

Determinants of Audit Delay in Companies Listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index for the 2019-2021 Period

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Abstract: This study aims to measure company size, profitability, audit opinion, public accounting firm size, and operating complexity on audit delay. This type of research is explanatory research with a quantitative approach. This study chose companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index for the 2019-2021 period as the population. This study took 61 samples from public companies using purposive sampling method. The data was analyzed using Multiple Regression Analysis which includes descriptive statistics, classical assumption tests, and hypothesis testing (multiple linear regression, simultaneous test, partial test, and coefficient of determination test). The results of this study prove to be useful and efficient. Based on the test results in this study, it can be concluded that operating complexity affects audit delay. Meanwhile, company size, profitability, audit opinion, and public accounting firm size have no effect on audit delay.

Keywords: audit delay, company size, profitability, audit opinion, public accounting firm size, operating complexity

1. Introduction

Along with the development of companies going public, the capital market plays a very important role in the economic development of the country. The number of companies shows that more and more companies need information about audited financial statements. Therefore, in submitting financial reports, time is needed to avoid delays in submitting financial reports which affect investors and shareholders if they have to make decisions quickly because the desired information is not available at that time. According to the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) Number 14 /POJK.04/2022 article 4, annual financial reports must be submitted to the Financial Services Authority and announced to the public no later than the end of the third month after the date of the annual financial statements.

The financial report is a form of accountability for the management of the company by the management so that it can be supported and useful for company decision making. The presentation of financial information must be clear and complete and be able to explain the time series of economic events that affect the results of these business operations [10]. Financial reports are said to be accurate if they are presented on time when users of financial statements need them to make decisions.

One of the obstacles faced by companies in publishing their financial reports to the public and OJK is meeting the deadlines required by auditors to complete their audit reports. This creates problems for professional auditors, who must prepare audited accounts in a timely manner [2]. Delays in submitting financial reports that exceed the deadline will cause delays in the publication of financial reports which may indicate problems in the financial statements, thus requiring a longer period of time to complete the audit. If the company is late in submitting audited financial reports, it will be sanctioned by the OJK, according to Article 19 of OJK Regulation Number 29 / POJK.04 / 2016.

Audit delay is the length of time for completion of the audit which is calculated from the closing date of the book until the date the audit report is issued [11]. Audit delay is often seen as an important factor related to timeliness. Timeliness is an important characteristic of financial statements that requires information to be available to users as soon as possible. If there is an unreasonable delay in reporting, the information will lose its value. Management may need to balance between timely reporting and the provision of reliable information. The length of audit delay depends on the length of time it takes the auditor to complete the audit. The length of the audit process greatly affects the company's financial reporting schedule [10].

There are several factors that affect audit delay, including company size, profitability, audit opinion, size of the Public Accounting Firm, and complexity of operations. Company size is the size of a company as measured by the total assets owned by the company [2]. The size of the company is seen from the size of the business being carried out. Determination of the size of the company can be determined based on total sales, total assets, average sales level.

Profitability is the company's ability to generate profits from asset sales, as well as revenue and equity. Companies that are profitable have an incentive to inform financial reports to the public more quickly [1].

According to [7] the higher the profitability makes the audit delay lower.

Audit opinion is a report that contains the auditor's opinion on whether the performance report has been prepared fairly or unfairly. The audit opinion is expressed in the form of an opinion and is not a statement of absolute fact or guarantee. [1] state that the better the audit opinion obtained, the shorter the audit delay in the company's financial reporting.

The Public Accounting Firm is a financial institution that has been authorized by the government and is intended for public accountants to carry out their work in accordance with applicable regulations. According to [13] the size of a public accounting firm is the size of a public accounting firm by grouping accounting firms into accounting firms affiliated with the Big Four and non-Big Four. According to [16] the audit period of companies audited by large public accounting firms will be shorter than companies audited by small public accounting firms.

Organizational or operational complexity is the result of the formation of departments and division of labor that concentrate on a number of different units, increasingly complex dependencies occur when a group has different types of work or a number of different tasks that create complex management and coordination problems [15].

This study replicates previous research [1] and develops research with variables of company size, profitability, audit opinion, size of public accounting firm, and complexity of operations listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index for the 2019-2021 period.

2. Literature review and hypothesis

2.1 Agency Theory

Agency theory is a theory that describes the relationship between a person and another person, where there is a task giver and reward giver called the principal and there is a task receiver and reward recipient called the agent [5]. Agency theory has a relationship with audit delay, because the relevance of financial reports will decrease if they are not submitted on time. Financial reports that are presented in a timely manner can reduce information asymmetry between the agent and the principal [6].

2.2 Jakarta Islamic Index (JII)

On the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) there are many types of indices. However, among these indices that operate based on sharia principles is only the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII). It is said so, because the stocks included in the sharia index are companies whose business activities do not conflict with sharia principles. The Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) is also expected to support the process of transparency and accountability of sharia-based stocks in Indonesia. The Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) was formed as a guide for potential investors who want to invest their funds in sharia without being mixed with ribawi funds.

2.3 Audit Delay

Audit delay is the length of time for completion of the audit measured from the closing date of the financial year, to the date the auditor's report is finalized [8]. This time distance is a combination of the time it takes to prepare the financial statements and the time to audit them [1]. Timely preparation or reporting of a company's financial statements can affect the value of these financial statements. Delay in information will cause a negative reaction from capital market players.

2.4 Company Size

According to [5] company size can accelerate ARL because companies with more assets can provide more incentives to their human resources (managers or financial staff) to provide data to auditors more quickly. There is a tendency that in order to maintain the good name of a company that is already large in the public, these large companies will continue to maintain the timeliness of reporting company finances [9].

H₁: company size affects audit delay

2.5 Profitability

Profitability is the ability of a company to generate profit or profit [3]. According to [4] profitability has a significant effect on audit delay, because the company's ability to generate profits based on its assets has a significant effect on the period of time for submitting audited financial reports. Many companies have experienced an increase in profits, but some have also experienced a slight loss. In addition, perhaps the demands of interested parties are so great that they spur companies to submit audited financial reports more quickly.

H₂: profitability affects audit delay

2.6 Audit Opinion

Audit opinion is an opinion expressed by the auditor regarding all material aspects of the fairness of the company's financial statements, which is based on whether or not the report is in accordance with general accounting principles. [1] state that the better the audit opinion obtained, the shorter the audit delay in the company's financial reporting. Companies with an unqualified opinion are quicker to submit financial reports that are published immediately, while opinions other than unqualified take longer because auditors spend a lot of time and effort in carrying out additional audit procedures, resulting in audit delay.

H₃: audit opinion affects audit delay

2.7 Size of Public Accounting Firm

The Public Accounting Firm is a financial institution that has been authorized by the government and is intended for public accountants to carry out their work according to applicable regulations [14]. The existence of good resources makes the professionalism of auditors better which is supported by good equipment. Therefore, the completion of the audit will be faster. In addition, public accounting firms affiliated with the big four have a strong motivation to complete audit tasks faster to maintain their reputation [1].

H₄: the size of the public accounting firm affects audit delay

2.8 Complexity of Operations

Organizational or operational complexity is a result of the formation of departments and division of labor that have a focus on a number of different units. Companies that have a fairly complex company or subsidiary complexity cause the scope of the auditor's work to widen, thus causing the length of time the auditor completes the audit [7].

H₅: operating complexity affects audit delay

3. Research Methods

This research is a quantitative study which according to the level of explanation includes associative research with a causal approach. Associative research is research that aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables. This study uses 6 variables consisting of 5 independent variables, namely company size (X1) measured by Log Total Asset, Profitability (X2) measured by ROA, Audit Opinion (X3) with a dummy variable where 1 for an unqualified opinion and 0 for an opinion other than unqualified, Public Accounting Firm Size (X4) with a dummy variable where 1 for big four and 0 for non-big four, Operating Complexity (X5) with a dummy variable where 1 for companies that have subsidiaries and 0 for those that do not have subsidiaries. and one dependent variable, namely Audit Delay; and one dependent variable, namely Audit Delay (Y).

The population in this study are companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index for the 2019-2021 period. The sampling method used purposive sampling method. Based on the selection that has been made, it shows that the number of companies during the 3-year period, namely 2019 to 2021, listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) is 63 companies. Because there are several companies that do not pass the classical assumption test, they use outlier data and obtain 61 net data.

The analysis techniques used in this research are descriptive statistics, classical assumption tests which include normality tests, multicollinearity tests, heteroscedasticity tests, and autocorrelation tests. To test the hypothesis statement, researchers used multiple linear regression tests, simultaneous tests (F), partial tests (t) and the coefficient of determination (R²). While the SPSS 21 application was used in this study to process data.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Descriptive statistics.

Descriptive statistics analysis is intended to provide a description and characteristics of the data from the sample used. Descriptive statistics of the independent variables and the dependent variable can be seen in the results, as in the table below:

Table 1: Statistical Descriptive Analysis

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Company Size	61	29,35	33,26	31,2205	,94478
Profitability	61	,00	,36	,0877	,07566
Audit Opinion	61	,00	1,00	,7541	,43419
Public Accounting Firm Size	61	,00	1,00	,7541	,43419
Operating Complexity	61	,00	1,00	,9508	,21804
Audit Delay	61	29,00	147,00	79,8852	26,65464
Valid N (listwise)	61				

Source: SPSS data processing results

The results of the descriptive analysis in the table above can be interpreted as follows:

- The company size variable, proxied by the Log size of total assets, has an average value of 31.2205 and a standard deviation of 0.94478. The minimum value is 29.35 contained in PT Mitra Keluarga Karyasehat Tbk (2019) and the maximum value is 33.26 in Telkom Indonesia Tbk (2021).
- The profitability variable proxied by ROA has an average value of 0.0877 and a standard deviation of 0.07566. This shows that on average the company earns a net profit of 0.7% of the total assets owned by the company in one period. The minimum value of ROA is 0.00 from PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) Tbk (2020) and PT Wijaya Karya Tbk (2020 and 2021) and the maximum value of ROA of 0.36 comes from the company PT Unilever Tbk (2019).
- This variable is presented with a dummy variable model which is categorized into two types, namely companies that are given a value of 0, namely companies that receive opinions other than unqualified, while companies that are given a value of 1 are companies that receive unqualified opinions. This variable has an average value of 0.7541 and a standard deviation of 0.43419. Of the 61 research samples, there were 46 companies that received an unqualified opinion, while the remaining 15 companies received an opinion other than unqualified.
- This variable is presented with a dummy variable model which is categorized into two, namely companies that use the big four are given a value of 1, while companies that do not use the big four are given a value of 0. This variable has an average value of 0.7541, which means that 75% of the companies in the research sample use the big four. Of the 61 research samples, 46 companies used big four, while the remaining 15 companies used non-big four.
- This variable is presented with a dummy variable model which is categorized into two, namely companies that have subsidiaries are given a value of 1, while companies that do not have subsidiaries are given a value of 0. This variable has an average value of 0.9508, which means that 95% of companies in the research sample have subsidiaries. Of the 61 research samples, 58 companies have subsidiaries, while the remaining 3 companies do not have subsidiaries.
- Based on the table, it shows that the audit delay value is between 29 days and 147 days with an average value of 79.8852 or 80 days and a standard deviation of 26.6546. In the table above, it can be seen that the average audit delay of sample companies is still below 3 months which is the limit set by the OJK in submitting financial reports or March 31 of each year. However, there are still companies that are late in submitting financial reports, companies that submit their financial reports for more than 3 months. The fastest audit delay was 29 days in 2019 by Unilever Indonesia Tbk, while the longest audit delay was experienced by PT Media Nusantara Citra Tbk for 147 days in 2020.

4.2 Classical Assumption Test

4.2.1 Normality Test.

The normality test aims to test whether in the regression model, the dependent variable and the independent variable both have a normal distribution or not.

Table 2: One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	Unstandardized Residual
Kolmogorov Smirnov	0,624
Asymp. Sig.	0,831

Source: SPSS data processing results

Based on the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, it can be seen in the table above, showing that the significant value is 0.831 or more than 0.05. It can be said that the data is normally distributed.

4.2.2 Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model found a correlation between the independent variables. Multicollinearity can be seen from the Tolerance value and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF).

Tabel 4: Multiolliniarity Test

	Tolerance	VIF
Company Size	0,762	1,312
Profitability	0,369	2,712

Audit Opinion	0,648	1,544
Public Accounting Firm Size	0,625	1,600
Operating Complexity	0,398	2,510

Source: SPSS data processing results

The results of the multicollinearity test above show that the VIF of each variable is smaller than 10 and the tolerance level is greater than 0.10, so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity. This shows that there is no multicollinearity problem in regression so that it meets the requirements of regression analysis.

4.2.3 Autocorrelation Test.

The autocorrelation test aims to test whether in the regression model there is a correlation between usage error in period t and usage error in period t-1 (previous).

Table 5: Autocorrelation Test

Durbin Watson	Dl	Du	4-du
2,196	1,44989	1,72808	2,27192

Source: SPSS data processing results

In the table above with the number of samples 61 and the number of variables 5 ($k = 5$). The dU value is obtained as 1.72808 and the dL value is 1.44989. The Durbin Watson value of 2.196 is greater than the dU value = 1.72808 and less than $4-dU = 2.27192$. Thus, it can be concluded that the regression model is between the values $du < dw < 4-du$ which means that there is no autocorrelation.

4.2.4 Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an imbalance in the variance from the residuals of one observation to another. To determine the presence or absence of Heteroscedasticity can be done with the Spearman Rank correlation test.

Table 6: Heteroscedasticity Test

	Sig.
Company Size	0,352
Profitability	0,452
Audit Opinion	0,882
Public Accounting Firm Size	0,486
Operating Complexity	0,843

Source: SPSS data processing results

Based on the table above, it is known that the variables of company size, profitability, audit opinion, size of the Public Accounting Firm, and complexity of operations have values above 0.05 or 5%, so it can be concluded that the regression model is free from heteroscedasticity.

4.3 Hypothesis Test

4.3.1. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple regression analysis is used to test the effect of independent variables, namely company size, profitability, audit opinion, public accounting firm size, and operating complexity on audit delay as the dependent variable, the results of multiple linear tests can be seen in the table below:

Table 7: Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model	B	Std. Error
(Constant)	-37,891	123,929
Company Size	1,263	3,782
Profitability	132,807	67,889
Audit Opinion	-12,635	8,926
Public Accounting Firm Size	-2,745	9,088
Operating Complexity	82,350	22,665

Source: SPSS data processing results

The model resulting from testing the regression model is as follows:

$$AUD = -37,891 + 1,263UP + 132,807ROA - 12,635OA - 2,745UKAP + 82,350 + e$$

Based on the regression equation, the interpretations that can be explained are as follows:

- The constant value is -37.891, which means that without the existence of Company Size, Profitability, Audit Opinion, Accounting Firm Size, and Operating Complexity, the level of Audit Delay will decrease by 37.891.
- The regression coefficient of the Company Size variable shows a positive coefficient of 1.263. This means that every time there is an increase in the value of company size by 1, the audit delay also increases by 1.263 with the assumption that the other variables remain.
- The regression coefficient of the Profitability variable shows a positive coefficient of 132.807. This means that every time there is an increase in profitability value by 1, the audit delay also increases by 132.807, assuming the other variables are constant.
- The magnitude of the regression coefficient of the Audit Opinion variable shows a negative coefficient of 12.635. This means that every time there is an increase in the value of audit opinion by 1, the audit delay also decreases by 12.635, assuming that the other variables remain.
- The regression coefficient of the Public Accounting Firm Size variable shows a negative coefficient of 2.745. This means that every time there is an increase in the size of the accounting firm value by 1, the audit delay also decreases by 2.745, assuming the other variables are constant.
- The magnitude of the regression coefficient of the Operating Complexity variable shows a positive coefficient of 82.350. This means that every time there is an increase in the value of operating complexity by 1, the audit delay also increases by 82.350, assuming the other variables are constant.

4.3.2. Simultaneous Significant Test (F Test)

The F statistical test basically shows whether all the independent variables included in the model have a joint influence on the dependent variable. The F test results can be seen in the table:

Table 8: Simultaneous Significant Test (F Test)

F tabel	F	Sig.
2,38	3,605	0,007

Source: SPSS data processing results

The results of the F analysis as shown in the table above obtained the F value of 3.605 > F table (2.38) with a significance value of 0.007 smaller than 0.05. Thus it can be concluded that there is a simultaneous influence of the independent variables, namely company size, profitability, audit opinion, accounting firm size, and operating complexity on audit delay as the dependent variable.

4.3.3. Partial Test (T test)

To find out how much influence the independent variable partially has on the dependent variable, the t test is used. t statistical test shows how far the influence of one independent variable individually in explaining the variation in the dependent variable. The results of the t test can be seen in the table:

Table 9: Partial Test (T test)

Variabel	t hitung	t tabel	Sig.
Company Size	0,334	2,004045	0,740
Profitability	1,956		0,056
Audit Opinion	-1,416		0,163
Public Accounting Firm Size	-0,302		0,764
Operating Complexity	3,633		0,001

Source: SPSS data processing results

Based on the analysis results in table 4.9, it can be seen that:

- The firm size variable has a t value smaller than the t table (0.334 < 2.004) with a significance value greater than 0.05 (0.740 > 0.05). Thus H1 is rejected. These results indicate that company size has no effect on audit delay.
- The profitability variable has a t value smaller than the t table (1.956 < 2.004) with a significance value greater than 0.05 (0.056 > 0.05). Thus H2 is rejected. These results indicate that profitability has no

effect on audit delay.

- The audit opinion variable has a t value smaller than the t table ($-1.416 < 2.004$) with a significance value greater than 0.05 ($0.163 > 0.05$). Thus H3 is rejected. These results indicate that audit opinion has no effect on audit delay.
- The accounting firm size variable has a t value smaller than the t table ($-0.302 < 2.004$) with a significance value greater than 0.05 ($0.764 > 0.05$). Thus H4 is rejected. These results indicate that the size of the accounting firm has no effect on audit delay.
- The operating complexity variable has a calculated t value greater than the t table ($3.633 > 2.004$) with a significance value smaller than 0.05 ($0.001 < 0.05$). Thus H1 is accepted. These results indicate that operating complexity has an effect on audit delay.

4.3.4. Determination Coefficient Test (R^2).

The coefficient of determination (R^2) essentially measures how far the model's ability to explain the variation in the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination is between zero and one. The test results of the coefficient of determination test can be seen in the table:

Table 10: Determination Coefficient Test (R^2).

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0,497	0,247	0,178	24,16086

Source: SPSS data processing results

The calculation results for the R^2 value in multiple regression analysis obtained a coefficient of determination with Adjusted (R^2) of 0.178. This shows that 17.8% of the variation in audit delay variables can be explained by company size, profitability, audit opinion, accounting firm size, and operating complexity. While the remaining 82.2% is explained by other variables outside the model (variables) studied.

4.4 Discussion.

4.4.1. The Effect of Company Size on Audit Delay

Based on the results of the t test analysis (partial) the company size variable has a t count of 0.334 with a significance level of 0.740. This shows that the company size variable is statistically insignificant at $\alpha = 0.05$. Based on these provisions, the hypothesis that company size affects audit delay is rejected or means that company size has no effect on audit delay.

The results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by [13] which shows that the company size variable has no effect on audit delay. Because auditors are required to be professional and comply with the audit standards set by IAI in carrying out their audit work regardless of the size of the company being audited. In addition, every company is also supervised by regulators, investors and various other parties so that companies with large and small total assets have the same opportunity to face pressure on the submission of financial reports. However, this study is not in line with previous research [5] which states that company size has an effect on audit delay, because companies with more assets can provide more incentives to their human resources (managers or financial staff) to provide data to auditors more quickly.

4.4.2. The Effect of Profitability on Audit Delay

The second hypothesis predicts profitability has an effect on audit delay. Based on the results of the t test analysis (partial) the profitability variable has a t count of 1.956 with a significance level of 0.056. This shows that the profitability variable is statistically insignificant at $\alpha = 0.05$. Based on these provisions, the hypothesis that profitability affects audit delay is rejected or means that profitability has no effect on audit delay.

The results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by [11] which shows that the profitability variable has no effect on audit delay, this may be due to the audit process of companies that have a low level of profitability is no different from the audit process carried out by companies with a high level of profitability, where both companies that experience large and small profit levels will tend to speed up the audit process. However, the results of this study are not in line with previous researchers [4] who state that profitability has a significant effect on audit delay, because the company's ability to generate profits based on its assets has a significant effect on the period of time for submitting audited financial statements.

4.4.3. The Effect of Audit Opinion on Audit Delay

Based on the results of the t test analysis (partial) the audit opinion variable has a t count of -1.416 with a significance level of 0.163. This shows that the audit opinion variable is statistically insignificant at $\alpha = 0.05$. Based on these provisions, the hypothesis that audit opinion affects audit delay is rejected or means that audit

opinion has no effect on audit delay. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by [12] which shows that the audit opinion variable has no effect on audit delay. This is because the variants of the audit opinion have no difference. However, this study is not in line with previous research [1] which states that audit opinion has an effect on audit delay. The better the audit opinion obtained, the shorter the audit delay in the company's financial reporting. This is because giving an opinion other than unqualified consumes a lot of time and effort in carrying out additional audit procedures, resulting in audit delay.

4.4.4. The Effect of Public Accounting Firm Size on Audit Delay

Based on the results of the t test analysis (partial) the accounting firm size variable has a t value of -0.302 with a significance level of 0.764. This shows that the accounting firm size variable is statistically insignificant at $\alpha = 0.05$. Based on these provisions, the hypothesis that the size of the accounting firm has an effect on audit delay is rejected or means that the size of the accounting firm has no effect on audit delay.

The results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by [13] which shows that the accounting firm size variable has no effect on audit delay. The big four accounting firms do not affect whether or not it is fast in completing the audit tasks they receive. This is because accounting firms that are not included in the big four will try to do their job well, so companies do not feel there is a difference between big four and non big four accounting firms. However, the results of this study are not in line with previous research [1] which states that the size of the accounting firm has an effect on audit delay, this is because companies audited by big four accounting firms tend to report their financial reports faster.

4.4.5. Effect of Operation Complexity on Audit Delay

Based on the results of the t test analysis (partial), the operating complexity variable has a t value of 3.633 with a significance level of 0.001. This shows that the operating complexity variable is statistically significant at $\alpha = 0.05$. Based on these provisions, the hypothesis that operating complexity affects audit delay is accepted or means that operating complexity affects audit delay.

The results of this study are in accordance with previous research [7] Companies that have a fairly complex company or subsidiary complexity cause the scope of the auditor's work to be wider, thus causing the auditor to complete the audit longer. However, this research is not in line with research (diamond) which states that operating complexity has no effect on audit delay.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion of the determinants of audit delay in companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index for the 2019-2021 period, it can be concluded that Company Size has no effect on audit delay. This is because auditors are required to be professional and comply with the audit standards set by IAI in carrying out their audit work regardless of the size of the company being audited. The profitability variable has no effect on audit delay, this may be because the audit process of companies that have a low level of profitability is no different from the audit process carried out by companies with a high level of profitability. The audit opinion variable has no effect on audit delay. This is because the variants of the audit opinion have no difference. The Public Accounting Firm Size variable has no effect on audit delay. This is because accounting firms that are not included in the big four will try to do their job well, so companies do not feel there is a difference between big four and non big four. The operating complexity variable has an effect on audit delay. This is because companies that have complex companies or subsidiaries that are quite complex cause the scope of the auditor's work to be wider, thus causing the auditor to complete the audit longer.

This study is expected to provide information to readers regarding the factors that influence audit delay in companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index. The limitation of this study is that the sample used is only limited to companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index, so the research results cannot represent other companies. This study is limited to the five variables used, namely company size, profitability, audit opinion, accounting firm size, and operating complexity in influencing the audit delay variable, so there are still other factors that are more dominant in influencing audit delay. For future researchers, it is hoped that they can expand the scope of companies to be studied so that they are able to represent the overall research results. It can also add independent variables that are used as predictors, for example including solvency variables, leverage, auditor gender, auditor salary, accounting firm reputation, and so on.

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