East Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (EAJMR)
Vol. 4, No. 2, 2025 : 381 – 396

The Effect of Financial Distress, Profitability and Company Size on Audit Delay

Vina Amellia Kirani[1]*, Bambang[2]
Universitas Mataram
Corresponding Author: Vina Amellia Kirani vinaamelliakirani@gmail.com

A R T I C L E I N F O

Keywords: Audit Delay, Financial Distress, Profitability, Company Size

Received : 04, January
Revised : 18, January
Accepted: 19, February

A B S T R A C T

This study aims to examine the effects of financial distress, profitability, and company size on audit delays in consumer cyclical sector companies listed on the IDX for the 2021-2023 period. Purposive sampling is one of the sample approaches utilized in the design of this quantitative study. The analysis approach used is multiple linear regression analysis. To process the data in this study, the IBM SPSS application version 27 was used. The study's findings demonstrate that the variables of profitability, company size, and financial distress all have an affect on audit delay at the same time. Partially, profitability and company size have no impact on audit delays, however financial distress does has a positive influence. It is anticipated that this study will deepen reasoning of the variables influencing audit delays in the consumer cyclical industry.

DOI prefix: https://doi.org/10.55927/eajmr.v4i2.1
ISSN-E: 2828 – 1819
https://mtiformosapublisher.org/index.php/eajmr

INTRODUCTION

Financial statements that have been examined by independent auditors must be released by all companies that go public and are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). However, many companies are late in providing financial statements, otherwise known as audit delays. According to (IAIGlobal, 2024) Financial statements must be submitted no later than three months (90 days) after the end of the fiscal year. Meanwhile, according to OJK Indonesia Regulation Number 14/POJK.04/2022, a company or issuer is considered not to submit financial statements if it is not submitted no later than six months after the deadline for the obligation to submit annual financial statements. Despite this, many companies still face difficulties in meeting these deadlines.

Companies in the consumer cyclical sector, which are highly dependent on economic conditions, often experience delays in reporting their finances. This situation arises due to a variety of causes, including significant economic fluctuations that can disrupt a company's performance and the complexity of the reporting process. In 2022, the share price of the consumer cyclical sector decreased by 5.50%, as well as in 2023 which still decreased by 0.76%(Mulyana, 2023). Based on the results of the analysis, there are still many companies in the consumer cyclical sector that are late in submitting audited financial statements. There are 132 out of 162 companies in the consumer cyclical sector that have not complied with financial reporting deadlines in the last 5 years, and some have not even published financial statements at all. This phenomenon is still common in some public companies on the IDX, including the consumer cyclical sector.

The duration to complete an audit, which can be calculated from the closing date of the yearbook to the date of the independent audit, is known as a delayed audit. If the audit passes the deadline, the issuance of financial statements will be delayed. Audit completion can take longer to identify and highlight issues that exist in the financial statements (Hansela *et al.*, 2023). Factors that can affect audit delays are financial distress, which is a situation when the company's financial condition declines or deteriorates, and if this situation lasts for a long time, it can lead to the company's bankruptcy. Financial crises are more likely to affect companies if the ratio of financial crises is greater(Gustiana dan Rini, 2022). In previous research by Kristiana dan Annisa (2022), dan Sumajow (2022), shows that the financial distress variable has an impact or affects audit delays. While the research Alba *et al*. (2023) and Ramadhani dan Rochmatullah (2024), expressed a different view, namely that financial distress has no effect on audit delays.

On the other hand, profitability can also have an impact on audit delays. A high level of profitability may be crucial in preventing audit delays Handoko dan Praptoyo (2020). One of the performance metrics used to manage a business with the goal of generating profits is profitability. ROA is a ratio to evaluate how efficiently the use of assets in generating profits is used to assess the profitability of a company. The results of the analysis of previous research, which confirmed that profitability is able to affect audit delays, namely by Anggraini (2022) dan Mulyadi *et al*. (2022). As for the researcher who revealed

that audit delay is not affected by profitability is Ginting dan Hidayat (2019) serta Handoko dan Praptoyo (2020).

The size of the company is another aspect that has the potential to affect audit delays. The size of a company as a whole can be determined by a number of characteristics, including revenue, tax burden, profit margin, and total assets. Companies that have a larger proportion usually have a stronger influence because their size affects their social performance and motivates employees to take a more active role in improving social performance (Sari dan Mulyani, 2019). According to Yuliusman *et al*. (2020) dan Indreswari dan NR (2023) The size of the company can affect the audit delay. Meanwhile, according to Gustini (2020), dan Faradista dan Stiawan (2022) The size of the company cannot afford to affect the audit delay.

Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that some studies related to audit delays still show inconsistent results. Although various studies have been conducted in relation to audit delays, studies that specifically examine the effects of financial distress variables, profitability, and company size on audit delays in the consumer cyclical sector listed on the stock exchange are still limited. The delay in the presentation of financial statements in this sector opens up opportunities for more in-depth research on what factors can affect it, such as the confidentiality of financial statement information and its impact on the accuracy and usefulness of information for stakeholders.

The period used to conduct this study and the variables selected offer a new perspective that differentiates it from previous studies. The newness of this study lies in the three variables that are combined at the same time, while in the previous study, no one has used the three variables at the same time, as well as the relevance of the results to the latest regulations that have been set by the IDX and OJK. Therefore, to fill in the knowledge gaps related to audit delays in the sector, the purpose of this study is to examine the influence of financial distress, profitability, and company size on audit delays in companies in the consumer cyclical sector for the period 2021-2023.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Agency Theory

An agreement between a principal or owner, and an agent or manager, in which an agent handles principal information for decision-making, is the meaning of agency theory. However, there is often an asymmetry of information between the two. As a result, to oversee management, an external auditor is needed as a third party that is impartial to both (Siahaan *et al*., 2019). The interaction between management and company owners in this study is researched using agency theory. The regularity of management in providing financial statement information to company owners can be assessed from the date of submission of financial statements.

Signaling Theory

According to Puspitasari (2022) Signal theory is a concept that explains how management communicates information to investors about the actions that have been taken to achieve the company's goals. This information is very important because it influences investment decisions, by including financial

statements, future projections, and the company's survival (going concern). The goal is to give investors confidence that to achieve the desired results the Company must be on the right track.

Financial Distress* dan *Audit Delay

Financial distress is a situation when a company is experiencing liquidity difficulties but is still in a solvent state, which is often associated with the risk of bankruptcy (Karina & Julianto, 2022). In the perspective of signal theory, poor financial conditions can give negative signals to stakeholders, resulting in delays in financial reporting. This is due to the fact that the time it takes for the company to improve the quality of financial statements is not long. Financial issues can also make the audit process take longer, which increases the likelihood of audit delays (Puspitasari, 2022). Research by Kristiana dan Annisa (2022), Karina dan Julianto (2022) dan Sumajow (2022), revealed that financial distress has an impact on audit delays. This leads to the formulation of the first hypothesis:

H1: Financial distress affects Audit Delay

Profitabilitas dan Audit Delay

Profitability is defined as the potential of a company to generate profits or profits within a certain period of time. Submission of audited financial statements by auditors is often delayed for public companies with low profitability levels (Gustiana dan Rini, 2022). According to the theory of agency, when a business is profitable, management acting as an agent, will usually submit financial reports faster in order to provide good news to principals, who use financial statements as well as to make business decisions. By taking this action, the conflict of interest of information between the principal and the agent is reduced (Lubis, 2022). Research by Anggraini (2022), dan Mulyadi *et al*. (2022), reinforces the idea that profitability affects audit delays. From this statement, a second hypothesis can be obtained:

H2: Profitability affects audit delays.

Company Size and Audit Delay

Company size is a benchmark that describes the size of a company, usually measured based on total assets. Faradista dan Stiawan (2022) defines a small company as a company with a smaller size and lower total assets, revenue, and equity than a large company. Based on agency theory, there is a conflict of interest between managers and shareholders, especially related to top management supervision in large companies. This happens because the costs associated with supervising a large number of agents are quite high. Therefore, in order to prevent loss of control and reduce supervision costs, large companies usually implement a strong internal audit and control system (Saputra dan Agustin, 2021). This can be proven by the existence of research from Yuliusman *et al.* (2020) dan Indreswari dan NR (2023), states that audit delays can be affected by the size of the company. Based on these results, the third hypothesis is obtained:

H3: Company size affects audit delay

METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted by taking secondary data types and applying quantitative research methods. This technique provides a solid basis for research and interpretation of research findings that allow researchers to find and measure correlations or relationships between financial distress, profitability, company size, and audit delays. The data used comes from the financial statements of consumer cyclical sector companies, which can be available on the official portal of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) (http://www.idx.ac.id) and the company's website. The observation period of the research used is 2021-2023. In addition, the program for data processing utilizes the IBM SPSS version 27 application.

Research Population and Sample

The population is companies that publish annual financial statements in the consumer cyclical sector listed on the IDX during the 2021-2023 period. The total number of companies is 162. In this study, the purposive sampling method was used to select samples. This method selects samples based on pre-established standards, which serve as guidelines for proper sample selection. Here are the criteria used:

Table 1. Sampling Criteria

No	Kriteria	Jumlah
1	Consumer cyclical sector companies, which are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2021-2023 period.	162
2	Companies in the consumer cyclical sector, which are not listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2021-2023 period consecutively	(50)
3	Companies in the consumer cyclical sector, which did not submit audited financial statements as of December 31 for the 2021-2023 period	(13)
4	Companies that suffered losses in the 2021-2023 period	(79)
	Number of companies sampled	20
	Research observation period 2021-2023	60
	The amount of data outlier	(1)
	Number of samples	59

Variable Measurement

Table 2. Definition and Operation of Variables

No	Variable Name	Operational Definition	Measurement and Source
1	*Audit Delay*	The measurement period begins on the last date of the fiscal year and ends on the date the independent audit report is	Audit Delay = Book closing date – Date after audited (Handoko dan Praptoyo, 2020)

		completed.	
2	*Financial Distress*	A condition that describes a decline in the financial health of a company, where the company is unable to meet its financial obligations. If left unchecked, this condition can result in the cessation of the company's operational activities and increase the risk of bankruptcy	$DAR = \frac{\text{Total Hutang}}{\text{Total Aset}} \ x\ 100\%$ (Faradista dan Stiawan, 2022)
3	Profitabilitas	Management effectiveness or performance carried out in operating a company with the aim of achieving profits. In the context of this study, performance evaluation is carried out through the calculation of Return On Asset.	$ROA = \frac{Laba\ Bersih\ Setelah\ Pajak}{Total\ Aset} x\ 100\%$ (Handoko dan Praptoyo, 2020)
4	Company Size	scale to ensure the size of the company. Many factors, such as total assets and stock market prices, can be used to group the criteria of a	Company Size = Ln (Total Assets) (Shaena dan Yusuf, 2020)

	company. The size of a company is determined by taking a natural log of its total assets.

Research Model

In this study, multiple linear regression analysis is applied for hypothesis testing in order to have a general understanding of the relationship between variables, namely audit delay with independent variables: financial distress, profitability and company size formulated:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 3X3 + e$$

Information:
Y : Audit delay
a: constant
β: Regression direction coefficient
X1: Financial distress
X2: Profitability
X3: Company size
e: error

RESULTS

Descriptive Statistics

The aspects discussed in the descriptive statistical test include central tendencies such as mean, median, and mode; variability, such as range, variance, and standard deviation; as well as the relative position of the data, such as quartiles, deciles, percentiles, and z-scores (Mahsuri, 2023). The number of data used was 59.

Table 3. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
X1	59	0,04	2,89	0,3897	0,3781
X2	59	0	0,38	0,0654	0,06295
X3	59	22,86	31,21	27,9297	2,44443
Y	59	37	148	90,31	15,192
Valid N (listwise)	59				

Based on the descriptive statistical test shown in Table 3, the variable audit delay (Y), has a mean value of 90.31 with a value range from 37 to 148. A sizable standard deviation, 15.192, indicates that the Y values have a wider

distribution, indicating significant variation among the data. The X1 variable, namely financial distress, has a mean value of 0.3897 with a minimum value range of 0.04 to a maximum value of 2.89. The standard deviation value is 0.3781 which indicates that the variation of X1 data is at a moderate level.

Meanwhile, for the second variable or profitability (X2) shows a smaller mean value, which is 0.0654, with a value range between 0 to 0.38. A low standard deviation, of 0.06295, indicates that the X2 data has a relatively small spread around the mean. In the last variable, namely the size of the company (X3), having a mean value of 27.9297 indicates a higher value, with a value range between 22.86 to 31.21 and a standard deviation of 2.44443. Overall, the Y and X3 variables showed greater variation than X1 and X2, which had a more concentrated spread of data around the mean.

Normality Test

The normal distribution of data is one of the main requirements in statistical analysis. Therefore, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test method is used to ensure normally distributed data. The following table displays the normality test findings:

Table 4. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	
	Unstandardized Residual
N	59
Test Statistic	0,106
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)[c]	0,095

The results of the normality test with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method obtained a significance value of 0.095 > 0.05. Because of this, it can be said that residual data is distributed normally. This assumption of normality is very important because normal data distribution is the main prasrayat in order to proceed to a more in-depth stage of statistical analysis.

Multicollinearity Test

To find out whether the independent variables in the relevant regression model have a correlation, it is necessary to conduct a multicollinearity test. In this case, multicollinearity does not exist when the VIF value is less than 10 and the tolerance value is more than 0.10.

Tabel 5. Hasil Uji Multikolinearitas

Coefficients[a]			
		Collinearity Statistics	
Model		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Financial_Distress	0,957	1,045
	Profitabilitas	0,982	1,018
	Ukuran_Perusahaan	0,968	1,033

As shown in Table 5, the VIF values for all three variables are less than 10, and tolerance values are greater than 0.10. This reflects that these variables are worthy of being used as independent variables because they do not have a very high relationship between them.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The Glejser test method can be used to perform heteroscedacity tests. Based on the provisions, the regression model does not show signs of heteroscenity if the significance value > 0.05. On the other hand, the symptoms of heteroskedaism are present if the significance value < 0.05.

Table 6. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Coefficients[a]			
Model		t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	0,714	0,478
	Financial_Distress	-0,629	0,532
	Profitabilitas	0,007	0,995
	Ukuran_Perusahaan	-0,453	0,653

The test results showed that the independent factors examined did not indicate heteroscedasticity in the regression model, the financial distress variable had a significance value of 0.532, profitability 0.995, and company size 0.653. All significance values are above 0.05, so the assumption of homoscedasticity in the regression model has been fulfilled.

Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test can be used to identify autocorrelation symptoms, namely with the Durbin-Watson test. The test results are listed below:

Table 7. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary[b]					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,383[a]	0,147	0,100	0,77903	2,045

According to the test results, the Durbin-Watson value was 2.045, which is higher than the du value of 1.6875 (1.6875 < 2.045 < 2.125) and lower than the 4-du. This suggests that in this study, the regression model did not experience autocorrelation symptoms.

Multiple Linear Analysis

Table 8. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Coefficients[a]					
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	7,143	2,371		3,012	0,004
	Financial_Distress	0,995	0,331	0,383	3,005	0,004
	Profitabilitas	0,197	0,547	0,045	0,36	0,72
	Ukuran_Perusahaan	0,509	0,441	0,146	1,155	0,253

According to the results of the multiple linear regression test, the regression equation is obtained as follows:

Audit Delay = 7,143 + 0,995 (X1) + 0,197 (X2) + 0,509 (X3) + e

In table 8, a constant value of 7.143 is obtained, which illustrates that if the free variable has a value of 0 (fixed), then the bound variable will be worth 7.143. Because the regression coefficient for the financial distress variable (X1) is positive 0.995, which means that the Y variable will also increase if the X1 variable increases, and vice versa. The same is true for the profitability (X2) and company size (X3) variables, with the regression coefficients of both variables reaching 0.197 and 0.509. This indicates that if the variables X2 and X3 increase, then the Y variable also increases, because both have positive values.

Coefficient of Determination Test

Table 9. Determination Coefficient Test Results

Model Summary[b]				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,383[a]	0,147	0,100	0,77903

Since there are more than two independent variables in Table 9, the value of the determination coefficient is derived using Adjusted R Square. Three independent variables of financial distress, profitability, and company size can all account for 10% of the variance in the audit delay variable, according to an Adjusted R Square of 0.100. Meanwhile, additional factors that were not covered in the study could explain the remaining 90%.

Statistical Test f

Table 10. Statistical Test Results f

ANOVA[a]			
Model		F	Sig.
1	Regression	3,149	,032[b]
	Residual		
	Total		

Table 10 shows that, at the same time, the independent variables of financial distress, profitability, and company size simultaneously affect the bound variables, with significance values of 0.032 < 0.05.

Statistical Test t

Table 11. Statistical Test Results t

Coefficients[a]			
		t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3,012	0,004
	Financial_Distress	3,005	0,004
	Profitabilitas	0,36	0,72
	Ukuran_Perusahaan	1,155	0,253

The results of the t-test are for financial distress (X1), the calculated t value is 3.005 and the significance value is 0.004, meaning that financial distress has an effect on audit delay. Meanwhile, the profitability variable (X2), the t-value is 0.36 with a significance value of 0.72 higher than 0.05, indicating that profitability has no effect on audit delays. Finally, for the size of the company (X3), the t-value is 1.155 and the significance value is 0.253, also higher than 0.05, this means that the audit delay is not affected by the size of the company.

DISCUSSION

Financial Distress to Audit Delay

The partial test output for the financial distress variable (X1) in the multiple linear regression test revealed a significance value of 0.004. If 0.004 is less than 0.05, the first hypothesis is approved which indicates how financial distress impacts audit delays. In addition, the coefficient value is positive at 0.995, which indicates that financial distress has a positive impact on audit delays. These findings are consistent with research Stiawan & Ningsih (2021) dan Angelia & Mawardi (2021) which revealed that financial distress had an impact on audit delays. Companies with poor financial health can put independent auditors at greater risk, especially when it comes to control and disclosure issues. This can make the review process take longer and ultimately lead to audit delays.

Profitability against Audit Delay

A positive coefficient of 0.197 was found for the profitability variable and a significance value of 0.72. A significance value of 0.72 indicates that the second hypothesis is invalid or rejected. This indicates the fact that the significance value is greater than 0.05 (0.72 > 0.05). So in conclusion, audit delay is not affected by profitability. Since businesses with high and low profits are equally required to present financial reports before deadlines, this can happen. As a result, in this study, audit delays were not affected by profitability. These results are in line with the findings of the study Lubis (2022) dan Bahri & Amnia (2020), which states that profitability is not able to affect audit delays.

Company Size to Audit Delay

The value of the positive coefficient is shown by the results of the multiple linear regression test in the X3 variable (company size) which is 0.509 and the significance value is 0.253. This is because the significance threshold is more than 0.05 (0.253 > 0.05), H0 is accepted and H3 is rejected. The results showed that the size of the company had nothing to do with the audit delay. Similar findings were also seen in the study Mulyadi *et al*. (2022) dan Anggraini (2022), claims that audit delay is not affected by the size of the company. This is due to the fact that all businesses, regardless of size, are required to provide timely financial statements in order to maintain their reputation in the eyes of the public, so the size of a company as measured by the overall amount of assets is less likely to be affected by audit delays. In addition, total assets are considered a more stable way to measure the size of a company than market

value or sales rate. As a result, the delay audit period is not affected by the size of the company indicated by its total assets.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main objective of this study is to examine the influence of financial distress, profitability, and company size on audit delay in consumer cyclical companies for the period 2021 to 2023. Based on the test results, audit delays in consumer cyclical companies are significantly affected by financial distress, profitability, and company size at the same time. This can be seen from the significance level of F, which is 0.032 which means lower or less than 0.05. Only financial distress, with a significance value lower than 0.05, is the only variable that can affect partial audit delays. The significance values for profitability and company size were 0.72 and 0.253, respectively, both higher than 0.05. This means that it cannot significantly influence audit delays.

FURTHER STUDY

This study is only limited to consumer cyclical companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange between 2021 - 2023, so the results cannot be generalized. In addition, the study was limited to three independent variables, namely the variables of financial distress, profitability, and company size, without considering additional variables that might affect audit delays. Suggestions for further research are to expand the period and sector of the companies sampled to make the scope of the study wider, as well as include additional factors including leverage, auditor opinion, and auditor turnover that can have an impact on audit delays. It is hoped that this study will deepen the understanding of the variables that can affect audit delay in the consumer cyclical sector and the results can be beneficial for regulators, company management, investors, and academics.

REFERENCES

Alba, K. B. A., Mahaputra, I. N. K. A., & Suwandewi, P. A. M. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Financial Distress, Reputasi Kantor Akuntan Publik, Opini Audit, Ukuran Perusahaan Dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Audit Delay Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Pada Bei Periode 2019-2021. Kharisma, 5(2), 342–351. Www.Idx.Co.Id.

Angelia, S., & Mawardi, R. (2021). The Impact Of Financial Distress, Corporate Governance, And Auditor Switching On Audit Delay. Gatr Journal Of Finance And Banking Review, 6(2), 108–117. Https://Doi.Org/10.35609/Jfbr.2021.6.2(4)

Anggraini, I. & P. (2022). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Opini Auditor Dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Audit Delay (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2017-2019). Hita Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Universitas Hindu Indonesia Edisi Januari 2022, 82–95.

Bahri, S., & Amnia, R. (2020). Effects Of Company Size, Profitability, Solvability And Audit Opinion On Audit Delay. Journal Of Auditing, Finance, And Forensic Accounting, 8(1), 27–35. Https://Doi.Org/10.21107/Jaffa.V8i1.7058

Faradista, C. S., & Stiawan, H. (2022). Pengaruh Financial Distress, Laba Operasi Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Audit Delay. Jurnal Simki Economic, 5(1), 20–32. Https://Doi.Org/10.29407/Jse.V5i1.122

Ginting, C. U., & Hidayat, W. (2019). The Effect Of A Fraudulent Financial Statement, Firm Size, Profitability, And Audit Firm Size On Audit Delay. International Journal Of Innovation, Creativity And Change, 9(7), 323–341.

Gustiana, E. C., & Rini, D. D. O. (2022). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, Ukuran Perusahaan Dan Financial Distress Terhadap Audit Delay. Owner, 6(4), 3688–3700. Https://Doi.Org/10.33395/Owner.V6i4.1119

Gustini, E. (2020). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas Dan Jenis Industri Terhadap Audit Delay Pada Perusahaan Lq45 Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Global Masa Kini, 11(2), 71–81. Https://Doi.Org/10.36982/Jiegmk.V11i2.1187

Handoko, C. N. C., & Praptoyo, S. (2020). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Audit Delay Perusahaan Lq45 Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Sugeng Praptoyo Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indonesia (Stiesia) Surabaya. Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi, 9(12), 1–19.

Hansela, Y., Sembiring, N., Kamelia Saragi, S., Pratania Putri, A., & Chyntia Ovami, D. (2023). Influence Of Audit Tenure, Profitability, Solvency, And Company Size On Audit Delay In The Indonesian Stock Exchange Period 2020-2022. International Journal Of Economic Social And Technology, 2(4), 1–7.

Iaiglobal. (2024). Pengaturan, Tingkat Kepatuhan Penyampaian Dan Kualitas Laporan Keuangan Perusahaan Tercatat. Bursa Efek Indonesia. Https://Web.Iaiglobal.Or.Id/Assets/Files/File_Publikasi/Materi Fahmi Idx.Pdf

Indreswari, V. M., & Nr, E. (2023). Pengaruh Audit Tenure, Ukuran Kantor Akuntan Publik, Ukuran Perusahaan Dan Financial Distress Terhadap Audit Delay. Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi, 5(2), 438–451. Https://Doi.Org/10.24036/Jea.V5i2.682

Karina, T., & Julianto, W. (2022). Pengaruh Financial Distress, Audit Complexity Dan Kompleksitas Operasi Terhadap Audit Delay. Veteran Economics, Management, & Accounting Review, 1(1), 121–132.

Kristiana, L. W., & Annisa, D. (2022). Pengaruh Kepemilikan Institusional,

Auditor Switching, Dan Financial Distress Terhadap Audit Delay. Jurnal Revenue : Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi, 3(1), 267–278. Https://Doi.Org/10.46306/Rev.V3i1.118

Lubis, R. F. (2022). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Leverage, Terhadap Audit Delay Dengan Ukuran Perusahaan Sebagai Variabel Pemoderasi. Jurnal Impresi Indonesia, 1(2), 75–82. Https://Doi.Org/10.58344/Jii.V1i2.11

Mahsuri, A. (2023). Statistika Parametrik Dasar (Uji Hubungan, Uji Perbedaan, Dan Aplikasinya Menggunakan Jasp) (Vol. 1, Issue January).

Mulyadi, R., Octavianti, S., & Sulistiana, I. (2022). The Effect Of Company Size, Profitability, Solvency And Audit Opinion On Audit Delay. Journal Of Applied Business, Taxation And Economics Research, 2(1), 100–113. Https://Doi.Org/10.54408/Jabter.V2i1.132

Mulyana, R. N. (2023). Prospek Saham Consumer Cyclicals Di Tengah Rotasi Sektor Dan Pemantauan Khusus. Kontan.Co.Id. Https://Investasi.Kontan.Co.Id/News/Prospek-Saham-Consumer-Cyclicals-Di-Tengah-Rotasi-Sektor-Dan-Pemantauan-Khusus

Puspitasari, N. (2022). Pengaruh Financial Distress Terhadap Audit Delay Dimoderasi Oleh Ukuran Perusahaan (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Lq45 Yang Terdaftar Di Bei Tahun 2015-2017). Jurnal Ekonomi Stiep, 7(1), 10–18.

Ramadhani, F., & Rochmatullah, M. R. (2024). Pengaruh Solvabilitas, Profitabilitas, Dan Financial Distress Terhadap Audit Delay. Management Studies And Entrepreneurship Journal, 5(2), 5441–5454. Http://Journal.Yrpipku.Com/Index.Php/Msej

Saputra, M. I., & Agustin, H. (2021). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Good Corporate Governace (Gcg), Dan Kualitas Audit Terhadap Audit Delay. Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi, 3(2), 364–383. Https://Doi.Org/10.24036/Jea.V3i2.366

Sari, D. P., & Mulyani, E. (2019). Faktor – Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Audit Delay. Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi, 1(2), 646–665. Https://Doi.Org/10.24036/Jea.V1i2.100

Siahaan, I., Surya, R. A. S., & Zarefar, A. (2019). Effect Of Audit Opinion, Auditor Change, Financial Difficulties And Audit Committee Effectiveness On Audit Delay. Journal Of Caltex Riau Polytechnic, 12(2), 135–144. Https://Jurnal.Pcr.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Jakb/

Stiawan, H., & Ningsih, F. E. (2021). Pengaruh Financial Distress Dan Leverage Terhadap Audit Delay Dengan Ukuran Perusahaan Sebagai Variabel Moderasi. Jurnal Akuntansi, Ekonomi Dan Manajemen Bisnis, 1(2), 92–110.

Https://Journal.Amikveteran.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Jaem

Sumajow, K. C. (2022). The Effect Of Financial Distress, Audit Committee, Auditor Switching, And Industry Types On Audit Delay In The Covid-19 Pandemic Of Companies Listed On The Indonesian Stock Exchange's Kompas100 Index. International Journal Of Accounting Finance In Asia Pasific, 5(1), 1–11. Https://Doi.Org/10.32535/Ijafap.V5i1.1406

Ulfa Shaena1, Muhammad Yusuf2, R. H. (2020). Faktor - Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Audit Delay. Media Riset Akuntansi, Auditing & Informasi, 10(3), 15–32. Https://Doi.Org/10.25105/Mraai.V10i3.1033

Yuliusman, Putra*, W. E., Gowon, M., Dahmiri, & Isnaeni, N. (2020). Determinant Factors Audit Delay: Evidence From Indonesia. International Journal Of Recent Technology And Engineering (Ijrte), 8(6), 1088–1095. Https://Doi.Org/10.35940/Ijrte.F7560.038620