenon is an important concern for various stakeholders, including investors, regulators, financial analysts and the general public, because delays in publishing audit reports can create uncertainty, harm investor confidence and disrupt financial market stability.

In the 2020-2022 period, the period that is the focus of this research, Indonesian manufacturing companies experienced various dynamics that influenced the performance and business practices of manufacturing companies. Factors such as monetary policy, global and domestic economic conditions, and developments in information technology have a significant impact on the strategies, operations, and risks faced by manufacturing companies. Other factors that occurred during the research period could be influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic which occurred globally and affected company circulation.

Audit Report Lag can be influenced by several factors such as profitability, audit quality, and audit opinion. Profitability is used to measure the level of reward or profit compared to sales or assets (Sun Arsih et al., 2021). Audit quality reflects how well the auditor can identify and evaluate material risks and ensure compliance with relevant audit standards. A public accounting firm is a place where the public accounting profession provides services to the public. Public accounting firms provide various services to the public based on the Professional Standards for Public Accountants (Koerniawan, 2021). The audit opinion, which is the final result of the audit process, can also influence the timing of the audit report.

This research is the result of a replication of research conducted by Feby Rosa Utari Uly and Wisnu Julianto (2022), Indi Nur Fajriani, Aristanti Widyaningsih and Toni Heryana (2022), Aprilia Dwi Indriani and Wahyono (2021) with several differences in the independent variables. Another research conducted by I Putu Sastrawan and Made Yenni Latrini (2016), with differences in research objects. Another difference with previous research lies in the time period of the study, the samples used and the variety of research methods used.

Several previous studies regarding the influence of audit opinions and audit committees on audit report lag stated that the results of statistical tests in this research showed that company profitability had a negative effect on audit report lag (Firmansyah & Amanah, 2017). Other research discusses audit opinions and audit committees with research results that audit opinions and audit committees have no effect on audit report lag (Rahkmawati, 2023). This is not in line with research which states that audit opinion has a significant negative effect on audit report lag (Abbas et al., 2017). Other research related to audit report lag also states that audit quality has a negative effect on audit report lag (Sunarsih et al., 2021).

Therefore, research that focuses on profitability, the influence of audit quality, and audit opinion on audit report lag in manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in 2019-2021 is important to carry out. By understanding the factors that influence delays in issuing audit reports, it is hoped that solutions can be found that can increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the audit process and increase transparency and accountability in the Indonesian manufacturing industry.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Agency theory

A. Theoretical Basis

1. Signal Theory (Signaling Theory)

   Signaling Theory (Signaling Theory) was first put forward by (Spence Michael, 1973) who explained that the sender (owner of information) provides a signal or signal in the form of information that reflects the condition of a company which is beneficial for the recipient. Signal theory explains how signals of management success or failure are conveyed to owners. In general, signals are defined as signals made by the company

(managers) to outside parties (investors). Signal theory was developed in economics and finance to take into account the fact that company insiders generally have better and faster information than outside investors. Therefore, as managers, managers are obliged to provide signals regarding the condition of the company to the owners. The signals given can be done through disclosure of accounting information such as financial reports. The longer the audit report delay causes uncertainty in share price movements. Investors can interpret the long audit delay as because the company has bad news so it does not immediately publish its financial reports, which will then result in a decline in the company's share price.

2. Profitability

Profit in company operational activities is an important element to ensure the company's survival in the future. The success of a company can be seen from the company's ability to compete in the market. Profitability is a measure of a company's ability to create profits based on total assets, total capital or total purchases (Nur Aulia et al., 2020).

Profitability can be measured through Return On Assets (ROA), Return On Equity (ROE), Return On Investment (ROI), Gross Profit Margin (GPM), Operating Profit Margin (OPM), and Net Profit Margin (NPM) (Sugiarto et al ., 2017).

a. Return On Assets (ROA): This is a ratio that measures how efficient a company is in generating profits from its assets.
b. Return On Equity (ROE): This is a ratio that measures the level of return on investment received by shareholders.
c. Return On Investment (ROI): This is a ratio that shows how much profit is obtained from an investment compared to the investment costs.
d. Gross Profit Margin: Is the percentage of a company's total revenue remaining after deducting production costs.
e. Operating Profit Margin: Is the percentage of a company's total revenue remaining after deducting operational costs.
f. Net Profit Margin: Is the percentage of a company's total income remaining after deducting all costs, including operating costs, interest and taxes.

Hypothesis

The Influence of Profitability on Audit Report Lag.

Profitability shows that the company is successful in generating profits. Therefore, it can be said that these profits are good news for the company. Profitable companies need to communicate good news to the public as quickly as possible, thereby reducing the amount of time required to review financial reports. A company that has high profitability will make the audit report delay shorter than if the company is less profitable. The results of research conducted by (Sunarsih et al., 2021) state that profitability has a negative effect on audit report lag. Consistent research results were also obtained from (Devi, 2022) and (Iskandar & Frederica, 2022) which stated that profitability had a negative effect on audit report lag. This is inversely proportional to research conducted by (Putra et al., 2022); (Nursepdianisyah & Sumunar, 2022) and (Deasy, 2023) which show that profitability has a positive effect on audit report lag.

H1: Profitability has a significant effect on Audit Report Lag

3. Audit Quality

The public accountant's view based on the results of observations of financial reports carried out in accordance with applicable regulations when carrying out audit duties is called audit quality. The auditor's probability of catching and reporting material misstatements is called audit quality (De Angelo, 1981; Mufidah & Laily, 2019). The independence of an auditor is a benchmark in reporting and disclosing violations committed by a company (Mufidah & Laily, 2019).

Based on the Professional Standards for Public Accountants (SPAP), an audit is said to be of quality if the audit meets auditing provisions and standards. Auditing standards include independent auditors, professional quality, judgment used in carrying out audits and preparing audit reports. Audit quality is the accuracy of the information reported by the auditor in accordance with the audit standards used by the auditor, including information on accounting violations in the client company's financial reports (Yadiati and Mubarok, 2017: 113).

Audit quality is also a form of illustration of the auditor's attitude in carrying out audit duties and is reflected in the results of auditing financial reports that are reliable in accordance with established and applicable standards. Apart from preventing accounting violations and misstatements in financial reports, audit quality also helps accountants to maintain the level of public trust in the accuracy and validity of audited financial reports that have been issued by auditors. Therefore, public accountants need to maintain and improve the quality of their audits.

Hypothesis

The Influence of Audit Quality on Audit Report Lag

The competency, expertise and abilities of auditors, as well as the auditing facilities, systems and procedures used by the Big Four are far superior to those of non-Big Four. This allows them to complete audit work more effectively and efficiently. The quality of audit services from a Public Accounting Firm (KAP) influences the time span for audit completion, where the KAP's reputation will be maintained if they are able to provide the best quality services with fast audit completion. According to (Sunarsih et al., 2021) The Big Four generally have greater resources in terms of competency, expertise, auditor abilities, as well as auditing facilities, systems and procedures compared to non-Big Four. This makes them able to complete audit work more effectively and efficiently. Logically, companies audited by the Big Four will have a shorter audit completion time (audit report lag) compared to companies audited by non-Big Four. The results of research conducted by (Rizaldi et al., 2022); (Luxviasah & Bawono, 2024) and (Pratiwi & Suwarno, 2024) state that audit quality influences audit report lag. This is inversely proportional to research conducted by (Ramadhan et al., 2018) and (Valentine & Effendi, 2019) which shows that audit quality has a positive effect on audit report lag.

H2: Audit quality has a significant effect on Audit Report Lag

4. Audit Opinion

An audit opinion is a conclusion from the audit process carried out by an independent auditor on the client company's financial reports regarding the fairness of the financial reports prepared by management in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. For stakeholders both inside and outside the company, the auditor's opinion on

financial reports can be used as a benchmark for understanding the company's performance over a period of time and as a basis for decision making (Yanthi et al., 2020). According to SA 705 in SPAP there are 5 audit opinions, namely: unqualified, reasonable with exceptions, reasonable without exception with explanatory language, unreasonable, and no opinion. Auditors in providing their opinions are expected and required to be honest according to the facts. This is because audit opinion is also a reference in decision making. Because if the auditor's opinion is correct, it will be followed up immediately and the results of the audited financial report will be submitted immediately, whereas if the auditor is wrong and has doubts, it will cause audit report lag (Febrianti & Sudarno, 2020).

Hypothesis

Influence of Audit Opinion on Audit Report Lag

An audit opinion is a view given by an auditor regarding a client's audited financial statements. Companies that receive an unqualified opinion tend to publish their financial reports on time. On the other hand, companies that receive an audit opinion other than unqualified will experience a longer audit completion time (audit report lag). According to (Wulandari, 2019) this is caused by the auditor's need to negotiate with clients and consult with senior auditors. This phenomenon occurs because providing a qualified opinion involves negotiation with the client, consultation with senior audit partners or other technical staff, as well as expanding the scope of the audit. In addition, independent auditors must be careful to account for their opinions to users of financial statements. This cautious attitude sometimes extends the audit report lag time. The results of research conducted by (Ichwan & Fitriyana, 2023); (Yulian et al., 2018) and (Zahrani et al., 2023) state that audit opinion has a negative effect on audit report lag. This is inversely proportional to research conducted by (Ginting et al., 2022); (Purwadita & Arafat, 2020) and (Rahkmawati, 2023) which show that audit opinion has no effect on audit report lag.

H3: Audit Opinion has a significant effect on Audit Report Lag

5. Audit Report Lag

Audit report lag is a delay in the release of audited financial reports (Melinda & Wijaya, 2021). Based on research (Zulaikha & Azahra, 2023) audit report lag is defined as the time spent completing the audit until the audited financial report is signed by an auditor. Delay in the audit report shows the length of time the audit has been carried out (audit report lag), which is defined as the period of audit work on the annual financial report based on the date specified in the independent auditor's report, where the date of the independent auditor's report is before the company provides the financial report to the Financial Services Authority (OJK). on March 31. Delays in audit reports indicate the length of time it takes to complete an audit (Hoirul Fayyum et al., 2019).

There are several causes of delays in audit reports. This cause comes from management factors and also comes from external factors such as auditors. Apart from that, the large number of company non-monetary assets and the lack of competence in public accounting firms can also lengthen audit reports (Hoirul Fayyum et al., 2019).

Consideration of the decision-making process, audited financial reports that are published in a timely manner is an effort to make a significant contribution. Thus, audited financial reports need to be released on time, because shareholders, investors and other decision-

making users are required to have the availability and accuracy of financial information which is contained in audited financial reports.

METHODS

In this research, the type of research is quantitative. Quantitative research methods are research with tools for data processing using statistics, therefore the data obtained and the results obtained are in the form of numbers. Quantitative research places great emphasis on objective results, through distributing questionnaires data can be obtained objectively and tested using a validity and reliability process (Sahir, 2022).

Table 1. Sample Determination

No	Criteria	Amount
1.	Manufacturing companies operating in the food and beverage sub-sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2020-2022 period.	25
2.	Manufacturing companies operating in the food and beverage sub-sector consistently publish financial reports and annual reports that have been audited by independent auditors and the data can be accessed during the 2020-2022 period.	25
3.	The company has the data needed by researchers related to the variables used in this research.	22
4.	Companies that do not meet the criteria.	3
5.	Research sample (22×3)	66

Source: processed data, 2024

Population is the overall score of individuals whose characteristics are to be studied and these units are called units of analysis, and can be people, institutions, objects (Sahir, 2022).

The population in this research is all food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2020-2022 period. The total population of manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2020-2022 period is 22 companies.

The sampling method used was purposive sampling, namely a sampling technique with certain considerations, so that the number of samples in this research was 22 manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2020-2022 period.

The criteria that have been determined by sampling in this study are as follows:

1. Manufacturing companies operating in the food and beverage sub-sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2020-2022 period.
2. Manufacturing companies operating in the food and beverage sub-sector that consistently publish financial reports and annual reports that have been audited by independent auditors and whose data can be accessed during the 2020-2022 period.
3. The company has the data needed by researchers related to the variables used in this research.

A. Operational Definition Of Variables

1. Audit Report Lag

   This variable is measured quantitatively in the number of days calculated from the period for completing the audit of financial statements based on the time difference between the closing date of the financial year as of December 31 and the date the audit report was published. The measurement scale used in this research is the ratio scale (Ariyanti, 2017).

Audit Report Lag = Audit Report Date – Financial Report Date

2. Profitability

   The ratio describes the company's ability to earn profits through all capabilities and existing sources such as sales activities, cash, capital, number of employees, number of branches, and so on (Harahap, 2008). In this research, the measurement used is ROA. Return on Assets (ROA) is a ratio that shows the return on the number of assets used in the company. The company's success is considered good not only from its total profit but also from the perspective of its solvency, including the ability to pay off existing debts using all the assets it owns (Kasmir, 2019).

3. Audit Quality

   This research assesses audit quality based on KAP measures. The size of the KAP is seen from whether the KAP is the big four or non-big four. In this research, the measurement used is a dummy variable, 1 = The Big Four, 0 = Non Big Four (Nurianti, 2017).

4. Audit Opinion

   Auditor opinion in this study is measured by looking at the type of opinion given by independent auditors on the financial reports of companies listed on the IDX. In this research, the measurement used is a dummy variable, 1 = unqualified audit opinion, 0 = other than unqualified audit opinion (Indriana, 2021).

B. Method Of Collecting Data

To support the theoretical basis of the research and obtain the necessary data, researchers used data collection methods in the form of library studies and documentation studies. Data collection in this research was obtained by accessing the Indonesian Stock Exchange website, namely www.idx.co.id.

1. Descriptive Statistical Data Analysis Techniques

   Descriptive statistics are statistics that describe phenomena or characteristics of data. The characteristics of the data described are the distribution characteristics. This statistic provides frequency values, central tendency measurements, dispersion and shape measurements (Hartono, 2015).

a. Descriptive Statistics
   Descriptive statistics is to provide an overview in describing data which can be seen from the minimum value, maximum value, average value (mean), and standard deviation.
b. Test classical assumptions
   The classical assumption test was carried out to ensure that the samples studied were protected from multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity disorders.
c. Normality test
   Based on (Ghozali & Ratmono, 2017) normality testing is shown which aims to find out that in a regression test model, confounding variables and residual values are in a normal distribution. Normality test using the Jarque-Bera law with conditions in the realm of normality are as follows
   1) Jarque-Bera (J-B) value is 0.05 then it is said to be normal
   2) Jarque-Beta (J-B) value is 0.05 then the data is said to be abnormal
d. Multicollinearity test
   Based on (Ghozali & Ratmono, 2017) the multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model is formed because there is a high or perfect correlation between the independent variables. This detection to determine whether or not there are symptoms of multicollinearity in the regression model of this research can be done by looking at the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor). If the VIF value is no more than 10 then the model is declared not to contain multicollinearity.
e. Hestorcedasticity test
   The heteroscedasticity test in this research is used to test whether there are differences in variables from one observation to other observations. If the variable from one observation to another is constant then it can be interpreted as homoscedasticity and if it is different it will be called heteroscedasticity. Test heteroscedasticity using White's test. To determine the heteroscedasticity test, the following analysis can be used:
   1. If the probability value is <0.05 then it could indicate heteroscedasticity is occurring.
   2. If the probability value is > 0.05, it is concluded that heteroscedasticity does not occur.
f. Autocorrelation test
   The classical assumption test was carried out to ensure that the samples studied were protected from multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity disorders.

2. Multiple linear regression analysis
   According to (Ghozali, 2016), multiple linear regression is a linear relationship between two or more independent variables and the dependent variable. The multiple linear regression equation can be formulated as follows:

$$ARL=\alpha+ \beta1ROA+\beta2KA+ \beta3OA+ \varepsilon$$

Information:
ARL = Audit Report Lag
ROA = Profitability
KA = Audit quality
OA = Auditor's opinion
ε = Standard error

a. Determination Coefficient Test (R2)
   The coefficient of determination test (R2) essentially measures how far the model's ability is to explain dependent variations (Ghozali, 2016).
b. Simultaneous Significance Test (F Statistical Test)
   The F test is carried out to show whether the independent or independent variables included in the model have a joint influence on the dependent variable. The F test can also be carried out by looking at the significant value of F in the output of the regression results using E VIEWS with a significance level of 0.05 (α = 5%). If the significance value is greater than α then the hypothesis is rejected, which means the regression model is not fit. If the significance value is smaller than a then the hypothesis is accepted. Which means that the regression model is fit (Ghozali, 2016).
c. Individual Parameter Significance Test (t Statistical Test)
   According to (Ghozali, 2016) the t statistical test basically shows the influence of one independent variable partially in explaining the dependent variables. If significance t ≤ 0.05. This means that the independent variable partially has a significant effect on the related variable. Meanwhile, if the significance of t> 0.05. This means that the independent variable partially has no effect on the dependent variable.

RESULTS

1. Descriptive Statistics

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics Table

	Y	X1	X2	X3
Max	145.0000	63.00000	1.000000	1.000000
Min	56.00000	0.010000	0.000000	0.000000
Mean	91.21667	10.45183	0.383333	0.900000
Std. Deviasi	22.83551	10.39765	0.490301	0.302532
Observations	60	60	60	60

Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2024

Based on the results of descriptive statistics, it can be concluded as follows:

a. The dependent variable audit report lag (ARL) shows data with a minimum value of 56.00 and a maximum value of 145.00 with a mean value of 91.21667 and a standard deviation of 22.83551. This means that the audit report lag data is in the data range between 56.00 to 145.00. The ARL data shows that it is spread out and there are no

gaps between the data because the mean value is greater than the standard deviation value.

b. The profitability variable (ROA) shows data with a minimum value of 0.01, a maximum value of 63.00, a mean value of 10.45183 and a standard deviation value of 10.39765. This means that the profitability data has a data range between 0.01 to 63.00. The ROA data shows that it is spread out and there are no gaps between the data because the mean value is greater than the standard deviation value.
c. The second independent variable, the audit quality variable, shows data with a minimum value of 0.00, a maximum value of 1.00, a mean value of 0.383333, and a standard deviation value of 0.490301. This means that audit quality data has a data range between 0.00 to 1.00. The KA data shows that it is spread out and there are no gaps between the data because the mean value is greater than the standard deviation value.
d. The audit opinion (OA) variable shows data with a minimum value of 0.00, a maximum value of 1.00, a mean value of 0.90 and a standard deviation value of 0.302532. This means that audit opinion data has a data range between 0.00 to 1.00. The audit opinion data shows that it has been spread out and there are no gaps between the data because the mean value is greater than the standard deviation value.

2. Panel Data Regression Model

a. Test Chow

The Chow test is a test carried out using the best approach between the Common Effect Model (CEM) and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) in providing panel data estimates, with hypothesis testing criteria:

a) If the p-value > α (significant level 0.05) then H0 is accepted using the Common Effect Model (CEM)
b) If the p-value < α (significant level 0.05) then H0 is rejected using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

So the necessary hypothesis:
H0 = Common Effect Model (CEM)
H1 = Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

Table 3. Chow Test Table

Effect Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob
Cross-section F	1.650032	(19,37)	0.0945
Cross-section Chi-square	36.823959	19	0.0083

Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2024

Based on the results of the Chow test, it provides an indication that the probability value of the cross-section F is 0.0945 so it is greater than the significant level or 0.0945 > 0.05, then H0 is accepted with the selected model being the Common Effect Model (CEM).

b. Hausman Test

The Hausman test is a test whose results are by selecting the best model between the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and Random Effect Model (REM) approaches, so that the hypothesis testing criteria are:

a) If the p-value > α (significant level 0.05) then H0 is accepted using the Random Effect Model (REM)
b) If the p-value < α (significant level 0.05) then H0 is rejected using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

So the necessary hypothesis:
H0 = Random Effect Model (REM)
H1 = Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

Table 4. Hausman Test Table

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob
Cross-section random	3.893692	3	0.2732

Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2024

Based on the results of the Hausman test, a random cross section probability value of 0.2732 is obtained, so it is greater than 0.05 or means 0.2732 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that H0 is accepted by selecting the Random Effect Model (REM).

c. Lagrange Multiplayer

The Multiplayer Lagrange Test is a test to determine the best model to use between the Random Effect Model (REM) and the Common Effect Model (CEM). This test uses the Bruesch Pagan method for testing significant random effects based on the residual values from the OLS method, so that the hypothesis testing criteria are:

a) If the Breusch-Pagan value is > 0.05 then H0 is accepted, so the Common Effect Model (CEM) is used.
b) If the Breusch-Pagan value <0.05 then H0 is rejected using the Random Effect Model (REM)

So the necessary hypothesis:
H0 = Common Effect Model (CEM)
H1 = Random Effect Model (REM)

Table 5. Multiplayer Lagrange Tables

	Test Hypothesis		
	Cross-section	Time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	0.838194	1.886649	2.7244843
	(0.3599)	(0.1696)	(0.0988)

Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2024

Based on the Lagrange multiplayer test via Breusch-Pagan, it obtained a value of 0.4998, so it is greater than the significance level of 0.05 or means 0.3599 > 0.05, so H0 is accepted using the Common Effect Model (CEM).

The results of these three tests provide clues:

a) Testing between the Common Effect Model and the Fixed Effect Model in the Chow test, the Common Effect Model is better used in the estimation model for the regression equation.
b) Testing the Random Effect Model with the Fixed Effect Model using the Hausman test, the Random Effect Model is better used in the estimation model for the regression equation.
c) Testing the Common Effect Model with the Random Effect Model in the Lagrange multiplayer test, the Common Effect Model is better used in the estimation model for the regression equation.

The three test results show that there are 2 tests that produce a model from the Common Effect Model (CEM), namely the Chow Test and the Lagrange Multiplayer Test. Based on this, it can be concluded that the best modeling approach to use in determining the influence of profitability, audit quality and audit opinion on audit report lag is the Common Effect Model (CEM).

3. Classic Assumption

a. Normality test

The normality test was measured using Jarque-Bera with a result of 5.004375 and the probability value obtained was 0.081906. These results can be interpreted as meaning that the probability value is greater than 0.05 or 0.081906 > 0.05 or the Jarque-Bera value of 5.004375 is greater than 0.05 and it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

b. Multicollinearity test

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test Tables

Variabel	Coefficient Variance	Ucentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	173.5490	22.63230	NA
X1	0.114347	3.214264	1.585275
X2	33.33543	1.666438	1.027637
X3	137.9517	16.19109	1.619109

Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2024

In the multicollinearity test, the measurement used is the result of the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor), provided the VIF value is not more than 10, it will be said that there is no multicollinearity. The results of the multicollinearity test with the VIF of the profitability variable (ROA) is 1.585275, the audit quality variable (KA) is 1.027637, and the audit opinion (OA) is 1.619109. These results show that the VIF value of the three

independent variables is no more than 10, so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in the model.

c. Heteroscedasticity test

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity Test Tables

F-satistic	1.059355	Prob. F(7,52)	0.4026
Obs *R-squared	7.488435	Prob. Chi-Square(7)	0.3799
Scaled explained SS	5.544783	Prob. Chi-Square(7)	0.5938

Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2024

The results of the heteroscedasticity test using the white test show that the chi-square probability value in the model is more than 0.05 or 0.3799 > 0.05 so it can be concluded that the model does not have heteroscedasticity.

d. Autocorrelation Test

Table 8. Autocorrelation Tables

F-satistic	2.434720	Prob. F(2,54)	0.0972
Obs *R-squared	4.962956	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0836

Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2024

The results of the autocorrelation test above show that the value in Obs*RSquare using a probability value is 0.0836, which indicates that the probability value is more than 0.05 or 0.0836 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the test model does not have autocorrelation.

4. Panel Data Analysis

Table 9. Panel Data Tables

variabel	coefficient	Std. Error	t-statistic	Prob.
C	66.87702	13.17380	5.076517	0.0000
X1	0.281761	0.338153	0.833236	0.4083
X2	-13.57034	5.773684	-2.350378	0.0223
X3	29.55188	11.74528	2.516063	0.0148

Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2024

The results of the panel data regression coefficient analysis calculations result in the following equation:

ARL= 66.87702 + 0.281761 ROA - 13.57034 KA + 29.55188 OA + e

From the results of the regression equation, the results of the interpretation of the regression coefficients can be concluded as follows:

a. The constant value in the regression equation is 66.87702, which means that, if the independent variable gets a value of 0, then the value in the audit report lag is 66.87702.
b. The value of the profitability variable in the regression coefficient is positive at 0.281761, which means that every time there is an increase in the dependence level of the profitability variable is 1 (one), the audit report lag activity increases by 0.281761 assuming all ROA variables are in constant condition.
c. The value of the audit quality variable in the regression coefficient is negative 13.57034, which means that every time there is an increase in the dependency level of the audit quality variable is 1 (one), the increase in audit report lag activity is negative 13.57034 assuming all AC variables are in constant condition.
d. The value of the audit opinion variable in the regression coefficient is positive at 29.55188, which means that every time there is an increase in the level of dependence of the audit opinion variable is 1 (one), the audit report lag activity increases by 29.55188 assuming all OA variables are in constant condition.

5. Hypothesis Testing

a. Coefficient of Determination

Table 10. Coefficient of Determination Table

r-squared	0.162550
Adjusted R-squared	0.117686

Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2024

From the results of the coefficient of determination, it shows that the Adjusted R Square value is 0.117686 or equal to 11.7686%, which means that the independent variables profitability, audit quality and audit opinion can explain the dependent variable audit report lag of 11.7686% and the remaining 88.2314%. This could be due to other factors outside the model that provide explanations related to the audit report lag variable.

b. F test

Table 11. F Test Tables

F-statistic	3.623212
Prob (F-statistic)	0.018391

Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2024

In the table it is known that the regression test Prob (F-statistic) value of 0.018391 states that the value is <0.05 which means that profitability, audit quality and audit opinion have an influence on audit report lag in manufacturing companies listed on the BEI for the 2019 period - 2021.

c. T Test

Table 12. T Test Tables

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t.Statistic	Prob.
C	66.87702	13.17380	5.076517	0.0000
X1	0.281761	0.338153	0.833236	0.4083
X2	-13.57034	5.773684	-2.350378	0.0223
X3	29.55188	11.74528	2.516063	0.0148

Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2024

From the results of the T test, the panel data regression probability results can be concluded as follows:

1. The value of the profitability variable in data processing shows that the variable in tcount is 5.076517 which is greater than ttable 2.01063 or 0.833236 < 2.01063 and the probability value is greater than 0.05 which is 0.4083 or 0.4083 > 0.05. These results conclude that the profitability variable has no influence on audit report lag so that the first hypothesis is not accepted.
2. The value of the audit quality variable in data processing has a regression coefficient value of -13.57034 and a significance value of 0.0223. The tcount obtained is -2.350378 which is smaller than the table 2.01063 or -2.350378 < 2.01063 and the probability value is greater than 0.05 or 0.0223 < 0.05 and it can be concluded that the audit quality variable has an influence on audit report lag so that the second hypothesis is accepted.
3. The value of the audit opinion variable in data processing in tcount is 2.516063 which is greater than table 2.01063 or 2.516063 > 2.01063 and the probability value is smaller than 0.05 or 0.0148 < 0.05 which means that the audit opinion variable has an influence on audit report lag so that the third hypothesis is accepted.

DISCUSSION

Profitability against audit report lag

The regression results show that the profitability regression coefficient is 0.281761 with a probability value of 0.4083. Considering that this probability value is greater than the 0.05 significance level, it can be concluded that partial profitability does not have a significant influence on Audit Report Lag. Thus, hypothesis H1 which states that "Profitability has a significant effect on Audit Report Lag" is rejected. This finding is in line with research (Purwadita & Arafat, 2020), which also states that profitability has no significant effect on audit delay.

The lack of influence of profitability on Audit Report Lag may be caused by similar audit processes in companies with various levels of profitability. Both companies that have low and high profitability tend to speed up their audit process. In addition, pressure from stakeholders in the company is not strong enough to encourage accelerated communication of audited financial reports (Setyani, 2016).

Companies with low profitability also tend to report financial reports on time, which can be explained by compliance with BAPEPAM provisions which require companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange to report annual financial reports no later than 90 days after the balance sheet date. Sanctions applied for delays, such as fines, written warnings, business

suspensions, or revocation of business permits, encourage companies, both with high and low profitability, to report financial reports in a timely manner. These findings also support research results (Firmansyah & Amanah, 2017), which concluded that profitability does not have a significant influence on Audit Report Lag.

Audit Quality towards Audit Report Lag

The second hypothesis states that audit quality has a significant effect on audit report lag. Based on the analysis results, the coefficient value is -13.57034, the calculated t value is -2.350378, with a significance value of 0.0223 which is smaller than 0.05. The results of this analysis show that audit quality influences audit report lag, so the second hypothesis (H2) is accepted. Audit quality in this research is measured based on the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) used by the company. The results of this research are in accordance with research conducted by (Putri et al., 2022) which states that audit quality has a negative effect on audit report lag.

Audit Opinion on Audit Report Lag

Based on the results of the regression analysis, the Audit Opinion regression coefficient is 29.55188 with a probability value of 0.0148. Considering that this probability value is smaller than the significance level of 0.05, it can be concluded that Audit Opinion partially has a significant positive influence on Audit Report Lag. Thus, hypothesis H3 which states that "Auditor's opinion has a significant effect on audit report lag" is accepted.

This positive and significant influence of Audit Opinion on Audit Report Lag can be explained by the function of audit opinion as the auditor's professional assessment of the company's annual financial report that has been audited. The auditor, as an independent entity that audits financial reports, provides an opinion based on established auditing standards. The results of this research are consistent with the findings of (Uly & Julianto, 2022), which also states that audit opinion has a positive and significant influence on Audit Report Lag.

Based on the theoretical framework and previous research, the author developed a research model as follows:

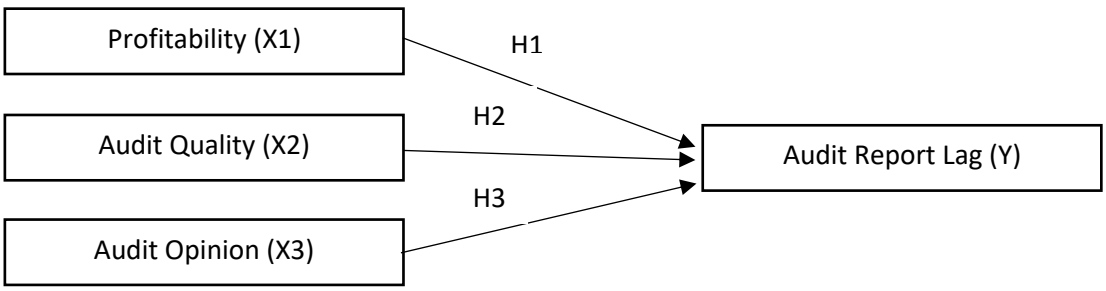

Figure 1. *Theoretical Framework Chart*

CONCLUSION

Based on the test results discussed above, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Profitability does not have a significant influence on audit report lag. This means that the level of profitability will not affect the duration of the report submission time. All companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, which have profitability, are required to report their annual financial reports according to the deadline no later than 90 days after the balance sheet date set by BAPEPAM.
2. Audit quality has a significant influence on audit report lag. This research indicates that the higher the audit quality, the shorter the time needed for the auditor to complete the audit. The Big Four generally have greater resources in terms of competency, expertise, auditor abilities, as well as audit facilities, systems and procedures compared to the non-Big Four, so that they can complete audit work more effectively and efficiently.
3. Audit opinion has a significant influence on audit report lag. This means that the auditor's opinion influences the duration of the report submission time. This is because the audit opinion is the auditor's opinion on the company's annual financial report that has been audited. The auditor, as an independent party who audits the company's financial reports, provides an opinion based on applicable audit standards.

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